

Table 9 Balance statistics for the effect of the improved-uninterrupted definition of improved water supplies on the prevalence of diarrhoea in children, using propensity score matching (PSM) analysis: children in urban households only

Variable	Unmatched sample					PSM matched sample				
	Mean treated	Mean control	% bias	<i>t</i> -value	<i>P</i> -value	Mean treated	Mean control	% bias	<i>t</i> -value	<i>P</i> -value
Region										
Urban governorates	0.401	0.230	37.3	10.37	< 0.001	0.400	0.372	6.1	1.93	0.054
Urban Lower Egypt	0.228	0.244	-3.8	-1.08	0.279	0.230	0.239	-2.1	-0.70	0.483
Urban Upper Egypt	0.332	0.337	-1.0	-0.28	0.780	0.332	0.351	-4.0	-1.35	0.178
Wealth quintile										
Wealth quintile 2	0.090	0.113	-7.7	-2.20	0.028	0.090	0.085	1.9	0.68	0.494
Wealth quintile 3	0.155	0.156	-0.4	-0.11	0.916	0.155	0.165	-2.8	-0.93	0.351
Wealth quintile 4	0.272	0.243	6.5	1.83	0.067	0.271	0.279	-1.8	-0.60	0.549
Wealth quintile 5	0.441	0.389	10.5	2.94	0.003	0.440	0.432	1.6	0.54	0.589
Dwelling type										
House	0.168	0.259	-22.5	-6.56	< 0.001	0.167	0.164	0.8	0.28	0.779
Apartment	0.815	0.731	20.3	5.88	< 0.001	0.817	0.814	0.6	0.23	0.818
Parents' education										
Father's education	10.553	9.928	12.3	3.52	< 0.001	10.538	10.365	3.4	1.17	0.242
Mother's education	9.998	9.087	17.5	5.01	< 0.001	10.004	10.050	-0.9	-0.31	0.755
Age										
Mother's age (years)	29.391	29.078	5.4	1.54	0.123	29.392	29.342	0.9	0.29	0.770
Child's age (months)	28.118	27.086	6.0	1.70	0.088	28.116	28.114	0.0	0.00	0.997