

Table 1: Impact of Monetary Incentives and Distance on Learning HIV Test Results

Depvar: Attendance at HIV results centers	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Received any incentive	0.431*** (0.022)	0.309*** (0.025)	0.220*** (0.029)	0.222*** (0.029)
got_hiv	0.229*** (0.020)	0.226*** (0.020)	0.223*** (0.020)	0.215*** (0.019)
Gender	-0.007 (0.018)	-0.011 (0.018)	-0.012 (0.017)	-0.012 (0.017)
Age	0.003 (0.003)	0.002 (0.003)	0.002 (0.003)	0.003 (0.003)
Age squared	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)
Rumphi	-0.133*** (0.029)	-0.150*** (0.029)	-0.156*** (0.029)	-0.147*** (0.029)
Balaka	-0.121*** (0.023)	-0.126*** (0.024)	-0.125*** (0.025)	-0.113*** (0.026)
Total value of the incentive (kwacha)		0.091*** (0.012)	0.269*** (0.036)	0.270*** (0.036)
t2			-0.061*** (0.011)	-0.062*** (0.011)
Distance in km				-0.066** (0.028)
dist2				0.009* (0.005)
N	2,825	2,825	2,825	2,825
Mean of dependent variable	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69

* Notes: Sample includes individuals who tested for HIV and have demographic data. Columns 1–4 represent OLS coefficients; robust standard errors clustered by village (for 119 villages) with district fixed effects in parentheses. All specifications also include a term for age-squared. is an indicator if the respondent received any nonzero monetary incentive. is an indicator of being HIV positive. Distance is measured as a straight-line spherical distance from a respondent's home to a randomly assigned VCT center from geospatial coordinates and is measured in kilometers. * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01