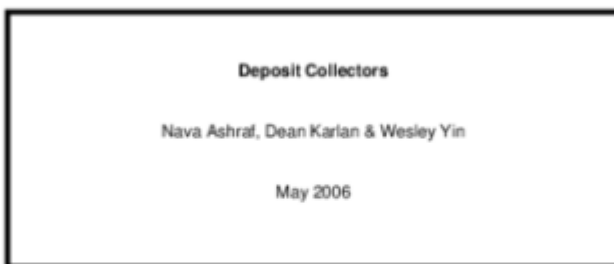


Authors

Dean Karlan
Northwestern University

Wesley Yin
University of California, Los Angeles

Nava Ashraf
London School of Economics and Political Science



Contributions to this research made by a member of The Financial Access Initiative and Innovations for Poverty Action.

The Financial Access Initiative is a consortium of researchers at New York University, Harvard, Yale and Innovations for Poverty Action.

NYU Wagner Graduate School
295 Lafayette Street, 2nd Floor
New York, NY 10012-9954

T: 212.996.7523
F: 212.995.4162
E: contact@financialaccess.org

www.financialaccess.org

Innovations for Poverty Action applies rigorous research techniques to develop and test solutions to real-world problems faced by the poor in developing countries.

Innovations for Poverty Action
85 Willow St, Building 8, 2nd Floor
New Haven, CT 06511

T: 203.772.2216
F: 203.772.2428
E: contact@poverty-action.org

www.poverty-action.org

Deposit Collectors

Informal lending and savings institutions exist around the world, and often include regular door-to-door deposit collection of cash. Some banks have adopted similar services in order to expand access to banking services in areas that lack physical branches. Using a randomized control trial, we investigate determinants of participation in a deposit collection service and evaluate the impact of offering the service for micro-savers of a rural bank in the Philippines. Of 137 individuals offered the service in the treatment group, 38 agreed to sign-up, and 20 regularly used the service. Take-up is predicted by distance to the bank (a measure of transaction costs of depositing without the service) as well as being married (a suggestion that household bargaining issues are important). Those offered the service saved 188 pesos

more (which equates to about a 25% increase in savings stock) and were slightly less likely to borrow from the bank.

May 01, 2006