Supplementary material BMJ Global Health

Supplementary Table 2. Impact of the Team-Based Goals and Incentives (TBGI) intervention on goal-related behaviors, as reported by maternal respondents, Begusarai, Bihar, 2012-2014, stratified by whether respondents reported receiving relevant home visits from frontline workers.<sup>a</sup>

			Baseline (%) <sup>c</sup> (May-June 2012) n=1680				(Nov	ementation ( <sup>o</sup> -Dec 2014) n=1690	%) <sup>c</sup>	Difference in Difference <sup>d</sup> n=3370			
Goal- related behaviors <sup>b</sup>	Goal numb er <sup>b</sup>	Stratified by	No. in mod el	Contr ol (n=84 9)	Interven- tion (n=831)	p- value	No. in model	Control (n=831	Interven- tion (n=859)	p-value	No. in model	Percent difference attributable to TBGI	p- value
Stratified bas	sed on re	ceiving at least	2 anten	atal home	e visits in the	final trim	ester:						
Obtained ph	one numl	per for delivery:											
a. Frontline worker's	Stratified based on receiving at least 2 antenatal home visits in the final trimester:    Obtained phone number for delivery:   a. Frontline worker's (FLW) number for orivite vehicle   1		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	674	26.6	19.2	0.08	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(FLW) number			n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1016	66.4	67.3	0.76	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
b. Number for private			n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	674	2.5	4.4	0.22	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
vehicle		n.a.	n.a.										
c. Number for		visits	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	674	5.0	8.9	0.07	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
ambulance		visits	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1016	16.5	28.8	<0.01	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Received 90 IFA	2	visits	1086	25.1	21.5	0.37	673	7.9	11.9	0.02	1759	6.0	0.06
tablets			578	25.7	27.4	0.71	1013	13.5	18.2	0.07	1591	5.6	0.25
Immediate breastfeedi	3		1087	41.3	41.8	0.93	672	49.6	60.5	0.08	1759	8.2	0.18
ng (within 1 hour of delivery)		At least 2 visits	578	58.2	56.2	0.84	1015	58.0	60.2	0.78	1593	6.4	0.64

Supplementary material BMJ Global Health

Nothing applied to the cord after cutting	4	Less than 2 visits	1087	52.0	52.5	0.99	625	53.3	53.5	0.94	1712	-0.5	0.96
		At least 2 visits	578	18.8	19.0	1.00	934	53.2	53.1	0.96	1512	-0.8	0.99
Stratified bas	sed on co	mplementary fe	eding h	ome visit	for women w	ith infant	6-11 moi	nths old:					
Infant age 6-11 months old ate cereal- based meal in previous day	5	Did not receive complement ary feeding home visit	782	41.5	55.1	0.47	519	52.8	65.8	0.02	1301	-4.7	0.200
		Received complement ary feeding home visit	11	0	51.2	<0.00 1	225	59.4	75.9	0.01	236	-5.1	<0.001
Stratified bas	sed on po	ostpartum family	/ plannir	ıg home ν	isits for wom	en with ir	nfant <6 r	nonths old	:				
Current use of any modern method of contracepti on, among women with infants <6 months old		No Postpartum family planning home visits	712	11.7	10.0	0.53	762	7.8	8.3	0.89	1474	-0.35	0.666
	6	Had Postpartum family planning home visits	106	59.9	53.4	0.70	130	27.5	18.2	0.39	236	-1.2	0.816
Stratified bas	sed on po	stpartum family	plannir	g home v	isits for wom	en with in	nfant 6-11	months o	old				
Current use of any modern method of contracepti	6	No Postpartum family planning home visits	721	16.8	13.7	0.33	598	15.7	14.7	0.56	1319	8.1	0.747
on, among women with infants		Had Postpartum family	91	61.6	43.1	0.30	128	33.9	32.3	0.84	219	7.3	0.345

Supplementary material BMJ Global Health

6-11 montl old*	ns	planning home visits												
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<sup>a</sup>Survey-weighted percentages and counts are reported, to account for the survey design. Survey logistic regression models were performed that accounted for village as the primary sampling unit and sub-center as the primary stratum within the sampling unit, with proportional sampling weights at the maternal respondent/household level; each model also included maternal age (as a continuous variable) and caste (non-Hindu, Hindu SC/ST, Hindu not SC/ST).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup>See Table 1 for further description of the Goals.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup>Separate regression models were conducted for each outcome, at baseline and post-implementation; p-values reflect comparisons of the intervention and control groups, at each time point.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>d</sup>In order to estimate the effect of the TBGI intervention on a particular indicator, we conducted a separate regression model for each outcome that included all maternal respondents. These models each contained a term representing time (baseline or post-implementation), a term representing treatment (intervention or control), and an interaction of these two terms, which is represented by the difference in difference estimator (DID) and its p-value. The DID reflects treatment effects (positive values reflect the amount of improvement attributable to the intervention).