

## APPENDIX

### **Appendix A Falsification Test – Test on The Validity of The Selection Instruments**

Variables	Model 1	Model 2
	Adoption (1/0)	$c_i$ of Non-Adopters
Oromiya-Dummy	0.213 *** (0.061)	-0.002(0.011)
Harari-Dummy	0.966 *** (0.131)	-0.033(0.020)
Crop rotation	0.641 *** (0.067)	0.005(0.009)
Credit service	0.486(0.634)	-0.028 **(0.012)
Constant	-1.174 *** (0.062)	0.628 *** (0.008)
Wald test	$\chi^2 = 114.42$ *** (p=0.000)	F-stat. = 0.960(p=0.41)
N	2,752	1,980

\*\* and \*\*\* indicate significance levels at 5 and 1%, respectively. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

Source: Author's computations using ESS third round (2015) Survey

### **Appendix B Absolute and Relative poverty status by Sub-groups**

#### By Adoption Status and Gender

##### Headcount Ration ( $P_o$ )

Adoption status		Sex			
Adopter	Non-Adopter	Total	Male	Female	Total
0.416	0.421	0.420	0.423	0.401	0.420

##### Relative Poverty (%)

Adoption status		Sex			
Adopter	Non-Adopter	Total	Male	Female	Total
0.468	0.483	0.472	0.482	0.437	0.472

#### By Region

Region	Headcount Ratio ( $P_o$ )	Relative Poverty (%) <sup>1</sup>	$M_o$
Afar	0.429	0.407	0.658
Amhara	0.495	0.577	0.637
Benishan	0.598	0.646	0.511
Dire Daw	0.033	0.124	0.563
Gambella	0.472	0.467	0.556
Harari	0.142	0.156	0.536
Oromiya	0.331	0.388	0.576
Somalie	0.222	0.300	0.662
Tigray	0.332	0.433	0.576
SNNP	0.571	0.560	0.567
Total	0.420	0.472	0.586

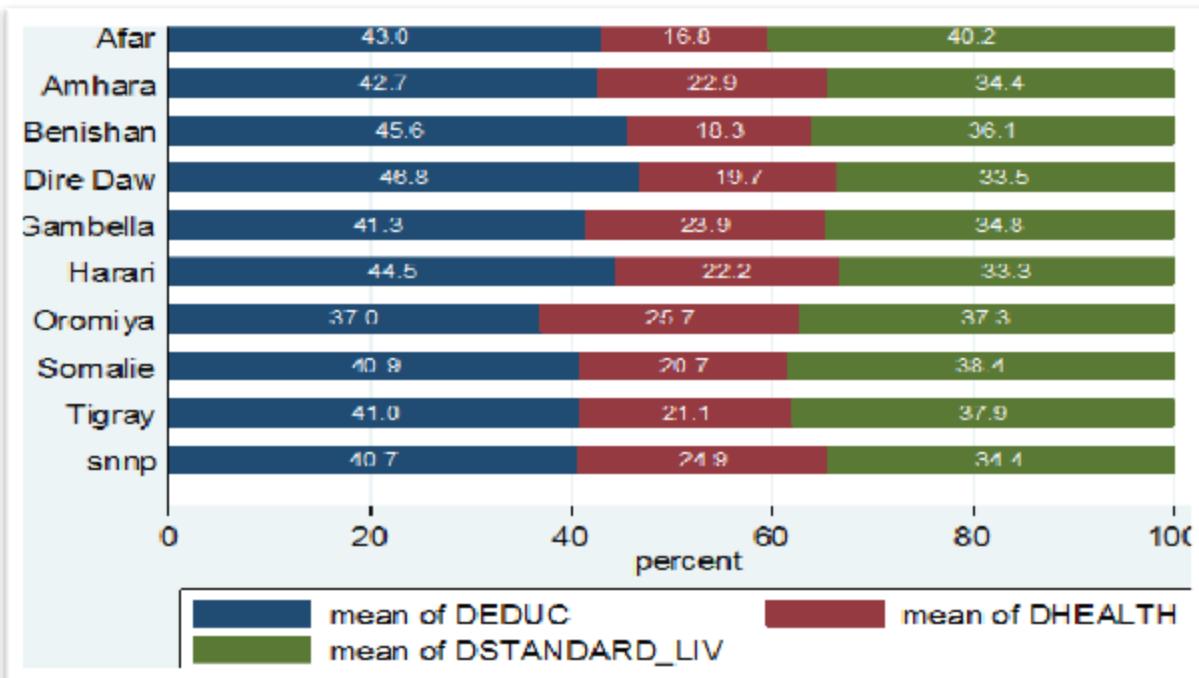
Source: Author's computations using ESS third round (2015) Survey

<sup>1</sup> The median of consumption expenditure is used for constructing a relative poverty line. More people become poor under the relative poverty line because the absolute poverty line constructed by MoFED is lower (3,781 Birr) as compared to the median value of consumption expenditure (4,569.54 Birr). We cannot use MoFEC's absolute poverty line developed in 2016 as it is inflated.

### Appendix C Covariate Balance Indicators before and after Matching: Quality Test

Outcome Variable	Matching type	Pseudo R <sup>2</sup> Before matching	Pseudo R <sup>2</sup> After matching	LR χ <sup>2</sup> (p – value) Before matching	LR χ <sup>2</sup> (p – value) After matching	Mean standardized bias before matching	Mean standardized bias After matching
Dscore <sup>2</sup>	NNM	0.195	0.001	663.22	2.12	37.8	2.3
	RM	0.195	0.007	663.22	16.97	35.2	4.2
	KM	0.195	0.004	663.22	8.63	35.9	2.5
LDscore <sup>3</sup>	NNM	0.204	0.002	693.15	3.65	48.8	2.0
	RM	0.204	0.001	693.15	3.64	48.8	2.4
	KM	0.204	0.002	693.15	5.78	48.8	3.4

Source: Author's computations using ESS third round (2015) Survey



### Appendix D Status of each of the 10 regions, including rural Dire Dawa, in MPI scores and contribution of each component to the deprivation score

<sup>2</sup> Total deprivation score.

<sup>3</sup> Living standards deprivation score.

### **Appendix E Impact of technology adoption on Living Standard Deprivation**

Matching Type	Outcome mean		ATT
	Adopters	Non-adopters	
NNM	0.2504	0.2665	-0.016(-2.45) <sup>**</sup>
RM	0.2504	0.2729	-0.022(-5.59) <sup>***</sup>
KMa <sup>4</sup>	0.2504	0.2694	-0.020(-4.29) <sup>***</sup>
KMb <sup>5</sup>	0.2504	0.2675	-0.019(-4.74) <sup>***</sup>

\*\* and \*\*\* indicate significance levels at 5 and 1%, respectively. T-statistics in parenthesis.

Source: Author's computations using ESS third round (2015) Survey

### **Appendix F Impact of technology adoption on Education Deprivation**

Matching Type	Outcome mean		ATT
	Adopters	Non-adopters	
NNM	0.4008	0.4058	-0.005(-0.62)
RM	0.4008	0.4175	-0.010(-1.84) <sup>*</sup>
KMa	0.4008	0.4026	-0.002(-0.43)
KMb	0.4008	0.4036	-0.001(-0.22)

\* indicates significance levels at 10%. T-statistics in parenthesis.

Source: Author's computations using ESS third round (2015) Survey

### **Appendix G Impact of technology adoption on Health Deprivation**

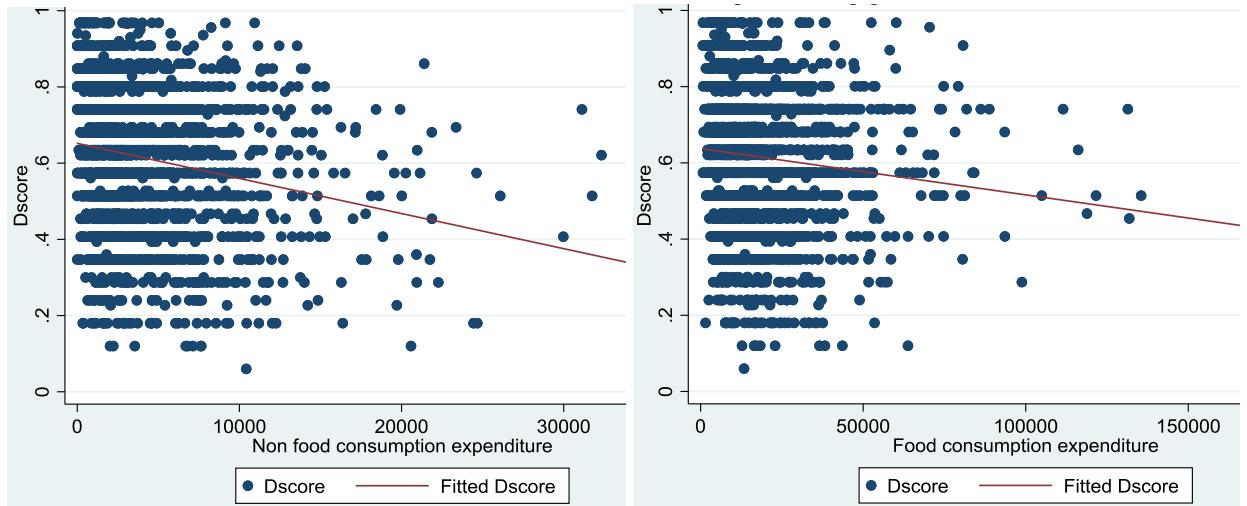
Matching Type	Outcome mean		ATT
	Adopters	Non-adopters	
NNM	0.1361	0.1393	-0.003(-0.45)
RM	0.1361	0.1428	-0.005(-1.17)
KMa	0.1361	0.1365	-0.001(-0.43)
KMb	0.1361	0.1395	-0.001(-0.02)

Note: T-statistics in parenthesis.

Source: Author's computations using ESS third round (2015) Survey

<sup>4</sup> Kernel-based matching with a band width of 0.06 and common support.

<sup>5</sup> Kernel-based matching with a band width of 0.03 and common support.



## Appendix H Relationship between consumption expenditures and total deprivation scores

*Note:* Dscore stands for total deprivation scores