

## Appendices

# The Short Term Impact of a Productive Asset Transfer in Families with Child Labor: Experimental Evidence from the Philippines

Eric Edmonds

Caroline Theoharides

August 2019

## 1 Administration of the Intervention

DOLE implemented the intervention of the KASAMA program following their normal operating procedures. After determining target barangays, they adhere to the following implementation process:

1. Eligible households in the barangay are identified based on DOLE's lists of households with child labor present. These lists are based on the national targeting system for poverty reduction (Listahanan) and information from the LGU.
2. Verify with barangay and LGU officials that child laborers are present in the identified households.
3. DOLE's regional focal person decides whether to subcontract or directly provide the assets.
4. DOLE's regional staff makes household visits to discuss KASAMA with eligible households.
5. DOLE or an accredited co-partner conducts 3 one-day trainings for beneficiary households. During the trainings, beneficiaries develop a business plan and determine the type of asset they will receive. They also receive some education on bookkeeping, marketing, and financial literacy, and an orientation on child labor, including laws and risks.
6. Assets are procured by DOLE following the Government of the Philippines rules for procurement.
7. Assets are distributed directly to households.

## 2 Data Definitions

The questionnaires are available at <https://sites.dartmouth.edu/eedmonds/kasama/>.

### 2.1 Hypothesis 1 (Is there a treatment?) Related

The data definitions used to test Hypothesis 1 follow.

- Reports Kasama – Household reports receiving KASAMA in the past 12 months in either the midline or endline household survey.

- Reports Family Firm (own-income generating activity) – Household member fully, or partly, owns and operates one or more enterprises (including agricultural and livestock generating activities) in the past 12 months.
- Family-Based Economic Activity Index – weighted standardized average following Anderson (2008) of the following variables. All variables below will be defined so a positive outcome is the “better” outcome.
  - Number of nonfarm household enterprises - Number of enterprises owned or partly owned by household members.
  - Number of livestock - Number of large livestock, small livestock, or poultry owned by the household.
  - Amount of land owned by household – Units of land owned by the household in square meters.
  - Number of new nonfarm household enterprises (opened in the last 24 months) – Indicator equal to 1 enterprise opened in last 24 months
  - Family Firm Generated Income – PPP adjusted US dollar value of all income in the past 12 months from family firms, including agricultural, livestock, or enterprise activities.
    - \* Agricultural income is defined as all revenue from crops, land rentals, and sharecropping earnings, minus land rental fees and farming input expenditures.
    - \* Livestock income is defined as total revenue received from milk sales, other income received from large livestock, income earned from large livestock sales, total revenue of butchered meat from large livestock, other income received from small livestock, amount earned from small livestock sales, total revenue of butchered meat from small livestock, total revenue from eggs, income from bird sales, and total revenue from butchered birds, minus amount spent on care of large livestock, amount spent on care of small livestock, and amount spent on care of birds.
    - \* Enterprise income is defined as revenue from enterprises minus costs, where costs are: amount spent on machinery or durable goods, amount spent on electricity, amount spent on salaries/wages, amount spent on water, amount spent on transport, amount spent on purchase of inputs, and other costs.
  - Share of adults employed in family based economic activity (in the last 12 months)
    - The number of adults employed in a household based economic activity divided by the total number of adults in the household. An adult is engaged in household based economic activity if the response to any of questions 19-22 are equal to 1 or question 28 is greater than zero hours in section 1 of the baseline household survey or questions 1, 3, 5, or 7 are equal to 1 or question 21 is greater than zero hours in section 8 of the endline household survey.
  - Value of household assets – PPP adjusted US Dollar value of non-land assets (house, telephones, sofa, chairs, tables, clocks/watches, bicycles, tricycles, motor-bikes, boats, other motorized vehicles, radio or CD player, beds, mattresses, solar panels, generators, televisions, VCR/DVD, computer, farm tools, wheelbarrow, car, kerosene or propane stove, refrigerator, washing machine, air conditioner, electric fan, fishing net, pedicab, and rice stocks).

## 2.2 Hypothesis 2 (Are subjects better off?) Related

- Household Per Capita Expenditure (in past 30 days) – Food expenditures plus alcohol, tobacco, medical, education, social and other expenditures, divided by the number of household members. Social expenditures include charitable donations, dowry fees, fees paid to barangay officials, religious expenses, funeral expenses, weddings, and recreation expenses. Other expenditures include airtime, travel and transportation, gambling expenditures, clothing, personal items, household items, firewood, electricity, water, home repairs and improvements, and household durables.
- Food security index – weighted standardized average of indicator variables of the following food security variables. All variables below will be turned into indicator variables where a non-zero value is equal to 1 and defined so a positive outcome is the “better” outcome.
  - Meals skipped (adults in past 30 days) – The number of meals cut or skipped in the last 30 days.
  - Whole days without food (adults in past 30 days) – The number of days without food in the last 30 days.
  - Meals skipped (children in past 30 days) – The number of meals cut or skipped in the last 30 days by children less than 14 years of age.
  - Whole days without food (children in past 30 days) – The number of days without food in the last 30 days by children less than 14 years of age.
  - Eat less preferred/cheaper foods (in past 30 days) – The number of times household members have eaten less preferred or cheaper foods in the last 30 days.
  - Rely on help from others for food (past 30 days) – The number of times household members have to borrow food or rely on help from a neighbor or relative in the last 30 days.
  - Purchase food on credit (past 30 days) – The number of times the household has had to purchase food on credit in the last 30 days.
  - Gather wild food (past 30 days) – The number of times the household has had to hunt or gather wild food in the last 30 days.
  - Beg for food (past 30 days) – The number of times the household has had to beg for food in the last 30 days.
  - All members usually eat two meals – Indicator variable equal to 1 if all household members usually eat at least two meals.
  - All members usually eat until content – Indicator variable equal to 1 if all household members eat until content.
  - Ate fish or meat in last week – The number of times the respondent ate fish, meat, or eggs in the last 7 days.
  - Enough food in house for tomorrow – Indicator variable equal to 1 if the household has enough food in it for tomorrow.
- Child Schooling Index – weighted standardized average of the following schooling variables. All variables below will be defined so a positive outcome is the “better” outcome.
  - Attends School (in current academic year)

- School Attendance Rate (in the last 7 days): 0 for children not attending school. Number of Days Attending School / Number of Days School Was Open.
- Behind Grade: Indicator that current grade is less than child age minus 6
- Child Well-Being Index – weighted standardized average of the following variables. All variables below will be defined so a positive outcome is the “better” outcome.
  - Cantril’s ladder – The respondent provides a scaled response of their life quality ranging between 0 to 10, and we include the raw score in the child well-being index.
  - Attentiveness: child is not frequently or often drifting off during interview.
  - Carefulness: child is not reported as unfocused or careless at times.
  - Engagement: Child is not difficult to engage or in need of frequent encouragement.
  - Non-Shy: Child is not reported as shy or hesitant to speak.
  - Care Index Score with Mother and Father Figure (each separately). The following questions are scored positively so that the “Very Like” response is given a 3 and the “Very Unlike” response is a 0: 502 506 507 512 513 518 for mothers / 527 531 532 537 538 542 for fathers. The following questions are scored negatively so that the “Very Like” response is given a 0 and the “Very Unlike” response is a 3: 503 505 515 517 519 525 for mothers / 528 530 540 542 544 550 for fathers. The ordering of these questions at endline are identical but numbering begins with question 50 of section 4 of the endline child survey (502 at baseline is 450 at endline).  
*The following items will enter into the child well-being index at endline (in addition to the above) although they are not available in baseline for inclusion in the index’s MDE calculations.*
  - Huebner’s Student Life Satisfaction Score aggregated as per Huebner (1991), summing the scores across all 7 questions.
  - Reports having Short Term goal
  - Reports having Longer Term goal
  - Reports Planning for Long Term Goal
  - Score on the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale for Children (Radloff, 1977), scored as per instructions
  - Caregiver’s assessment of child’s strengths and difficulties using Goodman (1997)’s SDQ instrument and scored as per instructions

## 2.3 Hypothesis 3 (What happens to child labor?) Related

- Child Economically Active (Last 7 Days) – The U.N System of National Accounts defines economic activity as all production that could be destined for the market, regardless of whether the decision is made to sell or retained for own use. Thus, economic activity occurs both inside and outside of the home, regardless of whether the good or service produced is sold in the market. It includes collection activities such as the collection of wood or water. A child is employed if the child answers any days in the last 7 days (Question 302) or hours in the last 7 days (Question 303) for items D, E, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, or O for the baseline survey. For the endline survey, a child is employed if the

child answers any days in the last 7 days or hours in the last 7 days for in questions 11, 12, 14, 15, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45 of section 2 [Household proxy response for un interviewed children based on response to questions 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 equal to 1 or positive response to question 22 in Section 8 of the Household Survey. Migrant children proxy response based on positive response to question 6 in Section 2 of the Household Survey] for the endline survey.

- Child Works for Pay (Last 7 Days)– A child works for pay if the child answers positive days or positive hours to Q302 and Q303 activities H or I at baseline. Using the endline survey data, this measure is constructed using section 2 questions 23, 24, 26, 27 [Household proxy response for un interviewed children is based on a positive response to questions 19 or 20. Migrant children proxy response based on positive response to question 7 in Section 2 of the Household Survey].
- Child is in Child Labor (Last 12 months) – Project definitions of child labor will be based on definitions set by the evaluation partner, DOLE, as they are implemented in the Philippine context. 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 member 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.

### **Implementation**

The project codes children below the age of 18 as child laborers if they meet any of the following criteria (definitions defined above):

- A child participates in hazardous economic activity (defined below)
- A child is potentially a bonded laborer, where bonded labor is defined as an indicator that is 1 if the child works around non-family members or works outside of his family dwelling or field and meets any of the following criteria:
  - \* Child is unable to take days off work
  - \* Child cannot refuse tasks at work
  - \* Child is unable to leave work because of debt owed
  - \* Child is unable to leave work because family would be punished
  - \* Child is not paid for work
  - \* All income is turned over to others
- A child is potentially a trafficked person, where a child is coded as trafficked if the child is not born in the community, the child does not have a parent present, the child does not attend school, and the child meets any of the following criteria:
  - \* Child is unable to take days off work
  - \* Child cannot refuse tasks at work
  - \* Child is unable to leave work because of debt owed
  - \* Child is unable to leave work because family would be punished
  - \* Child is not paid for work
  - \* All income is turned over to others
- A child is economically active and reports more than 8 hours a day in a typical day last week
- A child is working more than full time
- A child is economically active and does not attend school (as defined above)

The project codes children below the age of 15 as a child laborer if they meet any of the above criteria. In addition, a child below the age of 15 is a child laborer if they are economically active unless the economically active child satisfies all of the following criteria:

- The child is economically active in a location where only family members are employed
- The child does not participate in an hazardous activity
- The child is not potentially a bonded laborer
- The child is not potentially a trafficked person
- The child does not report more than 8 hours a day in economic activity in a typical day last week

- The child does not engage in economic activity between the hours of 10pm and 6am in a typical day last week
- The child is not economically active for more than 40 hours per week according to the household roster response
- The child attends school
- Child is in Hazardous Child Labor (Last 12 months) – a child participates in hazardous economic activity if any of the following are true:
  - Child’s type of work is on the list of hazardous occupations (<http://www.oshc.dole.gov.ph/330/>) or indicates begging or scavenging work:
    - \* Deep-Sea Fishermen
    - \* Mining And Quarrying Including Gold Extraction
    - \* Manufacturing Pyrotechnics
    - \* Street Work Including Scavenging And Begging
    - \* Scavenging In Dumpsites
    - \* Commercial Sexual Activity
    - \* Artistic and Entertainment Associate Professionals (Entertainers)
    - \* Plumbers
    - \* Brick making
    - \* Extraction of lard/oil
    - \* Vulcanizing (rubber workers)
    - \* Grain mill workers
    - \* Heavy Equipment Operator (ie., bulldozer operator)
    - \* Guard
    - \* Firefighter
    - \* Blacksmiths, Tool-Makers And Related Trades Workers
    - \* Charcoal Makers And Related Workers
    - \* Loggers
    - \* Garbage Collectors And Related Laborers
    - \* Handicraft Workers In Wood, Textile, Leather, Chemicals And Related Workers
    - \* Hotel Housekeepers And Restaurant Services Workers
    - \* Machinery Mechanics, Fitters And Related Trades Workers
    - \* Metal Molders, Welders, Sheet-Metal Workers, Structural-Metal Preparers And Related Trades Workers
    - \* Motor Vehicle Drivers
    - \* Shotfirers, Stone Cutters And Carvers
    - \* Textile, Garment And Related Trades Workers
    - \* Wood Treaters, Cabinet Makers And Related Trades Workers
  - The child answers yes to any one of the following questions about their experiences while working over the last 12 months:
    - \* Was any of this work done after the sunset or before sunrise?

- \* Do you ever have problems seeing while doing any of this work because of inadequate lighting?
- \* Are there loud noises from machinery or people when you do this work?
- \* Have you ever had to do this work in extreme temperatures or in a setting with poor ventilation?
- \* Have you worked in an environment with lots of dust or debris?
- \* Do you carry heavy loads while doing this work?
- \* Do you operate any machinery or heavy equipment in this work?
- \* Do you operate a motor vehicle in this work?
- \* Are you ever exposed to an open flame or need to be concerned about being burned in this work?
- \* Have you been injured while doing any of this work?
- \* Do you handle any chemicals or toxic substances in this work including pesticides or fertilizers?
- \* Do you wear protective gear such as gloves and masks when working with these chemicals?
- \* Have you noticed headaches, skin problem, breathing problems, stomach problems, or a general feeling of unwellness after doing this work?
- \* Do you think any of the work you've done is hazardous or dangerous to you?

## **2.4 Other Variable Definitions**

### **2.4.1 Migration and Household Composition**

- Household has Outmigrants in Last 24 months – An indicator that is 1 if the household reports any outmigrants in the previous 24 months
- Household size – Based on the household roster, number of household members
- Number of Children – Based on the household roster, number of household members below 18

### **2.4.2 Adult Time Allocation**

We construct the following measures of adult time allocation for all adults aged 18-70 in the household.

- Engaged in economic activity (in the last 12 months) – The U.N System of National Accounts defines economic activity as all production that could be destined for the market, regardless of whether the decision is made to sell or retained for own use. Thus, economic activity occurs both inside and outside of the home, regardless of whether the good or service produced is sold in the market. It includes collection activities such as the collection of wood or water. An adult is employed if the response to any of questions 19-26 (baseline) equal to 1 or >0 response to Question 28 (baseline) in Section 1 of the Household Survey. For endline, economically active is defined by an affirmative answer to any of the odd numbered questions 1-15 or a positive answer to question 21 in Section 8.



- Employed in Family Based Economic Activity (in the last 12 months) – An adult is employed in a household based economic activity if the response to any of questions 19-22 are equal to 1 in Section 1 of the baseline household survey or questions 1, 3, 5, or 7 are equal to 1 in section 8 of the endline household survey
- Employed outside the Family (in the last 12 months) – An adult is employed in economic activity outside the family if the response to any of questions 23-26 is equal to 1 in Section 1 of the Household Survey at baseline or questions 9, 11, 13, or 15 of section 8 at endline.

### 2.4.3 Consumption Related

All variables will be expressed as natural logs.

- Total Food Expenditures (in the past 7 days) – Per Capita PPP adjusted U.S. Dollar value of breads and cereals, roots and tubers, vegetables, meat, fish, dairy products and eggs, oils and fats, fruits, sugar, jam, honey, sweets, and candies, non-alcoholic drinks, spices and condiments, prepared foods, and other foods.
- Medical Expenditures (in the past 4 weeks) – Per Capita PPP adjusted U.S. Dollar value of medical expenditures.
- Children’s Medical Expenditures (in the past 4 weeks) – Per Capita PPP adjusted U.S. Dollar value of all medical expenditures for all household members less than 18 years of age. Children’s medical expenses are also calculated separately by gender of the child.
- Education Expenditures (in past 12 months) – Per Capita PPP adjusted U.S. Dollar value of school fees and all other education related expenses.
- Durable Expenditures (in the past twelve months) – Per Capita PPP adjusted U.S. Dollar value of durable expenditures.

### 2.4.4 Income Related

- Household has loans (in past 12 months) – Indicator variable equal to 1 if the household had a loan from a bank, MFI, family or friend, agricultural traders, informal money lenders, sari-sari stores, or other loans.
- Household receives other government transfers (in the past 12 months) – PPP adjusted US Dollar value of government transfers received in the last 12 months, including the Philippines’ conditional cash transfer program, 4Ps, and other government transfers.
- Household reports family firm in last 12 months – Household member fully, or partly, owns and operates one or more enterprises (non-agricultural, non-livestock income generating activities).
- Household had a shock (in last 12 months) – Indicator equal to 1 if household reports a death, grave illness, loss of employment or business failure, loss due to a disaster, harvest failure, or displacement for any member of the household in the last 12 months.
- Household has savings (in last 12 months) – Indicator equal to 1 if household reports a savings in the last 12 months.

### 3 Minimum Detectable Effects

To determine the MDEs for our primary outcome variables, we use our baseline data to calculate the means, standard deviations, and the intraclass correlation coefficients of each variable. Appendix Table 1 shows the resulting MDEs for our primary outcome variables. To examine Hypothesis 1, we first calculate the MDE for whether the household reports an agricultural or non-agricultural family firm. With a baseline mean of 61.4% of households engaged in some family firm, we can detect a change of 10.0 percentage points (16.3%) in family firms. Given that the intervention provides all beneficiaries with a productive asset to open such an enterprise, we would expect to see a 38.6 percentage point increase, less some deductions for family firm exit and noncompliance. As long as noncompliance stays below 28.5 percent of the treatment population, we should be able to detect an effect of the treatment on the presence of a family firm. We also calculate the MDE for the family-based economic activity index, and can detect a change of 0.07 standard deviations.

Next, we turn to Hypothesis 2 and examine our primary measures of household and adolescent well-being: per capita monthly expenditures, food security, child schooling, and child well-being. The MDEs here are quite small, and less than the effects found in interventions similar to KASAMA. For example, Haushofer and Shapiro (2016) reports increases in expenditures of 13% (Table 2) and food security of 18% (Table 2) in their evaluation of a large, one time cash transfer, while we can detect an effect of 10.6% in monthly per capita expenditures and 0.08 standard deviations in food security. For the child schooling and child well-being indices, we can detect effects of 0.11 and 0.08 standard deviations respectively.

Finally, we examine hypothesis 3, and calculate MDEs related to the presence of child labor. For the percent of children aged 10-17 engaged in economic activity in the last 7 days and the percent of children working for pay in the last 7 days, the MDE's are 6.09 and 4.38 percentage points, respectively. For engagement in hazardous child labor and overall child labor in the past 12 months, we can detect effects of 7.25 and 6.16 percentage points, respectively. These effect sizes are less than the effects found in interventions that provided cash or in-kind support to family's of child laborers (Edmonds and Schady, 2012; Edmonds and Shrestha, 2014).

Appendix Tables 2 through 7 calculate minimum detectable effects for all key outcome variables by subgroups. The MDEs are similar to those shown for the full sample in Appendix Table 1, and are again smaller than the effects found in other similar studies, as discussed in Section 3.3.4 of the Stage 1 paper. The main exceptions to this are for children not engaged in child labor and the urban subgroup where the MDEs are slightly larger, likely due to the small number of children not engaged in child labor given the nature of our sample and the lower number of urban communities included in our sample.

### 4 References

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Appendix Table 1. Minimum Detectable Effects for Key Outcomes

Variable	Baseline Mean	SD	Minimum Detectable Effect	Intracluster Correlation Coefficient
Reports Family Firm, Ag or Non-Ag (%)	61.44	48.67	10.02	0.19
Family-Based Economic Activity Index	0.01	0.41	0.07	0.12
ln(PPP Adjusted USD Household Monthly Per Capita Expenditure)	4.27	0.58	10.63	0.14
Food Security Index	-0.01	0.45	0.08	0.14
Child Schooling Index	0.00	0.64	0.11	0.13
Child Well-Being Index	-0.01	0.67	0.08	0.04
Child Economically Active in Past 7 Days (%)	82.77	37.77	6.09	0.10
Child Works For Pay in Past 7 Days (%)	15.49	36.19	4.38	0.04
Child is in Child Labor in Past 12 Months (%)	73.46	44.16	6.16	0.07
Child is in Hazardous Child Labor in Past 12 Months (%)	44.43	49.69	7.25	0.08

The sample includes all children 10-17 interviewed in the baseline child survey. Baseline means, standard deviations, and intracluster correlation coefficients for each variable are calculated using baseline survey data. Minimum detectable effects (MDE) indicate the smallest change from baseline detectable at the 5% level of significance. The MDEs for all index variables are in standard deviations, the MDE for ln(PCX) is a percent, and the MDEs for all other other variables are in percentage points. The standard deviation of an index created using Anderson (2008)'s approach is not mechanically 1 because of weighting by the inverse of the covariance matrix in index construction. This table updates the MDE calculations in the Stage 1 paper because the additional observations on age at endline allow us to use observations of age across the five surveys to correct mismeasured ages, thus slightly altering the sample of children aged 10-17.

Appendix Table 2. Minimum Detectable Effects for Key Outcomes by Age Subgroups

Variable	Age 10-12 at Baseline				Age 13-15 at Baseline			
	Baseline Mean	SD	Minimum Detectable Effect	Intraclass Correlation Coefficient	Baseline Mean	SD	Minimum Detectable Effect	Intraclass Correlation Coefficient
Reports Family Firm, Ag or Non-Ag (%)	59.86	49.03	7.54	0.17	62.38	48.46	7.25	0.16
Family-Based Economic Activity Index	0.00	0.47	0.07	0.16	0.01	0.43	0.05	0.04
ln(PPP Adjusted USD Household Monthly Per Capita Expenditure)	4.28	0.60	7.59	0.09	4.31	0.58	8.52	0.14
Food Security Index	-0.02	0.46	0.06	0.09	-0.03	0.45	0.06	0.11
Child Schooling Index	0.05	0.48	0.09	0.33	0.06	0.66	0.10	0.15
Child Well-Being Index	-0.06	0.77	0.09	0.04	0.02	0.61	0.07	0.03
Child Economically Active in Past 7 Days (%)	79.91	40.08	4.91	0.07	83.96	36.71	5.21	0.13
Child Works For Pay in Past 7 Days (%)	9.61	29.47	3.51	0.06	15.81	36.50	4.20	0.05
Child is in Child Labor in Past 12 Months (%)	76.61	42.35	5.10	0.07	72.24	44.79	5.29	0.06
Child is in Hazardous Child Labor in Past 12 Months (%)	33.53	47.22	5.64	0.06	47.04	49.93	6.44	0.09

The sample includes all children 10-17 interviewed in the baseline child survey and in the relevant subgroup. Baseline means, standard deviations, and intraclass correlation coefficients for each variable are calculated using baseline survey data. Minimum detectable effects (MDE) indicate the smallest change from baseline detectable at the 5% level of significance. The MDEs for all index variables are in standard deviations, the MDE for ln(PCX) is a percent, and the MDEs for all other variables are in percentage points. The standard deviation of an index created using Anderson (2008)'s approach is not mechanically 1 because of weighting by the inverse of the covariance matrix in index construction. This table updates the MDE calculations in the Stage 1 paper because the additional observations on age at endline allow us to use observations of age across the five surveys to correct mismeasured ages, thus slightly altering the sample of children aged 10-17.

Appendix Table 3. Minimum Detectable Effects for Key Outcomes by Gender Subgroups

Variable	Female				Male			
	Baseline		Minimum Detectable	Intracluster Correlation	Baseline		Minimum Detectable	Intracluster Correlation
	Mean	SD	Effect	Coefficient	Mean	SD	Effect	Coefficient
Reports Family Firm, Ag or Non-Ag (%)	59.97	49.01	7.48	0.17	61.68	48.62	7.51	0.19
Family-Based Economic Activity Index	0.01	0.42	0.05	0.07	0.01	0.41	0.06	0.13
ln(PPP Adjusted USD Household Monthly Per Capita Expenditure)	4.30	0.56	8.09	0.15	4.27	0.58	8.06	0.14
Food Security Index	-0.02	0.45	0.06	0.09	-0.01	0.45	0.06	0.14
Child Schooling Index	0.02	0.57	0.09	0.20	-0.01	0.69	0.08	0.09
Child Well-Being Index	0.06	0.59	0.07	0.05	-0.08	0.73	0.08	0.04
Child Economically Active in Past 7 Days (%)	75.16	43.22	6.19	0.14	89.37	30.83	3.46	0.06
Child Works For Pay in Past 7 Days (%)	9.80	29.73	3.08	0.03	20.43	40.33	4.40	0.06
Child is in Child Labor in Past 12 Months (%)	65.02	47.70	5.93	0.08	80.78	39.41	4.28	0.05
Child is in Hazardous Child Labor in Past 12 Months (%)	34.48	47.54	5.89	0.08	53.06	49.92	5.85	0.08

The sample includes all children 10-17 interviewed in the baseline child survey and in the relevant subgroup. Baseline means, standard deviations, and intracluster correlation coefficients for each variable are calculated using baseline survey data. Minimum detectable effects (MDE) indicate the smallest change from baseline detectable at the 5% level of significance. The MDEs for all index variables are in standard deviations, the MDE for ln(PCX) is a percent, and the MDEs for all other other variables are in percentage points. The standard deviation of an index created using Anderson (2008)'s approach is not mechanically 1 because of weighting by the inverse of the covariance matrix in index construction. This table updates the MDE calculations in the Stage 1 paper because the additional observations on age at endline allow us to use observations of age across the five surveys to correct mismeasured ages, thus slightly altering the sample of children aged 10-17.

Appendix Table 4. Minimum Detectable Effects for Key Outcomes by Child Labor Subgroups

Variable	Engaged in Child Labor				Not Engaged in Child Labor			
	Baseline		Minimum Detectable Effect	Intracluster Correlation Coefficient	Baseline		Minimum Detectable Effect	Intracluster Correlation Coefficient
	Mean	SD			Mean	SD		
Reports Family Firm, Ag or Non-Ag (%)	64.93	47.73	9.55	0.16	53.28	49.91	12.01	0.18
Family-Based Economic Activity Index	0.03	0.38	0.06	0.09	-0.04	0.39	0.09	0.14
ln(PPP Adjusted USD Household Monthly Per Capita Expenditure)	4.27	0.59	10.16	0.11	4.35	0.54	13.05	0.18
Food Security Index	-0.04	0.45	0.08	0.13	0.01	0.44	0.10	0.13
Child Schooling Index	-0.05	0.66	0.11	0.10	0.14	0.55	0.14	0.22
Child Well-Being Index	-0.03	0.69	0.09	0.03	0.03	0.63	0.13	0.07
Child Economically Active in Past 7 Days (%)	95.70	20.29	2.63	0.04	46.98	49.93	12.11	0.19

The sample includes all children 10-17 interviewed in the baseline child survey and in the relevant subgroup. Baseline means, standard deviations, and intracluster correlation coefficients for each variable are calculated using baseline survey data. Minimum detectable effects (MDE) indicate the smallest change from baseline detectable at the 5% level of significance. The MDEs for all index variables are in standard deviations, the MDE for ln(PCX) is a percent, and the MDEs for all other other variables are in percentage points. The standard deviation of an index created using Anderson (2008)'s approach is not mechanically 1 because of weighting by the inverse of the covariance matrix in index construction. This table updates the MDE calculations in the Stage 1 paper because the additional observations on age at endline allow us to use observations of age across the five surveys to correct mismeasured ages, thus slightly altering the sample of children aged 10-17.

Appendix Table 5. Minimum Detectable Effects for Key Outcomes by Hazardous Child Labor Subgroups

Variable	Engaged in Hazardous Child Labor				Not Engaged in Hazardous Child Labor			
	Baseline Mean	SD	Minimum Detectable Effect	Intracluster Correlation Coefficient	Baseline Mean	SD	Minimum Detectable Effect	Intracluster Correlation Coefficient
Reports Family Firm, Ag or Non-Ag (%)	72.18	44.83	9.76	0.18	53.57	49.88	10.60	0.18
Family-Based Economic Activity Index	0.07	0.41	0.07	0.07	-0.03	0.35	0.07	0.15
ln(PPP Adjusted USD Household Monthly Per Capita Expenditure)	4.30	0.60	11.78	0.13	4.29	0.56	10.91	0.14
Food Security Index	-0.05	0.44	0.10	0.18	-0.01	0.46	0.08	0.10
Child Schooling Index	-0.06	0.68	0.12	0.09	0.05	0.60	0.12	0.17
Child Well-Being Index	-0.03	0.67	0.10	0.03	0.00	0.68	0.10	0.04
Child Economically Active in Past 7 Days (%)	96.34	18.78	3.06	0.06	71.92	44.95	8.74	0.14
Child Works For Pay in Past 7 Days (%)	31.73	46.55	7.55	0.06	2.51	15.64	2.50	0.07

The sample includes all children 10-17 interviewed in the baseline child survey and in the relevant subgroup. Baseline means, standard deviations, and intracluster correlation coefficients for each variable are calculated using baseline survey data. Minimum detectable effects (MDE) indicate the smallest change from baseline detectable at the 5% level of significance. The MDEs for all index variables are in standard deviations, the MDE for ln(PCX) is a percent, and the MDEs for all other other variables are in percentage points. The standard deviation of an index created using Anderson (2008)'s approach is not mechanically 1 because of weighting by the inverse of the covariance matrix in index construction. This table updates the MDE calculations in the Stage 1 paper because the additional observations on age at endline allow us to use observations of age across the five surveys to correct mismeasured ages, thus slightly altering the sample of children aged 10-17.



Appendix Table 6. Minimum Detectable Effects for Key Outcomes by Urban and Rural Subgroups

Variable	Urban				Rural			
	Baseline Mean	SD	Minimum Detectable Effect	Intracluster Correlation Coefficient	Baseline Mean	SD	Minimum Detectable Effect	Intracluster Correlation Coefficient
Reports Family Firm, Ag or Non-Ag (%)	50.83	50.00	13.09	0.13	64.91	47.73	8.00	0.19
Family-Based Economic Activity Index	-0.06	0.33	0.11	0.24	0.03	0.43	0.06	0.09
ln(PPP Adjusted USD Household Monthly Per Capita Expenditure)	4.36	0.55	16.18	0.18	4.24	0.58	8.22	0.12
Food Security Index	0.01	0.47	0.12	0.12	-0.02	0.44	0.07	0.15
Child Schooling Index	0.13	0.71	0.18	0.13	-0.04	0.61	0.08	0.11
Child Well-Being Index	0.01	0.66	0.13	0.06	-0.02	0.68	0.06	0.04
Child Economically Active in Past 7 Days (%)	74.15	43.80	10.04	0.09	85.47	35.24	4.29	0.08
Child Works For Pay in Past 7 Days (%)	15.16	35.88	5.13	0.01	15.59	36.28	3.74	0.05
Child is in Child Labor in Past 12 Months (%)	68.51	46.47	8.74	0.05	75.01	43.30	4.91	0.07
Child is in Hazardous Child Labor in Past 12 Months (%)	40.91	49.19	10.20	0.07	45.53	49.81	5.89	0.08

The sample includes all children 10-17 interviewed in the baseline child survey and in the relevant subgroup. Baseline means, standard deviations, and intracluster correlation coefficients for each variable are calculated using baseline survey data. Minimum detectable effects (MDE) indicate the smallest change from baseline detectable at the 5% level of significance. The MDEs for all index variables are in standard deviations, the MDE for ln(PCX) is a percent, and the MDEs for all other other variables are in percentage points. The standard deviation of an index created using Anderson (2008)'s approach is not mechanically 1 because of weighting by the inverse of the covariance matrix in index construction. This table updates the MDE calculations in the Stage 1 paper because the additional observations on age at endline allow us to use observations of age across the five surveys to correct mismeasured ages, thus slightly altering the sample of children aged 10-17.

Appendix Table 7. Minimum Detectable Effects for Key Outcomes by Complete and Incomplete 4Ps Subgroups

Variable	Complete 4Ps				Incomplete 4Ps			
	Baseline Mean	SD	Minimum Detectable Effect	Intracluster Correlation Coefficient	Baseline Mean	SD	Minimum Detectable Effect	Intracluster Correlation Coefficient
Reports Family Firm, Ag or Non-Ag (%)	55.56	49.69	10.45	0.15	65.23	47.63	9.22	0.21
Family-Based Economic Activity Index	-0.03	0.50	0.09	0.09	0.03	0.35	0.06	0.17
ln(PPP Adjusted USD Household Monthly Per Capita Expenditure)	4.25	0.57	10.17	0.09	4.29	0.58	10.44	0.17
Food Security Index	0.00	0.46	0.09	0.11	-0.02	0.44	0.08	0.16
Child Schooling Index	-0.02	0.62	0.12	0.11	0.02	0.65	0.11	0.14
Child Well-Being Index	0.01	0.66	0.10	0.06	-0.02	0.68	0.07	0.03
Child Economically Active in Past 7 Days (%)	82.44	38.06	6.39	0.08	82.97	37.59	5.77	0.12
Child Works For Pay in Past 7 Days (%)	14.19	34.91	4.67	0.04	16.31	36.95	4.09	0.04
Child is in Child Labor in Past 12 Months (%)	72.34	44.75	7.25	0.07	74.16	43.78	5.44	0.06
Child is in Hazardous Child Labor in Past 12 Months (%)	40.59	49.12	8.71	0.09	46.84	49.91	6.14	0.06

The sample includes all children 10-17 interviewed in the baseline child survey and in the relevant subgroup. Baseline means, standard deviations, and intracluster correlation coefficients for each variable are calculated using baseline survey data. Minimum detectable effects (MDE) indicate the smallest change from baseline detectable at the 5% level of significance. The MDEs for all index variables are in standard deviations, the MDE for ln(PCX) is a percent, and the MDEs for all other other variables are in percentage points. The standard deviation of an index created using Anderson (2008)'s approach is not mechanically 1 because of weighting by the inverse of the covariance matrix in index construction. This table updates the MDE calculations in the Stage 1 paper because the additional observations on age at endline allow us to use observations of age across the five surveys to correct mismeasured ages, thus slightly altering the sample of children aged 10-17.

Appendix Table 8. Balance of Baseline Variables, Non-Attriters

Variable	Treatment Mean	Control Mean	Difference
Age of child	12.60 (1.73)	12.53 (1.73)	0.07 (0.05)
Child is female	0.46 (0.50)	0.47 (0.50)	-0.01 (0.02)
School attendance rate of child over last 7 days	0.49 (0.46)	0.48 (0.46)	0.01 (0.06)
Child is grade(s) behind	0.03 (0.18)	0.03 (0.18)	0.00 (0.01)
Child is economically active in last 7 days	0.83 (0.37)	0.81 (0.40)	0.03 (0.02)
Child is in child labor in last 12 months	0.74 (0.44)	0.75 (0.43)	-0.00 (0.02)
Child is in hazardous employment in last 12 months	0.41 (0.49)	0.41 (0.49)	-0.00 (0.03)
Child works for pay in last 7 days	0.12 (0.33)	0.14 (0.34)	-0.01 (0.02)
Respondent is female	0.81 (0.39)	0.81 (0.39)	0.00 (0.02)
Household size	6.73 (2.19)	6.87 (2.27)	-0.14 (0.15)
Number of children in household	3.85 (1.63)	3.98 (1.77)	-0.13 (0.12)
Household receives other government transfers in last 12 months	0.06 (0.24)	0.06 (0.24)	0.00 (0.01)
Household reports family firm in last 12 months	0.62 (0.49)	0.61 (0.49)	0.02 (0.04)
Family firm generated income in last 12 months (PPP adjusted)	673.81 (3195.46)	298.82 (17206.99)	375.00 (472.31)
Food expenditure as a share of non-durable expenditure in past 30 days	0.64 (0.15)	0.64 (0.16)	0.00 (0.01)
ln(Total monthly household expenditure per capita)	4.31 (0.56)	4.30 (0.62)	0.01 (0.04)
Household has savings	0.34 (0.47)	0.34 (0.47)	-0.00 (0.03)
Household has loans	0.78 (0.41)	0.77 (0.42)	0.01 (0.02)
Household had a shock in last 12 months	0.63 (0.48)	0.64 (0.48)	-0.01 (0.03)
Household had an illness in past 30 days	0.20 (0.40)	0.19 (0.39)	0.01 (0.02)
Household has outmigrants in last 24 months	0.16 (0.37)	0.19 (0.39)	-0.03 (0.02)
Barangay population (2010 Census)	3666.70 (3491.12)	3392.99 (3710.29)	273.71 (555.27)
Family Economic Activity Index	0.03 (0.36)	-0.01 (0.41)	0.03 (0.02)
Food Security Index	-0.03 (0.45)	-0.01 (0.46)	-0.02 (0.03)
Schooling Index	0.06 (0.57)	0.05 (0.58)	0.01 (0.05)
Child Well-Being Index	-0.03 (0.71)	0.02 (0.65)	-0.05 (0.03)
Observations	1,678	1,652	3,330
F-statistic on test of joint significance			0.77
p-value on test of joint significance			0.783

Notes: The sample includes all children 10-17 interviewed in both the baseline and endline child surveys (non-attriters). Columns 1 and 2 report the mean of the variable for the treatment and control groups respectively. Column 3 reports the difference (Column 1 - Column 2). Standard errors are in parentheses. The final two rows of the table report the omnibus F-test of the joint significance of all the differences in the column above and the associated p-value. Indices are created following Anderson (2008)'s approach. The standard deviation of an index created is not mechanically 1 because of weighting by the inverse of the covariance matrix in index construction. \*\*\*p<0.01, \*\*p<0.05, \*p<0.10.

Appendix Table 9. Compare Control Means by Sample

	Co-resident Children	Panel Children	p-value
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Reports KASAMA	0.039 (0.194)	0.040 (0.196)	0.593
Reports family firm (own income generating activity)	0.761 (0.427)	0.761 (0.427)	0.998
Family Based Economic Activity Index	-0.026 (0.524)	-0.022 (0.511)	0.230
ln(PPP Adjusted USD Household Monthly Per Capita Expenditure)	4.413 (0.608)	4.426 (0.610)	0.004
Food Security Index	-0.017 (0.450)	-0.018 (0.453)	0.847
Child Schooling Index	0.055 (0.370)	0.048 (0.368)	0.009
Child Well Being Index	0.014 (0.342)	0.020 (0.340)	0.012
Child Economically Active (Last 7 Days)	0.817 (0.387)	0.820 (0.384)	0.209
Child Works for Pay (Last 7 Days)	0.192 (0.394)	0.192 (0.394)	0.925
Child is in Child Labor (Last 12 Months)	0.768 (0.423)	0.766 (0.423)	0.700
Child is in Hazardous Child Labor (Last 12 Months)	0.623 (0.485)	0.623 (0.485)	0.881
Observations in Control Group	1811	1652	

*Notes:* The main regression tables in the paper present the control means for co-resident children. This table presents the control means for our two samples: co-resident children (Column 1) and panel children (Column 2). Column 3 shows the p-value resulting from testing the null hypothesis that the sample means are the same.

Appendix Table 10. Effect of KASAMA on Economic Activity Index Components

	Endline		Endline and Baseline Data	
	Co-resident Children		Panel Children	
	Control Mean (1)	ITT (2)	ITT (3)	ITT (4)
Economic Activity Index	-0.026	0.188*** (0.034)	0.182*** (0.034)	0.173*** (0.033)
# Nonfarm HH enterprises	1.841	0.424*** (0.109) {0.001}	0.425*** (0.106) {0.001}	0.421*** (0.109) {0.001}
# Livestock & Birds	7.101	0.750 (0.787) {0.400}	0.703 (0.797) {0.443}	0.406 (0.667) {0.634}
Amount of land owned by HH	1,543.998	589.505 (1177.213) {0.618}	586.982 (1267.838) {0.644}	551.218 (1232.287) {0.656}
# New Nonfarm enterprises	0.532	0.287*** (0.064) {0.001}	0.295*** (0.061) {0.001}	0.295*** (0.062) {0.001}
Family firm generated income	1,567.723	766.726*** (229.460) {0.003}	742.110*** (223.450) {0.003}	729.324*** (218.648) {0.003}
Share of adults in family based econ. activity	0.769	0.060*** (0.020) {0.005}	0.056*** (0.020) {0.009}	0.053*** (0.017) {0.004}
Value of HH assets	5,544.075	3153.152 (2618.266) {0.323}	3453.706 (2851.976) {0.319}	3395.160 (2859.461) {0.332}
Stratum Fixed Effects		Yes	Yes	Yes
Baseline Controls		No	No	Yes

*Notes:* An observation is a child 12-17. Each outcome is a component of the economic activity index shown in Table 3 and is a characteristic of the household the child was assigned to at baseline. Column 1 contains the mean of the outcome indicated by the row for the control group. Each cell in columns 2-4 reports the coefficient on an indicator that the child is associated with a household in a community randomly assigned to receive KASAMA. For column 2, this means the child at endline is living in a household that at baseline was in a community that was assigned treatment. For columns 3 and 4, this means that the child at baseline resided in a household that at baseline was in a community that was assigned treatment. Stratum fixed effects are dummies indicating which of the four strata that the child's household of residence resided in at baseline. Baseline controls are measured at baseline and include age\*gender fixed effects and the baseline value of the row variable. Standard errors in parenthesis and clustered on unit of randomization throughout (Barangay). FDR corrected q-values in brackets following Benjamini and Hochberg (1995); all coefficients with the same specification (e.g. column 2, 3, or 4) are grouped for calculation of q-values.

Appendix Table 11. Effect of KASAMA on Child Well-Being Index Components

	Endline Co-resident Children		Endline and Baseline Data Panel Children	
	Control Mean	ITT	ITT	ITT
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Child Welfare Index	0.014	0.038*** (0.014)	0.031** (0.014)	0.034** (0.014)
Cantril's Ladder	6.240	0.172* (0.091) {0.366}	0.127 (0.093) {0.699}	0.132 (0.089) {0.625}
Child is Attentive	0.898	0.016 (0.013) {0.555}	0.013 (0.014) {0.699}	0.013 (0.014) {0.694}
Child is Careful	0.932	0.007 (0.010) {0.662}	0.004 (0.010) {0.841}	0.004 (0.010) {0.820}
Child is Engaged	0.920	0.007 (0.011) {0.662}	0.004 (0.012) {0.841}	0.005 (0.011) {0.820}
Child is Not Shy	0.898	0.007 (0.012) {0.662}	-0.001 (0.012) {0.904}	0.001 (0.011) {0.908}
Maternal Care	24.911	0.322 (0.223) {0.455}	0.240 (0.234) {0.699}	0.318 (0.223) {0.625}
Paternal Care	20.610	0.151 (0.162) {0.608}	0.109 (0.170) {0.841}	0.131 (0.159) {0.709}
Short-Term Goal	0.839	-0.004 (0.020) {0.850}	-0.007 (0.020) {0.841}	-0.008 (0.020) {0.820}
Long-Term Goal	0.935	0.016* (0.010) {0.400}	0.011 (0.010) {0.699}	0.011 (0.010) {0.678}
Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire	19.898	0.277 (0.282) {0.608}	0.297 (0.301) {0.699}	0.324 (0.301) {0.678}
Student Life Satisfaction Survey	27.564	0.426* (0.225) {0.366}	0.478** (0.233) {0.500}	0.471** (0.233) {0.536}
CES Depression Scale	24.426	0.086 (0.297) {0.842}	0.090 (0.307) {0.841}	0.061 (0.304) {0.908}
Stratum Fixed Effects		Yes	Yes	Yes
Baseline Controls		No	No	Yes

*Notes:* An observation is a child 12-17. Each outcome is a component of the child well-being index shown in Table 4. Column 1 contains the mean of the outcome indicated by the row for the control group. Each cell in columns 2-4 reports the coefficient on an indicator that the child is associated with a household in a community randomly assigned to receive KASAMA. For column 2, this means the child at endline is living in a household that at baseline was in a community that was assigned treatment. For columns 3 and 4, this means that the child at baseline resided in a household that at baseline was in a community that was assigned treatment. Stratum fixed effects are dummies indicating which of the four strata that the child's household of residence resided in at baseline. Baseline controls are measured at baseline and include age\*gender fixed effects and the baseline value of the row variable. Standard errors in parenthesis and clustered on unit of randomization throughout (Barangay). FDR corrected q-values in brackets following Benjamini and Hochberg (1995); all coefficients with the same specification (e.g. column 2, 3, or 4) are grouped for calculation of q-values.

Appendix Table 12. Effect of KASAMA on Main Outcomes: Proxy Responses for Uninterviewed Kids Residing in the Household

	Endline		Endline and Baseline Data	
	Co-resident Children		Panel Children	
	Control Mean	ITT	ITT	ITT
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Reports KASAMA	0.038	0.836*** (0.020)	0.835*** (0.020)	0.835*** (0.020)
Reports family firm (own income generating activity)	0.761	0.097*** (0.022)	0.097*** (0.022)	0.096*** (0.022)
Family Based Economic Activity Index	-0.025	0.185*** (0.034)	0.179*** (0.033)	0.171*** (0.032)
ln(PPP Adjusted USD Household Monthly Per Capita Expenditure)	4.411	0.049 (0.034)	0.048 (0.034)	0.045 (0.029)
Food Security Index	-0.020	0.051* (0.027)	0.056** (0.026)	0.060** (0.023)
Child Schooling Index	0.056	-0.011 (0.021)	-0.012 (0.021)	-0.015 (0.020)
Child Economically Active (Last 7 Days)	0.813	0.023 (0.020)	0.019 (0.020)	0.013 (0.018)
Child Works for Pay (Last 7 Days)	0.193	0.005 (0.015)	-0.001 (0.015)	-0.001 (0.015)
Stratum Fixed Effects		Yes	Yes	Yes
Baseline Controls		No	No	No

*Notes:* An observation is a child 12-17. For baseline children that were uninterviewed at endline but are still residing in the household, we assign proxies for the outcome variables based on responses to the household survey. The set of outcome variables is more limited than in Tables 3-5 because not all outcome variables can be calculated from the household responses. Each cell in columns 2-4 reports the coefficient on an indicator that the child is associated with a household in a community randomly assigned to receive KASAMA. For column 2, this means the child at endline is living in a household that at baseline was in a community that was assigned treatment. For columns 3 and 4, this means that the child at baseline resided in a household that at baseline was in a community that was assigned treatment. Stratum fixed effects are dummies indicating which of the four strata that the child's household of residence resided in at baseline. Baseline controls are measured at baseline and include age\*gender fixed effects and the baseline value of the row variable. Standard errors in parenthesis and clustered on unit of randomization throughout (Barangay).

Appendix Table 13. Effect of KASAMA on Main Outcomes: Proxy Responses for Uninterviewed and Migrant Kids

	Endline		Endline and Baseline Data	
	Co-resident Children		Panel Children	
	Control Mean	ITT	ITT	ITT
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Reports KASAMA	0.038	0.836*** (0.021)	0.834*** (0.021)	0.834*** (0.021)
Reports family firm (own income generating activity)	0.761	0.095*** (0.022)	0.094*** (0.022)	0.093*** (0.022)
Famly Based Economic Activity Index	-0.024	0.181*** (0.034)	0.175*** (0.033)	0.168*** (0.032)
ln(PPP Adjusted USD Household Monthly Per Capita Expenditure)	4.412	0.045 (0.034)	0.044 (0.035)	0.042 (0.029)
Food Security Index	-0.019	0.049* (0.027)	0.054** (0.026)	0.059** (0.023)
Child Currently Attends School	0.892	0.005 (0.013)	0.005 (0.013)	0.006 (0.012)
Child Economically Active (Last 7 Days)	0.808	0.026 (0.019)	0.022 (0.020)	0.016 (0.018)
Child Works for Pay (Last 7 Days)	0.193	0.007 (0.015)	0.002 (0.015)	0.002 (0.015)
Stratum Fixed Effects		Yes	Yes	Yes
Baseline Controls		No	No	No

*Notes:* An observation is a child 12-17. For baseline children that were uninterviewed at endline but still residing in the household, we assign proxies for the outcome variables based on responses to the household survey, as in Appendix Table 13. For children that had migrated out of the household at endline, we assign proxies for the outcome variables based on responses to the migrant module in the household survey. The set of outcome variables is more limited than in Tables 3-5 because not all outcome variables can be calculated from the household responses. Each cell in columns 2-4 reports the coefficient on an indicator that the child is associated with a household in a community randomly assigned to receive KASAMA. For column 2, this means the child at endline is living in a household that at baseline was in a community that was assigned treatment. For columns 3 and 4, this means that the child at baseline resided in a household that at baseline was in a community that was assigned treatment. Stratum fixed effects are dummies indicating which of the four strata that the child's household of residence resided in at baseline. Baseline controls are measured at baseline and include age\*gender fixed effects and the baseline value of the row variable. Standard errors in parenthesis and clustered on unit of randomization throughout (Barangay).



Appendix Table 14. Effect of KASAMA on Continuous Outcomes, Dropping Outliers

	Endline		Endline and Baseline Data	
	Co-resident Children		Panel Children	
	Control Mean	ITT	ITT	ITT
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
In(PPP Adjusted USD Household Monthly Per Capita Expenditure)	4.406	0.040 (0.029)	0.041 (0.029)	0.039 (0.025)
Stratum Fixed Effects		Yes	Yes	Yes
Baseline Controls		No	No	No

*Notes:* An observation is a child 12-17. The top and bottom 1% of outliers are trimmed for all continuous outcome variables in Tables 3-5. Column 1 contains the mean of the outcome indicated by the row for the control group. Each cell in columns 2-4 reports the coefficient on an indicator that the child is associated with a household in a community randomly assigned to receive KASAMA. For column 2, this means the child at endline is living in a household that at baseline was in a community that was assigned treatment. For columns 3 and 4, this means that the child at baseline resided in a household that at baseline was in a community that was assigned treatment. Stratum fixed effects are dummies indicating which of the four strata that the child's household of residence resided in at baseline. Baseline controls are measured at baseline and include age\*gender fixed effects and the baseline value of the row variable. Standard errors in parenthesis and clustered on unit of randomization throughout (Barangay).

Appendix Table 15. Balance by Child Age Subgroups

Variable	Age 10-12 at Baseline (T-C Difference)	Age 13-15 at Baseline (T-C Difference)	Difference in Difference (Column 1 - Column 2)
Age of child	0.08** (0.04)	0.08** (0.04)	-0.01 (0.05)
Child is female	0.00 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.03)
School attendance rate of child over last 7 days	0.01 (0.05)	0.02 (0.06)	-0.02 (0.03)
Child is grade(s) behind	-0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)
Child is economically active in last 7 days	0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)
Child is in child labor in last 12 months	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.03)
Child is in hazardous employment in last 12 months	0.01 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)
Child works for pay in last 7 days	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)
Respondent is female	-0.00 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)
Household size	-0.16 (0.16)	-0.20 (0.17)	0.05 (0.13)
Number of children in household	-0.11 (0.13)	-0.18 (0.14)	0.07 (0.10)
Household receives other government transfers in last 12 months	-0.00 (0.02)	0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.02)
Household reports family firm in last 12 months	0.02 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	0.01 (0.03)
Family firm generated income in last 12 months (PPP adjusted)	127.88 (229.88)	513.33 (844.99)	-385.45 (823.50)
Food expenditure as a share of non-durable expenditure in past 30 days	-0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.02* (0.01)
ln(Total monthly household expenditure per capita)	0.01 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.00 (0.03)
Household has savings	0.01 (0.04)	-0.00 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)
Household has loans	-0.00 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)
Household had a shock in last 12 months	-0.02 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)
Household had an illness in past 30 days	-0.01 (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)
Household has outmigrants in last 24 months	-0.04 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.02)
Barangay population (2010 Census)	268.68 (590.63)	293.93 (537.67)	-25.25 (215.12)
Family Economic Activity Index	0.03 (0.02)	0.04 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)
Food Security Index	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)
Schooling Index	-0.02 (0.05)	0.04 (0.05)	-0.05 (0.04)
Child Well-Being Index	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.05 (0.04)	0.04 (0.05)
F-test	0.88	1.00	1.18
P-value	0.634	0.471	0.576

*Notes:* The sample includes all children 10-15 interviewed in the baseline child survey. Columns 1 and 2 report the difference in the variable between treatment and control for the subgroup indicated by the column heading. Column 3 reports the difference in the two differences (Column 1-Column 2). Standard errors are in parentheses. The final two rows of the table report the F-test of the joint significance of all the differences in the column above. The standard deviation of an index created using Anderson (2008)'s approach is not mechanically 1 because of weighting by the inverse of the covariance matrix in index construction. \*\*\*p<0.01, \*\*p<0.05, \*p<0.10.

Appendix Table 16. Balance by Child Gender Subgroups

Variable	Female (T-C Difference)	Male (T-C Difference)	Difference in Difference (Column 1 - Column 2)
Age of child	0.11 (0.10)	0.02 (0.08)	0.08 (0.13)
School attendance rate of child over last 7 days	0.03 (0.06)	0.01 (0.05)	0.03 (0.03)
Child is grade(s) behind	-0.01 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)
Child is economically active in last 7 days	0.04 (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)	0.03 (0.03)
Child is in child labor in last 12 months	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.03)
Child is in hazardous employment in last 12 months	0.02 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.05* (0.03)
Child works for pay in last 7 days	-0.00 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)
Respondent is female	0.00 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)
Household size	-0.19 (0.16)	-0.12 (0.17)	-0.07 (0.14)
Number of children in household	-0.13 (0.13)	-0.09 (0.14)	-0.05 (0.11)
Household receives other government transfers in last 12 months	-0.00 (0.02)	0.00 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)
Household reports family firm in last 12 months	0.03 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	0.02 (0.03)
Family firm generated income in last 12 months (PPP adjusted)	595.85 (715.06)	0.05 (257.21)	595.81 (706.51)
Food expenditure as a share of non-durable expenditure in past 30 days	-0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.02* (0.01)
ln(Total monthly household expenditure per capita)	0.02 (0.04)	0.00 (0.04)	0.01 (0.03)
Household has savings	-0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.03)
Household has loans	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)	0.00 (0.03)
Household had a shock in last 12 months	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.03)
Household had an illness in past 30 days	0.00 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.02)
Household has outmigrants in last 24 months	0.00 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.02)	0.04* (0.02)
Barangay population (2010 Census)	129.06 (579.86)	349.08 (578.19)	-220.02 (143.54)
Family Economic Activity Index	0.04 (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)
Food Security Index	-0.03 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)
Schooling Index	0.01 (0.05)	0.00 (0.04)	0.00 (0.04)
Child Well-Being Index	0.02 (0.03)	-0.07* (0.04)	0.08* (0.04)
F-test	1.14	0.73	1.39
P-value	0.307	0.817	0.195

Notes: The sample includes all children 10-17 interviewed in the baseline child survey. Columns 1 and 2 report the difference in the variable between treatment and control for the subgroup indicated by the column heading. Column 3 reports the difference in the two differences (Column 1-Column 2). Standard errors are in parentheses. The final two rows of the table report the F-test of the joint significance of all the differences in the column above. The standard deviation of an index created using Anderson (2008)'s approach is not mechanically 1 because of weighting by the inverse of the covariance matrix in index construction.

\*\*\*p<0.01, \*\*p<0.05, \*p<0.10.

Appendix Table 17. Balance by Engagement in Child Labor (Last 12 Months)

Variable	In Child Labor (T-C Difference)	Not in Child Labor (T-C Difference)	Difference in Difference (Column 1 - Column 2)
Age of child	0.03 (0.07)	0.14 (0.15)	-0.12 (0.17)
Child is female	-0.00 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)
School attendance rate of child over last 7 days	0.02 (0.05)	0.01 (0.06)	0.00 (0.05)
Child is grade(s) behind	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
Child is economically active in last 7 days	0.02** (0.01)	0.07 (0.05)	-0.05 (0.05)
Child works for pay in last 7 days	-0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.03 (0.02)
Respondent is female	-0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)
Household size	-0.19 (0.16)	-0.04 (0.21)	-0.15 (0.19)
Number of children in household	-0.12 (0.14)	-0.05 (0.14)	-0.07 (0.14)
Household receives other government transfers in last 12 months	-0.01 (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)
Household reports family firm in last 12 months	0.01 (0.04)	0.05 (0.05)	-0.04 (0.04)
Family firm generated income in last 12 months (PPP adjusted)	378.59 (511.29)	1.54 (184.16)	377.04 (520.08)
Food expenditure as a share of non-durable expenditure in past 30 days	0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
ln(Total monthly household expenditure per capita)	0.01 (0.04)	0.01 (0.05)	0.00 (0.04)
Household has savings	-0.01 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)
Household has loans	0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.03)	0.00 (0.03)
Household had a shock in last 12 months	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)
Household had an illness in past 30 days	0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)
Household has outmigrants in last 24 months	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)
Barangay population (2010 Census)	420.50 (536.57)	-260.47 (797.41)	680.98 (521.43)
Family Economic Activity Index	0.02 (0.02)	0.05 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)
Food Security Index	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)
Schooling Index	0.00 (0.04)	0.00 (0.05)	0.00 (0.05)
Child Well-Being Index	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.05)	-0.04 (0.05)
F-test	0.88	0.62	1.07
P-value	0.626	0.917	0.595

Notes: The sample includes all children 10-17 interviewed in the baseline child survey. Columns 1 and 2 report the difference in the variable between treatment and control for the subgroup indicated by the column heading. Column 3 reports the difference in the two differences (Column 1-Column 2). Standard errors are in parentheses. The final two rows of the table report the F-test of the joint significance of all the differences in the column above. The standard deviation of an index created using Anderson (2008)'s approach is not mechanically 1 because of weighting by the inverse of the covariance matrix in index construction. \*\*\*p<0.01, \*\*p<0.05, \*p<0.10.

Appendix Table 18. Balance by Engagement in Hazardous Child Labor (Last 12 Months)

Variable	In Hazardous Child Labor (T- C Difference)	Not in Hazardous Child Labor (T- C Difference)	Difference in Difference (Column 1 - Column 2)
Age of child	0.03 (0.09)	0.11 (0.10)	-0.08 (0.14)
Child is female	0.03 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	0.05* (0.03)
School attendance rate of child over last 7 days	0.01 (0.05)	0.03 (0.06)	-0.02 (0.04)
Child is grade(s) behind	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
Child is economically active in last 7 days	0.02** (0.01)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)
Child works for pay in last 7 days	-0.01 (0.03)	0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.03)
Respondent is female	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.03)
Household size	-0.24 (0.17)	-0.08 (0.17)	-0.16 (0.17)
Number of children in household	-0.12 (0.15)	-0.10 (0.13)	-0.02 (0.13)
Household receives other government transfers in last 12 months	-0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.02 (0.02)
Household reports family firm in last 12 months	0.02 (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)
Family firm generated income in last 12 months (PPP adjusted)	805.64 (822.87)	-140.90 (123.08)	946.55 (811.44)
Food expenditure as a share of non-durable expenditure in past 30 days	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)
ln(Total monthly household expenditure per capita)	-0.00 (0.05)	0.02 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.05)
Household has savings	-0.01 (0.04)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.04)
Household has loans	0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.03)
Household had a shock in last 12 months	0.00 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.04)
Household had an illness in past 30 days	0.01 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)	0.01 (0.03)
Household has outmigrants in last 24 months	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.03)
Barangay population (2010 Census)	434.94 (630.99)	92.34 (578.03)	342.60 (364.00)
Family Economic Activity Index	0.03 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.03)
Food Security Index	0.03 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.03)	0.08** (0.03)
Schooling Index	-0.01 (0.05)	0.01 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.05)
Child Well-Being Index	-0.06 (0.04)	-0.00 (0.04)	-0.06 (0.04)
F-test	1.44*	0.90	1.83**
P-value	0.095	0.601	0.011

Notes: The sample includes all children 10-17 interviewed in the baseline child survey. Columns 1 and 2 report the difference in the variable between treatment and control for the subgroup indicated by the column heading. Column 3 reports the difference in the two differences (Column 1-Column 2). Standard errors are in parentheses. The final two rows of the table report the F-test of the joint significance of all the differences in the column above. The standard deviation of an index created using Anderson (2008)'s approach is not mechanically 1 because of weighting by the inverse of the covariance matrix in index construction. \*\*\*p<0.01, \*\*p<0.05, \*p<0.10.

Appendix Table 19. Balance by Urban and Rural Subgroups

Variable	Urban (T-C Difference)	Rural (T-C Difference)	Difference in Difference (Column 1- Column 2)
Age of child	-0.04 (0.13)	0.10 (0.07)	-0.13 (0.15)
Child is female	-0.03 (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.04 (0.03)
School attendance rate of child over last 7 days	0.06 (0.09)	0.01 (0.06)	0.05 (0.11)
Child is grade(s) behind	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.03)
Child is economically active in last 7 days	0.03 (0.05)	0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.05)
Child is in child labor in last 12 months	0.04 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.02)	0.07 (0.05)
Child is in hazardous employment in last 12 months	0.04 (0.05)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.07 (0.06)
Child works for pay in last 7 days	0.02 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.04 (0.03)
Respondent is female	0.02 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.04 (0.04)
Household size	0.03 (0.27)	-0.20 (0.18)	0.23 (0.32)
Number of children in household	-0.11 (0.19)	-0.10 (0.15)	-0.00 (0.24)
Household receives other government transfers in last 12 months	0.02 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.03 (0.03)
Household reports family firm in last 12 months	0.05 (0.07)	0.00 (0.04)	0.04 (0.08)
Family firm generated income in last 12 months (PPP adjusted)	374.77 (690.77)	256.48 (475.25)	118.29 (832.57)
Food expenditure as a share of non-durable expenditure in past 30 days	0.01 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.01)	0.01 (0.02)
ln(Total monthly household expenditure per capita)	0.06 (0.08)	0.00 (0.04)	0.06 (0.09)
Household has savings	0.02 (0.06)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.03 (0.07)
Household has loans	-0.01 (0.05)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.05)
Household had a shock in last 12 months	-0.03 (0.05)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.06)
Household had an illness in past 30 days	-0.00 (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.04)
Household has outmigrants in last 24 months	0.03 (0.05)	-0.03 (0.02)	0.06 (0.05)
Barangay population (2010 Census)	461.18 (1547.83)	421.48* (214.53)	39.69 (1547.25)
Family Economic Activity Index	0.04 (0.06)	0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.06)
Food Security Index	0.07 (0.05)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.10 (0.06)
Schooling Index	0.01 (0.09)	0.01 (0.04)	0.00 (0.10)
Child Well-Being Index	-0.06 (0.06)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.05 (0.07)
F-test	0.80	0.93	1.03
P-value	0.718	0.570	0.795

Notes: The sample includes all children 10-17 interviewed in the baseline child survey. Columns 1 and 2 report the difference in the variable between treatment and control for the subgroup indicated by the column heading. Column 3 reports the difference in the two differences (Column 1-Column 2). Standard errors are in parentheses. The final two rows of the table report the F-test of the joint significance of all the differences in the column above. The standard deviation of an index created using Anderson (2008)'s approach is not mechanically 1 because of weighting by the inverse of the covariance matrix in index construction. \*\*\*p<0.01, \*\*p<0.05, \*p<0.10.

Appendix Table 20. Balance by Complete and Incomplete 4Ps Groupings

Variable	Complete 4Ps (T-C Difference)	Incomplete 4Ps (T-C Difference)	Difference
Age of child	-0.03 (0.10)	0.13 (0.08)	-0.16 (0.13)
Child is female	-0.01 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.03)
School attendance rate of child over last 7 days	-0.09 (0.08)	0.09 (0.07)	-0.18* (0.10)
Child is grade(s) behind	0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)
Child is economically active in last 7 days	0.07** (0.03)	-0.00 (0.03)	0.08* (0.04)
Child is in child labor in last 12 months	0.04 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.03)	0.08* (0.05)
Child is in hazardous employment in last 12 months	0.01 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.03 (0.06)
Child works for pay in last 7 days	0.01 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)
Respondent is female	0.00 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.04)
Household size	-0.14 (0.24)	-0.16 (0.20)	0.02 (0.30)
Number of children in household	-0.15 (0.16)	-0.08 (0.17)	-0.06 (0.24)
Household receives other government transfers in last 12 months	0.02 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.03 (0.03)
Household reports family firm in last 12 months	0.04 (0.05)	0.00 (0.04)	0.03 (0.07)
Family firm generated income in last 12 months (PPP adjusted)	897.13 (936.85)	-112.49 (224.09)	1009.62 (958.85)
Food expenditure as a share of non-durable expenditure in past 30 days	0.01 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	0.01 (0.02)
ln(Total monthly household expenditure per capita)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.02 (0.05)	-0.03 (0.07)
Household has savings	-0.07 (0.06)	0.05 (0.04)	-0.12* (0.07)
Household has loans	-0.00 (0.04)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.04)
Household had a shock in last 12 months	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.00 (0.05)
Household had an illness in past 30 days	-0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.04)
Household has outmigrants in last 24 months	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.02 (0.04)
Barangay population (2010 Census)	-483.00 (1121.44)	729.68 (588.79)	-1212.68 (1261.39)
Family Economic Activity Index	0.06 (0.04)	0.01 (0.03)	0.05 (0.05)
Food Security Index	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.00 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.05)
Schooling Index	-0.04 (0.06)	0.03 (0.05)	-0.08 (0.08)
Child Well-Being Index	-0.08 (0.05)	0.00 (0.04)	-0.08 (0.06)
F-test	1.46	1.21	1.43
P-value	0.114	0.252	0.210

Notes: The sample includes all children 10-17 interviewed in the baseline child survey. Columns 1 and 2 report the difference in the variable between treatment and control for the subgroup indicated by the column heading. Column 3 reports the difference in the two differences (Column 1-Column 2). Standard errors are in parentheses. The final two rows of the table report the F-test of the joint significance of all the differences in the column above. The standard deviation of an index created using Anderson (2008)'s approach is not mechanically 1 because of weighting by the inverse of the covariance matrix in index construction. \*\*\*p<0.01, \*\*p<0.05, \*p<0.10.

Appendix Table 21. Effect of KASAMA by Age

	Ages 12-14				Ages 15-17			
	Co-resident Children		Panel Children		Co-resident Children		Panel Children	
	Control Mean	ITT	ITT	ITT	Control Mean	ITT	ITT	ITT
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Reports KASAMA	0.031	0.842*** (0.022) {0.001}	0.838*** (0.022) {0.001}	0.838*** (0.022) {0.001}	0.048	0.824*** (0.022) {0.001}	0.824*** (0.022) {0.001}	0.824*** (0.022) {0.001}
Reports family firm (own income generating activity)	0.755	0.115*** (0.025) {0.001}	0.118*** (0.026) {0.001}	0.116*** (0.026) {0.001}	0.766	0.080*** (0.024) {0.005}	0.077*** (0.025) {0.009}	0.076*** (0.025) {0.011}
Family Based Economic Activity Index	-0.034	0.222*** (0.040) {0.001}	0.213*** (0.041) {0.001}	0.201*** (0.039) {0.001}	-0.019	0.155*** (0.036) {0.001}	0.153*** (0.036) {0.001}	0.146*** (0.035) {0.001}
ln(PPP Adjusted USD Household Monthly Per Capita Expenditure)	4.406	0.040 (0.039) {0.392}	0.043 (0.039) {0.429}	0.035 (0.035) {0.491}	4.420	0.055 (0.037) {0.295}	0.051 (0.039) {0.358}	0.052 (0.033) {0.233}
Food Security Index	-0.031	0.051* (0.030) {0.215}	0.059** (0.029) {0.140}	0.065** (0.027) {0.060}	-0.005	0.041 (0.028) {0.295}	0.043 (0.027) {0.261}	0.047* (0.025) {0.135}
Child Schooling Index	0.001	0.005 (0.023) {0.824}	0.000 (0.023) {0.992}	-0.011 (0.022) {0.632}	0.114	-0.026 (0.025) {0.392}	-0.020 (0.025) {0.495}	-0.019 (0.024) {0.574}
Child Well Being Index	-0.007	0.035* (0.019) {0.188}	0.037* (0.020) {0.196}	0.040** (0.020) {0.131}	0.034	0.041** (0.016) {0.034}	0.026 (0.016) {0.261}	0.029* (0.016) {0.164}
Child Economically Active (Last 7 Days)	0.809	0.032 (0.025) {0.380}	0.025 (0.026) {0.459}	0.017 (0.024) {0.588}	0.824	0.019 (0.022) {0.475}	0.017 (0.024) {0.529}	0.013 (0.020) {0.588}
Child Works for Pay (Last 7 Days)	0.153	-0.010 (0.017) {0.620}	-0.023 (0.018) {0.358}	-0.024 (0.018) {0.315}	0.230	0.024 (0.021) {0.392}	0.025 (0.022) {0.425}	0.024 (0.022) {0.449}
Child is in Child Labor (Last 12 Months)	0.806	0.011 (0.023) {0.670}	0.002 (0.025) {0.965}	0.001 (0.025) {0.983}	0.731	0.026 (0.025) {0.392}	0.026 (0.026) {0.459}	0.024 (0.025) {0.491}
Child is in Hazardous Child Labor (Last 12 Months)	0.573	0.022 (0.027) {0.483}	0.023 (0.029) {0.495}	0.018 (0.027) {0.588}	0.672	0.029 (0.028) {0.392}	0.024 (0.029) {0.495}	0.024 (0.027) {0.530}
Stratum Fixed Effects		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Baseline Controls		No	No	No		No	No	No

Notes: An observation is a child 12-17. Outcomes are defined as in Tables 3-5. Columns 1 and 5 contain the mean of the outcome indicated by the row for the control group in each subgroup. Each cell in columns 2-4 and 6-8 reports the coefficient on an indicator that the child is associated with a household in a community randomly assigned to receive KASAMA. For columns 2 and 6, this means the child at endline is living in a household that at baseline was in a community that was assigned treatment. For columns 3, 4, 7, and 8, this means that the child at baseline resided in a household that at baseline was in a community that was assigned treatment. Stratum fixed effects are dummies indicating which of the four strata that the child's household of residence resided in at baseline. Baseline controls are measured at baseline and include age\*gender fixed effects and the baseline value of the row variable except for "Reports KASAMA" which is not available at baseline. Standard errors in parenthesis and clustered on unit of randomization throughout (Barangay). FDR corrected q-values in brackets following Benjamini and Hochberg (1995); all coefficients with the same specification (e.g. column 2, 3, or 4) across the two subgroups are grouped for calculation of q-values. The standard deviation of an index created using Anderson (2008)'s approach is not mechanically 1 because of weighting by the inverse of the covariance matrix in index construction.



Appendix Table 22. Effect of KASAMA by Gender

	Male				Female			
	Co-resident Children		Panel Children		Co-resident Children		Panel Children	
	Control Mean (1)	ITT (2)	ITT (3)	ITT (4)	Control Mean (5)	ITT (6)	ITT (7)	ITT (8)
Reports KASAMA	0.047	0.837*** (0.021) {0.001}	0.834*** (0.022) {0.001}	0.833*** (0.022) {0.001}	0.031	0.828*** (0.024) {0.001}	0.828*** (0.024) {0.001}	0.827*** (0.024) {0.001}
Reports family firm (own income generating activity)	0.761	0.106*** (0.023) {0.001}	0.106*** (0.024) {0.001}	0.106*** (0.024) {0.001}	0.761	0.088*** (0.027) {0.006}	0.087*** (0.027) {0.007}	0.084*** (0.028) {0.011}
Family Based Economic Activity Index	-0.021	0.209*** (0.039) {0.001}	0.202*** (0.039) {0.001}	0.191*** (0.039) {0.001}	-0.032	0.164*** (0.040) {0.001}	0.159*** (0.039) {0.001}	0.152*** (0.038) {0.001}
ln(PPP Adjusted USD Household Monthly Per Capita Expenditure)	4.407	0.045 (0.035) {0.373}	0.044 (0.036) {0.414}	0.039 (0.031) {0.391}	4.420	0.048 (0.042) {0.397}	0.048 (0.043) {0.450}	0.049 (0.038) {0.391}
Food Security Index	-0.024	0.044 (0.030) {0.285}	0.043 (0.030) {0.349}	0.042 (0.027) {0.304}	-0.010	0.049 (0.030) {0.269}	0.061** (0.028) {0.103}	0.072*** (0.027) {0.023}
Child Schooling Index	0.106	0.008 (0.023) {0.767}	-0.001 (0.024) {0.956}	-0.004 (0.023) {0.921}	0.002	-0.029 (0.025) {0.397}	-0.020 (0.025) {0.589}	-0.027 (0.024) {0.391}
Child Well Being Index	-0.030	0.043** (0.019) {0.084}	0.036* (0.021) {0.224}	0.042** (0.020) {0.112}	0.063	0.032* (0.017) {0.166}	0.027 (0.018) {0.314}	0.026 (0.018) {0.335}
Child Economically Active (Last 7 Days)	0.896	0.008 (0.017) {0.693}	0.006 (0.018) {0.783}	0.001 (0.017) {0.960}	0.727	0.042 (0.028) {0.282}	0.035 (0.029) {0.414}	0.031 (0.026) {0.391}
Child Works for Pay (Last 7 Days)	0.268	0.016 (0.024) {0.597}	0.013 (0.024) {0.673}	0.015 (0.023) {0.667}	0.108	-0.004 (0.016) {0.823}	-0.014 (0.016) {0.528}	-0.014 (0.016) {0.514}
Child is in Child Labor (Last 12 Months)	0.847	0.012 (0.018) {0.597}	0.013 (0.019) {0.664}	0.011 (0.019) {0.667}	0.678	0.025 (0.027) {0.471}	0.014 (0.029) {0.688}	0.016 (0.028) {0.667}
Child is in Hazardous Child Labor (Last 12 Months)	0.718	0.019 (0.025) {0.569}	0.026 (0.025) {0.490}	0.028 (0.025) {0.391}	0.518	0.031 (0.029) {0.429}	0.017 (0.031) {0.673}	0.012 (0.030) {0.748}
Stratum Fixed Effects		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Baseline Controls		No	No	No		No	No	No

Notes: An observation is a child 12-17. Outcomes are defined as in Tables 3-5. Columns 1 and 5 contain the mean of the outcome indicated by the row for the control group in each subgroup. Each cell in columns 2-4 and 6-8 reports the coefficient on an indicator that the child is associated with a household in a community randomly assigned to receive KASAMA. For columns 2 and 6, this means the child at endline is living in a household that at baseline was in a community that was assigned treatment. For columns 3, 4, 7, and 8, this means that the child at baseline resided in a household that at baseline was in a community that was assigned treatment. Stratum fixed effects are dummies indicating which of the four strata that the child's household of residence resided in at baseline. Baseline controls are measured at baseline and include age\*gender fixed effects and the baseline value of the row variable except for "Reports KASAMA" which is not available at baseline. Standard errors in parenthesis and clustered on unit of randomization throughout (Barangay). FDR corrected q-values in brackets following Benjamini and Hochberg (1995); all coefficients with the same specification (e.g. column 2, 3, or 4) across the two subgroups are grouped for calculation of q-values. The standard deviation of an index created using Anderson (2008)'s approach is not mechanically 1 because of weighting by the inverse of the covariance matrix in index construction.

Appendix Table 23. Effect of KASAMA by Urbanity

	Rural				Urban			
	Co-resident Children		Panel Children		Co-resident Children		Panel Children	
	Control Mean	ITT	ITT	ITT	Control Mean	ITT	ITT	ITT
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Reports KASAMA	0.036	0.853*** (0.023) {0.001}	0.853*** (0.023) {0.001}	0.853*** (0.023) {0.001}	0.048	0.770*** (0.044) {0.001}	0.760*** (0.045) {0.001}	0.759*** (0.046) {0.001}
Reports family firm (own income generating activity)	0.797	0.072*** (0.024) {0.010}	0.075*** (0.024) {0.010}	0.075*** (0.025) {0.011}	0.657	0.175*** (0.053) {0.009}	0.166*** (0.052) {0.010}	0.161*** (0.050) {0.011}
Family Based Economic Activity Index	0.024	0.162*** (0.037) {0.001}	0.160*** (0.037) {0.001}	0.156*** (0.037) {0.001}	-0.172	0.267*** (0.078) {0.008}	0.252*** (0.075) {0.010}	0.224*** (0.069) {0.011}
ln(PPP Adjusted USD Household Monthly Per Capita Expenditure)	4.399	0.040 (0.040) {0.513}	0.042 (0.041) {0.501}	0.049 (0.035) {0.360}	4.454	0.069 (0.057) {0.419}	0.061 (0.056) {0.501}	0.016 (0.046) {0.952}
Food Security Index	-0.011	0.039 (0.032) {0.419}	0.039 (0.031) {0.476}	0.051* (0.028) {0.174}	-0.036	0.069 (0.050) {0.380}	0.089** (0.042) {0.110}	0.076* (0.039) {0.166}
Child Schooling Index	0.053	-0.019 (0.024) {0.535}	-0.020 (0.024) {0.557}	-0.023 (0.023) {0.451}	0.061	0.020 (0.044) {0.759}	0.022 (0.045) {0.820}	0.017 (0.043) {0.952}
Child Well Being Index	0.015	0.027 (0.016) {0.261}	0.018 (0.017) {0.501}	0.020 (0.017) {0.451}	0.014	0.072*** (0.023) {0.011}	0.073*** (0.025) {0.017}	0.077*** (0.025) {0.011}
Child Economically Active (Last 7 Days)	0.855	0.007 (0.021) {0.814}	0.005 (0.021) {0.960}	0.001 (0.019) {0.972}	0.707	0.084* (0.048) {0.250}	0.074 (0.052) {0.400}	0.060 (0.044) {0.360}
Child Works for Pay (Last 7 Days)	0.201	0.001 (0.017) {0.958}	0.002 (0.017) {0.967}	0.002 (0.016) {0.965}	0.166	0.028 (0.038) {0.567}	0.002 (0.040) {0.967}	-0.004 (0.038) {0.965}
Child is in Child Labor (Last 12 Months)	0.788	0.022 (0.020) {0.458}	0.021 (0.021) {0.501}	0.021 (0.021) {0.451}	0.709	0.011 (0.044) {0.845}	-0.004 (0.046) {0.967}	-0.010 (0.044) {0.965}
Child is in Hazardous Child Labor (Last 12 Months)	0.650	0.020 (0.024) {0.535}	0.024 (0.025) {0.501}	0.025 (0.024) {0.451}	0.547	0.043 (0.050) {0.535}	0.021 (0.052) {0.837}	0.009 (0.045) {0.965}
Stratum Fixed Effects		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Baseline Controls		No	No	No		No	No	No

Notes: An observation is a child 12-17. Outcomes are defined as in Tables 3-5. Columns 1 and 5 contain the mean of the outcome indicated by the row for the control group in each subgroup. Each cell in columns 2-4 and 6-8 reports the coefficient on an indicator that the child is associated with a household in a community randomly assigned to receive KASAMA. For columns 2 and 6, this means the child at endline is living in a household that at baseline was in a community that was assigned treatment. For columns 3, 4, 7, and 8, this means that the child at baseline resided in a household that at baseline was in a community that was assigned treatment. Stratum fixed effects are dummies indicating which of the four strata that the child's household of residence resided in at baseline. Baseline controls are measured at baseline and include age\*gender fixed effects and the baseline value of the row variable except for "Reports KASAMA" which is not available at baseline. Standard errors in parenthesis and clustered on unit of randomization throughout (Barangay). FDR corrected q-values in brackets following Benjamini and Hochberg (1995); all coefficients with the same specification (e.g. column 2, 3, or 4) across the two subgroups are grouped for calculation of q-values. The standard deviation of an index created using Anderson (2008)'s approach is not mechanically 1 because of weighting by the inverse of the covariance matrix in index construction.

Appendix Table 24. Test of Equality by Subgroup: Ages 15-17 Minus Ages 12-14

	Co-resident Children	Panel Children	Panel Children
	ITT (1)	ITT (2)	ITT (3)
<u>Difference in Coefficients</u>			
Reports KASAMA	-0.018 (0.219)	-0.014 (0.364)	-0.014 (0.366)
Reports family firm (own income generating activity)	-0.035 (0.098)	-0.040 (0.085)	-0.040 (0.085)
Famly Based Economic Activity Index	-0.068 (0.054)	-0.060 (0.114)	-0.057 (0.123)
ln(PPP Adjusted USD Household Monthly Per Capita Expenditure)	0.014 (0.691)	0.008 (0.844)	0.017 (0.630)
Food Security Index	-0.010 (0.674)	-0.017 (0.478)	-0.017 (0.472)
Child Schooling Index	-0.031 (0.178)	-0.021 (0.381)	-0.008 (0.726)
Child Well Being Index	0.005 (0.811)	-0.010 (0.652)	-0.013 (0.553)
Child Economically Active (Last 7 Days)	-0.013 (0.644)	-0.008 (0.772)	-0.003 (0.916)
Child Works for Pay (Last 7 Days)	0.034 (0.154)	0.049 (0.055)	0.048 (0.060)
Child is in Child Labor (Last 12 Months)	0.015 (0.640)	0.023 (0.484)	0.023 (0.481)
Child is in Hazardous Child Labor (Last 12 Months)	0.007 (0.829)	0.001 (0.970)	0.006 (0.873)
Stratum Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Baseline Controls	No	No	No

Notes: An observation is a child 12-17. Outcomes are defined as in Tables 3-5. Each cell in Columns 1 through 3 reports the difference in the coefficients across age subgroups on an indicator that the child is associated with a household in a community randomly assigned to receive KASAMA (main results in Appendix Table 21). Column 1 contains the difference between the coefficients in Columns 2 and 6 in Appendix Table 21, Column 2 contains the difference between the coefficients in Columns 3 and 7 in Appendix Table 21, and Column 3 contains the difference between the coefficients in Columns 4 and 8 in Appendix Table 21. P-values for tests of equality between the two subgroups are in parentheses. For column 1, the sample includes children at endline living in a household that at baseline was in a community that was assigned treatment. For columns 2 and 3, the sample includes children at baseline residing in a household that at baseline was in a community that was assigned treatment. Stratum fixed effects are dummies indicating which of the four strata that the child's household of residence resided in at baseline. Baseline controls are measured at baseline and include age\*gender fixed effects and the baseline value of the row variable except for "Reports KASAMA" which is not available at baseline. Standard errors in parenthesis and clustered on unit of randomization throughout (Barangay).

Appendix Table 25. Test of Equality by Subgroup: Female Minus Male

	Co-resident Children	Panel Children	Panel Children
	ITT (1)	ITT (2)	ITT (3)
<u>Difference in Coefficients</u>			
Reports KASAMA	-0.008 (0.609)	-0.006 (0.740)	-0.006 (0.739)
Reports family firm (own income generating activity)	-0.018 (0.456)	-0.019 (0.469)	-0.023 (0.383)
Famly Based Economic Activity Index	-0.045 (0.276)	-0.043 (0.293)	-0.044 (0.280)
ln(PPP Adjusted USD Household Monthly Per Capita Expenditure)	0.003 (0.943)	0.004 (0.924)	0.010 (0.784)
Food Security Index	0.004 (0.871)	0.018 (0.516)	0.031 (0.262)
Child Schooling Index	-0.037 (0.134)	-0.019 (0.463)	-0.023 (0.350)
Child Well Being Index	-0.011 (0.642)	-0.009 (0.723)	-0.016 (0.536)
Child Economically Active (Last 7 Days)	0.034 (0.163)	0.029 (0.247)	0.031 (0.209)
Child Works for Pay (Last 7 Days)	-0.020 (0.441)	-0.028 (0.286)	-0.028 (0.257)
Child is in Child Labor (Last 12 Months)	0.013 (0.623)	0.001 (0.960)	0.004 (0.899)
Child is in Hazardous Child Labor (Last 12 Months)	0.011 (0.727)	-0.009 (0.795)	-0.016 (0.633)
Stratum Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Baseline Controls	No	No	No

*Notes:* An observation is a child 12-17. Outcomes are defined as in Tables 3-5. Each cell in Columns 1 through 3 reports the difference in the coefficients across gender subgroups on an indicator that the child is associated with a household in a community randomly assigned to receive KASAMA (main results in Appendix Table 22). Column 1 contains the difference between the coefficients in Columns 2 and 6 in Appendix Table 22, Column 2 contains the difference between the coefficients in Columns 3 and 7 in Appendix Table 22, and Column 3 contains the difference between the coefficients in Columns 4 and 8 in Appendix Table 22. P-values for tests of equality between the two subgroups are in parentheses. For column 1, the sample includes children at endline living in a household that at baseline was in a community that was assigned treatment. For columns 2 and 3, the sample includes children at baseline residing in a household that at baseline was in a community that was assigned treatment. Stratum fixed effects are dummies indicating which of the four strata that the child's household of residence resided in at baseline. Baseline controls are measured at baseline and include age\*gender fixed effects and the baseline value of the row variable except for "Reports KASAMA" which is not available at baseline. Standard errors in parenthesis and clustered on unit of randomization throughout (Barangay).

Appendix Table 26. Test of Equality by Subgroup: In Child Labor Minus Not in Child Labor

	Co-resident Children	Panel Children	Panel Children
	ITT (1)	ITT (2)	ITT (3)
<u>Difference in Coefficients</u>			
Reports KASAMA	0.045 (0.060)	0.045 (0.060)	0.044 (0.070)
Reports family firm (own income generating activity)	-0.029 (0.436)	-0.029 (0.436)	-0.022 (0.547)
Family Based Economic Activity Index	-0.131 (0.016)	-0.131 (0.016)	-0.128 (0.015)
ln(PPP Adjusted USD Household Monthly Per Capita Expenditure)	-0.050 (0.325)	-0.050 (0.325)	-0.063 (0.181)
Food Security Index	-0.039 (0.298)	-0.039 (0.298)	-0.050 (0.199)
Child Schooling Index	0.019 (0.528)	0.019 (0.528)	0.018 (0.554)
Child Well Being Index	0.048 (0.077)	0.048 (0.077)	0.054 (0.041)
Child Economically Active (Last 7 Days)	-0.081 (0.030)	-0.081 (0.030)	-0.071 (0.035)
Child Works for Pay (Last 7 Days)	-0.005 (0.868)	-0.005 (0.868)	0.003 (0.910)
Child is in Child Labor (Last 12 Months)	-0.024 (0.537)	-0.024 (0.537)	-0.026 (0.488)
Child is in Hazardous Child Labor (Last 12 Months)	-0.027 (0.537)	-0.027 (0.537)	-0.023 (0.587)
Stratum Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Baseline Controls	No	No	No

Notes: An observation is a child 12-17. Outcomes are defined as in Tables 3-5. Each cell in Columns 1 through 3 reports the difference in the coefficients across baseline child labor subgroups on an indicator that the child is associated with a household in a community randomly assigned to receive KASAMA (main results in Table 6). Column 1 contains the difference between the coefficients in Columns 2 and 6 in Table 6, Column 2 contains the difference between the coefficients in Columns 3 and 7 in Table 6, and Column 3 contains the difference between the coefficients in Columns 4 and 8 in Table 6. P-values for tests of equality between the two subgroups are in parentheses. For column 1, the sample includes children at endline living in a household that at baseline was in a community that was assigned treatment. For columns 2 and 3, the sample includes children at baseline residing in a household that at baseline was in a community that was assigned treatment. Stratum fixed effects are dummies indicating which of the four strata that the child's household of residence resided in at baseline. Baseline controls are measured at baseline and include age\*gender fixed effects and the baseline value of the row variable except for "Reports KASAMA" which is not available at baseline. Standard errors in parenthesis and clustered on unit of randomization throughout (Barangay).

Appendix Table 27. Test of Equality by Subgroup: Urban Minus Rural

	Co-resident Children	Panel Children	Panel Children
	ITT (1)	ITT (2)	ITT (3)
<u>Difference in Coefficients</u>			
Reports KASAMA	-0.083 (0.098)	-0.093 (0.065)	-0.094 (0.065)
Reports family firm (own income generating activity)	0.103 (0.078)	0.091 (0.110)	0.088 (0.117)
Family Based Economic Activity Index	0.104 (0.224)	0.092 (0.272)	0.076 (0.340)
ln(PPP Adjusted USD Household Monthly Per Capita Expenditure)	0.029 (0.672)	0.020 (0.777)	-0.032 (0.578)
Food Security Index	0.030 (0.606)	0.050 (0.330)	0.024 (0.619)
Child Schooling Index	0.039 (0.431)	0.042 (0.411)	0.041 (0.399)
Child Well Being Index	0.045 (0.110)	0.055 (0.066)	0.056 (0.054)
Child Economically Active (Last 7 Days)	0.077 (0.143)	0.069 (0.215)	0.060 (0.204)
Child Works for Pay (Last 7 Days)	0.027 (0.509)	0.000 (0.999)	-0.006 (0.881)
Child is in Child Labor (Last 12 Months)	-0.011 (0.821)	-0.025 (0.622)	-0.032 (0.510)
Child is in Hazardous Child Labor (Last 12 Months)	0.023 (0.678)	-0.003 (0.964)	-0.015 (0.761)
Stratum Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Baseline Controls	No	No	No

*Notes:* An observation is a child 12-17. Outcomes are defined as in Tables 3-5. Each cell in Columns 1 through 3 reports the difference in the coefficients across urbanity subgroups on an indicator that the child is associated with a household in a community randomly assigned to receive KASAMA (main results in Appendix Table 23). Column 1 contains the difference between the coefficients in Columns 2 and 6 in Appendix Table 23, Column 2 contains the difference between the coefficients in Columns 3 and 7 in Appendix Table 23, and Column 3 contains the difference between the coefficients in Columns 4 and 8 in Appendix Table 23. P-values for tests of equality between the two subgroups are in parentheses. For column 1, the sample includes children at endline living in a household that at baseline was in a community that was assigned treatment. For columns 2 and 3, the sample includes children at baseline residing in a household that at baseline was in a community that was assigned treatment. Stratum fixed effects are dummies indicating which of the four strata that the child's household of residence resided in at baseline. Baseline controls are measured at baseline and include age\*gender fixed effects and the baseline value of the row variable except for "Reports KASAMA" which is not available at baseline. Standard errors in parenthesis and clustered on unit of randomization throughout (Barangay).

Appendix Table 28. Effect of KASAMA by All Four Sources of Heterogeneity

	Reports KASAMA	Reports family firm (own income generating activity)	Family Based Economic Activity Index	Child Well Being Index	Child Economically Active (Last 7 Days)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Panel A: Panel Children with Stratum FE</b>					
Treat	0.824*** (0.040)	0.129*** (0.045)	0.318*** (0.080)	-0.014 (0.037)	0.058 (0.042)
Older Child x Treat	-0.011 (0.015)	-0.040* (0.023)	-0.061 (0.038)	-0.011 (0.023)	-0.007 (0.028)
Female x Treat	0.003 (0.017)	-0.019 (0.027)	-0.054 (0.043)	-0.003 (0.026)	0.025 (0.025)
Urban x Treat	-0.093* (0.052)	0.088 (0.057)	0.080 (0.080)	0.060* (0.031)	0.055 (0.051)
In Child Labor x Treat	0.044* (0.026)	-0.031 (0.040)	-0.131** (0.058)	0.051* (0.027)	-0.077** (0.036)
Older Child	0.017* (0.010)	0.015 (0.018)	0.023 (0.026)	0.043** (0.017)	0.018 (0.021)
Female	-0.021** (0.010)	0.011 (0.021)	-0.006 (0.030)	0.085*** (0.017)	-0.133*** (0.019)
Urban	0.014 (0.024)	-0.123*** (0.045)	-0.177*** (0.052)	-0.014 (0.023)	-0.125*** (0.039)
In Child Labor	-0.005 (0.010)	0.063* (0.032)	0.173*** (0.035)	-0.055*** (0.019)	0.180*** (0.024)
<b>Panel B: Panel Children with Stratum FE and Baseline Controls</b>					
Treat	0.823*** (0.039)	0.126*** (0.046)	0.310*** (0.077)	-0.010 (0.037)	0.042 (0.039)
Older Child x Treat	-0.012 (0.016)	-0.039* (0.023)	-0.061 (0.038)	-0.013 (0.023)	-0.005 (0.027)
Female x Treat	0.003 (0.017)	-0.023 (0.028)	-0.058 (0.042)	-0.009 (0.026)	0.025 (0.025)
Urban x Treat	-0.091* (0.052)	0.085 (0.057)	0.070 (0.078)	0.061** (0.031)	0.056 (0.048)
In Child Labor x Treat	0.045* (0.026)	-0.026 (0.040)	-0.127** (0.055)	0.053** (0.026)	-0.065* (0.034)
Older Child	0.013 (0.021)	0.027 (0.038)	0.089 (0.057)	0.037 (0.035)	0.066** (0.030)
Female	-0.025 (0.024)	0.006 (0.037)	0.042 (0.053)	0.085** (0.035)	-0.046 (0.035)
Urban	0.013 (0.024)	-0.110** (0.045)	-0.144*** (0.050)	-0.016 (0.022)	-0.107*** (0.036)
In Child Labor	-0.006 (0.010)	0.054* (0.032)	0.162*** (0.033)	-0.051*** (0.019)	0.065*** (0.025)

Notes: An observation is a child 12-17. Outcomes are defined as in Tables 3-5, and indicated by column headings. Panel A examines the results for panel children with stratum fixed effects (equivalent to Column 3 in Tables 3 through 5), while Panel B adds baseline controls (equivalent to Column 4 in Tables 3 through 5). Standard errors in parenthesis and clustered on unit of randomization throughout (Barangay).

Appendix Table 29. Effect of KASAMA on Adult Economic Activity By Age (Males)

	Ages 18-21	Ages 22-30	Ages 31-40	Ages 41-50	Ages 51-70
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<u>Economic Activity</u>					
Males - Pooled	0.009 (0.030) {1.000}	-0.034 (0.037) {0.946}	0.041 (0.031) {0.816}	0.001 (0.018) {1.000}	0.019 (0.023) {0.973}
Males, Economically Active at Baseline	0.023 (0.032) {0.973}	-0.030 (0.038) {0.973}	0.049* (0.029) {0.690}	0.002 (0.017) {1.000}	0.023 (0.021) {0.816}
Males, Not Economically Active at Baseline	-0.137 (0.109) {0.816}	-0.177 (0.179) {0.933}	0.000 (0.353) {1.000}	0.300 (0.179) {0.690}	0.008 (0.202) {1.000}
<u>Works in Family Enterprise</u>					
Males - Pooled	0.040 (0.035) {0.816}	-0.001 (0.043) {1.000}	0.092** (0.044) {0.451}	0.062** (0.030) {0.690}	0.038 (0.034) {0.816}
Males, Economically Active at Baseline	0.048 (0.035) {0.816}	-0.005 (0.044) {1.000}	0.096** (0.044) {0.451}	0.063** (0.030) {0.451}	0.040 (0.033) {0.816}
Males, Not Economically Active at Baseline	0.002 (0.109) {1.000}	0.083 (0.160) {0.973}	0.000 (0.353) {1.000}	0.300 (0.179) {0.451}	0.076 (0.175) {0.973}
<u>Works Outside Home</u>					
Males - Pooled	-0.003 (0.036) {1.000}	-0.031 (0.038) {0.973}	0.006 (0.037) {1.000}	-0.013 (0.029) {0.690}	0.001 (0.039) {1.000}
Males, Economically Active at Baseline	0.002 (0.039) {1.000}	-0.027 (0.040) {0.973}	0.016 (0.037) {0.973}	-0.013 (0.030) {0.973}	0.009 (0.038) {1.000}
Males, Not Economically Active at Baseline	-0.057 (0.114) {0.973}	-0.093 (0.201) {0.973}	-0.200 (0.328) {0.973}	0.500* (0.227) {0.973}	-0.076 (0.125) {0.973}

*Notes:* An observation is a male adult aged 18-70. The sample includes all male adults in this age range residing in the household at endline. Each cell represents a separate regression and is the effect of treatment on adult economic activity in the top panel, on working in the family enterprise in the middle panel, and on working outside the home in the bottom panel. Stratum fixed effects, as defined previously, are included in all specifications as dummies. Standard errors in parenthesis and clustered on unit of randomization throughout (Barangay). FDR corrected q-values in brackets following Benjamini and Hochberg (1995) are calculated by pooling all specifications in the table.



Appendix Table 30. Balance by Nonfarm versus No Nonfarm Enterprise at Baseline Groupings

Variable	Nonfarm Enterprise (T-C Difference)	No Nonfarm Enterprise (T-C Difference)	Difference
Age of child	0.11 (0.11)	0.05 (0.07)	0.05 (0.13)
Child is female	0.01 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)
School attendance rate of child over last 7 days	0.02 (0.08)	0.02 (0.05)	0.00 (0.07)
Child is grade(s) behind	0.02 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.03 (0.02)
Child is economically active in last 7 days	0.01 (0.03)	0.03 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.03)
Child is in child labor in last 12 months	-0.05 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.02)	-0.05 (0.04)
Child is in hazardous employment in last 12 months	0.00 (0.05)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.05)
Child works for pay in last 7 days	0.01 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)
Respondent is female	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.00 (0.04)
Household size	-0.16 (0.27)	-0.15 (0.16)	-0.01 (0.28)
Number of children in household	-0.05 (0.20)	-0.12 (0.13)	0.07 (0.21)
Household receives other government transfers in last 12 months	0.02 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.03 (0.03)
Family firm generated income in last 12 months (PPP adjusted)	1772.67 (1550.95)	-179.96** (80.92)	1952.63 (1556.42)
Food expenditure as a share of non-durable expenditure in past 30 days	0.02 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.03 (0.02)
ln(Total monthly household expenditure per capita)	-0.01 (0.06)	0.02 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.07)
Household has savings	-0.03 (0.06)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.06)
Household has loans	-0.05 (0.04)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.07 (0.04)
Household had a shock in last 12 months	-0.02 (0.05)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.05)
Household had an illness in past 30 days	-0.00 (0.05)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.05)
Household has outmigrants in last 24 months	-0.04 (0.05)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.05)
Barangay population (2010 Census)	73.62 (643.69)	303.26 (593.19)	-229.65 (452.70)
Family Economic Activity Index	0.05 (0.04)	0.03 (0.02)	0.02 (0.05)
Food Security Index	-0.07 (0.05)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.08 (0.05)
Schooling Index	0.04 (0.06)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.04 (0.06)
Child Well-Being Index	-0.17*** (0.05)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.18*** (0.06)
F-test	2.05***	1.57*	1.95***
P-value	0.005	0.052	0.003

Notes: The sample includes all children 10-17 interviewed in the baseline child survey. Columns 1 and 2 report the difference in the variable between treatment and control for the subgroup indicated by the column heading. Column 3 reports the difference in the two differences (Column 1-Column 2). Standard errors are in parentheses. The final two rows of the table report the F-test of the joint significance of all the differences in the column above. The standard deviation of an index created using Anderson (2008)'s approach is not mechanically 1 because of weighting by the inverse of the covariance matrix in index construction. \*\*\*p<0.01, \*\*p<0.05, \*p<0.10.

Appendix Table 31. Effect of KASAMA by Presence of Baseline Nonfarm Enterprise

	No Baseline Nonfarm Enterprise				Baseline Nonfarm Enterprise			
	Co-resident Children		Panel Children		Co-resident Children		Panel Children	
	Control Mean	ITT	ITT	ITT	Control Mean	ITT	ITT	ITT
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Reports KASAMA	0.034	0.843*** (0.021) {0.001}	0.843*** (0.020) {0.001}	0.843*** (0.020) {0.001}	0.055	0.814*** (0.037) {0.001}	0.807*** (0.038) {0.001}	0.808*** (0.038) {0.001}
Reports family firm (own income generating activity)	0.727	0.113*** (0.025) {0.001}	0.111*** (0.025) {0.001}	0.110*** (0.025) {0.001}	0.868	0.047 (0.039) {0.382}	0.051 (0.040) {0.363}	0.050 (0.039) {0.367}
Family Based Economic Activity Index	-0.046	0.174*** (0.036) {0.001}	0.173*** (0.036) {0.001}	0.164*** (0.034) {0.001}	0.056	0.207*** (0.061) {0.004}	0.212*** (0.061) {0.004}	0.201*** (0.062) {0.006}
In(PPP Adjusted USD Household Monthly Per Capita Expenditure)	4.385	0.062 (0.037) {0.247}	0.057 (0.038) {0.325}	0.050 (0.032) {0.317}	4.519	0.037 (0.066) {0.730}	0.023 (0.067) {0.843}	0.033 (0.059) {0.743}
Food Security Index	-0.032	0.061* (0.031) {0.160}	0.066** (0.030) {0.105}	0.065** (0.026) {0.051}	0.029	0.006 (0.040) {0.882}	-0.001 (0.040) {0.990}	0.014 (0.040) {0.847}
Child Schooling Index	0.056	-0.016 (0.023) {0.695}	-0.018 (0.024) {0.673}	-0.022 (0.022) {0.507}	0.041	0.016 (0.035) {0.739}	0.013 (0.034) {0.843}	0.007 (0.035) {0.926}
Child Well Being Index	0.007	0.036** (0.016) {0.098}	0.030* (0.016) {0.206}	0.031* (0.016) {0.177}	0.046	0.031 (0.024) {0.379}	0.031 (0.025) {0.363}	0.036 (0.024) {0.317}
Child Economically Active (Last 7 Days)	0.811	0.020 (0.023) {0.559}	0.017 (0.023) {0.673}	0.010 (0.020) {0.743}	0.851	0.035 (0.027) {0.379}	0.035 (0.028) {0.363}	0.032 (0.027) {0.402}
Child Works for Pay (Last 7 Days)	0.203	-0.003 (0.020) {0.882}	-0.002 (0.019) {0.963}	-0.001 (0.019) {0.945}	0.171	0.029 (0.027) {0.461}	0.018 (0.028) {0.699}	0.018 (0.027) {0.743}
Child is in Child Labor (Last 12 Months)	0.762	0.006 (0.021) {0.860}	0.004 (0.021) {0.920}	0.003 (0.021) {0.932}	0.797	0.044 (0.031) {0.344}	0.046 (0.032) {0.333}	0.042 (0.032) {0.367}
Child is in Hazardous Child Labor (Last 12 Months)	0.610	0.013 (0.024) {0.730}	0.012 (0.024) {0.797}	0.012 (0.023) {0.743}	0.677	0.062* (0.035) {0.223}	0.059 (0.036) {0.283}	0.052 (0.035) {0.317}
Stratum Fixed Effects		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Baseline Controls		No	No	No		No	No	No

Notes: An observation is a child 12-17. Outcomes are defined as in Tables 3-5. Columns 1 and 5 contain the mean of the outcome indicated by the row for the control group in each subgroup. Each cell in columns 2-4 and 6-8 reports the coefficient on an indicator that the child is associated with a household in a community randomly assigned to receive KASAMA. For columns 2 and 6, this means the child at endline is living in a household that at baseline was in a community that was assigned treatment. For columns 3, 4, 7, and 8, this means that the child at baseline resided in a household that at baseline was in a community that was assigned treatment. Stratum fixed effects are dummies indicating which of the four strata that the child's household of residence resided in at baseline. Baseline controls are measured at baseline and include age\*gender fixed effects and the baseline value of the row variable except for "Reports KASAMA" which is not available at baseline. Standard errors in parenthesis and clustered on unit of randomization throughout (Barangay). FDR corrected q-values in brackets following Benjamini and Hochberg (1995); all coefficients with the same specification (e.g. column 2, 3, or 4) across the two subgroups are grouped for calculation of q-values. The standard deviation of an index created using Anderson (2008)'s approach is not mechanically 1 because of weighting by the inverse of the covariance matrix in index construction.

Appendix Table 32. Effect of KASAMA by Presence of Baseline Nonfarm Enterprise, Plus Controls for Imbalance Variables

	No Baseline Nonfarm Enterprise				Baseline Nonfarm Enterprise			
	Co-resident Children		Panel Children		Co-resident Children		Panel Children	
	Control Mean	ITT	ITT	ITT	Control Mean	ITT	ITT	ITT
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Reports KASAMA	0.034	0.843*** (0.020) {0.001}	0.843*** (0.020) {0.001}	0.842*** (0.020) {0.001}	0.055	0.807*** (0.039) {0.001}	0.807*** (0.039) {0.001}	0.810*** (0.039) {0.001}
Reports family firm (own income generating activity)	0.727	0.113*** (0.025) {0.001}	0.113*** (0.025) {0.001}	0.111*** (0.025) {0.001}	0.868	0.054 (0.041) {0.390}	0.054 (0.041) {0.390}	0.053 (0.041) {0.386}
Famly Based Economic Activity Index	-0.046	0.175*** (0.036) {0.001}	0.175*** (0.036) {0.001}	0.165*** (0.034) {0.001}	0.056	0.207*** (0.062) {0.005}	0.207*** (0.062) {0.005}	0.202*** (0.062) {0.007}
In(PPP Adjusted USD Household Monthly Per Capita Expenditure)	4.385	0.053 (0.037) {0.345}	0.053 (0.037) {0.345}	0.045 (0.031) {0.368}	4.519	0.023 (0.071) {0.955}	0.023 (0.071) {0.955}	0.029 (0.061) {0.822}
Food Security Index	-0.032	0.065** (0.029) {0.106}	0.065** (0.029) {0.106}	0.063** (0.026) {0.057}	0.029	-0.002 (0.042) {0.966}	-0.002 (0.042) {0.966}	0.011 (0.042) {0.913}
Child Schooling Index	0.056	-0.017 (0.023) {0.672}	-0.017 (0.023) {0.672}	-0.022 (0.022) {0.501}	0.041	0.003 (0.034) {0.966}	0.003 (0.034) {0.966}	-0.007 (0.036) {0.913}
Child Well Being Index	0.007	0.031* (0.016) {0.174}	0.031* (0.016) {0.174}	0.031* (0.016) {0.169}	0.046	0.038 (0.024) {0.311}	0.038 (0.024) {0.311}	0.035 (0.024) {0.368}
Child Economically Active (Last 7 Days)	0.811	0.019 (0.023) {0.666}	0.019 (0.023) {0.666}	0.012 (0.020) {0.766}	0.851	0.029 (0.028) {0.515}	0.029 (0.028) {0.515}	0.027 (0.027) {0.501}
Child Works for Pay (Last 7 Days)	0.203	-0.002 (0.020) {0.966}	-0.002 (0.020) {0.966}	-0.001 (0.019) {0.969}	0.171	0.006 (0.028) {0.955}	0.006 (0.028) {0.955}	0.005 (0.027) {0.913}
Child is in Child Labor (Last 12 Months)	0.762	0.005 (0.021) {0.955}	0.005 (0.021) {0.955}	0.003 (0.021) {0.913}	0.797	0.039 (0.032) {0.417}	0.039 (0.032) {0.417}	0.036 (0.032) {0.480}
Child is in Hazardous Child Labor (Last 12 Months)	0.610	0.014 (0.024) {0.777}	0.014 (0.024) {0.777}	0.014 (0.023) {0.766}	0.677	0.056 (0.036) {0.311}	0.056 (0.036) {0.311}	0.049 (0.035) {0.371}
Stratum Fixed Effects		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Baseline Controls		No	No	No		No	No	No
Controls for Imbalance		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes

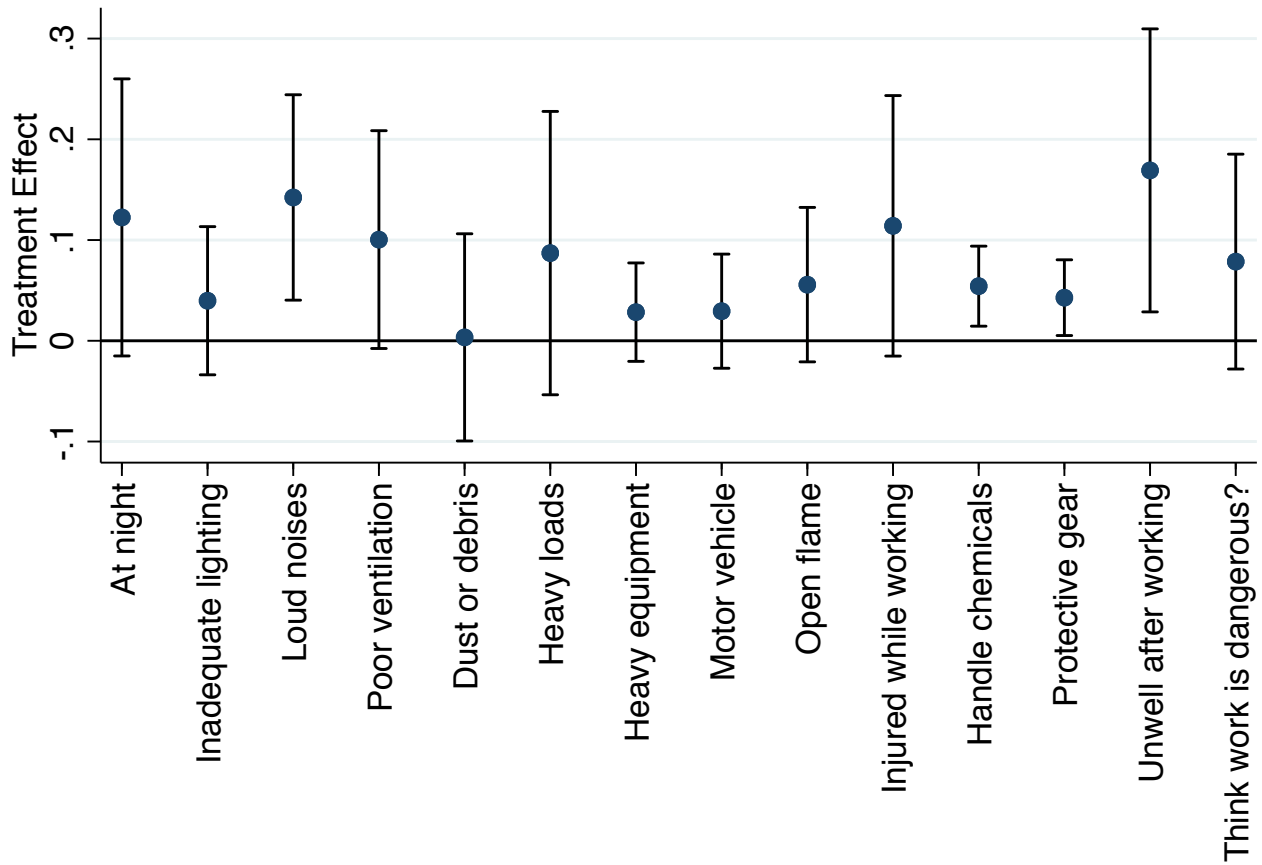
Notes: An observation is a child 12-17. Outcomes are defined as in Tables 3-5. Columns 1 and 5 contain the mean of the outcome indicated by the row for the control group in each subgroup. Each cell in columns 2-4 and 6-8 reports the coefficient on an indicator that the child is associated with a household in a community randomly assigned to receive KASAMA. For columns 2 and 6, this means the child at endline is living in a household that at baseline was in a community that was assigned treatment. For columns 3, 4, 7, and 8, this means that the child at baseline resided in a household that at baseline was in a community that was assigned treatment. Stratum fixed effects are dummies indicating which of the four strata that the child's household of residence resided in at baseline. Baseline controls are measured at baseline and include age\*gender fixed effects and the baseline value of the row variable except for "Reports KASAMA" which is not available at baseline. All specifications also include baseline controls for the two variables that showed imbalance in Appendix Table 31: family firm generated income and the child well-being index. Standard errors in parenthesis and clustered on unit of randomization throughout (Barangay). FDR corrected q-values in brackets following Benjamini and Hochberg (1995); all coefficients with the same specification (e.g. column 2, 3, or 4) across the two subgroups are grouped for calculation of q-values. The standard deviation of an index created using Anderson (2008)'s approach is not mechanically 1 because of weighting by the inverse of the covariance matrix in index construction.

Appendix Table 33. Effect of KASAMA by Presence of Baseline Nonfarm Enterprise for Baseline Child Laborers

	No Baseline Nonfarm Enterprise				Baseline Nonfarm Enterprise			
	Co-resident Children		Panel Children		Co-resident Children		Panel Children	
	Control Mean (1)	ITT (2)	ITT (3)	ITT (4)	Control Mean (5)	ITT (6)	ITT (7)	ITT (8)
Reports KASAMA	0.034	0.855*** (0.020) {0.001}	0.855*** (0.020) {0.001}	0.854*** (0.020) {0.001}	0.054	0.823*** (0.039) {0.001}	0.823*** (0.039) {0.001}	0.823*** (0.039) {0.001}
Reports family firm (own income generating activity)	0.748	0.108*** (0.027) {0.001}	0.108*** (0.027) {0.001}	0.109*** (0.027) {0.001}	0.870	0.037 (0.043) {0.756}	0.037 (0.043) {0.756}	0.038 (0.041) {0.729}
Family Based Economic Activity Index	0.006	0.148*** (0.033) {0.001}	0.148*** (0.033) {0.001}	0.139*** (0.032) {0.001}	0.084	0.153** (0.061) {0.060}	0.153** (0.061) {0.060}	0.143** (0.061) {0.077}
In(PPP Adjusted USD Household Monthly Per Capita Expenditure)	4.361	0.055 (0.040) {0.467}	0.055 (0.040) {0.467}	0.039 (0.035) {0.634}	4.527	-0.015 (0.075) {0.844}	-0.015 (0.075) {0.844}	0.004 (0.067) {0.989}
Food Security Index	-0.030	0.058* (0.033) {0.235}	0.058* (0.033) {0.235}	0.052* (0.029) {0.222}	0.015	-0.013 (0.047) {0.819}	-0.013 (0.047) {0.819}	0.001 (0.046) {0.989}
Child Schooling Index	0.064	-0.010 (0.025) {0.819}	-0.010 (0.025) {0.819}	-0.014 (0.024) {0.864}	0.055	0.015 (0.039) {0.819}	0.015 (0.039) {0.819}	0.010 (0.039) {0.989}
Child Well Being Index	-0.006	0.044** (0.018) {0.063}	0.044** (0.018) {0.063}	0.047** (0.018) {0.047}	0.026	0.036 (0.029) {0.513}	0.036 (0.029) {0.513}	0.043 (0.028) {0.355}
Child Economically Active (Last 7 Days)	0.872	-0.006 (0.020) {0.819}	-0.006 (0.020) {0.819}	-0.008 (0.019) {0.989}	0.879	0.024 (0.029) {0.756}	0.024 (0.029) {0.756}	0.018 (0.028) {0.864}
Child Works for Pay (Last 7 Days)	0.228	-0.009 (0.023) {0.819}	-0.009 (0.023) {0.819}	-0.006 (0.022) {0.989}	0.184	0.039 (0.033) {0.535}	0.039 (0.033) {0.535}	0.033 (0.033) {0.712}
Child is in Child Labor (Last 12 Months)	0.800	0.007 (0.021) {0.819}	0.007 (0.021) {0.819}	0.005 (0.020) {0.989}	0.832	0.009 (0.033) {0.819}	0.009 (0.033) {0.819}	0.003 (0.033) {0.989}
Child is in Hazardous Child Labor (Last 12 Months)	0.642	0.017 (0.026) {0.819}	0.017 (0.026) {0.819}	0.018 (0.026) {0.864}	0.714	0.018 (0.041) {0.819}	0.018 (0.041) {0.819}	0.007 (0.040) {0.989}
Stratum Fixed Effects		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Baseline Controls		No	No	No		No	No	No

Notes: An observation is a child 12-17. Outcomes are defined as in Tables 3-5. Columns 1 and 5 contain the mean of the outcome indicated by the row for the control group in each subgroup. Each cell in columns 2-4 and 6-8 reports the coefficient on an indicator that the child is associated with a household in a community randomly assigned to receive KASAMA. For columns 2 and 6, this means the child at endline is living in a household that at baseline was in a community that was assigned treatment. For columns 3, 4, 7, and 8, this means that the child at baseline resided in a household that at baseline was in a community that was assigned treatment. Stratum fixed effects are dummies indicating which of the four strata that the child's household of residence resided in at baseline. Baseline controls are measured at baseline and include age\*gender fixed effects and the baseline value of the row variable except for "Reports KASAMA" which is not available at baseline. Standard errors in parenthesis and clustered on unit of randomization throughout (Barangay). FDR corrected q-values in brackets following Benjamini and Hochberg (1995); all coefficients with the same specification (e.g. column 2, 3, or 4) across the two subgroups are grouped for calculation of q-values. The standard deviation of an index created using Anderson (2008)'s approach is not mechanically 1 because of weighting by the inverse of the covariance matrix in index construction.

Appendix Figure I: Components of Hazardous Child Labor: Work Characteristics



Notes: The figure shows treatment effects on work characteristics that are components of hazardous child labor for all panel children (aged 12-17) who are in households with a nonfarm enterprise at baseline and not in child labor at baseline. 95% confidence intervals are shown. All specifications include stratum fixed effects, which are dummies indicating which of the four strata that the child's household of residence resided in at baseline. Standard errors are clustered on the unit of randomization (barangay) throughout.