Katie Adams and Steve Vosti
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Statistical Analysis Plan:
Experience and Hypothetical Willingness-to-Pay for LNS-P&L and LNS-Child: iLiNS DYAD-G

Contents

1) Overview and Study Objectives

In this paper we will present the results of analyses exploring the role of 'experience' in shaping hypothetical willingness-to-pay (hWTP) for LNS-P&L and LNS-Child (and a local substitute, soybean flour) over the course of the DYAD-G trial. Because hWTP was collected multiple times over the course of the trial, we are able to assess the influence of personal experiences during the trial on hWTP. The measures of experience, detailed in the Description of Variables section below, are meant to capture a respondent's experiences[1] during the trial that might influence his/her hWTP and include treatment group, the passage of time,[2] adherence to study protocol, morbidity, etc.[3]

2) Description of the Study

A more detailed description of the iLiNS DYAD-G randomized trial, including the study population and inclusion and exclusion criteria is available in the main statistical analysis plan (iLiNS-DYAD-G Statistical Analysis Plan Version 3, 2014-05-27). In short, screening, recruitment and enrollment of pregnant women into the randomized controlled trial were done on a rolling basis over a two-year period from December 2009 to December 2011. During this period, women attending select prenatal clinics in the Manya Krobo and Yilo Krobo districts in the Eastern Region of Ghana were screened for potential participation in the trial. Eligible and willing women were then recruited to participate in the study and randomized into one of the trial's three equally-sized arms in which women received: (1) daily iron-folic acid tablets throughout pregnancy, the current standard of prenatal care in Ghana, and a placebo (low-dose calcium tablet) during the first six months postpartum, (2) daily multiple micronutrient tablets during pregnancy and the first six months postpartumlactation, or (3) LNS-P&L during pregnancy and the first six months postpartum. The babies born to women randomized into the LNS-P&L group also received LNS-Child from 6-18 months of age, while the babies born to women in the other two study arms did not receive any supplementation.

Using contingent valuation methods, we elicited hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L three times during the trial (twice during pregnancy and once postpartum) from a random subsample of households (the specific respondent in the household was randomly assigned as either the iLiNS woman or the head of household) participating in the iLiNS DYAD-G trial. We also elicited hypothetical WTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child twice during the trial. As a comparator, each

[1] Within a household, respondents to the hWTP survey were randomly assigned as either the iLiNS woman or the head of household. For heads of household, some experience variables will measure the influence of the iLiNS woman's experience (e.g., morbidity during pregnancy) on the head of household's hWTP. The influence of these indirect experience variables may be quite important if, for example, the head of household is the primary decision-maker with respect to household expenditures on food and/or health-related products.

[2] The passage of time encompasses both the amount of time in which households randomized into the LNS arm of the trial had to learn about LNS (i.e., use the product and learn about some of its private costs and benefits, etc.) as well as experiences not related to LNS that may also influence hWTP for LNS products.

[3] Note that most experience variables are endogenous. As such, our characterization of the role of experience in explaining hWTP will be based on measures of association (not causation).

time hWTP for LNS-P&L/LNS-Child was collected, we also elicited hWTP for a day's supply of soybean flour, a familiar, locally-available product commonly sold by nurses to women attending prenatal and well-baby clinics in the iLiNS study area. For all products (LNS-P&L, LNS-Child, and soybean flour), after eliciting hWTP for a day's supply of the product, we used a set of follow-up questions[4] to assess hWTP in the long-term (i.e., throughout pregnancy/throughout the first six months postpartum/throughout the period of six to 18 months of age).

Because hWTP was collected multiple times over the course of the trial, we have a panel for each household. However, for logistical reasons and difficulty locating some respondents (traveling, working away from home, etc.) the actual date of enumeration was often weeks or months from the planned date of enumeration.[5] Therefore, instead of comparing hWTP by round of survey administration, we treat time as a continuous variable measured in months from enrollment for the case of hWTP during pregnancy and months from the birth of the iLiNS baby for the case of hWTP postpartum. This set-up has implications for data analysis, which we describe in Section 5.5.

3) Hypotheses to be Tested

The table below summarizes the main hypotheses (H_0) to be tested.

Because hWTP was elicited at three distinct stages during the course of the mother/baby dyad's participation in the iLiNS trial (i.e., during pregnancy, when the iLiNS baby was less than 6 mo of age, and when the baby was 6 mo of age and older) and because some of the relevant experience variables are specific to those stages (e.g., child morbidity variables could not be considered experience variables in the pregnancy stage), the hypotheses listed below are stage specific. Stage A refers to observations collected between maternal enrollment into the trial through the birth of the iLiNS baby. Stage B refers to observations collected during the first 6 mo postpartum. Stage C refers to observations collected after the iLiNS baby turned 6 mo of age.

Note that the term 'by group' indicates a comparison across households in which the mother/baby dyad received LNS (the LNS group) and those who did not (the non-LNS group). Also, because the relationship between the experience variables and hWTP may be quite

[4] For WTP for LNS-P&L, these follow-up questions began with the following: "You have told me that you would be willing to pay [maximum WTP] today for one sachet of nkate pa. Would you be willing to pay [maximum WTP] per day for 1 sachet of nkate pa throughout your pregnancy?" If the answer was 'no', then the following was asked: "What price do you think you could pay every day for 1 sachet of nkate pa throughout your pregnancy?" For WTP for LNS-Child, the follow-up questions began with: "You have told me that you would be willing to pay [maximum WTP] today for 2 sachets of nkate pa junior, each containing 10grams. Would you be willing to pay [maximum WTP] for 2 sachets of nkate pa junior every day when the iLiNS child is between the ages of 6 months and approximately 18 months?"

[5] Kernel density estimates will be used to depict the number of months from enrollment to hWTP during pregnancy and the number of month from the iLiNS baby's birth to hWTP survey administration postpartum.

different for those in the LNS group compared to those in the non-LNS group, some of the hypotheses listed below will be tested separately for each subgroup (as specified in the table). Finally, 'E' in Table 1 below is a vector of stage-specific experience variables as defined in Section 4.2.

Table 1. Null Hypothesis Tests by Stage in Trial and by Sample

Sample	**Stage A: Pregnancy**	**Stage B: Baby < 6mo**	**Stage C: Baby >= 6mo**
Full Sample	$H_0$1: There is no difference in short-term hWTP for LNS-P&L by group	$H_0$2: There is no difference in short-term hWTP for LNS-P&L by group	$H_0$3: There is no difference in short-term hWTP for LNS-Child by group
Full Sample	$H_0$4: There is no difference in long-term hWTP for LNS-P&L by group	$H_0$5: There is no difference in long-term hWTP for LNS-P&L by group	$H_0$6: There is no difference in long-term hWTP for LNS-Child by group
Full Sample	$H_0$7: There is no difference in the cross-product difference in short-term hypothetical WTP for LNS-P&L and soybean flour by group. That is, (WTP for LNS-P&L- WTP for soybean flour).	$H_0$8: There is no difference in the cross-product difference in short-term hypothetical WTP for LNS-P&L and soybean flour by group. That is, (WTP for LNS-P&L- WTP for soybean flour).	$H_0$9: There is no difference in the cross-product difference in short-term hypothetical WTP for LNS-Child and soybean flour by group. That is, (WTP for LNS-Child - WTP for soybean flour).
Full Sample	$H_0$10: There is no difference in the cross-product difference in long-term hypothetical WTP for LNS-P&L and soybean flour by group	$H_0$11: There is no difference in the cross-product difference in long-term hypothetical WTP for LNS-P&L and soybean flour by group	$H_0$12: There is no difference in the cross-product difference in long-term hypothetical WTP for LNS-Child and soybean flour by group
By LNS/Non-LNS Subgroups	$H_0$13: There is no systematic association between E and short-term hWTP for LNS-P&L	$H_0$14: There is no systematic association between E and short-term hWTP for LNS-P&L	$H_0$15: There is no systematic association between E and short-term hWTP for LNS-Child
By LNS/Non-LNS Subgroups	$H_0$16: There is no systematic association between E and long-term hWTP for LNS-P&L	$H_0$17: There is no systematic association between E and long-term hWTP for LNS-P&L	$H_0$18: There is no systematic association between E and long-term hWTP for LNS-Child
By LNS/Non-LNS Subgroups	$H_0$19: There is no systematic association between E and the cross-product difference in short-term hypothetical WTP for LNS-P&L and soybean flour	$H_0$20: There is no systematic association between E and the cross-product difference in short-term hypothetical WTP for LNS-P&L and soybean flour	$H_0$21: There is no systematic association between E and the cross-product difference in short-term hypothetical WTP for LNS-Child and soybean flour
By LNS/Non-LNS Subgroups	$H_0$22: There is no systematic association between E and the cross-product difference in long-term hypothetical WTP for LNS-P&L and soybean flour	$H_0$23: There is no systematic association between E and the cross-product difference in long-term hypothetical WTP for LNS-P&L and soybean flour	$H_0$24: There is no systematic association between E and the cross-product difference in long-term hypothetical WTP for LNS-Child and soybean flour

Note: ‘E’ in the table above is a vector of experience variables as defined in Section 4.2 below.

For each of the hypotheses, we will also test for heterogeneity in the effect/association by survey respondent (iLiNS woman or head of household) and heterogeneity by time (defined as months enrolled in iLiNS trial in Stage A and months from birth of iLiNS baby in Stages B and C).

4) Description of Variables

The following sections describe the dependent and explanatory variables that will be used to model the relationship between hWTP and the measures of experience.

4.1 Dependent Variables

By hypothesis:

- Hypothesis 1, 2, 13, and 14: Short-term WTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L in 4th quarter 2011 US dollars.
- Hypothesis 4, 5, 16, and 17: Long-term WTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L in 4th quarter 2011 US dollars.
- Hypothesis 7, 8, 19, and 20: Difference between short-term WTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour in 4th quarter 2011 US dollars.
- Hypothesis 10, 11, 22, and 23: Difference between long-term WTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour in 4th quarter 2011 US dollars.
- Hypothesis 3 and 15: Short-term WTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child in 4th quarter 2011 US dollars.
- Hypothesis 6 and 18: Long-term WTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child in 4th quarter 2011 US dollars.
- Hypothesis 9 and 21: Difference between short-term WTP for a day's supply of LNS-child and soybean flour in 4th quarter 2011 US dollars.
- Hypothesis 12 and 24: Difference between long-term WTP for a day's supply of LNS-child and soybean flour in 4th quarter 2011 US dollars.

Note: The distributions of WTP for LNS-P&L and soybean flour are right-skewed. To account for this in our models, we may transform WTP to ln(WTP).[6]

[6] Because the natural log of zero is undefined, we will set all zero WTP values to a value slightly smaller than the minimum non-zero value of ln(WTP).

4.2 Experience Variables

The following table defines the set of variables meant to capture a respondent's experiences during the trial that might influence his/her hWTP.

For all analyses of hWTP for LNS-P&L, morbidity and adherence data will come from Form W6 Women's Biweekly Follow-up (WWQ). For all analyses of hWTP for LNS-Child, morbidity and adherence data will come from form C1b Children's Weekly Morbidity Form. Data on maternal perception of sufficiency of food, growth of iLiNS baby, and ease of feeding LNS-Child to the baby will come from KAP data. The specific experience variables will vary by stage in the iLiNS trial when hWTP data were collected, as indicated in the third column of the table below.

Variable Name	**Description**	**Relevant Stages**
Months Enrolled	Number of months from enrollment to hWTP survey administration.	A
Months from Birth	Number of months from the birth of the iLiNS baby to hWTP survey administration.	B, C
Inter-household LNS	A count variable indicating the number of women/children the respondent reported knowing outside his/her household who received LNS-P&L/LNS-Child.	A, B, C
Adherence	Percentage of supplements (sachets or tablets) consumed as prescribed during the 30-day period[7] immediately prior to the hWTP survey administration.	A, B, C
Poor Appetite	Count variable indicating the number of days of reported maternal (stages A and B) or baby (stages B and C) poor appetite during the 30-day period immediately prior to the hWTP survey administration.	A, B, C
Nausea	Count variable indicating the number of days of reported maternal (stages A and B) nausea during the 30-day period immediately prior to the hWTP survey administration.	A, B, C
Vomiting	Count variable indicating the number of days of reported maternal (stages A and B) or baby (stages B and C) vomiting during the 30-day period immediately prior to the hWTP survey administration.	A, B, C
Nausea and Vomiting During Pregnancy	Variable indicating the proportion of days since enrollment into the DYAD-G trial of reported maternal nausea or vomiting.	A
Diarrhea	Count variable indicating the number of days of reported maternal (stages A and B) or baby (stages B and C) diarrhea	A, B, C

[7] If less than 30 days elapsed between enrollment and the first hWTP survey administration, the adherence and morbidity variables for this observation will be constructed based on the period from enrollment to hWTP survey administration.

	during the 30-day period immediately prior to the hWTP survey administration.	
Child Gender	Gender of the iLiNS baby.	B, C
BMIZ	iLiNS baby's body mass index for age z-score at birth.	B
WLZ	iLiNS baby's weight-for-length z-score at the measurement closest to hWTP survey administration calculated using WHO Anthro, a Stata macro from the World Health Organization based on the updated WHO child growth standards.	C
LAZ	iLiNS baby's length-for-age z-score at birth (stage B) or at the measurement closest to hWTP survey administration (stage C) calculated using WHO Anthro, a Stata macro from the World Health Organization based on the updated WHO child growth standards.	B, C
Growing Well	Dummy variable = 1 if mother/caregiver indicated she thought the iLiNS baby was growing well and = 0 otherwise.	B, C
Reduced Activity	A count variable indicating the number of days the mother/caregiver reported the iLiNS baby experienced reduced activity in the 30-day period immediately prior to the hWTP survey administration.	B, C
Good Food	Dummy variable = 1 if mother/caregiver reported being able to feed the iLiNS baby the kind of food she though was good for him/her and = 0 otherwise.	C
LNS-Child Difficult to Eat[8]	Dummy variable = 1 if the mother reported it was difficult for the iLiNS baby to eat LNS-Child and = 0 if mother reported it was easy.	C

4.3 Time-Invariant Control Variables

- Age: Respondent's age in years at baseline.
- Education: Number of completed years of formal education by the respondent.
- Children Under Five: The number of children under five years of age who are household members[9] at baseline.
- HFIA Score: The Household Food Insecurity Access (HFIA) Score is a continuous measure of the degree of food insecurity in the household. For each of nine questions, the survey respondent, who is the person primarily responsible for food preparation and

[8] This information is only available for subset of children randomized into the LNS group so only applies to the LNS subgroup analysis.

[9] Household members are defined as people who have been regularly sleeping in the same dwelling and sharing food from the same cooking pots for at least the last three months.

meals in the household, indicates whether anyone in her household experienced the food insecurity condition in the previous four weeks. If yes, the respondent indicates how frequently the specific condition was experienced, where 'rarely' = 1-2 times in the past four weeks, 'sometimes' = 3-10 times in the past four weeks, and 'often' = more than 10 times in the past four weeks. Each household receives a score from 0-27 based on a simple sum of the frequency of occurrence of each food insecurity condition, where 'never' = 0 points, 'rarely' = 1 point, 'sometimes' = 2 points, and 'often' = 3 points. The higher the score, the higher the degree of household food insecurity experienced in the previous four weeks.

- Household Asset Index: A proxy measure of household socioeconomic status based on baseline ownership of a set of assets (radio, television, refrigerator, cell phone, and stove), lighting source, drinking water supply in the dry season, sanitation facilities, and flooring materials. Household ownership of this set of assets is combined into an index (with a mean of zero and standard deviation of one) using principal components analysis. Higher asset index scores indicate relatively 'better-off' households.

- Household Per Capita Food Expenditures: Daily per capita food expenditures in 4th quarter 2011 US dollars.

- Household Per Capita Income: Household labor income per capita per day in 4th quarter 2011 US dollars.

- Language: Set of dummy variables indicating primary language spoken at home.

- Maternal height: Mother's height in meters measured at enrollment.

- Primiparity: Dummy variable = 1 if iLiNS baby is mother's first child.

- Gestational age at enrollment: Number of weeks pregnant at enrollment.

- Dry Season: Dummy variables indicating whether the mother was enrolled in the trial during the dry season.

- Year: Dummy variables indicating the year of maternal enrollment into the trial.

4.4 Time-Varying Control Variables

- Months from enrollment to hWTP survey administration (relevant in Stage A)

- Months from birth of iLiNS baby to hWTP survey administration (relevant in Stages B and C)

- Enumerator: Set of enumerator control variables.

- Version of Questionnaire: Set of control variables for version of hWTP survey to control for starting 'bid' and first product (LNS or soybean flour).

5) Statistical Methods

5.1 Data Cleaning

Cleaning of the SES data follows the same procedure outlined in the main analysis plan (iLiNS-DYAD-G Statistical Analysis Plan Version 3, 2014-05-27), with Katie Adams generating the queries and Emmanuel Ayifah resolving the queries.

5.2 Outliers

Identification and treatment of outliers in the SES data[10], maternal nutrition variables, and experience variables will follow the treatment described in the main statistical analysis plan (iLiNS-DYAD-G Statistical Analysis Plan Version 3, 2014-05-27) and in consult with Jan Peerson and Seth Adu-Afarwuah.

5.3 Software

All statistical analyses will be performed with Stata 13 statistical package.

5.4 Basis for the Analysis

The basis for the analysis is an intent-to-treat framework. hWTP respondents who were lost to follow-up (either temporarily or permanently) will be included in the analysis for all time points where data are available, and the sample size will be clearly reported for each regression analysis/time point.

5.5 Analysis

5.5.1 Summary Baseline Characteristics

Summary statistics, including mean (count for dichotomous variables), standard deviation (percentage for dichotomous variables), minimum, and maximum for all baseline control variables (as described in section 4.3 above) will be presented in Table 1 along with other summary household characteristics. As a check for the success of the randomization, we will report any differences in mean explanatory variables across treatment groups (i.e., LNS vs non-LNS). Scatter plots, histograms, and/or kernel density estimates will also be presented.

[10] hWTP observations more than six standard deviations above the mean of non-zero observations will be omitted as outliers.

5.5.2 Summary of Experience Variables

Experience variables will be defined in Table 2. Summary statistics, including mean, standard deviation, minimum, and maximum for the experience variables will be presented by treatment group (LNS vs non-LNS) in Tables 3-5. Scatter plots, histograms, and/or kernel density estimates will also be presented.

5.5.3 Summary of Short- and Long-Term hWTP

For each stage, summary statistics, including mean, standard deviation, minimum, and maximum for short-term (i.e., a day's supply) hWTP for LNS-P&L, LNS-Child, and the difference in hWTP for those products and soybean flour will be presented by group (LNS or non-LNS) in Tables 6, 8 , and 10. Tables 7, 9, and 11 will present the same statistics for long-term hWTP (i.e., throughout pregnancy/throughout the first six months postpartum/throughout the period from 6-18 mo after the birth of the iLiNS baby).

Kernel density estimates of hWTP will also be presented.

5.5.4 Effect of Treatment Group on hWTP

The following regression models will be estimated to test the hypotheses related to the effect of being randomized into the LNS group (vis-à-vis being randomized into the iron-folic acid or multiple micronutrient tablets group) on hWTP, which are hypotheses 1-12 in Section 3 above.

For Stage A (pregnancy), where we potentially have two observations of hWTP for each respondent, we will estimate the following random effects model for $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ contingent valuation survey respondents and for $t = A1, A2$ rounds of hWTP data collection:

$$y_{it} = \beta_1 LNS_i + \varphi T_{it} + \delta X_i + \alpha_i + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (1)$$

The dependent variable, y_{it}, is the hWTP variable of interest for respondent i at time t. LNS_i is an indicator variable equal to one if the mother-baby dyad in respondent $i's$ household was randomized to receive LNS and zero otherwise. The vector T_{it} is composed of time-varying covariates defined in Section 4.4. To improve the precision of our estimates, we also include a vector of time-invariant baseline covariates, X_i, as defined in Section 4.3 above. The parameter α_i is a respondent-level random effect, and ε_{it} is an idiosyncratic error. To account for the fact that the error is likely correlated over time for a given respondent, we will cluster the standard errors at the respondent level.

Heterogeneity in the effect of LNS on hWTP by time will be estimated as follows:

$$y_{it} = \beta_1 LNS_i + \beta_2 t_{it} + \beta_3 (LNS_i * t_{it}) + \varphi T_{it} + \delta X_i + \alpha_i + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (2)$$

where t_{it} is months from the birth of the iLiNS infant to the date of hWTP enumeration.

Heterogeneity by survey respondent will be similarly estimated as:

$$y_{it} = \beta_1 LNS_i + \beta_2 R_i + \beta_3 (LNS_i * R_i) + \varphi T_{it} + \delta X_i + \alpha_i + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (3)$$

where R_i = 1 if the survey respondent was the iLiNS woman and = 0 if head of household. [11]

For Stage B (birth to <6mo), where we have just one hWTP observation per respondent, we will estimate the following model using OLS for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, N$ contingent valuation survey respondents and for $t = B1$:

$$y_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 LNS_i + \varphi T_{it} + \delta X_i + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (4)$$

Everything is as defined as in equation (1), but given the single observation per respondent we do not include the random effect term and estimate the model with heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors. Heterogeneity by time and by respondent will be modeled by interaction terms.

Finally, at Stage C (>= 6mo), we again have potentially two observations per respondent so we estimate the random effects model of equation (1) for $t = C1, C2$. Heterogeneity by time and by respondent will be estimated by equations (2) and (3) for $t = C1, C2$.

Regression results for the effect of treatment group on hWTP will be presented in Tables 12-20.

5.5.5 Relationship Between Experience and hWTP

This section describes the regression equations that will be used to estimate the relationship between hWTP and the set of experience variables defined in section 4.2 (hypotheses 13-24 in Section 3 above). As noted, these regressions will be run separately on the subset of LNS and non-LNS households.

For Stage A (pregnancy), where we potentially have two observations of hWTP for each respondent, we will estimate the following pooled OLS models for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, N$ contingent valuation survey respondents and for $t = A1, A2$ rounds of hWTP data collection:

$$y_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 E_{it} + \varphi T_{it} + \delta X_i + \varepsilon_{it}. \quad (5)$$

Here, y_{it} is the hWTP variable of interest for respondent i at time t. The experience variables relevant for Stage A as described in the table in Section 4.2 are contained in the vector E_{it}. We include a vector of time-invariant baseline covariates, X_i, as defined in Section 4.3 above, and the vector T_{it} is composed of other time-varying covariates defined in Section 4.4. ε_{it} is an

[11] The respondent to the hWTP survey was determined randomly (by the tossing a coin) to be either the iLiNS woman or the head of household. In cases where the iLiNS woman is also the head of household, this variable will be coded as =1 (iLiNS woman).

idiosyncratic error. To account for the fact that the error is likely correlated over time for a given respondent, we will cluster the standard errors at the respondent level.

Heterogeneity in the association between the experience variables over time will be estimated with interactions defined as:

$$y_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 E_{it} + \beta_2 t_{it} + \beta_3 (E_{it} * t_{it}) + \varphi T_{it} + \delta X_i + \varepsilon_{it}. \quad (6)$$

where t_{it} is months from the birth of the iLiNS baby to hWTP survey administration.

Heterogeneity by respondent will similarly be modeled with interactions as:

$$y_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 E_{it} + \beta_2 R_i + \beta_3 (E_{it} * R_i) + \varphi T_{it} + \delta X_i + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (7)$$

where R_i = 1 if the survey respondent was the iLiNS woman and = 0 if head of household.

For Stage B (birth to <6mo), where we have just one hWTP observation per respondent, we will estimate the following model using OLS for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, N$ contingent valuation survey respondents and for $t = B1$:

$$y_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 E_{it} + \varphi T_{it} + \delta X_i + \varepsilon_{it}. \quad (8)$$

Everything is as defined as in equation (6) except E_{it} is limited to variables relevant to Stage B as defined in the table in Section 4.2. As above, heterogeneity by time and by respondent will be assed using interaction terms.

Finally, at Stage C (>= 6mo), we again have potentially two observations per respondent so we estimate the pooled OLS models of equations (5), (6), and (7) for $t = C1, C2$.

Regression results for the effect of experience on hWTP will be presented in Tables 21-38.

5.6 Other Statistical Notes

5.6.1 *Collinearity*

Collinearity among all covariates will be assessed using Stata's collin command. Variables with a high variance inflation factor (VIF > 10) will be assessed and the set of covariates will be reduced so that all covariates have a VIF < 10 (Chen et al. 2003).

5.6.2 *Missing Data*

All missing data, including impossible/improbable outliers coded as missing, will be treated as missing (i.e., not imputed) in all analyses.

6) Design of Tables

Table 1. Description of Respondent, Maternal, and Household Characteristics

	Variable	Definition	Mean	Std Dev	Min	Max
Respondent	Age	Age in years				
	Education	Completed years of education				
	Head of Household	= 1 if respondent is head of household (= 0 if iLiNS woman)				
Maternal	Height	Height in centimeters				
	BMI	Body mass index at enrollment				
	Gestational Age	Gestational age in weeks at enrollment into iLiNS trial				
	Primiparity	= 1 if iLiNS infant if mother's first pregnancy				
Household	Children Under 5	Number of children under age 5				
	Asset Index	Proxy measure of socioeconomic status based on asset ownership				
	HFIA Score	Household Food Insecurity Access Score				
	PC Food Expenditures	Per capita daily expenditures on food in 2011 USD				
	PC Household Daily Income	Per capita household income per day in 2011 USD				
	Krobo	= 1 if Krobo is primary language spoken in household				
	Ewe	= 1 if Ewe is primary language spoken in household				
	Twi	= 1 if Twi is primary language spoken in household				

N=xxx

Significance codes for difference in means between LNS and non-LNS groups: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).

Table 2. Definitions of Experience Variables

	Variable	Definition
Maternal	Months Enrolled	Number of months from enrollment to hWTP survey administration.
	Inter-household LNS-P&L	A count variable indicating the number of women the respondent reported knowing outside his/her household who received LNS-P&L.
	Maternal Adherence	Percentage of supplements (sachets or tablets) consumed as prescribed during the 30-day period immediately prior to the hWTP survey administration.
	Maternal Poor Appetite	Count variable indicating the number of days of reported maternal poor appetite during the 30-day period immediately prior to the hWTP survey administration.
	Maternal Nausea	Count variable indicating the number of days of reported maternal nausea during the 30-day period immediately prior to the hWTP survey administration.
	Maternal Vomiting	Count variable indicating the number of days of reported maternal vomiting during the 30-day period immediately prior to the hWTP survey administration.
	Nausea and Vomiting During Pregnancy	Variable indicating the proportion of days since enrollment into the DYAD-G trial of reported maternal nausea or vomiting.
	Maternal Diarrhea	Count variable indicating the number of days of reported maternal diarrhea during the 30-day period immediately prior to the hWTP survey administration.
Infant	Months from Birth	Number of months from the birth of the iLiNS infant to hWTP survey administration.
	Inter-household LNS-Child	A count variable indicating the number of infants the respondent reported knowing outside his/her household who received LNS-Child.
	Infant Adherence	Percentage of sachets of LNS-Child consumed as prescribed during the 30-day period immediately prior to the hWTP survey administration.
	Infant Poor Appetite	Count variable indicating the number of days of reported infant poor appetite during the 30-day period immediately prior to the hWTP survey administration.
	Infant Vomiting	Count variable indicating the number of days of reported infant vomiting during the 30-day period immediately prior to the hWTP survey administration.
	Infant Diarrhea	Count variable indicating the number of days of reported infant diarrhea during the 30-day period immediately prior to the hWTP survey administration.
	Reduced Activity	A count variable indicating the number of days the mother/caregiver reported the infant experienced reduced activity in the 30-day period immediately prior to the hWTP survey administration.
	BMIZ at Birth	Infant's body mass index for age z-score at birth.
	LAZ at Birth	Infant's length-for-age z-score at birth.
	WLZ	Infant's weight-for-length z-score at the measurement closest to hWTP survey administration.
	LAZ	Infant's length-for-age z-score at the measurement closest to hWTP survey administration.
	Growing Well	Dummy variable = 1 if mother/caregiver indicated she thought the infant was growing well and = 0 otherwise.
	Good Food	Dummy variable = 1 if mother/caregiver reported being able to feed the infant the kind of food she though was good for him/her and = 0 otherwise.
	LNS-Child Difficult to Eat	Dummy variable = 1 if the mother/caregiver reported it was difficult for the infant to eat LNS-Child and = 0 if mother reported it was easy.

Table 3. Summary of Experience Variables by Treatment Group: Pregnancy

		LNS			Non-LNS		
	Variable	Mean	Std Deviation	Min, Max	Mean	Std Deviation	Min, Max
Maternal	Months Enrolled						
	Inter-household LNS-P&L						
	Maternal Adherence						
	Maternal Poor Appetite						
	Maternal Nausea						
	Maternal Vomiting						
	Nausea and Vomiting During Pregnancy						
	Maternal Diarrhea						

N=xxx

Table 4. Summary of Experience Variables by Treatment Group: 0-6 Months Postpartum

		LNS			Non-LNS		
	Variable	Mean	Std Deviation	Min, Max	Mean	Std Deviation	Min, Max
Maternal	Inter-household LNS-P&L						
	Maternal Adherence						
	Maternal Poor Appetite						
	Maternal Nausea						
	Maternal Vomiting						
	Maternal Diarrhea						
Infant	Months from Birth						
	Infant Poor Appetite						
	Infant Vomiting						
	Infant Diarrhea						
	Reduced Activity						
	BMIZ at Birth						
	LAZ at Birth						
	Growing Well						

N=xxx

Table 5. Summary of Experience Variables by Treatment Group: 6+ Months Postpartum

		LNS			Non-LNS		
	Variable	Mean	Std Deviation	Min, Max	Mean	Std Deviation	Min, Max
Infant	Months from Birth						
	Inter-household LNS-Child						
	Infant Poor Appetite						
	Infant Vomiting						
	Infant Diarrhea						
	Reduced Activity						
	WLZ						
	LAZ						
	Growing Well						
	Good Food						
	LNS-Child Difficult to Eat						

N=xxx

Table 6. Average hWTP for a Day's Supply by Treatment Group: Pregnancy

	Product	N	Mean† (Std Error)	Std Deviation	Min, Max*	Zero Max WTP/Difference
LNS Group	LNS-P&L	xxx	x.xx (x.xx)	x.xx	x, x.xx	xx (x.x%)
	Soybean Flour					
	Difference					
Non-LNS Group	LNS-P&L					
	Soybean Flour					
	Difference					

†In 4th Quarter 2011 US Dollars.
*Observations > 6 SD above the mean were omitted as outliers.
Difference is defined as (WTP for LNS-P&L – WTP for soybean flour).
Significance codes for difference in means between LNS and non-LNS groups: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).

Table 7. Average Long-Term hWTP by Treatment Group: Pregnancy

	Product	N	Mean† (Std Error)	Std Deviation	Min, Max*	Zero Max WTP/Difference
LNS Group	LNS-P&L	xxx	x.xx (x.xx)	x.xx	x, x.xx	xx (x.x%)
	Soybean Flour					
	Difference					
Non-LNS Group	LNS-P&L					
	Soybean Flour					
	Difference					

†In 4th Quarter 2011 US Dollars.
*Observations > 6 SD above the mean were omitted as outliers.
Difference is defined as (WTP for LNS-P&L – WTP for soybean flour).
Significance codes for difference in means between LNS and non-LNS groups: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).

Table 8. Average hWTP for a Day's Supply by Treatment Group: 0-6 Months Postpartum

	Product	N	Mean† (Std Error)	Std Deviation	Min, Max*	Zero Max WTP/Difference
LNS Group	LNS-P&L	xxx	x.xx (x.xx)	x.xx	x, x.xx	xx (x.x%)
	Soybean Flour					
	Difference					
Non-LNS Group	LNS-P&L					
	Soybean Flour					
	Difference					

†In 4th Quarter 2011 US Dollars.
*Observations > 6 SD above the mean were omitted as outliers.
Difference is defined as (WTP for LNS-P&L – WTP for soybean flour).
Significance codes for difference in means between LNS and non-LNS groups: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).

Table 9. Average Long-Term hWTP by Treatment Group: 0-6 Months Postpartum

	Product	N	Mean† (Std Error)	Std Deviation	Min, Max*	Zero Max WTP/Difference
LNS Group	LNS-P&L	xxx	x.xx (x.xx)	x.xx	x, x.xx	xx (x.x%)
	Soybean Flour					
	Difference					
Non-LNS Group	LNS-P&L					
	Soybean Flour					
	Difference					

†In 4th Quarter 2011 US Dollars.
*Observations > 6 SD above the mean were omitted as outliers.
Difference is defined as (WTP for LNS-P&L – WTP for soybean flour).
Significance codes for difference in means between LNS and non-LNS groups: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).

Table 10. Average hWTP for a Day's Supply by Treatment Group: 6+ Months Postpartum

	Product	N	Mean† (Std Error)	Std Deviation	Min, Max*	Zero Max WTP/Difference
LNS Group	LNS-Child	xxx	x.xx (x.xx)	x.xx	x, x.xx	xx (x.x%)
	Soybean Flour					
	Difference					
Non-LNS Group	LNS-Child					
	Soybean Flour					
	Difference					

†In 4th Quarter 2011 US Dollars.
*Observations > 6 SD above the mean were omitted as outliers.
Difference is defined as (WTP for LNS-Child – WTP for soybean flour).
Significance codes for difference in means between LNS and non-LNS groups: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).

Table 11. Average Long-Term hWTP by Treatment Group: 6+ Months Postpartum

	Product	N	Mean† (Std Error)	Std Deviation	Min, Max*	Zero Max WTP/Difference
LNS Group	LNS-Child	xxx	x.xx (x.xx)	x.xx	x, x.xx	xx (x.x%)
	Soybean Flour					
	Difference					
Non-LNS Group	LNS-Child					
	Soybean Flour					
	Difference					

†In 4th Quarter 2011 US Dollars.
*Observations > 6 SD above the mean were omitted as outliers.
Difference is defined as (WTP for LNS-Child – WTP for soybean flour).
Significance codes for difference in means between LNS and non-LNS groups: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).

Table 12. Effect of Treatment Group on hWTP: Pregnancy

	Day's Supply		Long-Term	
	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
LNS				
Constant				
N				
Wald Chi^2				
Prob > Chi^2				

Significance codes: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).
Notes: Dependent variables are (1) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, (2) difference in hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour, (3) long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, and (4) difference in long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour. Controls for respondent, respondent age, respondent education, primary language spoken in household, maternal height, maternal gestational age at enrollment, parity, season and year of maternal enrollment into the trial, enumerator, version of questionnaire, and months from enrollment to survey administration are included in the model (unreported). Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table 13. Heterogeneity by Months Enrolled in the Effect of Group on hWTP: Pregnancy

	Day's Supply		Long-Term	
	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
LNS				
Months Enrolled				
LNS X Months Enrolled				
Constant				
N				
Wald Chi^2				
Prob > Chi^2				

Significance codes: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).
Notes: Dependent variables are (1) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, (2) difference in hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour, (3) long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, and (4) difference in long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour. Controls for respondent, respondent age, respondent education, primary language spoken in household, maternal height, maternal gestational age at enrollment, parity, season and year of maternal enrollment into the trial, enumerator, and version of questionnaire are included in the model (unreported). 'Months Enrolled' indicates the number of months from maternal enrollment into the trial to hWTP survey administration. Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table 14. Heterogeneity by Respondent in the Effect of Group on hWTP: Pregnancy

	Day's Supply		Long-Term	
	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
LNS				
Mother				
LNS X Mother				
Constant				
N				
Wald Chi^2				
Prob > Chi^2				

Significance codes: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).
Notes: Dependent variables are (1) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, (2) difference in hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour, (3) long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, and (4) difference in long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour. Controls for respondent age, respondent education, primary language spoken in household, maternal height, maternal gestational age at enrollment, parity, season and year of maternal enrollment into the trial, enumerator, version of questionnaire, and months from enrollment to survey administration are included in the model (unreported). The variable 'mother' indicates whether the respondent to the hWTP survey was the iLiNS woman (=1) or head of household (=0). Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table 15. Effect of Treatment Group on hWTP: 0-6 Months Postpartum

	Day's Supply		Long-Term	
	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
LNS				
Constant				
N				
Wald Chi^2				
Prob > Chi^2				

Significance codes: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).
Notes: Dependent variables are (1) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, (2) difference in hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour, (3) long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, and (4) difference in long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour. Controls for respondent, respondent age, respondent education, primary language spoken in household, maternal height, maternal gestational age at enrollment, parity, season and year of maternal enrollment into the trial, enumerator, version of questionnaire, and months from birth of infant to hWTP survey administration are included in the model (unreported).

Table 16. Heterogeneity by Months from Birth in the Effect of Group on hWTP: 0-6 Months Postpartum

	Day's Supply		Long-Term	
	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
LNS				
Months from Birth				
LNS X Months from Birth				
Constant				
N				
Wald Chi^2				
Prob > Chi^2				

Significance codes: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).

Notes: Dependent variables are (1) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, (2) difference in hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour, (3) long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, and (4) difference in long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour. Controls for respondent, respondent age, respondent education, primary language spoken in household, maternal height, maternal gestational age at enrollment, parity, season and year of maternal enrollment into the trial, enumerator, and version of questionnaire are included in the model (unreported). 'Months from Birth' indicates the number of months from the birth of the infant to hWTP survey administration.

Table 17. Heterogeneity by Respondent in the Effect of Group on hWTP: 0-6 Months Postpartum

	Day's Supply		Long-Term	
	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
LNS				
Mother				
LNS X Mother				
Constant				
N				
Wald Chi^2				
Prob > Chi^2				

Significance codes: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).
Notes: Dependent variables are (1) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, (2) difference in hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour, (3) long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, and (4) difference in long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour. Controls for respondent age, respondent education, primary language spoken in household, maternal height, maternal gestational age at enrollment, parity, season and year of maternal enrollment into the trial, enumerator, version of questionnaire, and months from the birth of the infant to survey administration are included in the model (unreported). The variable 'mother' indicates whether the respondent to the hWTP survey was the iLiNS woman (=1) or head of household (=0).

Table 18. Effect of Treatment Group on hWTP: 6+ Months Postpartum

	Day's Supply		Long-Term	
	LNS-Child	LNS-Child-Soybean Flour	LNS-Child	LNS-Child-Soybean Flour
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
LNS				
Constant				
N				
Wald Chi^2				
Prob > Chi^2				

Significance codes: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).
Notes: Dependent variables are (1) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child, (2) difference in hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child and soybean flour, (3) long-term (when infant is 6-18mo) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child, and (4) difference in long-term (when infant is 6-18mo) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child and soybean flour. Controls for respondent, respondent age, respondent education, primary language spoken in household, maternal height, maternal gestational age at enrollment, parity, season and year of maternal enrollment into the trial, enumerator, version of questionnaire, and months from the birth of the infant to hWTP survey administration are included in the model (unreported). Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table 19. Heterogeneity by Months from Birth in the Effect of Group on hWTP: 0-6 Months Postpartum

	Day's Supply		Long-Term	
	LNS-Child	LNS-Child-Soybean Flour	LNS-Child	LNS-Child-Soybean Flour
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
LNS				
Months from Birth				
LNS X Months from Birth				
Constant				
N				
Wald Chi^2				
Prob > Chi^2				

Significance codes: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).

Notes: Dependent variables are (1) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child, (2) difference in hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child and soybean flour, (3) long-term (when infant is 6-18mo) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child, and (4) difference in long-term (when infant is 6-18mo) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child and soybean flour. Controls for respondent, respondent age, respondent education, primary language spoken in household, maternal height, maternal gestational age at enrollment, parity, season and year of maternal enrollment into the trial, enumerator, and version of questionnaire are included in the model (unreported). 'Months from Birth' indicates the number of months from the birth of the infant to hWTP survey administration.

Table 20. Heterogeneity by Respondent in the Effect of Group on hWTP: 6+ Months Postpartum

	Day's Supply		Long-Term	
	LNS-Child	LNS-Child-Soybean Flour	LNS-Child	LNS-Child-Soybean Flour
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
LNS				
Mother				
LNS X Mother				
Constant				
N				
Wald Chi^2				
Prob > Chi^2				

Significance codes: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).

Notes: Dependent variables are (1) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child, (2) difference in hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child and soybean flour, (3) long-term (when infant is 6-18mo) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child, and (4) difference in long-term (when infant is 6-18mo) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child and soybean flour. Controls for respondent age, respondent education, primary language spoken in household, maternal height, maternal gestational age at enrollment, parity, season and year of maternal enrollment into the trial, enumerator, version of questionnaire, and months from the birth of the infant to hWTP survey administration are included in the model (unreported). The variable 'mother' indicates whether the respondent to the hWTP survey was the iLiNS woman (=1) or head of household (=0). Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table 21. Effect of Experience on hWTP: Pregnancy, LNS-Group

	Day's Supply		Long-Term	
	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Months Enrolled				
Inter-household LNS-P&L				
Maternal Adherence				
Maternal Poor Appetite				
Maternal Nausea				
Maternal Vomiting				
Nausea and Vomiting During Pregnancy				
Maternal Diarrhea				
Constant				
N				
Wald Chi^2				
Prob > Chi^2				

Significance codes: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).
Notes: Dependent variables are (1) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, (2) difference in hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour, (3) long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, and (4) difference in long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour. Controls for respondent, respondent age, respondent education, food insecurity score, asset index, per capita food expenditures, per capita household income, primary language spoken in household, maternal height, maternal gestational age at enrollment, parity, season and year of maternal enrollment into the trial, enumerator, version of questionnaire, and months from enrollment to survey administration are included in the model (unreported). Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table 22. Heterogeneity by Months Enrolled in Effect of Experience on hWTP: Pregnancy, LNS-Group

	Day's Supply		Long-Term	
	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Months Enrolled				
Inter-household LNS-P&L				
Maternal Adherence				
Maternal Poor Appetite				
Maternal Nausea				
Maternal Vomiting				
Nausea and Vomiting During Pregnancy				
Maternal Diarrhea				
Months Enrolled X				
Inter-household LNS-P&L				
Maternal Adherence				
Maternal Poor Appetite				
Maternal Nausea				
Maternal Vomiting				
Nausea and Vomiting During Pregnancy				
Maternal Diarrhea				
Constant				
N				
Wald Chi^2				
Prob > Chi^2				

Significance codes: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).

Notes: Dependent variables are (1) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, (2) difference in hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour, (3) long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, and (4) difference in long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour. Controls for respondent, respondent age, respondent education, food insecurity score, asset index, per capita food expenditures, per capita household income, primary language spoken in household, maternal height, maternal gestational age at enrollment, parity, season and year of maternal enrollment into the trial, enumerator, and version of questionnaire are included in the model (unreported). 'Months Enrolled' indicates the number of months from maternal enrollment into the trial to hWTP survey administration. Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table 23. Heterogeneity by Respondent in Effect of Experience on hWTP: Pregnancy, LNS-Group

	Day's Supply		Long-Term	
	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Months Enrolled				
Inter-household LNS-P&L				
Maternal Adherence				
Maternal Poor Appetite				
Maternal Nausea				
Maternal Vomiting				
Nausea and Vomiting During Pregnancy				
Maternal Diarrhea				
Mother				
Mother X				
Months Enrolled				
Inter-household LNS-P&L				
Maternal Adherence				
Maternal Poor Appetite				
Maternal Nausea				
Maternal Vomiting				
Nausea and Vomiting During Pregnancy				
Maternal Diarrhea				
Constant				
N				
Wald Chi^2				
Prob > Chi^2				

Significance codes: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).

Notes: Dependent variables are (1) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, (2) difference in hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour, (3) long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, and (4) difference in long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour. Controls for respondent age, respondent education, food insecurity score, asset index, per capita food expenditures, per capita household income, primary language spoken in household, maternal height, maternal gestational age at

enrollment, parity, season and year of maternal enrollment into the trial, enumerator, version of questionnaire, and months from enrollment to survey administration are included in the model (unreported). The variable 'mother' indicates whether the respondent to the hWTP survey was the iLiNS woman (=1) or head of household (=0). Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table 24. Effect of Experience on hWTP: Pregnancy, Non-LNS-Group

	Day's Supply		Long-Term	
	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Months Enrolled				
Inter-household LNS-P&L				
Maternal Adherence				
Maternal Poor Appetite				
Maternal Nausea				
Maternal Vomiting				
Nausea and Vomiting During Pregnancy				
Maternal Diarrhea				
Constant				
N				
Wald Chi^2				
Prob > Chi^2				

Significance codes: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).
Notes: Dependent variables are (1) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, (2) difference in hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour, (3) long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, and (4) difference in long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour. Controls for respondent, respondent age, respondent education, food insecurity score, asset index, per capita food expenditures, per capita household income, primary language spoken in household, maternal height, maternal gestational age at enrollment, parity, season and year of maternal enrollment into the trial, enumerator, version of questionnaire, and months from enrollment to survey administration are included in the model (unreported). Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table 25. Heterogeneity by Months Enrolled in Effect of Experience on hWTP: Pregnancy, Non-LNS-Group

	Day's Supply		Long-Term	
	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Months Enrolled				
Inter-household LNS-P&L				
Maternal Adherence				
Maternal Poor Appetite				
Maternal Nausea				
Maternal Vomiting				
Nausea and Vomiting During Pregnancy				
Maternal Diarrhea				
Months Enrolled X Inter-household LNS-P&L				
Maternal Adherence				
Maternal Poor Appetite				
Maternal Nausea				
Maternal Vomiting				
Nausea and Vomiting During Pregnancy				
Maternal Diarrhea				
Constant				
N				
Wald Chi^2				
Prob > Chi^2				

Significance codes: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).
Notes: Dependent variables are (1) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, (2) difference in hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour, (3) long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, and (4) difference in long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour. Controls for respondent, respondent age, respondent education, food insecurity score, asset index, per capita food expenditures, per capita household income, primary language spoken in household, maternal height, maternal gestational age at enrollment, parity, season and year of maternal enrollment into the trial, enumerator, and version of questionnaire are included in the model (unreported). 'Months Enrolled' indicates the number of months from maternal enrollment into the trial to hWTP survey administration. Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table 26. Heterogeneity by Respondent in Effect of Experience on hWTP: Pregnancy, Non-LNS-Group

	Day's Supply		Long-Term	
	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Months Enrolled				
Inter-household LNS-P&L				
Maternal Adherence				
Maternal Poor Appetite				
Maternal Nausea				
Maternal Vomiting				
Nausea and Vomiting During Pregnancy				
Maternal Diarrhea				
Mother				
Mother X				
Months Enrolled				
Inter-household LNS-P&L				
Maternal Adherence				
Maternal Poor Appetite				
Maternal Nausea				
Maternal Vomiting				
Nausea and Vomiting During Pregnancy				
Maternal Diarrhea				
Constant				
N				
Wald Chi^2				
Prob > Chi^2				

Significance codes: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).

Notes: Dependent variables are (1) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, (2) difference in hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour, (3) long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, and (4) difference in long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour. Controls for respondent age, respondent education, food insecurity score, asset index, per capita food expenditures, per capita household income, primary language spoken in household, maternal height, maternal gestational age at

enrollment, parity, season and year of maternal enrollment into the trial, enumerator, version of questionnaire, and months from enrollment to survey administration are included in the model (unreported). The variable 'mother' indicates whether the respondent to the hWTP survey was the iLiNS woman (=1) or head of household (=0). Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table 27. Effect of Experience on hWTP: 0-6 Months Postpartum, LNS-Group

	Day's Supply		Long-Term	
	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Inter-household LNS-P&L				
Maternal Adherence				
Maternal Poor Appetite				
Maternal Nausea				
Maternal Vomiting				
Maternal Diarrhea				
Months from Birth				
Infant Poor Appetite				
Infant Vomiting				
Infant Diarrhea				
Reduced Activity				
BMI at Birth				
LAZ at Birth				
Growing Well				
Constant				
N				
Wald Chi^2				
Prob > Chi^2				

Significance codes: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).
Notes: Dependent variables are (1) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, (2) difference in hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour, (3) long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, and (4) difference in long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour. Controls for respondent, respondent age, respondent education, food insecurity score, asset index, per capita food expenditures, per capita household income, primary language spoken in household, maternal height, maternal gestational age at enrollment, parity, season and year of maternal enrollment into the trial, enumerator, version of questionnaire, and months from enrollment to survey administration are included in the model (unreported).

Table 28. Heterogeneity by Months From Birth in Effect of Experience on hWTP: 0-6 Months Postpartum, LNS-Grp

	Day's Supply		Long-Term	
	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Inter-household LNS-P&L				
Maternal Adherence				
Maternal Poor Appetite				
Maternal Nausea				
Maternal Vomiting				
Maternal Diarrhea				
Months from Birth				
Infant Poor Appetite				
Infant Vomiting				
Infant Diarrhea				
Reduced Activity				
BMI at Birth				
LAZ at Birth				
Growing Well				
Months from Birth X				
Inter-household LNS-P&L				
Maternal Adherence				
Maternal Poor Appetite				
Maternal Nausea				

Maternal Vomiting	
Maternal Diarrhea	
Infant Poor Appetite	
Infant Vomiting	
Infant Diarrhea	
Reduced Activity	
BMI at Birth	
LAZ at Birth	
Growing Well	
Constant	
N	
Wald Chi^2	
Prob > Chi^2	

Significance codes: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).
Notes: Dependent variables are (1) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, (2) difference in hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour, (3) long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, and (4) difference in long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour. Controls for respondent, respondent age, respondent education, food insecurity score, asset index, per capita food expenditures, per capita household income, primary language spoken in household, maternal height, maternal gestational age at enrollment, parity, season and year of maternal enrollment into the trial, enumerator, and version of questionnaire are included in the model (unreported). 'Months From Birth' indicates the number of months from the birth of the iLiNS infant to hWTP survey administration.

Table 29. Heterogeneity by Respondent in Effect of Experience on hWTP: 0-6 Months Postpartum, LNS-Group

	Day's Supply		Long-Term	
	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Inter-household LNS-P&L				
Maternal Adherence				
Maternal Poor Appetite				
Maternal Nausea				
Maternal Vomiting				
Maternal Diarrhea				
Months from Birth				
Infant Poor Appetite				
Infant Vomiting				
Infant Diarrhea				
Reduced Activity				
BMI at Birth				
LAZ at Birth				
Growing Well				
Mother				
Mother X				
Inter-household LNS-P&L				
Maternal Adherence				
Maternal Poor Appetite				
Maternal Nausea				

Maternal Vomiting	
Maternal Diarrhea	
Infant Poor Appetite	
Infant Vomiting	
Infant Diarrhea	
Reduced Activity	
BMI at Birth	
LAZ at Birth	
Growing Well	
Constant	
N	
Wald Chi^2	
Prob > Chi^2	

Significance codes: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).
Notes: Dependent variables are (1) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, (2) difference in hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour, (3) long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, and (4) difference in long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour. Controls for respondent age, respondent education, food insecurity score, asset index, per capita food expenditures, per capita household income, primary language spoken in household, maternal height, maternal gestational age at enrollment, parity, season and year of maternal enrollment into the trial, enumerator, version of questionnaire, and months from enrollment to survey administration are included in the model (unreported). The variable 'mother' indicates whether the respondent to the hWTP survey was the iLiNS woman (=1) or head of household (=0).

Table 30. Effect of Experience on hWTP: 0-6 Months Postpartum, Non-LNS-Group

	Day's Supply		Long-Term	
	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Inter-household LNS-P&L				
Maternal Adherence				
Maternal Poor Appetite				
Maternal Nausea				
Maternal Vomiting				
Maternal Diarrhea				
Months from Birth				
Infant Poor Appetite				
Infant Vomiting				
Infant Diarrhea				
Reduced Activity				
BMI at Birth				
LAZ at Birth				
Growing Well				
Constant				
N				
Wald Chi^2				
Prob > Chi^2				

Significance codes: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).
Notes: Dependent variables are (1) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, (2) difference in hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour, (3) long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, and (4) difference in long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour. Controls for respondent, respondent age, respondent education, food insecurity score, asset index, per capita food expenditures, per capita household income, primary language spoken in household, maternal height, maternal gestational age at enrollment, parity, season and year of maternal enrollment into the trial, enumerator, version of questionnaire, and months from enrollment to survey administration are included in the model (unreported).

Table 31. Heterogeneity by Months From Birth in Effect of Experience on hWTP: 0-6 Months Postpartum, Non-LNS-Grp

	Day's Supply		Long-Term	
	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Inter-household LNS-P&L				
Maternal Adherence				
Maternal Poor Appetite				
Maternal Nausea				
Maternal Vomiting				
Maternal Diarrhea				
Months from Birth				
Infant Poor Appetite				
Infant Vomiting				
Infant Diarrhea				
Reduced Activity				
BMI at Birth				
LAZ at Birth				
Growing Well				
Months from Birth X				
Inter-household LNS-P&L				
Maternal Adherence				
Maternal Poor Appetite				
Maternal Nausea				

Maternal Vomiting	
Maternal Diarrhea	
Infant Poor Appetite	
Infant Vomiting	
Infant Diarrhea	
Reduced Activity	
BMI at Birth	
LAZ at Birth	
Growing Well	
Constant	
N	
Wald Chi^2	
Prob > Chi^2	

Significance codes: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).
Notes: Dependent variables are (1) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, (2) difference in hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour, (3) long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, and (4) difference in long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour. Controls for respondent, respondent age, respondent education, food insecurity score, asset index, per capita food expenditures, per capita household income, primary language spoken in household, maternal height, maternal gestational age at enrollment, parity, season and year of maternal enrollment into the trial, enumerator, and version of questionnaire are included in the model (unreported). 'Months From Birth' indicates the number of months from the birth of the iLiNS infant to hWTP survey administration.

Table 32. Heterogeneity by Respondent in Effect of Experience on hWTP: 0-6 Months Postpartum, Non-LNS-Group

	Day's Supply		Long-Term	
	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour	LNS-P&L	LNS-P&L-Soybean Flour
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Inter-household LNS-P&L				
Maternal Adherence				
Maternal Poor Appetite				
Maternal Nausea				
Maternal Vomiting				
Maternal Diarrhea				
Months from Birth				
Infant Poor Appetite				
Infant Vomiting				
Infant Diarrhea				
Reduced Activity				
BMI at Birth				
LAZ at Birth				
Growing Well				
Mother				
Mother X				
Inter-household LNS-P&L				
Maternal Adherence				
Maternal Poor Appetite				
Maternal Nausea				

Maternal Vomiting	
Maternal Diarrhea	
Infant Poor Appetite	
Infant Vomiting	
Infant Diarrhea	
Reduced Activity	
BMI at Birth	
LAZ at Birth	
Growing Well	
Constant	
N	
Wald Chi^2	
Prob > Chi^2	

Significance codes: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).
Notes: Dependent variables are (1) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, (2) difference in hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour, (3) long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L, and (4) difference in long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-P&L and soybean flour. Controls for respondent age, respondent education, food insecurity score, asset index, per capita food expenditures, per capita household income, primary language spoken in household, maternal height, maternal gestational age at enrollment, parity, season and year of maternal enrollment into the trial, enumerator, version of questionnaire, and months from enrollment to survey administration are included in the model (unreported). The variable 'mother' indicates whether the respondent to the hWTP survey was the iLiNS woman (=1) or head of household (=0).

Table 33. Effect of Experience on hWTP: 6+ Months Postpartum, LNS-Group

	Day's Supply		Long-Term	
	LNS-Child	LNS-Child-Soybean Flour	LNS-Child	LNS-Child-Soybean Flour
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Months from Birth				
Inter-household LNS-Child				
Infant Poor Appetite				
Infant Vomiting				
Infant Diarrhea				
Reduced Activity				
WLZ				
LAZ				
Growing Well				
Good Food				
LNS-Child Difficult to Eat				
Constant				
N				
Wald Chi^2				
Prob > Chi^2				

Significance codes: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).
Notes: Dependent variables are (1) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child, (2) difference in hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child and soybean flour, (3) long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child, and (4) difference in long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child and soybean flour. Controls for respondent, respondent age, respondent education, food insecurity score, asset index, per capita food expenditures, per capita household income, primary language spoken in household, maternal height, maternal gestational age at enrollment, parity, season and year of maternal enrollment into the trial, enumerator, version of questionnaire, and months from enrollment to survey administration are included in the model (unreported). Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table 34. Heterogeneity by Months From Birth in Effect of Experience on hWTP:6+ Months Postpartum, LNS-Grp

	Day's Supply		Long-Term	
	LNS- Child	LNS- Child -Soybean Flour	LNS- Child	LNS- Child -Soybean Flour
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Months from Birth				
Inter-household LNS-Child				
Infant Poor Appetite				
Infant Vomiting				
Infant Diarrhea				
Reduced Activity				
WLZ				
LAZ				
Growing Well				
Good Food				
LNS-Child Difficult to Eat				
Months from Birth X				
Inter-household LNS-Child				
Infant Poor Appetite				
Infant Vomiting				
Infant Diarrhea				
Reduced Activity				
WLZ				
LAZ				
Growing Well				
Good Food				

LNS-Child Difficult to Eat				
Constant				
N				
Wald Chi^2				
Prob > Chi^2				

Significance codes: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).
Notes: Dependent variables are (1) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child, (2) difference in hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child and soybean flour, (3) long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child, and (4) difference in long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child and soybean flour. Controls for respondent, respondent age, respondent education, food insecurity score, asset index, per capita food expenditures, per capita household income, primary language spoken in household, maternal height, maternal gestational age at enrollment, parity, season and year of maternal enrollment into the trial, enumerator, and version of questionnaire are included in the model (unreported). 'Months From Birth' indicates the number of months from the birth of the iLiNS infant to hWTP survey administration. Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table 35. Heterogeneity by Respondent in Effect of Experience on hWTP: 6+ Months Postpartum, LNS-Group

	Day's Supply		Long-Term	
	LNS-Child	LNS-Child-Soybean Flour	LNS-Child	LNS-Child-Soybean Flour
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Months from Birth				
Inter-household LNS-Child				
Infant Poor Appetite				
Infant Vomiting				
Infant Diarrhea				
Reduced Activity				
WLZ				
LAZ				
Growing Well				
Good Food				
LNS-Child Difficult to Eat				
Mother				
Mother X				
Inter-household LNS-Child				
Infant Poor Appetite				
Infant Vomiting				
Infant Diarrhea				
Reduced Activity				
WLZ				
LAZ				
Growing Well				

Good Food	
LNS-Child Difficult to Eat	
Constant	
N	
Wald Chi^2	
Prob > Chi^2	

Significance codes: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).
Notes: Dependent variables are (1) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child, (2) difference in hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child and soybean flour, (3) long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child, and (4) difference in long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child and soybean flour. Controls for respondent age, respondent education, food insecurity score, asset index, per capita food expenditures, per capita household income, primary language spoken in household, maternal height, maternal gestational age at enrollment, parity, season and year of maternal enrollment into the trial, enumerator, version of questionnaire, and months from enrollment to survey administration are included in the model (unreported). The variable 'mother' indicates whether the respondent to the hWTP survey was the iLiNS woman (=1) or head of household (=0). Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table 36. Effect of Experience on hWTP: 6+ Months Postpartum, Non-LNS-Group

	Day's Supply		Long-Term	
	LNS-Child	LNS-Child-Soybean Flour	LNS-Child	LNS-Child-Soybean Flour
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Months from Birth				
Inter-household LNS-Child				
Infant Poor Appetite				
Infant Vomiting				
Infant Diarrhea				
Reduced Activity				
WLZ				
LAZ				
Growing Well				
Good Food				
Constant				
N				
Wald Chi^2				
Prob > Chi^2				

Significance codes: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).
Notes: Dependent variables are (1) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child, (2) difference in hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child and soybean flour, (3) long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child, and (4) difference in long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child and soybean flour. Controls for respondent, respondent age, respondent education, food insecurity score, asset index, per capita food expenditures, per capita household income, primary language spoken in household, maternal height, maternal gestational age at enrollment, parity, season and year of maternal enrollment into the trial, enumerator, version of questionnaire, and months from enrollment to survey administration are included in the model (unreported). Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table 37. Heterogeneity by Months From Birth in Effect of Experience on hWTP:6+ Months Postpartum, Non-LNS-Grp

	Day's Supply		Long-Term	
	LNS-Child	LNS-Child-Soybean Flour	LNS-Child	LNS-Child-Soybean Flour
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Months from Birth				
Inter-household LNS-Child				
Infant Poor Appetite				
Infant Vomiting				
Infant Diarrhea				
Reduced Activity				
WLZ				
LAZ				
Growing Well				
Good Food				
Months from Birth X				
Inter-household LNS-Child				
Infant Poor Appetite				
Infant Vomiting				
Infant Diarrhea				
Reduced Activity				
WLZ				
LAZ				
Growing Well				
Good Food				

Constant	
N	
Wald Chi^2	
Prob > Chi^2	

Significance codes: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).
Notes: Dependent variables are (1) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child, (2) difference in hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child and soybean flour, (3) long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child, and (4) difference in long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child and soybean flour. Controls for respondent, respondent age, respondent education, food insecurity score, asset index, per capita food expenditures, per capita household income, primary language spoken in household, maternal height, maternal gestational age at enrollment, parity, season and year of maternal enrollment into the trial, enumerator, and version of questionnaire are included in the model (unreported). 'Months From Birth' indicates the number of months from the birth of the iLiNS infant to hWTP survey administration. Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses.

Table 38. Heterogeneity by Respondent in Effect of Experience on hWTP: 6+ Months Postpartum, Non-LNS-Group

	Day's Supply		Long-Term	
	LNS-Child	LNS-Child-Soybean Flour	LNS-Child	LNS-Child-Soybean Flour
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Months from Birth				
Inter-household LNS-Child				
Infant Poor Appetite				
Infant Vomiting				
Infant Diarrhea				
Reduced Activity				
WLZ				
LAZ				
Growing Well				
Good Food				
Mother				
Mother X				
Inter-household LNS-Child				
Infant Poor Appetite				
Infant Vomiting				
Infant Diarrhea				
Reduced Activity				
WLZ				
LAZ				
Growing Well				
Good Food				

Constant	
N	
Wald Chi^2	
Prob > Chi^2	

Significance codes: *** (p < .01), ** (p < .05), * (p < .1).
Notes: Dependent variables are (1) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child, (2) difference in hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child and soybean flour, (3) long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child, and (4) difference in long-term (throughout pregnancy) hWTP for a day's supply of LNS-Child and soybean flour. Controls for respondent age, respondent education, food insecurity score, asset index, per capita food expenditures, per capita household income, primary language spoken in household, maternal height, maternal gestational age at enrollment, parity, season and year of maternal enrollment into the trial, enumerator, version of questionnaire, and months from enrollment to survey administration are included in the model (unreported). The variable 'mother' indicates whether the respondent to the hWTP survey was the iLiNS woman (=1) or head of household (=0). Cluster-robust standard errors in parentheses.

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