

Supplementary Material

Medium-term height growth benefits of staple food subsidies: a quasi-experimental analysis of the Indonesian Family Life Survey

Table A1. Effect of the RASKIN staple food subsidy program on food access

	HDDS			FCS		
	Coefficient	95% CI	P Value	Coefficient	95% CI	P Value
RASKIN currently	0.13	0.06,0.20	0.001	0.58	0.19,0.96	0.003
No.	24,967					
No. of households	11,836					

Abbreviations: HDDS, Household Dietary Diversity; FCS, Food Consumption Score, CI, confidence interval. HDDS: number of food groups consumed per household per week, ranging from 0 to 12. FCS: weighted number of food groups consumed per household per week, ranging from 0 to 112. Regressions were adjusted for wave, household size, household assets (log-transformed), and include household fixed effects. Standard errors were clustered at the household level.

Table A2. Effect of the RASKIN staple food subsidy program on height growth

	HAZ			Stunted			Severely Stunted		
	Coef.	95% CI	P Value	Coef.	95% CI	P Value	Coef.	95% CI	P Value
RASKIN currently	0.03	-0.00,0.06	0.076	-0.77	-2.44,0.90	0.368	-2.48	-3.59,-1.37	<0.001
Past RASKIN receipt	0.06	0.02,0.11	0.003	-4.64	-6.74,-2.53	<0.001	-3.23	-4.55,-1.91	<0.001
No.	38,144								
No. of households	11,836								

Abbreviations: HAZ, Height-For-Age Z-Score; CI, confidence interval. Regressions were adjusted for wave, sex, child age (in months), age squared, Muslim religion, household size, household assets (log-transformed), and include household fixed effects. Standard errors were clustered at the household level. Results for the binary variables, stunted and severely stunted, should be interpreted as changes in prevalences (percentage point changes). Coefficients for these variables are multiplied by 100. Stunted: HAZ<-2, severely stunted: HAZ<-3.

Table A3: Effect of the RASKIN staple food subsidy program on height growth – by vulnerability indicators

	Height-for-age Z-score			F-Test for equality of coefficients
	Coefficient	95% CI	P Value	P Value
Pre-RASKIN food access above median	0.09	0.03,0.15	0.003	0.228
Pre-RASKIN food access <= median	0.05	-0.02,0.11	0.152	
Not exposed to Ramadan in utero	0.05	-0.02,0.11	0.148	0.462
Exposed to Ramadan in utero	0.07	0.02,0.12	0.003	
Urban place of residence	0.01	-0.05,0.08	0.700	0.021
Rural place of residence	0.09	0.05,0.14	<0.001	
Access to a private toilet	0.07	0.01,0.13	0.017	0.733
No access to a private toilet	0.06	0.01,0.11	0.020	
Improved drinking water sources	-0.05	-0.14,0.03	0.241	0.002
Other drinking water sources (*)	0.09	0.04,0.13	<0.001	
Higher household assets (>median)	0.09	0.03,0.15	0.005	0.300
Lower household assets (<=median)	0.05	0.00,0.10	0.049	
Mother finished at least junior high school	0.08	-0.00,0.15	0.056	0.740
Mother did not finish junior high school	0.06	0.01,0.11	0.013	
Female child	0.05	-0.00,0.10	0.053	0.370
Male child	0.08	0.03,0.13	0.003	

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval.

This table displays regressions with interactions between RASKIN receipt and the respective background characteristics, as indicated by the first column. For each vulnerability indicator, a separate regression was run. The second column shows the respective stratum-specific effect estimates for the indicated subgroups. Regressions were adjusted for wave, sex, child age (in months), age squared, Muslim religion, household size, household assets (log-transformed), and include household fixed effects. Standard errors were clustered at the household level. P-Values in the third column refer to the coefficients. P-values in the fourth column are for F-tests that compare the equality of the effect between the indicated two groups (interaction tests). Number of observations: 38,144, Number of households: 11,836.

* Improved drinking water sources are those that could unambiguously be classified as such (piped, purchased and rain water). “Other drinking water sources” includes some unimproved, and some potentially improved sources.