Online Appendix for

"Randomization for Causality, Ethnography for Mechanisms: Illiquid Savings for Liquor in an Autarkic Society"

(Godoy, Karlan, and Zinman)

Appendix A. Randomization protocol

(1) To implement the RCT, in 2011 we first organized a meeting with each village according to the following protocol:

(i) We announced the arrival of the field research team by radio twice, one and two days before the arrival date. Villagers who wished to participate needed to be physically present in the village when surveyors arrived.

(ii) Once the field research team arrived in the village, it contacted the village leader to coordinate a meeting with the village. The field research team was typically comprised of the surveyor-translator pair we assigned to that village (see Appendix C. for more details), and supervisors from Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA) and Centro Boliviano de Investigación Socio Integral (CBIDSI), the NGO that employed the surveyor-translator pairs. The surveyor asked questions and recorded answers; the translator did not fill in information in the surveys. All surveys were done with pen and paper.

(iii) Once the meeting started (normally held in the village school), the field research team introduced themselves and proceeded to explain the study, stressing the following points:

a) The lockboxes were for saving cash, only some households would receive the lockbox, and among the households that did, only one household head, either the male or the female, would receive the box.

b) There would be two types of lockboxes:

- Some would receive the lockbox with the key
- Others would receive the lockbox without the key, with the key held in the office of CBIDSI in the town of San Borja, and villagers in this group needed to go to the office to get the box opened by a CBIDSI employee. Most villagers were familiar with the office, but the field team provided directions just in case.

c) Those who did not receive a lockbox (with or without key) would receive six metal plates of equal monetary value to the lockbox. As with the lockbox, only one household head would be given the plates.

d) Before receiving the lockboxes or plates, the surveyor-translator pair would interview participating household heads for about 30 minutes (our baseline survey). Heads completing the survey received a thank-you gift: wool for women and fish hooks/line for men.

e) The surveyor-translator pairs would return to the village around the same date next year (our endline survey), with notice announced on the regional radio station following the same frequency as for the baseline survey.

f) Participation in the study was voluntary and would requiring signing a consent form. The field team distributed and collected consent forms during the village meeting.

(iv) At the conclusion of the meeting, the village leader was handed one soccer ball for the village as an additional token of the research team's appreciation.

(2) Once the village meeting finished, the field team held a lottery, using the following protocol:

(i) In a non-transparent bag we placed three types of printed pictures, as close to equal proportions as mathematically possible: (a) a picture of a box without a key, (b) a picture of a box with a key, and (c) and a picture of dinner plates. For example, in a community with nine participating households, three pictures each were placed in the bag for (a), (b), and (c).

(ii) The lottery was held in public, in front of all the villagers who had chosen to participate in the study. We asked one of the two household heads to step forward and select a picture from the non-transparent bag and then to hold the picture up for other villagers to see. The picture was not put back in the bag (i.e., we randomized without replacement).

(iii) After the lottery, each household was again asked to come forward, one-by-one, for a coin toss to determine which would be the "participating head": the head who would be participating in the survey and given the box or plates.

(iv) If one household head was not present for the coin toss or if they were a widow or a widower, we treated the toss as if both spouses were present. If the household head who was not present won the coin toss, we thanked the household head present with the gift we gave to any subject who was interviewed (see below; actually above where you mention wool and fishing line), and tried to make arrangements to meet with the absent head as soon as possible.

(v) After the lottery, the enumerator pair made arrangements to conduct the baseline survey with the participating head, with most interviews taking place that same day.

(vi) Interviews lasted about 30 minutes per person and were done with pen and paper. Once finished with the interview, the surveyors handed the lockbox or plates to the participants, as well as our thank-you gift.

Appendix B. Photo of savings box

Appendix C: Baseline and endline survey management protocols and instruments

Staff & training of staff. We had four teams employed by CBIDSI, the NGO offering the lockboxes. Each team was composed of one Spanish-speaking surveyor and one Tsimane' translator and was responsible for different villages, except in some of the larger villages where multiple teams worked jointly. The surveyors were four Bolivian university graduates who spoke Spanish fluently. The translators were Tsimane' who had years of experience doing surveys and other translation work for CBIDSI. We generally used the same teams to interview the same household heads for the baseline and endline. Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA) field office staff trained the CBIDSI staff in the randomization protocol, and assisted with survey piloting and refinement. CBIDSI supervisors provided additional support to the survey teams.

Data quality controls. IPA field staff did standard monitoring, spots checks, and back checks/audits, and worked to resolve the few discrepancies they found. Survey data was electronically recorded from the paper surveys by hand, with double-entry by contract workers in San Borja. The IPA Project Coordinator resolved discrepancies by reviewing the original survey data as recorded on paper.

Baseline survey instrument

Endline survey instrument

See also community survey instrument re: sampling, and measuring asset prices

Appendix D. Outcome measurement from interviews

(All respondent self-reports are verified by enumerators wherever possible based on observation and follow-up queries to question responses)

Main outcome	Description	Components (if any)	Details and examples
Value of financial assets (Bs)	Sum of cash at home, cash at bank, and money lent to others in *bolivianos* (Bs).	Cash at home (Bs)	Includes cash in box for treated households at endline.
		Cash at bank (Bs)	
		Money lent outstanding (Bs)	50% of initial loan amount(s).
Value of physical assets (Bs)	Sum of the value of productive, house, and livestock assets owned by the individual in *bolivianos* (Bs). Asset prices are calculated as the median price for each asset during each survey wave, based on enumerator interviews with village leaders (Appendix C).	Value of productive assets (Bs)	e.g. machete, rifle, fishing net, grinding mill
		Value of house assets (Bs)	e.g. mosquito net, cooking pot, shoes, TV
		Value of livestock assets (Bs)	e.g., poultry, pig, cattle
Agricultural investments index[a]	Standardized index of investments in land and agricultural inputs (higher score: more investments in agriculture.)	# of plots cleared	Plots cleared for planting during the past agricultural season.
		Tareas of rice planted	Surface of land planted with rice during the past agricultural season.
		Tareas of plantain owned	Surface of land currently planted with plantain (perennial crop).

		Tareas of manioc owned	Surface of land currently planted with manioc (perennial crop).
		Used chainsaw to clear plots	Refers to the past agricultural season.
		Hired labor for new plots (Bs)	Refers to the past agricultural season.
Change in income sources[b]	Sum of the number of new sources of monetary income and the number of dropped sources of monetary income between baseline and endline. Activities include income from working for loggers, ranchers, farmers, etc., during the 12 months before the survey.	# of new income sources	Activities mentioned as a source of monetary income at endline, but not at baseline.
		# of dropped income sources	Activities mentioned as a source of monetary income at baseline, but not at endline.
Total expenditures (Bs)	Sum of short-term items (food, temptation goods, and non-food items) and durable items bought or obtained in barter, plus yearly monetary expenditures in school supplies and emergencies. Expenditures in short-term and durable items are collected for the last 2 weeks and 12 months before the survey, respectively. All expenditures are converted to monthly frequency before aggregation.	Food (Bs)	
		Temptation goods (Bs)	commercial alcohol, homemade alcohol, beer, cigarettes
		Non-food items (Bs)	e.g. hygiene, fuel / transport, medicine
		Durable items (Bs)	e.g. clothing, agricultural supplies, productive assets, house assets, livestock
		School supplies (Bs)	Specific question in the survey (excludes government transfers).
		Emergency (Bs)	Sum of all expenses due to an emergency (e.g., crop loss, flood, other property destruction).
Temptation goods index[a]	Standardized index (higher score: more consumption of temptation goods.)	Commercial alcohol (liters)	# of liters (excluding beer and *chicha*) consumed in past 7 days

		Beer consumption (bottles)	# of bottles consumed in past 7 days
		Cigarette consumption (units)	# of cigarettes smoked in past 7 days
		Chicha consumption (times)	# of times the traditional, homemade alcohol consumed in past 7 days
Blood pressure index[a]	Standardized index (higher score: higher blood pressure.)	Systolic blood pressure (mm Hg)	Average of 3 measurements at endline, 2 measurements at baseline.
		Diastolic blood pressure (mm Hg)	Average of 3 measurements at endline, 2 measurements at baseline.
		High blood pressure	= 1 if mean systolic blood pressure ≥ 120 mm Hg or mean diastolic blood pressure ≥ 80 mm Hg (AHA definition)
Fight over money (past 2 months)	Answer to the question "have you fought with other family members over money in the last two months?" (=1 if yes, 0 otherwise).		Only collected at endline.

Notes: All measures (other than those related to agricultural investments) refer to the member of the household who received the treatment. The components of the agricultural investments index refer to the entire household. All monetary values are in *bolivianos* (Bs; PPP US$1 ≈ 3.045Bs in 2012). 10 tareas are considered roughly equivalent to 1 hectare.

[a] All standardized indices are constructed according to the following steps: i) standardize each component relative to the control group in the correspondent survey round, ii) average components into a single combined measure, iii) standardize the final index relative to the control group in the corresponding survey round.

[b] By definition, there is no baseline value available for the change in income sources. Instead, all regressions that use this outcome variable control for the total number of income sources at baseline.

Appendix E: Example data from scans of public drinking in the town of San Borja

Here we provide three examples of raw data collected from scans (spot observations) of public drinking on the streets of the market town of San Borja during one market day in May 2013. Methodological details, and key findings/hypotheses we gleaned from the full set of scans, and other ethnographic data, are in Sections 1-G and 2-D of the main paper. Drink numbers below refer to the numbered bottles in Appendix F.

Vignette #1: Three Tsimane' joined later by five other Tsimane'

At 9:30am- a person in this group of three says that they came to the town of San Borja to work for a nearby rancher and say they have no money to buy a bigger bottle of alcohol. In the street corner they are the liquor shown in figure #1 (3 *bolivianos*/bottle), which they mix with fruit juice (1 *boliviano*); the drink is in a plastic bag which has a straw. Each Tsimane' takes a sip from the straw, and then hands the bag to the next person, a ritual resembling the drinking of their traditional fermented village beverage (*chicha*).

At 10:25am they were joined by five other Tsimane' from other villages and now they buy the liquor shown in figure #3 + a soda bottle of 0.5 liters. They mix the new alcohol with the soda, put it in a plastic bag, and continue the ritual circulation of the bag, with each person taking a sip. (A note on the new arrivals: The Tsimane' who joined the original group had previously (9:15 am) been observed drinking three bottles of #1 with juice. When first approached they said they had no money for lunch, but soon thereafter started to buy in sequential order 3 bottles of #1. When asked why, if they had so little money, they spent it on drinks they said because it felt good and made them less hungry.)

By 12 pm they had disbanded.

Vignette #2: A Tsimane' husband and wife drinking with non-Tsimane' farmers

At 11am the wife/husband team are drinking #5 with a non-Tsimane' acquaintance. Because drinks #4-6 have mint added, Tsimane' say there are fewer options to mix it with juice.

By 11:40am the non-Tsimane' acquaintance had left but another non-Tsimane' acquaintance joined & the husband-wife team bought a second bottle of #5.

Vignette #3: Five Tsimane' drinking

At 2:15pm five Tsimane', in a group, had consumed a total of 5 bottles of #1 in its pure form, each one paying for one bottle. The drinking took place on the street. They put the alcohol in a plastic bag, inserted a straw, and passed the bag among themselves. Since they had just been paid by a cattle rancher, they had money to buy larger containers of alcohol. Why didn't they buy the lumpier #3 since it would have been cheaper than buying 10 units of #1? They said that buying the bigger units would involve taking out bills (rather than coins) for the purchase, and as soon as one's drinking companion saw bills they would expect and ask for more/further purchases.

Appendix F: Most common commercial alcoholic drinks bought by Tsimane' in the town of San Borja

	Bolivian alcohol						Sugar cane (*chancaca*)		Beer				Brandy (*singani*)	Whiskey	
	Pure			Mint-added			Pure	Mixed							
Nr. in picture	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Liters/bottle	0.1	0.35	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.85	0.5	0.5	0.35	0.355	0.473	0.62	0.75	0.2	1
Price (Bs/bottle)	3	8	15	4	8	15	8	9	9	8	10	11	12	18	40
Alcohol content (%)	96	96	96	45	45	45	39	13.5	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	40	39	39

Notes: The monetary amounts are in *bolivianos* (Bs; PPP US$1 ≈ 3.045Bs in 2012). Information on alcohol content and liters in a bottle come from the label on the bottle.

Appendix Table 1. Baseline Summary Statistics and Balance Checks

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Full Sample		**Only male recipients**		**Only female recipients**		**Only treatment**	
	Any treatment	Control - Any treatment	Any treatment	Control - Any treatment	Any treatment	Control - Any treatment	Box w/ key (T1)	Box w/o key (T2) - Box w/ key (T1)
Baseline outcomes								
Value of financial assets (Bs)	245.01	-78.89	393.18	-85.53	94.28	-57.00	261.96	-67.82
	(54.57)	(77.02)	(105.70)	(175.66)	(21.10)	(27.08)	(93.06)	(109.60)
Value of physical assets (Bs)	2902.18	115.76	3845.92	248.04	1942.16	177.25	2906.79	-14.95
	(89.87)	(162.48)	(132.68)	(264.45)	(97.10)	(186.10)	(126.09)	(181.58)
Agricultural investment index	0.04	-0.05	0.13	-0.09	-0.05	0.01	0.07	-0.08
	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.09)	(0.06)	(0.10)	(0.05)	(0.08)
Number of monetary income sources	2.10	-0.06	2.42	-0.13	1.79	0.03	2.21	-0.26
	(0.05)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.12)	(0.06)	(0.10)	(0.07)	(0.09)
Total expenditures (Bs)	427.70	-95.19	567.89	-127.45	263.27	-48.10	448.45	-36.05
	(33.95)	(43.74)	(59.11)	(92.47)	(21.75)	(32.23)	(59.81)	(74.43)
Temptations goods index	0.11	-0.14	0.54	-0.15	-0.32	-0.05	0.12	-0.03
	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.12)	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.08)
Alcohol (liters)	0.09	-0.04	0.18	-0.06	0.01	-0.01	0.10	-0.02
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Beer (bottles)	0.34	-0.09	0.63	-0.08	0.07	-0.08	0.27	0.15
	(0.06)	(0.09)	(0.12)	(0.18)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.08)	(0.12)
Cigarettes (units)	2.09	-0.41	4.15	-0.57	0.14	0.11	1.80	0.56
	(0.28)	(0.42)	(0.55)	(0.85)	(0.04)	(0.14)	(0.37)	(0.62)
Chica (times)	0.49	-0.08	0.74	-0.17	0.25	0.03	0.55	-0.10
	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.08)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.06)
Blood pressure index	-0.01	0.01	0.38	-0.01	-0.41	0.08	-0.01	-0.02
	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.09)	(0.05)	(0.09)	(0.06)	(0.08)
Demographics								
Age of recipient (years)	37.11	0.34	38.32	0.86	35.89	-0.08	37.62	-1.39
	(0.63)	(1.12)	(0.88)	(1.70)	(0.90)	(1.60)	(0.89)	(1.30)
Completed years of schooling of recipient	2.84	0.05	3.32	0.35	2.34	0.12	2.59	0.69
	(0.13)	(0.21)	(0.19)	(0.35)	(0.16)	(0.26)	(0.16)	(0.25)
Sex of recipient (1 = female)	0.50	0.04					0.49	0.00
	(0.02)	(0.03)					(0.03)	(0.04)
Adults in household	5.05	-0.09	4.98	-0.02	5.13	-0.20	5.00	0.11
	(0.08)	(0.14)	(0.12)	(0.23)	(0.11)	(0.20)	(0.11)	(0.16)
Children in household	3.07	-0.10	2.96	-0.07	3.18	-0.17	3.03	0.08
	(0.08)	(0.14)	(0.11)	(0.21)	(0.11)	(0.19)	(0.11)	(0.16)
Attrition	0.15	0.02	0.18	-0.01	0.12	0.03	0.18	-0.08
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)
p-value on multivariate orthogonality test		0.414		0.261		0.172		0.036
Observations	702	1086	354	527	348	559	358	702

Notes: Means, with standard errors in parentheses. The coefficients and standard errors presented in columns 2, 4, 6, and 8 are estimated using ordinary least squares (OLS) regressions that include randomization strata. All regression results here are univariate except for the last row, which tests the hypothesis that the correlations between all of the baseline outcomes and demographics, and the treatment assignment considered in that column, jointly=0. All monetary values are in bolivianos (Bs; PPP US$1 ≈ 3.045Bs in 2012). All indices are standardized with respect to the control group. For a detailed description of the outcomes and their components see Appendix D.

Appendix Table 2. Estimated lockbox impacts on financial assets and physical assets

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Financial assets			**Physical assets**		
	Cash at home (Bs)	Cash at bank (Bs)	Money lent (Bs)	Value of productive assets (Bs)	Value of house assets (Bs)	Value of animal assets (Bs)
Panel A: Pooled treatment						
Any Treatment	64.32	-16.05	27.15	62.16	74.42	70.71
	(18.96)	(13.17)	(9.45)	(50.71)	(65.42)	(65.88)
Panel B: By sex of recipient						
Any treatment (T) x Female (F)	73.55	12.83	13.63	16.11	81.79	-6.16
	(20.69)	(10.44)	(7.09)	(48.53)	(52.80)	(93.27)
Any treatment (T) x Male (M)	52.24	-50.44	39.09	85.92	16.86	160.66
	(34.10)	(25.47)	(18.53)	(94.75)	(118.82)	(86.38)
p-value for T x F = T x M	0.599	0.019	0.210	0.523	0.620	0.183
Panel C: By treatment arm						
Lockbox w/ Key (T1)	71.02	-26.71	32.17	91.82	131.94	60.39
	(23.77)	(12.61)	(12.96)	(61.04)	(77.77)	(74.30)
Lockbox w/o Key (T2)	58.03	-5.96	22.40	34.10	20.03	80.48
	(22.06)	(15.55)	(11.06)	(63.19)	(76.97)	(75.60)
p-value for T1 = T2	0.613	0.051	0.511	0.422	0.176	0.779
Panel D: Summary information						
# Observations in T1	292	292	292	292	292	292
# Observations in T2	306	306	306	306	306	306
# Observations in Control	320	320	320	320	320	320
Mean of control group at endline	71.69	30.29	26.91	1310.73	1094.27	605.22
Std. dev. of control group at endline	190.00	229.20	97.36	1294.22	1191.88	1195.63
Share > 0 in control group at endline	0.39	0.03	0.24	0.99	1.00	0.80

Notes: OLS intent-to-treat estimates with robust standard errors are in parentheses. Each column-panel reports results for a single OLS regression of the dependent variable listed in the column heading on (i) the treatment groups listed in the row headings (control group is omitted), (ii) the baseline value of the dependent variable, (iii) an indicator for whether the baseline value of the dependent variable is missing, and (iv) our randomization strata: a dummy variable for each village. Regressions in Panel B also control for whether the recipient is female. All monetary values are in bolivianos (Bs; PPP US$1 ≈ 3.045Bs in 2012). All indices are standardized with respect to the control group in the same time period. For a detailed description of the outcomes and their components please see Appendix D.

Appendix Table 3. Estimated lockbox impacts on financial assets and physical assets (transformed via inverse hyperbolic sine)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Financial assets				**Physical assets**			
	Value of financial assets (ihs)	Cash at home (ihs)	Cash at bank (ihs)	Money lent (ihs)	Value of physical assets (ihs)	Value of productive assets (ihs)	Value of house assets (ihs)	Value of animal assets (ihs)
Panel A: Pooled treatment								
Any Treatment	1.05	1.06	-0.03	0.17	0.04	0.04	0.07	-0.07
	(0.19)	(0.18)	(0.07)	(0.15)	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.17)
Panel B: By sex of recipient								
Any treatment (T) x Female (F)	1.11	1.01	0.12	0.30	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.04
	(0.25)	(0.25)	(0.06)	(0.17)	(0.05)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.22)
Any treatment (T) x Male (M)	0.95	1.10	-0.21	-0.03	0.02	-0.00	0.03	-0.18
	(0.28)	(0.28)	(0.13)	(0.25)	(0.05)	(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.26)
p-value for T x F = T x M	0.673	0.801	0.020	0.273	0.743	0.595	0.721	0.522
Panel C: By treatment arm								
Lockbox w/ Key (T1)	1.02	1.09	-0.09	0.23	0.05	0.05	0.11	0.02
	(0.22)	(0.22)	(0.07)	(0.18)	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.20)
Lockbox w/o Key (T2)	1.07	1.03	0.03	0.10	0.03	0.04	0.04	-0.15
	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.08)	(0.17)	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.20)
p-value for T1 = T2	0.817	0.758	0.086	0.478	0.672	0.957	0.298	0.431
Panel D: Summary information								
# Observations in T1	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292
# Observations in T2	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306
# Observations in Control	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320
Mean of control group at endline	2.65	2.01	0.19	1.13	8.39	7.40	7.27	5.17
Std. dev. of control group at endline	2.82	2.64	1.17	2.08	0.81	1.21	0.93	2.83
Share > 0 in control group at endline	0.51	0.39	0.03	0.24	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.80

Notes: OLS intent-to-treat estimates with robust standard errors are in parentheses. The table reports treatment effects on the aggregate outcomes reported in columns 1 and 2 of table 5 and their individual components, transformed via inverse hyperbolic sine (ihs). The main outcome for financial assets is "value of financial assets (ihs)" and the main outcome for physical assets is "value of physical assets (ihs)". Each column-panel reports results for a single OLS regression of the dependent variable listed in the column heading on (i) the treatment groups listed in the row headings (control group is omitted), (ii) the baseline value of the dependent variable, (iii) an indicator for whether the baseline value of the dependent variable is missing, and (iv) our randomization strata: a dummy variable for each village. Regressions in Panel B also control for whether the recipient is female. All monetary values are in bolivianos (Bs; PPP US$1 ≈ 3.045Bs in 2012). All indices are standardized with respect to the control group in the same time period. For a detailed description of the outcomes and their components please see Appendix D.

Appendix Table 4. Estimated lockbox impacts on agricultural investments and monetary income sources

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Agricultural investments						**Income sources**	
	# of plots cleared	*Tareas* of rice planted	*Tareas* of plantain owned	*Tareas* of manioc owned	Used chainsaw to clear plots	Payment for labor in new plots (Bs)	# of new income sources	# of dropped income sources
Panel A: Pooled treatment								
Any Treatment	0.03	0.27	0.20	0.44	0.02	-3.68	0.01	0.10
	(0.05)	(0.41)	(0.40)	(0.19)	(0.03)	(22.68)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Panel B: By sex of recipient								
Any treatment (T) x Female (F)	-0.00	0.30	-0.24	0.21	0.05	7.39	0.00	0.16
	(0.08)	(0.56)	(0.57)	(0.27)	(0.04)	(25.68)	(0.06)	(0.07)
Any treatment (T) x Male (M)	0.05	0.18	0.62	0.68	-0.02	-18.21	-0.02	0.03
	(0.07)	(0.62)	(0.53)	(0.27)	(0.04)	(46.47)	(0.08)	(0.07)
p-value for T x F = T x M	0.619	0.893	0.276	0.219	0.276	0.659	0.845	0.220
Panel C: By treatment arm								
Lockbox w/ Key (T1)	0.04	0.07	0.60	0.45	0.02	-5.65	0.05	0.08
	(0.06)	(0.48)	(0.48)	(0.22)	(0.03)	(27.53)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Lockbox w/o Key (T2)	0.01	0.46	-0.18	0.43	0.01	-1.82	-0.04	0.11
	(0.06)	(0.48)	(0.45)	(0.24)	(0.03)	(24.45)	(0.06)	(0.06)
p-value for T1 = T2	0.723	0.426	0.107	0.949	0.767	0.880	0.161	0.637
Panel D: Summary information								
# Observations in T1	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292
# Observations in T2	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306
# Observations in Control	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320
Mean of control group at endline	1.31	7.75	5.97	1.67	0.24	103.50	0.59	0.81
Std. dev. of control group at endline	0.71	6.20	5.94	2.40	0.43	366.50	0.74	0.92
Share > 0 in control group at endline	0.94	0.87	0.91	0.62	0.24	0.29	0.46	0.58

Notes: OLS intent-to-treat estimates with robust standard errors are in parentheses. The table reports treatment effects on the individual components of the aggregate outcomes reported in columns 3 and 4 of Table 5. The main outcome for expenditures (monthly) is "total expenditures (Bs)" and the main outcome for income sources is "change in income sources". Each column-panel in columns 1 to 6 reports results for a single OLS regression of the dependent variable listed in the column heading on (i) the treatment groups listed in the row headings (control is omitted), (ii) the baseline value of the dependent variable, (iii) an indicator for whether the baseline value of the dependent variable is missing, and (iv) community-level dummy variables (stratification variable at randomization). Each column-panel in columns 7 and 8 reports results for a single OLS regression of the dependent variable listed in the column heading on (i) the treatment groups listed in the row headings (control is omitted), (ii) the baseline number of income sources, and (iii) community-level dummy variables (stratification variable at randomization). Regressions in Panel B also control for whether the recipient is female. The variables in columns 1, 2, 5, 6 correspond to the beginning of the current agricultural season at the time of the survey, which began in the calendar year prior to each round of data collection. The variables in columns 3 and 4 correspond to tareas currently planted at the time of the survey (plantain and manioc are perennial crops). In the area, 10 tareas are considered to be roughly equivalent to 1 hectare. All monetary values are in bolivianos (Bs; PPP US$1 ≈ 3.045Bs in 2012). For a detailed description of the outcomes and their components see Appendix D.

Appendix Table 5. Estimated lockbox impact on monthly expenditures

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Expenditures (Bolivianos)					
	Food	Temptation goods	Non-food items	Durable items	School supplies	Emergency
Panel A: Pooled treatment						
Any Treatment	4.22	9.04	7.05	3.74	0.08	3.11
	(18.65)	(5.96)	(11.56)	(11.18)	(1.27)	(2.87)
Panel B: By sex of recipient						
Any treatment (T) x Female (F)	-24.91	2.63	-5.44	-1.17	1.37	5.04
	(25.73)	(2.72)	(15.85)	(8.14)	(1.11)	(3.26)
Any treatment (T) x Male (M)	33.72	14.54	18.97	4.93	-1.66	0.30
	(25.23)	(11.37)	(16.67)	(20.15)	(2.40)	(4.81)
p-value for T x F = T x M	0.093	0.305	0.285	0.775	0.247	0.406
Panel C: By treatment arm						
Lockbox w/ Key (T1)	0.98	12.33	-2.04	8.65	0.32	1.67
	(23.30)	(9.67)	(12.64)	(13.54)	(1.46)	(3.24)
Lockbox w/o Key (T2)	7.38	5.82	15.86	-1.03	-0.14	4.44
	(20.92)	(4.92)	(14.01)	(11.80)	(1.36)	(3.58)
p-value for T1 = T2	0.758	0.104	0.560	0.953	0.525	0.383
Panel D: Summary information						
# Observations in T1	275	275	275	275	290	273
# Observations in T2	280	280	280	280	305	293
# Observations in Control	298	298	298	298	320	298
Mean of control group at endline	178.35	7.98	61.61	71.61	8.40	13.12
Std. dev. of control group at endline	228.82	41.85	152.10	150.63	21.51	34.21
Share > 0 in control group at endline	0.76	0.10	0.56	0.95	0.53	0.38

Notes: OLS intent-to-treat estimates with robust standard errors are in parentheses. The table reports treatment effects on the individual components of the aggregate outcome reported in Table 5, Column 5. The main outcome for expenditures (monthly) is "total expenditures (Bs)". Each column-panel reports results for a single OLS regression of the dependent variable listed in the column heading on (i) the treatment groups listed in the row headings (control is omitted), (ii) the baseline value of the dependent variable, (iii) an indicator for whether the baseline value of the dependent variable is missing, and (iv) community-level dummy variables (stratification variable at randomization). Regressions in Panel B also control for whether the recipient is female. All monetary values are in bolivianos (Bs; PPP US$1 ≈ 3.045Bs in 2012). For a detailed description of the outcomes and their components see Appendix D.

Appendix Table 6. Impact on expenditures (transformed via inverse hyperbolic sine)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Expenditures (Monthly)						
	Total expenditures (ihs)	Food (ihs)	Temptation goods (ihs)	Non-food items (ihs)	Durable items (ihs)	School supplies (ihs)	Emergency (ihs)
Panel A: Pooled treatment							
Any Treatment	-0.04	0.10	0.05	-0.17	-0.04	0.09	0.12
	(0.10)	(0.19)	(0.10)	(0.18)	(0.11)	(0.09)	(0.14)
Panel B: By sex of recipient							
Any treatment (T) x Female (F)	-0.23	-0.41	0.08	-0.48	-0.05	0.05	0.24
	(0.15)	(0.27)	(0.08)	(0.25)	(0.15)	(0.13)	(0.19)
Any treatment (T) x Male (M)	0.15	0.6	-0.01	0.15	-0.01	0.11	-0.04
	(0.12)	(0.25)	(0.18)	(0.26)	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.21)
p-value for T x F = T x M	0.049	0.006	0.665	0.079	0.872	0.754	0.324
Panel C: By treatment arm							
Lockbox w/ Key (T1)	-0.04	0.05	0.01	-0.24	0.00	0.03	0.10
	(0.12)	(0.22)	(0.11)	(0.21)	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.16)
Lockbox w/o Key (T2)	-0.05	0.15	0.09	-0.10	-0.08	0.15	0.14
	(0.12)	(0.21)	(0.12)	(0.20)	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.16)
p-value for T1 = T2	0.936	0.645	0.556	0.508	0.494	0.345	0.781
Panel D: Summary information							
# Observations in T1	275	275	275	275	275	290	273
# Observations in T2	280	280	280	280	280	305	293
# Observations in Control	298	298	298	298	298	320	298
Mean of control group at endline	5.82	4.37	0.41	2.63	3.84	1.47	1.38
Std. dev. of control group at endline	1.42	2.60	1.32	2.49	1.59	1.63	1.90
Share > 0 in control group at endline	1.00	0.76	0.10	0.56	0.95	0.53	0.38

Notes: OLS intent-to-treat estimates with robust standard errors are in parentheses. The table reports treatment effects on the aggregate outcome reported in column 5 of Table 5 and its individual components, transformed via inverse hyperbolic sine (ihs). The main outcome for expenditures (monthly) is "total expenditures (ihs)". Each column-panel reports results for a single OLS regression of the dependent variable listed in the column heading on (i) the treatment groups listed in the row headings (control is omitted), (ii) the baseline value of the dependent variable, (iii) an indicator for whether the baseline value of the dependent variable is missing, and (iv) community-level dummy variables (stratification variable at randomization). Regressions in Panel B also control for whether the recipient is female. For a detailed description of the outcomes and their components see Appendix D.

Appendix Table 7. Estimated lockbox impacts on alternative functional forms of temptation good consumption

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Consumption of temptation goods in the past seven days									
	Inverse hyperbolic sine					**1 = Any consumption of**				
	Temptation goods	Hard alcohol	Beer	Cigarette	*Chicha*	Temptation goods	Hard alcohol	Beer	Cigarette	*Chicha*
Panel A: Pooled treatment										
Any Treatment	0.104	0.038	0.025	-0.027	0.039	-0.031	0.040	0.012	-0.024	0.019
	(0.065)	(0.012)	(0.034)	(0.066)	(0.032)	(0.033)	(0.024)	(0.021)	(0.029)	(0.031)
Panel B: By sex of recipient										
Any treatment (T) x Female (F)	0.053	0.016	0.043	0.001	-0.025	-0.047	0.026	0.022	0.009	-0.037
	(0.053)	(0.009)	(0.026)	(0.045)	(0.041)	(0.042)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.025)	(0.040)
Any treatment (T) x Male (M)	0.155	0.055	-0.008	-0.079	0.106	-0.021	0.037	-0.010	-0.077	0.074
	(0.121)	(0.022)	(0.067)	(0.128)	(0.050)	(0.045)	(0.044)	(0.040)	(0.050)	(0.048)
p-value for T x F = T x M	0.449	0.096	0.488	0.556	0.045	0.681	0.823	0.465	0.128	0.078
Panel C: By treatment arm										
Lockbox w/ Key (T1)	0.114	0.046	-0.008	-0.040	0.066	-0.014	0.053	0.001	-0.004	0.027
	(0.079)	(0.015)	(0.038)	(0.076)	(0.040)	(0.038)	(0.028)	(0.024)	(0.034)	(0.036)
Lockbox w/o Key (T2)	0.095	0.030	0.057	-0.016	0.013	-0.047	0.029	0.021	-0.043	0.012
	(0.076)	(0.014)	(0.041)	(0.077)	(0.036)	(0.038)	(0.027)	(0.025)	(0.033)	(0.036)
p-value for T1 = T2	0.818	0.363	0.128	0.752	0.177	0.372	0.375	0.413	0.229	0.683
Panel D: Summary information										
# Observations in T1	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292
# Observations in T2	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306
# Observations in Control	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320
Mean of control group at endline	0.00	0.05	0.15	0.52	0.35	0.51	0.13	0.11	0.26	0.35
Mean of male control group at endline	0.52	0.10	0.30	1.06	0.43	0.72	0.28	0.21	0.49	0.42
Mean of female control group at endline	-0.39	0.01	0.03	0.11	0.29	0.34	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.29

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses. The table reports treatment effects on the individual components of the aggregate outcomes reported in columns 6 of Table 5. Columns 1-5 report results for a single OLS regression of the dependent variable listed in the column heading on (i) the treatment groups listed in the row headings (control is omitted), (ii) the baseline value of the dependent variable, (iii) an indicator for whether the baseline value of the dependent variable is missing, and (iv) community-level dummy variables (stratification variable at randomization. Columns 6-10 report the same regression with the dependent variable as a binary variable if any amount of the dependent variable was consumed in the last seven days. Regressions in Panel B also control for whether the recipient is female. All variables indicating consumption of temptation goods correspond to the seven days before the interview. For a detailed description of the outcomes and their components see Appendix D.