

Online Appendix

Appendix Table 1: Comparing conditionalities of large-scale CCT programs around the world

Name of Program	Country	Years in place	Number of beneficiaries	Population covered (%)	Conditions					
					School enrollment & attendance	Health check-ups	Complete vaccination schedule	Health control compliance	Training sessions/workshops	Others
<i>Large programs (cover at least 1% of population)</i>										
Asignación Universal por Hijo para la Protección Social	Argentina	2009 -	4,400,000 children (2021)	9.61%	✓	✓	✓			
Familias por la inclusión social	Argentina	2005-2010	2,012,066 children (2009)	4.97%	✓	✓	✓			
Jefas y Jefes de Hogar Desocupados	Argentina	2002-2005	1,500,000 families (2005)	3.86%	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Stipend for primary students	Bangladesh	2002-	13,000,000 students (2021)	1.63%	✓					• School performance
Secondary Education Quality and Access Enhancement Project Stipend	Bangladesh	2008-	2,300,000 beneficiaries (2013)	1.51%	✓					• School performance • Children to remain unmarried
Female School Stipend Program (FSSP)	Bangladesh	1982-	2,270,343 students (2005)	7.82%	✓					• School performance • Children to remain

Name of Program	Country	Years in place	Number of beneficiaries	Population covered (%)	Conditions						
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Bono Pinto	Juancito	Bolivia	2006-	2,200,000 children (2018)	21.98%	✓					unmarried
Bono Azurduy	Juana	Bolivia	2009-	2,600,500 women since inception of program (2021)	19.38%		✓				
Bolsa Escola		Brazil	2001-2003 (integrated into Bolsa Familia)	15,200,000 beneficiaries (2003)	8.36%	✓					
Bolsa Familia		Brazil	2003-	46,900,000 beneficiaries (2018)	22.39%	✓	✓	✓			
Programa de Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil (PETI)		Brazil	1996-2006 (integrated into Bolsa Familia)	3,300,000 beneficiaries (2002)	1.84%	✓					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend work • Ensure children not participating in child labour • Exhibit positive behavioural change/ participate in social education

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					School enrollment & attendance	Health check-ups	Complete vaccination schedule	Health control compliance	Training sessions/workshops	Others
Subsidio unico familiar (SUF)	Chile	1981-	2,015,393 beneficiaries (2015)	3.06%	✓	✓	✓			• Additional eligibility criteria: households with at least one elderly or disabled member
Ingreso Ético Familiar	Chile	2011-	549,000 beneficiaries (2015)	11.22%	✓	✓				
Más Familias en Acción	Colombia	2001-	13,672,125 beneficiaries (2015)	28.77%	✓	✓	✓		✓	• School performance
LISUNGI Safety Nets System Project	Congo, Rep.	2014-	119,314 beneficiaries (2021)	2.11%	✓	✓	✓			
Avancemos	Costa Rica	2006-	167,029 students (2015)	3.45%	✓	✓				• School performance
Creceemos	Costa Rica	2019-	200,000 students (2020)	3.93%	✓					
Progressing with Solidarity	Dominican Republic	2012-	2,542,384 beneficiaries (2015)	7.70%	✓	✓			✓	

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Programa Solidaridad (Solidarity program)	Dominican Republic	2005-2012	755,683 households (2011)	24.73%		✓			✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional eligibility criteria: households with at least one elderly member
Desnutricion cero	Ecuador	2011-	1,481,009 beneficiaries (2015)	9.14%		✓				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth attended by professional/ at a government or accredited private facility
Takāful and Karama	Egypt	2015-	3,100,000 households (2020)	3.03%	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Comunidades Solidarias Rurales	El Salvador	2005-	75,000 households (2014)	1.19%	✓	✓	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend work
Support for Education, Empowerment & Development (SEED)	Grenada	2011-	7,368 beneficiaries (2015)	6.72%	✓	✓			✓	
Mi Bono Seguro – Bono Seguro Escolar	Guatemala	2012-	1,021,959 households (2013)	6.79%	✓				✓	

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Bono Mejr/Bono 10,000	Vida Honduras	2010-	259,879 individuals (2015)	2.85%	✓	✓		✓		
Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH)	Indonesia	2007-	10,000,000 families (2018)	3.74%	✓	✓				• Additional eligibility criteria: households with at least one elderly or disabled member
Programme of Advancement Through Health and Education	Jamaica	2001-	350,000 beneficiaries (2021)	11.77%	✓	✓	✓			
National Fund Transfer	Aid Cash Jordan	1986-	331,453 beneficiaries (2018)	3.33%	✓		✓			• Household members cannot beg or commit domestic violence
Tekavoul – conditional cash transfers	Mauritania	2016-	54,249 households (2022)	1.14%					✓	
Prospera	Mexico	2014-2019	6,168,900 households (2015)	5.01%	✓	✓		✓	✓	

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					School enrollment & attendance	Health check-ups	Complete vaccination schedule	Health control compliance	Training sessions/workshops	Others
Oportunidades/ Progresá	Mexico	1997-2014	5,800,000 households (2011)	5.06%	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Tayssir	Morocco	2008-	2,611,000 beneficiaries (2022)	6.99%	✓					
Aama Programme (Safe Motherhood Programme)	Nepal	2005-	401,839 beneficiaries (2017)	1.45%		✓				• Birth attended by professional/ at a government or accredited private facility
120 a los 65	Panama	2009-	120,652 individuals (2021)	2.75%		✓			✓	• Must not use cash for gambling, alcohol, drugs and narcotics
Red de Oportunidades	Panama	2006-	67,385 households (2015)	1.70%	✓	✓	✓		✓	

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					School enrollment & attendance	Health check-ups	Complete vaccination schedule	Health control compliance	Training sessions/workshops	Others
Universal Educational Social Assistance Programme (PASE-U)	Panama	2020-	617,000 students (2021)	14.08%	✓		✓	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhibit positive behavioural change/ participate in social education • Parent/guardian attend school meetings
Tekoporã	Paraguay	2005-	722,377 households (2015)	10.80%	✓	✓			✓	
Juntos	Peru	2005-	769,158 families (2015)	2.52%	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (PPPP)	Philippines	2007-	4,400,000 households (2015)	4.31%	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Abono de Família para Crianças e Jovens	Portugal	2003-	820,330 beneficiaries (2020)	7.96%						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children must not be working during school year • Children aged 16 and over to comply with educational

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National cash transfer programme	Senegal	2013-	300,000 households (2016)	2.00%	✓		✓			requirements
Social Nets Program	Sierra Leone	2014-	136,768 beneficiaries (2016)	1.87%					✓	
Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN)	Tanzania	2012-	1,098,856 households (2016)	2.07%	✓	✓				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional eligibility criteria: households with at least one disabled member
Bolsa da Mae	Timor-Leste	2012-	47,539 beneficiaries (2021)	3.54%	✓		✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School performance
Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer Program (TCCTP)	Trinidad and Tobago	2005-	24,327 households (2017)	6.49%					✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enroll at employment agency
Social Risk Mitigation Project	Turkey	2004–2007	2,600,000 children (2007)	3.74%						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased use of health and education services

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					School enrollment & attendance	Health check-ups	Complete vaccination schedule	Health control compliance	Training sessions/workshops	Others
Asignaciones Familiares	Uruguay	2008-	372,231 individuals (2018)	10.79%	✓	✓				
Plan de Atención Nacional a la Emergencia Social	Uruguay	2005-2007	130,000 beneficiaries (2007)	3.87%	✓	✓				
<i>Small programs (cover less than 1% of population)</i>										
Programa de Ciudadanía Porteña	Argentina	2005-	100,855 families (2020)	0.22%	✓					• Additional eligibility criteria: households with at least one disabled or pregnant member
Building Opportunities for Our Social Transformation, BOOST	Belize	2011-	3,116 households (2019)	0.80%	✓	✓	✓			
Bolsa Alimentação	Ali-Brazil	2001-2003 (integrated into Bolsa Familia)	1,500,000 beneficiaries (2003)	0.83%		✓	✓			

Name of Program	Country	Years in place	Number of beneficiaries	Population covered (%)	Conditions					
					School enrollment & attendance	Health check-ups	Complete vaccination schedule	Health control compliance	Training sessions/workshops	Others
Subsidios Condicionados a la Asistencia Escolar	Colombia	2005-2012	46,003 students (2010)	0.10%	✓					• School performance
Ghana's Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) programme	Ghana	2008-	146,074 beneficiaries (2015)	0.52%	✓	✓	✓			• Ensure children not participating in child labour
Bono Social	Guatemala	2012-	128,253 households (2020)	0.76%	✓	✓				
Ti Manman Cheri	Haiti	2012-	86,234 beneficiaries (2014)	0.82%	✓					
For the Road	Hungary	Birth grant: 1998- Kindergarten allowance: 2009-2015 Schooling allowance: 2010-	26,000 beneficiaries (2008)	0.26%	✓	✓				• School performance

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					School enrollment & attendance	Health check-ups	Complete vaccination schedule	Health control compliance	Training sessions/workshops	Others
Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	India	2005-	4,546,933 beneficiaries (2015)	0.35%						• Birth attended by professional/ at a government or accredited private facility
Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana	India	2017-	6,500,000 women (2020)	0.47%		✓	✓			
Program Kesehatan Sosial Anak, PKSA	Indonesia	2009-	173,611 beneficiaries (2013)	0.07%						• Exhibit positive behavioural change/ participate in social education
Filets Sociaux de Sécurité TMDH	Madagascar	2015-	200,000 households (2020)	0.72%	✓				✓	
Stipends Program (Ministry of Education)	Myanmar	2009-	192,000 students (2018)	0.36%	✓					• School performance
Red de Protección Social	Nicaragua	2000-2006	28,129 households (2006)	0.51%	✓	✓	✓		✓	

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					School enrollment & attendance	Health check-ups	Complete vaccination schedule	Health control compliance	Training sessions/workshops	Others
Benazir Income Support Program (BISP), CCT Component (Waseela-e-Taleem)	Pakistan	2012-	1,300,000 beneficiaries (2016)	0.64%	✓					
Punjab Female School Stipend Program (FSSP)	Pakistan	2003-	393,000 children (2014)	0.20%	✓					
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	United States	1996-	783,252 households (2022)	0.24%	✓	✓	✓		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries required by most states to work a pre-specified number of hours per week • Precise conditions vary by state
Basic Education Support for Girls CCT	Yemen	2004-	39,791 beneficiaries (2014)	0.15%	✓					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School performance
Cash for nutrition	Yemen	2015-	40,000 beneficiaries (2019)	0.14%				✓	✓	

Note: This table compares the conditionalities of sixty-seven large-scale, government-implemented CCTs in forty-five countries around the world, including programs that are no longer operational. We only considered CCTs with at least some health or education-related component. The most common conditions are school enrollment and attendance (52 CCTs), health check-ups (38 CCTs), completing vaccination schedules (22 CCTs), attendance of training sessions or workshops (20 CCTs) and health control compliance (e.g. child growth monitoring) (8 CCTs). Sources cited in references section below. Population data from World Bank 2021

Appendix Table 2: Types of pension systems enacted, by country

Country	Pension type	
	Contributory	Non-contributory
Albania	●	●
Algeria	●	○
Andorra	●	●
Angola	●	○
Antigua and Barbuda	●	●
Argentina	●	●
Armenia	●	●
Aruba	●	○
Australia	●	●
Austria	●	●
Azerbaijan	●	●
Bahamas, The	●	●
Bahrain	●	○
Bangladesh	○	●
Barbados	●	●
Belarus	●	●
Belgium	●	●
Belize	●	●
Benin	●	○
Bermuda	●	●
Bhutan	●	●
Bolivia	●	●
Botswana	○	●
Brazil	●	●
British Virgin Islands	●	○
Brunei Darussalam	●	●
Bulgaria	●	●
Burkina Faso	●	○
Burundi	●	○
Cabo Verde	●	●
Cambodia	○	○
Cameroon	●	●
Canada	●	●
Central African Republic	●	○
Chad	●	○
Chile	●	●
China	●	●
Colombia	●	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	●	○
Congo, Rep.	●	○
Costa Rica	●	●

Country	Pension type	
	Contributory	Non-contributory
Cote d'Ivoire	●	○
Croatia	●	○
Cuba	●	●
Cyprus	●	●
Czech Republic	●	○
Denmark	●	●
Djibouti	●	○
Dominica	●	●
Dominican Republic	●	○
Ecuador	●	●
Egypt, Arab Rep.	●	●
El Salvador	●	●
Equatorial Guinea	●	○
Estonia	●	●
Eswatini	●	●
Ethiopia	●	●
Fiji	●	●
Finland	●	●
France	●	●
Gabon	●	○
Gambia, The	●	○
Georgia	●	●
Germany	●	●
Ghana	●	○
Gibraltar	○	○
Greece	●	●
Grenada	●	○
Guatemala	●	●
Guinea	●	○
Guinea-Bissau	●	○
Guyana	●	●
Haiti	●	●
Honduras	●	○
Hong Kong SAR, China	●	●
Hungary	●	○
Iceland	●	●
India	●	●
Indonesia	●	○
Iran, Islamic Rep.	●	○
Ireland	●	●
Isle of Man	●	●
Israel	●	●
Italy	●	●
Jamaica	●	●

Country	Pension type	
	Contributory	Non-contributory
Japan	●	○
Jordan	●	○
Kazakhstan	●	●
Kenya	●	●
Kiribati	●	●
Korea, Rep.	●	●
Kosovo	●	●
Kuwait	●	○
Kyrgyz Republic	●	●
Lao PDR	●	○
Latvia	●	●
Lebanon	●	○
Lesotho	○	●
Liberia	●	○
Libya	●	○
Liechtenstein	●	○
Lithuania	●	●
Luxembourg	●	○
Madagascar	●	○
Malawi	●	○
Malaysia	●	●
Maldives	●	●
Mali	●	○
Malta	●	●
Marshall Islands	●	○
Mauritania	●	○
Mauritius	●	●
Mexico	●	●
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	●	○
Moldova	●	○
Monaco	●	○
Mongolia	●	●
Morocco	●	○
Mozambique	●	●
Myanmar	●	○
Namibia	●	●
Nepal	●	●
Netherlands	●	○
New Zealand	○	●
Nicaragua	●	○
Niger	●	○
Nigeria	●	○
North Macedonia	●	○
Norway	●	●

Country	Pension type	
	Contributory	Non-contributory
Oman	●	○
Pakistan	●	○
Palau	●	○
Panama	●	●
Papua New Guinea	●	○
Paraguay	●	●
Peru	●	●
Philippines	●	●
Poland	●	○
Portugal	●	●
Qatar	○	●
Romania	●	○
Russian Federation	●	●
Rwanda	●	○
Samoa	●	●
San Marino	●	○
Sao Tome and Principe	●	○
Saudi Arabia	●	○
Senegal	●	○
Serbia	●	○
Seychelles	●	●
Sierra Leone	●	○
Singapore	●	●
Slovak Republic	●	○
Slovenia	●	○
Solomon Islands	●	○
South Africa	○	●
Spain	●	●
Sri Lanka	●	○
St. Kitts and Nevis	●	●
St. Lucia	●	○
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	●	●
Sudan	●	○
Suriname	●	●
Sweden	●	●
Switzerland	●	○
Syrian Arab Republic	●	○
Taiwan, China	●	●
Tajikistan	●	●
Tanzania	●	○
Thailand	●	●
Timor-Leste	●	●
Togo	●	○
Tonga	●	○

Country	Pension type	
	Contributory	Non-contributory
Trinidad and Tobago	●	●
Tunisia	●	○
Turkey	●	●
Turkmenistan	●	●
Uganda	●	○
Ukraine	●	●
United Kingdom	●	●
United States	●	●
Uruguay	●	●
Uzbekistan	●	●
Vanuatu	●	○
Venezuela, RB	●	●
Vietnam	●	●
Yemen, Rep.	●	○
Zambia	●	○
Zimbabwe	●	○

Note: This table indicates the type(s) of pension systems each country has in place, if any. A black dot indicates that this country has the specific type of pension in place, and a white dot indicates that there is no such system in place. Sources: International Social Security Association 2022, Social Security Administration 2022 and International Labour Organization, Social Protection Department 2014.

Appendix A: An alternative framing of misreporting costs

Suppose in the beneficiary's maximand we replace $F = \frac{a}{2}(y^a - \tilde{y})^2$ by $C = \frac{a}{2}(y - \tilde{y})^2$, i.e just replace y^a by y , the household's actual income. C can be thought of as the cost to the household of claiming to have income \tilde{y} when it's true income is y . The cost can come from reduced consumption of visible assets, or it could be an action (standing in line, filling out forms, etc.) that is costlier the richer you actually are relative to what you are claiming to be (for example, it could be that the more egregious the gap between your actual and claimed income, the more lines the household would need to stand in to make the case that it is deserving, or the more social stigma the household would face when it goes to apply).

Notice that the household's decision problem has exactly the same solution as before: $\tilde{y} = y - \frac{\alpha t}{a}$, and as a result, so does the government's maximization problem. Hence Results 1, 2, and 3 from the above apply in this case as well.

However, in the case where the beneficiary has to make some costly choice to be able to apply for benefits, the social welfare function may put some weight on the cost to the beneficiary. To see the implications of this, we focus on the case where $\alpha = 1$, i.e the government relies entirely on self-reports. In this case, the social maximand from equation 4 is now reduced by $C = \frac{a}{2}(y - \tilde{y})^2$ for each household. This simplifies to

$$W(t) = \int_{\tilde{y}}^{\hat{y}} g(y)h(y)u(y + t(\bar{y} - y) + B - \frac{t^2}{2a})dy \quad (1)$$

Compared to the case analyzed above, this case is different because the cost of using self-reports, $C = \frac{a}{2}(y - \tilde{y})^2$, does not net out here. Relative to the previous model, this also introduces a new cost of raising t and moving away from a universal benefit, which comes from the fact that t forces households to take costly actions. Interestingly the cost is lower when a is large, essentially because the household then does not try to distort its income very much.

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