

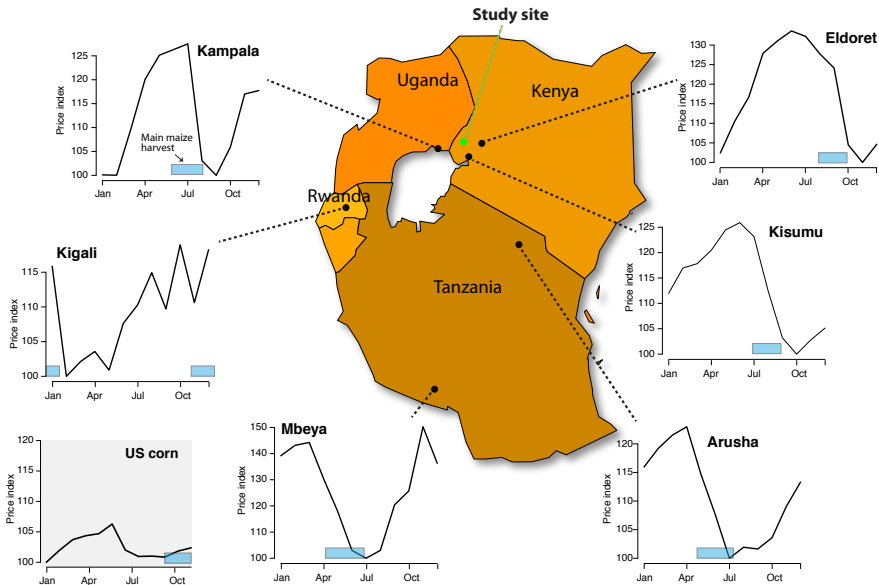
Behavioral Economics Forum

Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Markets, Risk and Resilience

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Yale University

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Large seasonal price fluctuations



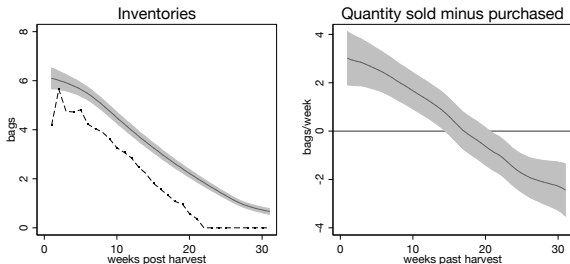
Storage as an arbitrage tool

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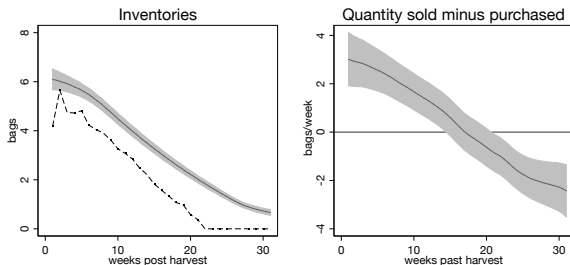
Instead, farmers **sell low, buy high**: households appear to be selling low at harvest or buying high later in the season – and often both



Storage as an arbitrage tool

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Instead, farmers **sell low, buy high**: households appear to be selling low at harvest or buying high later in the season – and often both



\Rightarrow Median HH in our sample appears to be giving up \sim 1-2 months of agricultural wages by selling low/ buying high, instead of the reverse

Arbitrage puzzle: why not storing?

Most common explanation from farmers: credit constraints

- High harvest-time expenditure needs must be funded by harvest-time sales
- Partner with One Acre Fund to randomly offer a harvest-time loan to smallholder farmers (~ \$100)

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- Mental accounting, kin tax, lack of access to safe savings
- Cross-randomize with a simple savings technology: lockbox

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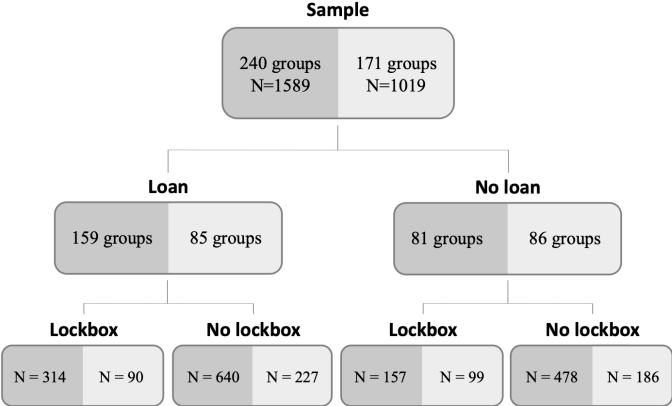
→ **Can relaxing a “hard” constraint (credit) + a “soft” constraint (behavioral nudge to save) unlock dynamic gains?**

Design

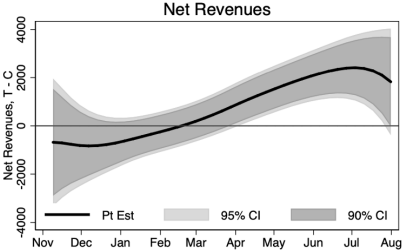
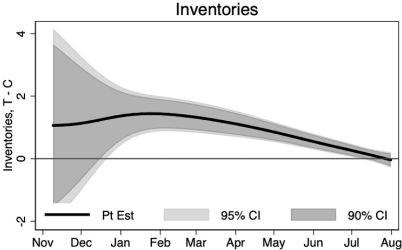
■ Year 1
■ Year 2

Group-level randomization
(Loan treatment was re-randomized in Year 2)

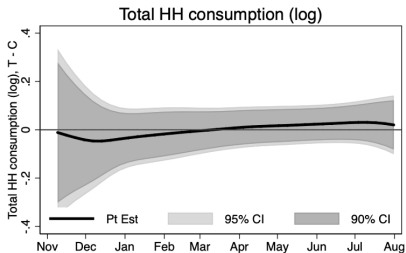
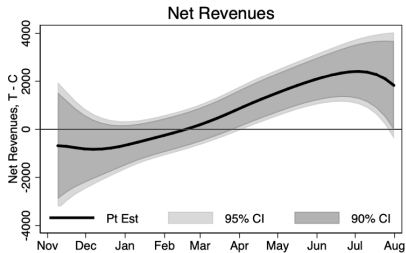
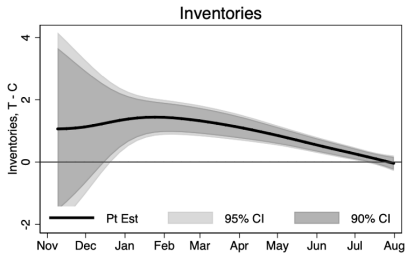
Individual-level randomization



Impacts of the loan



Impacts of the loan



Impacts on revenues, consumption, and investment

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Net Revenues	Total HH Consumption	Farm Investments	School Fees
Panel A: Treatment effect of Loan				
Loan	533.44*** (195.49)	0.04 (0.02)	-69.84 (155.90)	3.85 (244.86)
Observations	6730	6736	2276	6787
Mean DV	-1616.12	9.55	5332.46	3911.31
SD DV	6359.06	0.64	3596.71	8281.46
R squared	0.12	0.06	0.15	0.06

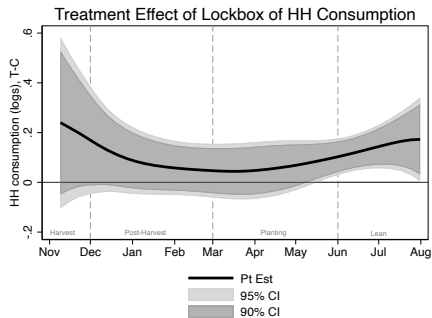
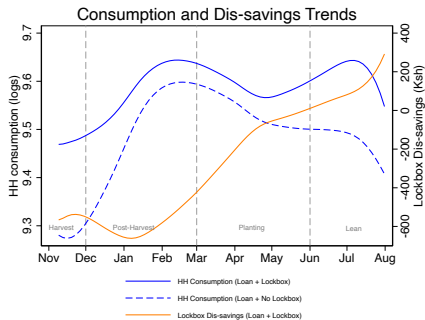
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Panel B: Treatment effect of Lockbox, conditional on Loan				
Lockbox	175.60 (237.98)	0.07** (0.03)	496.03** (223.13)	418.45 (310.71)
Observations	3436	3443	1172	3473
Mean DV	-358.80	9.52	4549.72	3400.94
SD DV	6503.00	0.64	3587.37	7455.92
R squared	0.10	0.07	0.18	0.10

Interaction

Lockbox Alone

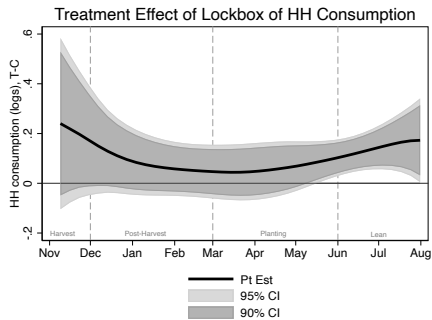
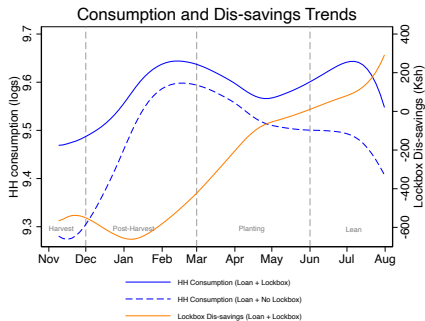
Mechanisms



Lockbox enables movement of funds inter-temporally:

- Safe place to save
- Mental accounting

Mechanisms



But level shift in consumption as well:

- Kin tax (Dupas and Robinson, 2013; Jakiela and Ozier, 2016)
- Also see HHs that are highly taxed by kin at baseline are taxed less when have access to a lockbox

Conclusion

- Interplay of constraints:
 - Credit alone may insufficient to generate sustained consumption gains or business growth for the majority of HHs (Banerjee et al., 2015; Meager, 2016)
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 - E.g. adding incentives for parents to attend vaccination clinics in India (Banerjee et al. 2010)

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→ **Behavioral nudges as turbochargers**

Complementarity Between a Loan and Lockbox

	(1) Net Revenues	(2) Total HH Consumption	(3) Farm Investment	(4) School Fees
Lockbox	-169.95 (321.48)	-0.06 (0.04)	36.69 (294.89)	-776.20* (439.50)
Loan	342.25 (245.88)	-0.02 (0.03)	-175.35 (205.62)	-493.04 (304.95)
Lockbox*Loan	428.87 (402.80)	0.14*** (0.05)	445.00 (367.49)	1251.03** (537.57)
Observations	5534	5546	1885	5595
Mean DV	-1616.12	9.55	5332.46	3911.31
R squared	0.11	0.06	0.15	0.07

Back

Treatment Effect of Lockbox Alone

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Net Revenues	Total HH Consumption	Farm Investment	School Fees
Lockbox	-217.48 (326.69)	-0.06 (0.04)	105.29 (311.66)	-803.48* (455.64)
Observations	2098	2103	713	2122
Mean DV	-1043.90	9.56	5000.87	4166.54
SD DV	6378.11	0.64	3498.52	8625.46
R squared	0.18	0.10	0.18	0.08

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