

Analysis Plan for Baseline Contact Details and Pre-Endline Migration

Kate Orkin*, Robert Garlick†, Johannes Haushofer‡
Mahreen Mahmud§, Richard Sedlmayr¶, and Stefan Dercon||

May 8, 2018

1 Overview

This analysis plan is associated with the trial “Promoting Future Orientation Among Cash Transfer Recipients”.¹ It defines how balance between the trial’s treatment arms will be documented with regards to two groups of measures:

1. Baseline contact details
2. Pre-endline migration

*Department of Economics, Centre for the Study of African Economies and Merton College, University of Oxford. kate.orkin@merton.ox.ac.uk

†Department of Economics, Duke University. robert.garlick@duke.edu

‡Department of Psychology, Department of Economics, and Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University. haushofer@princeton.edu

§Blavatnik School of Government, University of Oxford. mahreen.mahmud@bsg.ox.ac.uk

¶Blavatnik School of Government, University of Oxford. richard.sedlmayr@bsg.ox.ac.uk

||Blavatnik School of Government, Department of Economics and Centre for the Study of African Economies, University of Oxford. stefan.dercon@economics.ox.ac.uk

¹See <https://www.socialscisceregistry.org/trials/996for> for the trial registration.

The intention behind the analyses is primarily to inform operational decisions, but the results may also be reported in the paper. This analysis plan is being lodged after the corresponding data from the baseline survey and the migration survey has been collected, but not yet analyzed.

2 Sample Definition, Intervention Design, and Randomized Assignment

For further information on the definition of study subjects, their randomized assignment into the experimental arms, and their participation in the baseline survey, consult the *Analysis Plan for Manipulation Checks*.²

3 Baseline Contact Details

3.1 Purpose

Study participants whose phone numbers are available to the study team will be invited to participate in a text messaging service offering information about fall armyworm, a pest that currently endangers crop yields throughout the study region. Participant adoption of this service may be encouraged by the psychologically active intervention. Before processing phone numbers, we wish to assess their balance at the most recent instance in which contact details were collected, which is the time of baseline.³

²See <https://www.socialscisceregistry.org/docs/analysisplan/1211/document>

³Any effects of the intervention on mobile phone ownership and usage will not be captured through these data.

3.2 Data

We will analyze the primary and secondary phone numbers provided by study participants over the course of the baseline survey. We will define as qualified numbers those which are complete (zero plus nine digits) and those which have national destination codes that are either assigned to apparent Safaricom Ltd (codes 700-729; 740-743; 746; 748; 790-799), or to Airtel Networks Kenya Ltd (codes 730-739; 750-756; 780-782; 785-789).

3.3 Analysis

We will estimate models of the following form:

$$Y_{iv} = \text{Cash}_v \cdot \beta_C + \text{Psych}_v \cdot \beta_P + \text{Cash}_v \cdot \text{Psych}_v \cdot \beta_{CP} + \alpha_v + \epsilon_{iv} \quad (1)$$

Here, i and v index individuals and villages; Cash_v and Psych_v are indicator variables equal to one for villages assigned to receive respectively cash and psychological treatments; α_v is a stratification block fixed effect; and ϵ_{iv} denotes the usual idiosyncratic error term. Errors are clustered at the village level. We will estimate four dependent variables Y :

- Respondent provided a qualified primary Safaricom number
- Respondent provided a qualified secondary Safaricom number
- Respondent provided a qualified primary Airtel number
- Respondent provided a qualified secondary Airtel number

4 Pre-Endline Migration

4.1 Purpose

Treatment may have induced changes in the migration patterns of individuals and households. We seek to measure this in order to settle on a tracking strategy for the endline survey.

4.2 Data

Between February and April 2018, the research team carried out a brief survey with village elders in all study villages to gather data on the current status of the study households. This survey was carried out face-to-face by an enumerator. The village elder was presented with a list of all the study households in their village and was asked to discuss respondent deaths, the relocation of respondents and other household members, as well as household splits.

4.3 Analysis

We will use the same analysis specification defined in chapter 3.3 of this plan and estimate nine dependent variables Y :

- Respondent lives in a different village
- Respondent lives in a different village in the study area
- Respondent lives near but outside of the study area (e.g. Kisumu)
- Respondent no longer lives near the study area
- Respondent's household has split
- Respondent's household has split and at least one part is not in the same village

- Respondent's household has split and the non-respondent part is in a different village in the study area
- Respondent's household has split and the non-respondent part is near but outside of the study area (e.g. Kisumu)
- Respondent's household has split and the non-respondent part is no longer near the study area

If we find a statistically significant and economically meaningful treatment effect on any of these types of migration, we may also explore treatment effects on specific destinations. For example, we may estimate treatment effects on migration to urban areas far from the study area separately to migration to rural areas far from the study area.