Appendices

A Summary Statistics

Variable	n	Min	Mean	Median	Max	IQR	Miss
POOR	7553	-5.3	0.0	0.2	2.21	1.3	29
Radio ownership	7578	0.0	0.9	1.0	2.0	0.0	4
Television ownership	7578	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	4
Bicycle ownership	7579	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.0	3
Car / Motorbike ownership	7579	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	3
Mobile phone ownership	7581	0.0	0.9	1.0	2.0	1.0	1
Computer ownership	7572	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	10
Education	7569	0.0	2.8	2.0	9.0	2.0	13
House material	7527	1.0	1.9	2.0	3.0	2.0	55
Drinking water	7222	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	360
Distance to water	7500	-180.0	-23.0	-15.0	0.0	25.0	82
Employment status	7582	0.0	0.9	1.0	2.0	2.0	0
Last month's wage (in 1000 USH)	3704	0.0	133	56	1500	1420	3878
ACCESS	7582	-4.9	0.0	0.1	12.7	0.9	0
Frequency of travel	7582	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	0
Computer access	7582	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0
Phone use	7579	0.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.0	3
Frequency SMS usage	7548	0.0	1.3	0.0	105.0	1.0	34
Proximity to district capital	7582	-169.5	-22.8	-17.1	0.0	19.5	0
ENGAGED	7582	-3.1	0.0	0.0	3.7	1.3	0
Talked to MP	5474	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	2108
Political party engagement	7582	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0
Engagement with LC1	7582	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0
Community meeting attendance	7577	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	5
Raise issues at community meetings	7582	0.0	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	0

Attend demonstrations	7550	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	32
MARGINALIZATION	7582	-2.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	1.4	0
Poor	7553	-5.3	0.0	0.2	2.7	1.3	29
Woman	7582	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.0	0
NonCoethnic	7335	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	1.0	247
NonCogender	7582	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.0	0
Distance to district capital	7582	0.0	22.8	17.1	169.5	19.5	0
Education	7569	0.0	2.8	2.0	9.0	2.0	13

Table 9: Table of Citizen Covariates

B   Balance

We report covariate balance across the three treatment groups for wealth (continuous), gender (binary), age (continuous) and education (ten category variable). In addition, we test the balance of the our access and engagement indicators. In Figure 6, for each variable we provide (a) standardized mean deviations by treatment, which allows us to use a similar scale for all covariates (row 1), and (b) the full distribution of the variables in their original scale by treatment status (rows 2-4). The differences in standardized mean deviations are quite small and meet accepted standards introduced by Cochran (1968) (see also the discussion in Imai, King and Stuart (2008)): that a mean difference should not differ by more than a quarter of a standard deviation.
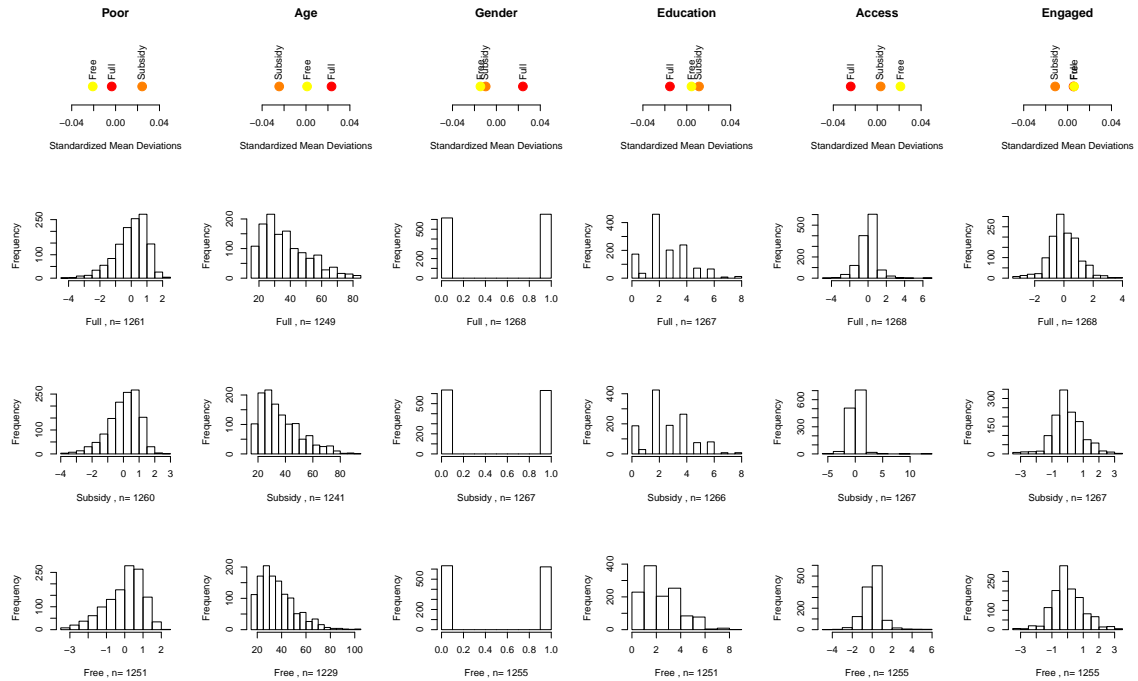

Figure 6: The distribution of key pretreatment covariates broken down by each price range (treatment groups). The top row shows means for each group in units of standard deviation of the covariate in question.