

Variable Definitions and Construction

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Table 1: Variable Definitions and Construction

Variable	Definition
Extended Data Table 1 Primary Outcomes	
Gross consumption (daily, USD/adult eq.)	<p>Total daily consumption per adult equivalent is the sum of daily household food and non-food consumption as well as expenditures on education, healthcare, household repairs, and celebrations, divided by the number of adult equivalents per household. The number of adult equivalents is calculated using the OECD equivalence scale which assigns a value of 1 to the first adult in the household, 0.7 to each additional adult, and 0.5 to each child.</p> <p>For food consumption, we ask about household consumption of a variety of food products in the last week. To get food expenditure, we multiply amounts consumed by prices. For food products that are both purchased and consumed, we use reported purchase prices. For food products that are consumed but not purchased, we use median purchase prices. We winsorize consumed values within each food product and we divide weekly household totals by 7.</p> <p>For non-food consumption, we ask about monthly (and yearly) expenses on a wide variety of goods and services that are typically consumed on a monthly (or yearly) basis. For education expenditures, we ask about spending in the last academic year on transportation and various school-related items such as tuition fees and accommodation. For health expenditures, we ask about monthly and yearly expenses such as doctor's consultations and vaccination costs. For celebrations, we ask about food, non-food, drink, and clothing expenditures made over the last year during events such as marriages or religious ceremonies. For household repair expenditures, we ask about costs incurred over the last year improving or repairing household features such as roofs, walls, or animal pens. For each of these expenditures, we winsorize values at the finest level possible and re-scale to daily values.</p>
Food security scale	<p>Using the FIES scale, we ask eight yes/no questions about a household's food security over the last year where 0 = "yes" and 1 = "no" and we present a raw sum. The questions are "have you or other members of your household 1) been worried about not having enough food, 2) been unable to eat nutritious and healthy foods, 3) had to eat a smaller variety of foods, 4) had to skip a meal, 5) eaten less than they thought they should, 6) run out of food, 7) been hungry but did not eat, and 8) gone an entire day without eating?" [1, 2]</p>
Dietary diversity	<p>We ask beneficiaries about the number of days in the last week that they consumed items in 8 different food groups, and we compute a linear combination of these items: [3]</p> $2 \cdot \text{cereals} + 2 \cdot \text{tubers} + 3 \cdot \text{pulses} + \text{vegetables} + \text{fruit} + 4 \cdot \text{meat/fish/eggs} + 4 \cdot \text{milk} + 0.5 \cdot \text{oil} + 0.5 \cdot \text{sugar}$
Extended Data Table 2 Revenues	
Total revenue (yearly, USD)	Sum of business revenue, harvest value, livestock revenue, and wage revenue.
Business revenue (yearly, USD)	For each business within the household, we ask directly about revenue generated in the last month in which a business was operational, and we ask for the number of operational months in the last year. We also ask who owns, manages, and works in each business. We winsorize revenues at the business-level at the 98th percentile. We exclude businesses that are both owned and managed by someone outside the household. To get yearly amounts, we multiply this monthly revenue by the number of months a business was in operation in the last 12 months. To get the beneficiary's share, we divide revenues by the number of co-owners and we sum only across beneficiary-owned/managed businesses.

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Table 1: Variable Definitions and Construction – continued from previous page

Variable	Definition
Harvest value (yearly, USD)	To get harvest value, we multiply regional median prices of crops sold by the quantity of crops harvested. For crop prices, we ask about quantities sold and revenue generated, and we compute regional, unit-specific medians of revenue over quantity sold. We also ask about the quantity of each crop harvested in the last 12 months in both the rainy and dry seasons across all the plots owned or managed by members of the household. We omit harvested quantities that have unconvertible units or whose values are extremely unlikely such as outliers and cases where sale value exceeds harvest value. After dropping outlying harvest values, we winsorize values at the 98th percentile. Because we collect harvest quantities at the crop level (not the plot level), if crops are grown on more than one plot, we divide harvest value in proportion to plot size. Finally, we divide harvest value evenly among the owners of a plot to get the beneficiary's share of the value.
Livestock revenue (yearly, USD)	To capture livestock revenue, we ask about the number of animals (bulls, cows, calves, muttons, sheep, goats, camels, donkeys, horses, chickens, and guinea fowls) that the household sold or slaughtered over the last 12 months and we ask about the revenue generated from these sales. We also ask who controls the revenue generated. We winsorize revenues within each animal type and we divide the result by the number of people who control livestock revenue to get the beneficiary's share.
Wage revenue (yearly, USD)	For employment, we ask only beneficiaries and household heads (often the same person) whether they worked at least one hour as apprentices or employees for the state, a company, or anyone outside their household in the last 12 months. We ask them what their income was in that period from such jobs, and we winsorize responses at the job level. For better comparison with other income sources, we scale up this wage income using the regional median monthly profit margin of household businesses.
Extended Data Table 3 Off-Farm Businesses, Agriculture, and Livestock Activities	
No. of household businesses	Number of off-farm businesses owned or operated by a household member in the last 12 months.
Business asset value (USD)	We ask about the value of equipment and materials the household currently owns and employs in its off-farm business activities.
Days spent in off-farm business	We ask the beneficiary how many days in the last month they worked in each household business. We sum across businesses within each household.
Area of cultivated crops (ha)	We ask about the size of this land (owned or cultivated) and we omit plots that are under 50 square meters or over 6 hectares when computing household totals.
Agricultural inputs index	Index of agricultural inputs from Supplementary Table SI.7 (seeds, fertilizer, phytosanitary products, and labor) standardized against control group.
Sale value (yearly, USD)	For sale values, we multiply regional, unit-specific median selling prices by quantities sold. As we did for harvest values, we omit sale quantities that have unconvertible units or whose values are extremely unlikely such as outliers and cases where sale value exceeds harvest value. After dropping outlying sales values, we winsorize values at the 98th percentile.
Days spent in agriculture	We ask the beneficiary how many days in the last rainy season (last 4 months) they worked on household plots. (Max = 120 for 4 months)

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Table 1: Variable Definitions and Construction – continued from previous page

Variable	Definition
Livestock asset value (USD)	We ask each household about the quantity and expected sale value of different types of livestock they currently own. We compute and winsorize unit values at the livestock level.
Days spent raising livestock	We ask the beneficiary how many hours they spent rearing livestock in the last day, how many days in the last month, and how many months in the last year. We compute total days employed per year and divide by 12 to get a monthly average number of days. For index construction (Extended Data Tables 4-6), see Table 2 in this document.
Supplementary Table SI.6 Off-Farm Activities (Household)	
Household has a business {0,1}	We ask about all the off-farm income generating activities (businesses) managed by household members in the last 12 months and report whether the household operated any of them.
Main activity off-farm {0,1}	We ask beneficiaries whether the off-farm activity they report to be involved in is their main income-generating activity.
No. of household businesses	See Extended Data Table 3.
Beneficiary's investments (yearly, USD)	We ask beneficiaries how much money they invested in each of these off-farm businesses over the last 12 months. We sum across different funding sources (e.g. NGOs, savings, or friends and family) and we winsorize values at the business level at the 98th percentile.
Business revenue (monthly, USD)	For each business within the household, we ask directly about revenues generated over the last 30 days or in the last month that the business was in operation. We winsorize revenues at the business-level at the 98th percentile. We exclude businesses that are both owned and managed by someone outside the household.
Business profits (monthly, USD)	Construction of profits is similar to revenues as we ask directly about profits from off-farm businesses in the last 30 days.
Beneficiary's healthy business practices index	For beneficiaries who confirm that they are engaged in a productive activity, we ask ten yes/no questions to understand whether they employ good business practices such as tracking creditors, monitoring profitability, seeking feedback from customers, and setting sales targets. Using these ten questions, we construct an index standardized against the control group.
Supplementary Table SI.7 Agriculture (Household)	
Cultivated any crop {0,1}	We ask if any member of the household has cultivated any land whether owned or not in the last 12 months.
Area of cultivated crops (ha)	See Extended Data Table 3.
Harvest value (yearly, USD)	Same variable as beneficiary harvest value in Supplementary Table SI.2 but without the scaling for the beneficiary's share.
Lost annual crop {0,1}	We ask about the status of household crops. Households can report that they finished harvesting a crop, that they started but have not yet finished, that they finished, or that they lost an entire harvest. This indicator captures whether a household lost the entire harvest.
Purchased seeds {0,1}	Indicator for whether a household bought some of the seeds it used on any plot during the rainy season.
Used chemical fertilizer {0,1}	Indicator for whether a household used inorganic or chemical fertilizer on any plot during the rainy season.

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Table 1: Variable Definitions and Construction – continued from previous page

Variable	Definition
Used phytosanitary products {0,1}	Indicator for whether a household used phytosanitary products on any plot during the rainy season.
Used paid labor {0,1}	Indicator for whether a household used paid labor (in cash or in kind) on any plot during the rainy season.
Sold annual crop {0,1}	For crops that have been completely or partially harvested, we ask whether any portion has been sold.
Sale value (yearly, USD)	See Extended Data Table 3.
Commercialization %	Commercialization percent of crops (sale value ÷ harvest value)

Supplementary Table SI.8 Livestock (Household)

Livestock count (TLU)	If a household reports that any of its members owned or raised livestock in the last 12 months, we ask for the number of animals that currently belong to the household itself. We report these numbers using Tropical Livestock Units where conversion factors are as follows [4]: Camels = 1.1 Horses, mares, or donkeys = 0.8 Cows and calves = 0.70 Bulls = 0.5 Pigs = 0.20 Sheep, goats, and mutton = 0.10 Guinea Fowl = 0.03 Chicken = 0.01
Livestock asset value (USD)	See Extended Data Table 3.
Change in livestock count (yearly, TLU)	We also ask how many animals any household members owned 12 months ago to compute the change in livestock ownership. We present this change in Tropical Livestock Units as we do for livestock count above.
Livestock purchase value (USD)	If households purchased livestock in the last 12 months, we ask them about the value of their purchases. Like animal sale values, we winsorize purchase values at the animal level at the 98th percentile.
Livestock revenue (yearly, USD)	Same as beneficiary livestock revenue in Extended Data Table 2 but not reduced to beneficiary's share.

Supplementary Table SI.9 Labor Participation

Days spent in off-farm business	See Extended Data Table 3.
Days spent in agriculture	See Extended Data Table 3.
Days spent raising livestock	See Extended Data Table 3.
Days spent in salaried employment	We ask both the beneficiary and household head how many days they spent employed in the last week, how many weeks in the last month, and how many months in the last year. We compute total days employed per year and divide by 12 to get a monthly average number of days. (Max = 30 for each person)

Supplementary Table SI.10a Financial Engagement

Takes part in tontine/AVEC {0,1}	We ask beneficiaries whether they take part in a savings group where savings groups are either tontines where one contributor receives a payout every meeting or VSLAs where payouts are shared among the contributors at the end of every cycle.
Tontine/AVEC savings (3 months, USD)	We report beneficiaries' savings over the last 3 months by multiplying the size of contributions by their frequency and the number of months in the last 3 months that the beneficiary contributed. We then winsorize these monthly contributions and compute totals regardless of the type of savings group.

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Table 1: Variable Definitions and Construction – continued from previous page

Variable	Definition
Other savings (3 months, USD)	We also ask beneficiaries if they deposited any savings in the last 3 months (1) formally with a bank, savings bank, or other institution, (2) informally in the form of credit with traders or suppliers, agricultural cooperatives, or mobile money or (3) as cash with friends, neighbors, or family members outside the household, or at home in a box or bag, or in the form of jewelry. We winsorize these values at the deposit level at the 98th percentile and we report totals across deposit locations.
Household asset index	We generate a PCA index using the first principal component of the reported current ownership of household assets such as televisions, cellphones, beds, and tables.
Supplementary Table SI.11 Assets (Household)	
Agricultural asset value (USD)	We ask about agricultural equipment such as rakes, plows, and pickaxes currently owned by the household. We divide reported values by quantities to get unit values and we winsorize unit values within each asset type.
Business asset value (USD)	See Extended Data Table 3.
Supplementary Table SI.12: Potential Mediators of Spill-Over Effects	
Used group labor on farm {0,1}	Indicator for whether a household employed any mutual aid labor groups for any plot during the rainy season.
Used hired labor on farm {0,1}	Indicator for whether a household employed any paid labor for any plot during the rainy season.
Has employees in off-farm activity {0,1}	Indicator for whether a household employed any non-household members in its off-farm income-generating activities in the last 12 months.
Cultivated a plot not owned by household {0,1}	Indicator for whether a household cultivated any plot owned by someone who is not a household member in the rainy season.
Household received private money {0,1}	Indicator for whether a household received money, products, or goods from someone who is not a household member in the last 12 months.
Household sent private money {0,1}	Indicator for whether a household sent cash or in-kind transfers outside the household in the last 12 months.
Community tensions infrequent {1-4}	In the last 6 months, has there been tension between members of your community? 1 yes, a lot - 4 not at all
Supplementary Table SI.13: Food Prices	
Log grain prices	We use reported purchase prices to derive a village-level median price for each unit of each food item. We then take a log of village medians.
Log tuber prices	Same construction as log grain prices but for tubers.
Log vegetable prices	Same construction as log grain prices but for vegetables.
Log meat prices	Same construction as log grain prices but for meats.

Notes: All continuous variables are winsorized at the 98th and 2th percentiles at the most disaggregated level feasible.

Table 2: Index Definitions and Construction

Variable	Components	Sub-components (if any)	Possible answers
Extended Data Table 4 Psychological Well-Being Indices			
Mental health index	Less depression: Sum of 10 questions from CESD-R-10 [5]	No. of days you felt the details of life bothered you more than usual	0 - 7 days
		No. of days you felt you had trouble concentrating on what you were doing	0 - 7 days
		No. of days you felt sad	0 - 7 days
		No. of days you felt that what you were doing took all your energy	0 - 7 days
		No. of days you felt you were confident in the future (reversed)	0 - 7 days
		No. of days you felt nervous, tense, or worried	0 - 7 days
		No. of days you felt you had trouble sleeping peacefully	0 - 7 days
		No. of days you felt happy (reversed)	0 - 7 days
		No. of days you felt alone	0 - 7 days
		No. of days you felt so tired that you could do nothing	0 - 7 days
	Less disability: Sum of 4 questions from SRQ-20 [6]	No. of days you have had a headache	0 - 7 days
		No. of days your digestion was bad	0 - 7 days
		No. of days you had difficulty fulfilling your family responsibilities	0 - 7 days
		No. of days you had difficulties in your daily work	0 - 7 days
	Life satisfaction today (MacArthur Scale): "Imagine a ladder, with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top. The top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you. On which step of the ladder would you say you personally feel you stand at this time?" [7, 8]	1 lower - 10 higher	
	Inner Peace (MacArthur Scale): "Now the staircase represents inner peace. The top of the ladder represents as much inner peace as possible. The bottom of the ladder represents as little inner peace as possible. So if you point up the stairs you have a life with complete or total inner peace, if you point down you have no inner peace. Which step of the stairs are you on these days?"	1 lower - 10 higher	

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Table 2: Index Definitions and Construction – continued from previous page

Variable	Components	Sub-components (if any)	Possible answers
	Self-reported mental health (standardized assessment): "In general, would you say that your mental health is excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?"		1 poor - 5 excellent
Self efficacy index	Index of sum of 7 questions from GSE-10 [9] and 1 from Rosenberg Self-Esteem [10]	<p>GSE 1: You can successfully solve problems if you put in enough effort.</p> <p>GSE 2: If someone doesn't want you to do something, you can find a way to do whatever you want to do anyway.</p> <p>GSE 3: It is easy for you to stay on the path you have set out for yourself and achieve your goals in life.</p> <p>GSE 4: You are confident that you are able to cope well with unexpected events.</p> <p>GSE 7: You can stay calm when you are faced with difficulties because you have the ability to adapt.</p> <p>GSE 8: When you have to solve a problem, you can usually find more than one solution.</p> <p>GSE 9: If you find yourself in a difficult situation, you can usually find a solution.</p> <p>Rosenberg self-esteem: You are able to do things as well as most people.</p>	<p>1 not at all - 4 yes, absolutely</p>
Future expectations index	<p>Expected social status (MacArthur Scale): "At the top of the stairs are the people with the most resources, the most education, and the most respected activities. At the bottom are the lowest status people who have the least money, the least education, and the least respected or no jobs. The higher you are on this staircase, the closer you are to the people at the top. The lower you are, the closer you get to the people who are at the bottom. In two years, do you think your position will go up, down, or stay the same? What step will you be on in two years?"</p> <p>Expected life satisfaction two years from now (MacArthur Scale): "Now the staircase represents how satisfied you have been with your life these days. The top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you, one in which the conditions are ideal. The bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you, in which the conditions are not at all the way you want them to be. So if you point up the stairs you are very satisfied with your life, if you point down you are not at all satisfied with your life. In two years, do you think your satisfaction with life will go up, down, or stay the same?"</p>		<p>1 lower - 10 higher</p> <p>1 lower - 10 higher</p>

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Variable	Components	Sub-components (if any)	Possible answers
	Expected social status of child at age 30 (MacArthur Scale): “Now let’s think about your youngest child (son or daughter) or grandchild (grandson or granddaughter). What will be their position on the status stairs when they turn 30? If they are over 30, indicate their current position.”		1 lower - 10 higher
Extended Data Table 5 Social Well-Being Indices			
Financial support index	You can count on your village community to help you in case of financial difficulties.		1 not at all - 4 yes, absolutely
	Sum of number of people whom you could ask for money:	No. of siblings that you can ask for money. No. of family members that you can ask for money. No. of friends that you can ask for money. No. of other people that you can ask for money.	Integer Integer Integer Integer
	How likely is it that you will be able to raise 30,000 XOF over the next month?		1 not at all likely - 4 very likely
Social support index	How many people do you know who have personally succeeded in life?		Integer
	How many people can you go to for advice on income-generating activities?		Integer
	How many people come to you for advice on income-generating activities?		Integer
	How many people can you go to for advice on arguments or disputes?		Integer
	How many people come to you for advice on arguments or disputes?		Integer
	How many people can you trust to sell your products in other markets?		Integer
Social standing index	Index of sum of 4 MacArthur Scale questions	Now, a staircase represents how great a person you are. There are people who are not good people and who do not behave well (point down). But there are also people who have a lot of good qualities and who have good behavior (point the top). Can you point me to the step of the stairs you are on? Now the staircase represents how respected you are in the community. At the top there are the most respected people, such as the village chief and religious leaders, and at the bottom there are the least respected people, such as the excluded. Can you point me to which step of the staircase you are on these days?	1 lower - 10 higher 1 lower - 10 higher

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Table 2: Index Definitions and Construction – continued from previous page

Variable	Components	Sub-components (if any)	Possible answers
		Now the staircase represents how much your opinion is followed in the community. At the top are the people whose opinion is followed the most in the community, and at the bottom are the people whose opinion is least followed. Can you point me to the step of the staircase you are on these days?	1 lower - 10 higher
		At the top of the stairs are the people with the most resources, the most education, and the most respected activities. At the bottom are the lowest status people who have the least money, the least education, and the least respected or unemployed jobs. The higher you are on this staircase, the closer you are to the people at the top. The lower you are, the closer you get to the people who are at the lowest. And you, can you point me to the step of the stairs have you been these days?	1 lower - 10 higher
10	Social norms index	Descriptive norms index	
		How many out of 10 women go outside the village when they want?	0 - 10
		Out of 10 women who want to become street vendors, how many will be supported by their parents rather than not being taken seriously?	0 - 10
		To develop their activities, women often need to apply for loans from others. How many in 10 women do you think would receive money from the person they asked?	0 - 10
		How many in 10 women started a new activity in the past 12 months?	0 - 10
		Prescriptive norms index	
		How many out of 10 men you know think that women should not go freely to other villages or towns?	0 - 10
		How many out of 10 men you know think that women should not have their own income-generating activity?	0 - 10

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Table 2: Index Definitions and Construction – continued from previous page

Variable	Components	Sub-components (if any)	Possible answers
		How many out of 10 women you know think that women should not go freely to other villages or towns?	0 - 10
		How many out of 10 women you know think that women should not own their own income-generating activity?	0 - 10
Social cohesion and community closeness index	You can count on the help of the women of your village when you have difficulties. Do you agree?		1 not at all - 4 yes, absolutely
	Out of 10 people in the village, how many are honest and trustworthy people?		1 - 10
	Are there people who hate you and wish you failed or to sabotage your success? (reversed)		1 yes, many - 4 none
	In the last 6 months, has there been tension between members of your community? (reversed)		1 yes, a lot - 4 not at all
	How close do you feel to your community? (expressed by surveyor with hand gesture, holding hands far apart versus close together.)		1 independent - 4 integrated
	When making a decision, it is important to take into account the opinions of other members of your community. Do you agree? [11]		1 not at all - 4 yes, absolutely
	(Reversed) You like to be unique and different from other members of your community. Do you agree? [11]		1 not at all - 4 yes, absolutely
	It is your duty to take care of the people in your village, even when you have to sacrifice yourself. Do you agree? [12]		1 not at all - 4 yes, absolutely
	You should always respect the decisions made by your household, even if you don't agree. Do you agree? [12]		1 not at all - 4 yes, absolutely
Collective action index	Number of groups or associations (such as youth groups or tontines) in which respondent has been a member over the last 2 months.		Integer
	Number of positions of responsibility held in any group over the last 12 months.		Integer
	Amount donated to funds for community projects over the last 2 months (winsorized).		Value (USD)
	Number of days volunteered in community activities over the last 2 months.		Integer
	Works with community to achieve common goals.		1 not at all - 4 yes, absolutely
Extended Data Table 6 Intra-Household Dynamics and Decision-Making			
Controls earnings index	Does your opinion matter in decisions regarding the money you earn? (The Demographic and Health Surveys Program, USAID)		1 does not matter at all - 3 matters a lot

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Table 2: Index Definitions and Construction – continued from previous page

Variable	Components	Sub-components (if any)	Possible answers
		Could you make your own decisions without the advice of anyone regarding the money you earn?	1 does not matter at all - 3 matters a lot
		Does your opinion matter in decisions regarding agriculture?	1 does not matter at all - 3 matters a lot
		Does your opinion matter in decisions regarding livestock?	1 does not matter at all - 3 matters a lot
		Does your opinion matter in decisions regarding off-farm activities?	1 does not matter at all - 3 matters a lot
		Your household has NOT prevented you from working outside the home in the last 12 months.	0 no - 1 yes
		You control any revenue from sale of a crop.	0 no - 1 yes
		You own or manage an off-farm business.	0 no - 1 yes
		You own livestock.	0 no - 1 yes
		You control revenue from the sale of livestock.	0 no - 1 yes
		You stayed a night outside the village for a productive (income-generating) purpose in the last 12 months.	0 no - 1 yes
Controls household resources index		Does your opinion matter in decisions regarding the money your partner earns?	1 does not matter at all - 3 matters a lot
		Does your opinion matter in decisions regarding current household expenses?	1 does not matter at all - 3 matters a lot
		Does your opinion matter in decisions regarding major household purchases?	1 does not matter at all - 3 matters a lot
		Does your opinion matter in decisions regarding family planning?	1 does not matter at all - 3 matters a lot
		Does your opinion matter in decisions regarding your own healthcare?	1 does not matter at all - 3 matters a lot
		Does your opinion matter in decisions regarding your children's education?	1 does not matter at all - 3 matters a lot
		Could you make your own decisions without the advice of anyone regarding current household expenses?	1 does not matter at all - 3 matters a lot
		Could you make your own decisions without the advice of anyone regarding household purchases?	1 does not matter at all - 3 matters a lot
		Could you make your own decisions without the advice of anyone regarding family planning?	1 does not matter at all - 3 matters a lot
	Could you make your own decisions without the advice of anyone regarding your own healthcare?	1 does not matter at all - 3 matters a lot	

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Table 2: Index Definitions and Construction – continued from previous page

Variable	Components	Sub-components (if any)	Possible answers
Beneficiary share of total household revenues	Beneficiary's share of total yearly household revenues. See Extended Data Table 2 for construction of total revenues.		Percentage
Intra-household dynamics index	Partner dynamics index	When you disagree with your spouse, you feel comfortable telling him so.	1 never - 4 most of the time
		Do you think your spouse will always do the things that are best for you?	1 never - 4 most of the time
		How close do you feel to your partner? (expressed by surveyor with hand gesture, holding hands far apart versus close together.)	1 independent - 4 integrated
	Household dynamics index	Your household has NOT prevented you from visiting friends or family in the last 12 months.	0 no - 1 yes
		In the last 6 months, have you had tensions with other members of your household? (reversed)	1 yes, a lot - 4 not at all
		How close do you feel to your household? (expressed by surveyor with hand gesture, holding hands far apart versus close together.)	1 independent - 4 integrated
Violence perceptions index	How many out of 10 women experience tension in their household?		0 - 10
	In this village, is it common for husbands to beat their wives if they burn food.		1 no - 4 very usual
	In this village, is it common for husbands to beat their wives if they neglect the children.		1 no - 4 very usual

Notes: The variable listed in the first column is a z-score index of the components listed in the second column. Some components are made up of sub-components, which are shown to the right of the components. All indices are standardized against the control group.

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