## Does Elite Capture Matter? Local Elites and Targeted Welfare Programs in Indonesia

by Vivi Alatas, Abhijit Banerjee, Rema Hanna, Benjamin A. Olken, Ririn Purnamasari, and Matthew Wai-Poi
Online Appendix

**Appendix Table 1. Do Elites Capture Targeted Programs?** 

	(1)	(2)	(3)			
Panel A: Government Transfer Programs						
	Re	Receives Benefits				
	BLT 08	Jamkesmas	Raskin			
Elite	0.006	0.029*	-0.006			
	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.013)			
Log Consumption	-0.200***	-0.185***	-0.204***			
	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)			
Observations	3,985	3,996	3,996			
Dependent Variable Mean	0.387	0.425	0.751			

Panel B: PKH Experiment

	Receives PKH				
	PMT	Community	Community		
Elite	-0.032**	-0.042***	-0.029		
	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.021)		
Log Consumption	-0.096***	-0.124***	-0.124***		
	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)		
Elite Subtreatment			-0.005		
			(0.024)		
Elite x Elite Subtreatment			-0.027		
			(0.029)		
Observations	1,863	1,936	1,936		
Dependent Variable Mean	0.110	0.142	0.142		

Notes: Each column shows an OLS regression of benefit receipt or benefit targeting on elite and log per capita consumption. Stratum fixed effects are included in all regressions. Standard errors clustered at the village level are listed in parentheses. An F-test on the difference between the elite-related coefficient in Panel B, Columns (1) and (2) yields: F(1,393) = 0.22 Prob > F = .6369. \*\*\* p < 0.01, \*\* p < 0.05, \* p < 0.1

**Appendix Table 2. Probit Model of Benefit Receipt (Formal Elites)** 

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MADIADIEC	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
VARIABLES	PKH	BLT 08	Jamkesmas	Raskin	
TIL'.	Experiment	0.166444	0.007***	0.100**	
Elite	-0.112	0.166***	0.227***	0.120**	
	(0.097)	(0.053)	(0.052)	(0.060)	
Log per capita consumption	-0.058	-0.244***	-0.352***	-0.393***	
DI KTI G	(0.094)	(0.054)	(0.053)	(0.058)	
PMT Score	-1.284***	-0.621***	-0.312***	-0.711***	
T 1 111'	(0.146)	(0.081)	(0.077)	(0.087)	
Log household size	0.078	-0.010	0.059	-0.399***	
ol 0.1:11 : 1 1.11	(0.132)	(0.076)	(0.074)	(0.084)	
Share of children in household	0.794***	0.401***	0.229*	0.258*	
	(0.234)	(0.137)	(0.133)	(0.150)	
Connected with other households	-0.021	0.002	0.025**	0.031***	
TT 1 0 11 1 1 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	(0.019)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.011)	
Having family members outside the village	0.012	0.010	-0.036**	-0.015	
	(0.028)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.020)	
Participating in religious groups	-0.254***	0.097**	-0.065	0.126**	
	(0.073)	(0.045)	(0.043)	(0.049)	
Participating in community projects	0.062	-0.073	-0.056	-0.108*	
	(0.084)	(0.051)	(0.050)	(0.058)	
Contributing money to village projects	-0.131	-0.015	-0.028	-0.153***	
	(0.086)	(0.049)	(0.047)	(0.052)	
Working hard	-0.072***	-0.059***	-0.060***	-0.011	
	(0.024)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.015)	
Friendliness	0.008	0.032**	0.047***	0.036**	
	(0.027)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.017)	
Total savings amount	-0.049	-0.001	-0.000	-0.002	
	(0.048)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	
Share of savings in bank	0.017	-0.526***	-0.230***	-0.467***	
	(0.180)	(0.085)	(0.077)	(0.075)	
Share of debt	-0.044**	-0.008*	-0.011**	-0.013***	
	(0.019)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.004)	
Being ethnic minority	0.095	0.096*	0.261***	0.174***	
	(0.085)	(0.051)	(0.050)	(0.057)	
Being religious minority	0.273	-0.391**	-0.356**	-0.444***	
	(0.245)	(0.172)	(0.159)	(0.153)	
Household head has elementary education or less	0.137	0.258***	0.180***	0.272***	
·	(0.092)	(0.050)	(0.049)	(0.055)	
Household head is a widow	0.350**	-0.007	-0.059	0.066	
	(0.147)	(0.105)	(0.104)	(0.120)	
Household head is disabled	0.244**	0.085	0.081	0.096	
	(0.123)	(0.089)	(0.087)	(0.104)	
Household experienced death of family member	0.110	0.082	0.201	0.310	
,	(0.227)	(0.149)	(0.151)	(0.192)	
Household has sick family member	0.037	0.112*	0.024	-0.033	
·	(0.097)	(0.060)	(0.059)	(0.067)	
Household experienced income shock	-0.085	-0.044	-0.073*	-0.016	
1	(0.074)	(0.044)	(0.043)	(0.050)	
Tobacco and/or alcohol consumption	0.510***	0.152	0.285***	0.489***	
I	(0.155)	(0.105)	(0.100)	(0.130)	
Constant	15.348***	10.664***	8.150***	15.156***	
	(2.019)	(1.080)	(1.028)	(1.139)	
	(=)	( •••)	()	()	
Observations	3,992	3,981	3,992	3,992	
Dependent Variable Mean	0.0601	0.388	0.425	0.751	
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Notes: Probit model from social welfare calculation. Each column shows a probit regression of benefit receipt on elite status, log per capita consumption, and other controls. Standard errors clustered at the village level are listed in parentheses. \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

Appendix Table 3. Simulated Social Welfare Under Different Levels of Capture (All Elites)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	PKH Experiment	BLT 08	Jamkesmas	Raskin
Utility				
Without program	-6.689	-6.689	-6.689	-6.689
With Elite on	-6.600	-6.268	-6.664	-6.471
With Elite off	-6.601	-6.266	-6.664	-6.471
Under perfect PMT-targeting	-6.550	-6.149	-6.657	-6.455
Under perfect consumption targeting	-6.354	-5.991	-6.648	-6.442
Share of possible utility gain				
With Elite on	26.35%	60.26%	61.81%	88.24%
With Elite off	26.12%	60.50%	62.06%	88.41%
Under perfect PMT-targeting	41.37%	77.26%	78.40%	94.86%

Notes: Utility is calculated as a monotonically increasing function of log per capita consumption,  $u = -(\log(x)^{-2})/2$  (note that, under this formula, all utility is defined to be negative). Simulations are created with a probit model of benefit receipt, using our baseline calculations of consumption and PMT score, and a list of covariates.

## **Appendix Table 4. Social Welfare Levels in PKH with Additional Counterfactual (Formal Elites)**

(1) PKH Experiment Utility... Without program -6.689 With Elite on -6.594 With Elite off -6.595 Under perfect PMT-targeting -6.540 Under perfect consumption targeting -6.333 Taking PPLS, then perfect PMT -6.557 Share of possible utility gain... With Elite on 26.71% With Elite off 26.47% Under perfect PMT targeting 41.71% 36.99% Taking PPLS, then perfect PMT

Notes: Utility is calculated as a monotonically increasing function of log per capita consumption,  $u = -(\log(x)^{-2})/2$  (note that, under this formula, all utility is defined to be negative). Simulations are created with a probit model of benefit receipt, using our baseline calculations of consumption and PMT score, and a list of covariates.