

Supplementary Table 3. Impacts of the Team-Based Goals and Incentives (TBGI) intervention on selected behaviors, as reported by maternal respondents, Begusarai, Bihar, 2012-2014.^a

Modeled indicators	Baseline (%) ^b (May-June 2012)			Post-implementation (%) ^b (Nov-Dec 2014)			Difference in Difference ^c	
	Control	Intervention	p-value	Control	Intervention	p-value	Percent difference attributable to TBGI	p-value
Antenatal care								
At least 2 TT injections or booster injection	94.5	93.1	0.46	83.8	89.5	0.02	7.1	0.08
At least 90 IFA tablets consumed	12.8	11.1	0.58	10.9	15.9	0.01	6.5	0.06
Delivery and newborn care								
Facility delivery	66.5	70.1	0.22	81.4	83.4	0.35	-1.6	0.88
Bath delayed by at least 2 days	44.9	48.0	0.48	46.1	46.1	0.95	-3.1	0.54
Skin-to-skin care	22.0	22.0	0.88	46.7	52.0	0.35	5.3	0.51
Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months, reported for children 6 months or older (no water)	32.7	38.5	0.35	30.2	54.8	<0.01	18.5	0.03
Exclusive breastfeeding in past 24 hours, reported for children younger than 6 months ^d	51.3	43.1	0.10	80.1	73.2	0.08	1.8	0.91
Child nutrition (child 6–11 months)								
Child eats solid or semisolid food	48.0	52.0	0.37	66.8	82.7	<0.01	11.8	<0.01
Child began eating solid food by age 6 months	27.4	30.4	0.56	42.1	55.4	<0.01	10.6	0.12

Appropriate frequency of feeding in previous day ^e	20.6	22.5	0.70	32.3	44.0	<0.01	9.4	0.27
Immunizations (child 6–11 months)								
Received measles vaccine (for children 9–11 months)	33.4	34.6	0.57	40.2	68.4	<0.01	26.9	<0.01

^a 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).

^b 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.

^c 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).

^d Based on reports of liquids and solids fed to children younger than 6 months old in the previous 24 hours, following the recommended definition of the World Health Organization

^e Defined as 2 or more times for children 6-8 months old and 3 or more times for children 9-11 months old.