

CONTACTS MATTER: LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND THE TARGETING OF SOCIAL PENSIONS IN BANGLADESH*

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Abstract

We present evidence on the extent and possible causes of mistargeting of a large-scale social-pension program in Bangladesh. The evidence stems from surveys and lab-in-the-field experiments that we ran in eight different unions (municipalities) with three different groups: (i) a random sample of the elderly population (potential beneficiaries), (ii) a random sample of newly selected beneficiaries, and (iii) the local government representatives, who were in charge of the last round of selections. On the one hand, our (pre-registered) analysis suggests that personal relationships are crucial for being selected as a beneficiary, which might indicate corruption. On the other hand, our results strongly suggest that a severe lack of state capacity (e.g., knowledge of the official rules and procedures on the part of the politicians) is the most important reason for the very poor targeting performance of the local governments.

Keywords: social policy, targeting, local governance, honesty, corruption

JEL Codes: D91, I38, H55, H75

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1 Introduction

Low quality and misdirected public services are a major problem in developing countries. Problems in local governance are seen as key reasons (UNCDF and UNDP, 2012; UNDP, 2016; World Bank, 2004, 2016). However, while several studies show evidence of mistargeting or the poor quality of social services, the literature is far less informative about, and often only provides indirect evidence of, the underlying problems that plague local governance (such as, corruption or capacity constraints).

Our goal in this study is to shed more light onto the selection process and the problems faced by local governments in the context of a large-scale social-pensions program in Bangladesh. To understand the extent and the potential reasons for mistargeting, we collected detailed survey data in two districts in the northwest of the country from three different groups: (i) a random sample of the elderly population (potential beneficiaries), (ii) a random sample of newly selected beneficiaries, and (iii) the local government representatives (LGs), who were in charge of the last round of selections. In addition, we collected behavioral data on the LGs in lab-in-the-field experiments designed to measure their honesty and benevolence toward the target group of the program. In contrast to most existing studies, which have focused mainly on the demand side (potential recipients), our data thus allows us to take a different perspective and focus on the supply side (the LGs).

Prior to the data collection, we held focus group discussions, conducted qualitative interviews and attended a so-called open-field selection in one union. We used these qualitative insights to plan the data collection, design the questionnaires and to write a pre-analysis plan (PAP).¹ We interviewed 853 randomly selected elderly ($\geq 65/62$ years for males/females), 363 beneficiaries and 95 local government representatives and officials in eight unions (lowest administrative units) of two districts of rural Bangladesh. To obtain some variation with respect to the quality of governance, we used expert interviews to select one district known as well-governed (Thakurgaon), and another one known as badly governed (Gaibandha). Our analysis largely follows the PAP. However, we sometimes deviate and go beyond it, in order to dig deeper into some relationships in the data.²

We find massive mistargeting in both districts. Most strikingly, the distributions of an eligibility score that we construct on the basis of the official government rules and of a

¹The hash code of the PAP (in the Appendix) was created and submitted to the blockchain using <http://originstamp.org> on May 6, 2018. The hash code was tweeted on the next day from the `twi-pre-analysis-plan` account. Data collection also started on May 6. We obtained IRB Approval (IPA IRB #: 10198) for this study on April 26.

²We make it transparent in the results section which analyses were pre-registered and which were not. The results in the main text do not follow the order in which our hypotheses are stated in the PAP, and we also leave out some less interesting analyses in the main text. However, to be fully transparent, we report results of all our pre-registered hypotheses tests in the Appendix.

poverty probability index (PPI) are almost identical for the interviewed non-beneficiaries and the newly selected beneficiaries. Put differently, it looks as if the beneficiaries were randomly drawn. In the next step, we analyze legitimate and other predictors of social pension receipt. Legitimate predictors are those that play a role in the official selection rules, and we find that they do predict pension receipt to some extent: Being older, having a lower income or less land positively correlates with pension receipt. However, being healthier is also positively related to being selected, as well as having a personal relationship with an LG, which could be interpreted as an indication of corruption. However, having a kinship relationship with an LG is not positively correlated with being a recipient, and the interaction effect of having a personal relationship and our experimental measure of honesty is insignificant. This suggests that corruption might not be the underlying cause for the mistargeting.³ Instead, low state capacity in the form of very limited knowledge of the official selection criteria and a lack of data on the local elderly population appears to be the most plausible explanation.

The rest of the paper is structured as follows. Section 2 gives an overview of the related literature. Sections 3 and 4 provide background information about the social-pensions program and our data collection. The empirical analysis follows in Section 5, and we conclude in Section 6. Further analyses, as well as the PAP, are relegated to the Appendix.

2 Related Literature

Examples of low quality and misdirected public services include teachers and health officers who do not care for their most vulnerable clients or do not appear in office at all, supplies that do not reach the intended location, and social transfers that do not benefit their intended target group. This significantly reduces the effect of public services on the welfare of the poor. A large empirical literature seeks to address this problem by testing measures to increase the accountability of public officials. These studies focus on performance-linked employment and salary schemes (Banerjee and Duflo, 2006; Duflo et al., 2012; Muralidharan and Sundararaman, 2011), on increased information to the intended target group (Francken et al., 2009; Reinikka and Svensson, 2004, 2011), or on other monitoring and reward systems to incentivize the responsible public officials (Ashraf et al., 2014; Banerjee et al., 2011; Deininger and Mpuga, 2005). Theoretically, these studies directly or indirectly build on a principal-agent framework. The principal

³Our measure of (dis)honesty is the reported sum of 20 dice rolls, following Fischbacher and Föllmi-Heusi (2013), and Hanna and Wang (2017). The reported sum is negatively correlated with our experimental measure of benevolence toward the target group of the elderly poor (a dictator game contribution where the recipient is an NGO working for the elderly poor in the same region).

entrusts the agent to implement a public policy intended to reduce poverty and to raise overall welfare. However, as the principal cannot observe the agent's performance, the agent faces incentives to invest less effort in the task and to divert public money to his own benefit (Banerjee et al., 2013). Lack of monitoring capacities reinforces the incentives to deviate from national guidelines (Banerjee et al., 2013; Besley and Ghatak, 2007; Olken and Pande, 2013). Sorting of the wrong type of people into the public sector might aggravate these problems. Adapting the experimental design of Fischbacher and Föllmi-Heusi (2013), Hanna and Wang (2017) find that students who are more dishonest in reporting the sum of several (only privately observed) dice rolls show a greater interest in entering the public service, and that more dishonest nurses in a public hospital were more likely to be absent without excuse.

At the same time, even well intended public officials work under severe constraints, not just with respect to financial and physical resources, but also with respect to knowledge, access to relevant information, and tools to process this information: they simply lack capacity. Even with the best of intentions, without having a quality training herself, how will a teacher teach her students well? Without any reliable data on the poverty of the local population, how will a local official correctly select the neediest persons for a social program? Practitioners are well aware of the problems these capacity constraints entail for local governance (UNCDF and UNDP, 2012; UNDP, 2016; World Bank, 2004, 2016). In their review of studies examining the effect of transparency on governance, Kosack and Fung (2014) emphasize that, in many cases, the problem is not that local officials or other service providers do not want to collaborate but that they might lack the means to do so. The economic literature covers state capacity at a general level (Acemoglu et al., 2015). Yet, surprisingly, capacity has been largely ignored in the impact evaluation literature, so that evidence is missing on the exact constraints that local governments face and the effectiveness of concrete policy interventions to relax them.

We decided to focus on the elderly poor who represent a quickly growing segment of the society in developing countries facing particular needs and challenges (United Nations, 2017). As they are less educated and less mobile (Aguila et al., 2017), it is reasonable to expect that they face more difficulties in accessing anti-poverty transfers and are harder to reach by public officials compared to other groups in the population. The literature evaluating public services to this particular target group is only just emerging. Studies are so far largely descriptive in nature focusing on the challenges of demographic change and old-age poverty in itself (Barrientos et al., 2003; Lloyd-Sherlock, 2000, 2001), and on the difficulties of the elderly to access existing schemes and deal with related bureaucratic procedures (Begum and Wesumperuma, 2012; Pal and Palacios, 2011). Social pensions, i.e., non-contributory cash transfers to the elderly, are designed to mitigate

old-age poverty, but targeting errors are extremely widespread, even more than usually observed in other schemes (Asri, 2019; Asri et al., 2017; Chopra and Pudduserry, 2014). Most closely related to our setting, Asri (2019) shows for India that mistargeting is a big problem in their social-pensions program, and (Maxwell Stamp, 2017) show similar problems for Bangladesh in a commissioned government report. Both studies rely on national household surveys and thus focus exclusively on the demand side.

3 Background

To mitigate old-age poverty, the Government of Bangladesh introduced a social pension scheme for elderly poor in 1998. The Old Age Allowance is a targeted non-contributory and unconditional old-age social pension scheme. The national government provides a benefit of BDT 500 per month (ca. 6 USD) to selected beneficiaries. The local governments are in charge of the selection of beneficiaries (Government of Bangladesh, 2013).

The official eligibility criteria describe that men have to be at least 65 years old and women at least 62 years old. Applicants have to show a national identity card or a birth certificate as a proof of their age. The elderly's annual income has to be less than BDT 10,000 and the elderly person may not receive other benefits from the government. Since resources for the Old Age Allowance are limited, the government further prescribed priority criteria. Priority should be given to homeless elderly, destitute elderly, and elderly who live in a household that owns less than 50 decimals of land, elderly who do not live with a family and elderly who cannot work (Government of Bangladesh, 2013). The government manual does not describe how to measure the different criteria or how to weight the different criteria for prioritization.

The government manual further describes how the selection of beneficiaries should be carried out. The responsibility for the process lies at the level of local governments. Each local government (Union Parishad, UP) consists of an elected representative for each of nine wards (usually consisting of two-three villages) and the UP Chairman as well as three additional women members (see Appendix A1 for further details on the administrative structure of Bangladesh).

Based on the annual budget allocation for the social pension, the national government first informs the local governments about the number of additional pensions that will be available locally, and requests them to select new beneficiaries. Second, local governments are supposed to inform the local population about the selection process by announcing the timing of the selection and the eligibility criteria. Third, the local government selects beneficiaries among the applicants and submits the list of selected beneficiaries to the Upazila Committee including two sub-district officials and the UP Chairman who lead

the process within the local government. The Upazila Committee has the responsibility to review the list, make changes if required and approve it.

In reality, the selection by local government does not follow the procedures described in the manual. We have qualitative as well as quantitative insights on how the selection of beneficiaries is deviating from the guidelines. Elderly non-beneficiaries reported in qualitative interviews and focus group discussions that they “do not know how to apply for the OAA and they have never applied for the OAA”. Instead they report that UP Committee members sometimes come to them and “include a name in their list”. Non-beneficiaries also criticize that “those who are not eligible for the OAA, get the benefits and those who are eligible do not get the OAA”. Overall they lack understanding of why some people are getting the OAA and others do not: “We do not know why we are not getting OAA. Only UP Member prepares the list and he chooses himself who is going to get and who is not going to get the OAA.”

More recently, some Upazilas have also introduced so called “open field selections” in the unions. In this case, the selection of beneficiaries is publicly announced and elderly people are requested in advance to come to the UP office at a selected date and time. Yet, even this process does not seem to lead to a more objective selection. At the same time, it requires some physical strength, not just for getting to the location, but also for standing in line in a big crowd throughout the day under the hot sun while local representatives as well as local officials go through the lines to make the selection of beneficiaries.

4 Primary Data

To analyze the extent of mistargeting of the Old Age Allowance in Bangladesh and to examine the underlying reasons, we collected primary data in two districts located in the working area of our partner organization Rangpur-Dinajpur Rural Service which covers roughly the Rangpur and the Rajshahi division in the northwest of Bangladesh. As this data collection is the formative work for a larger project in the same area, we decided to select one district where implementation of projects is considered to be difficult and one district where implementation of projects is considered to be relatively easy. For this purpose, we requested all the members of the senior management team of our partner organization to rank the districts in the RDRS working area according to the ease of implementing projects. While Thakurgaon was listed consistently at the top of the list, Gaibandha was consistently listed at the bottom. The assessment of the senior management staff also corresponds to secondary statistics with below average development outcomes in Gaibandha and above average development outcomes in Thakurgaon. In each district, we randomly selected four Upazilas and in each randomly selected Upazila,

we randomly selected one union. Hence, in total we carried out the data collection in 8 unions in 8 upazilas in two districts (4 unions in 4 upazilas in each district).

We conducted one survey of elderly beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries and one of local government representatives and officials. For the elderly survey, we sampled in two ways. First, we randomly sampled 12 elderly persons from each ward within a union (in each union, there are nine wards). Second, we randomly sampled five beneficiaries from each ward from the union's beneficiary list of the last two rounds of beneficiary selection.

For the LG survey, we interviewed all UP members, i.e. nine ward representatives in each union and the Union Chairman. In addition, we interviewed the Union Secretary and the Union Social Worker; both are administrative positions in each union dealing with the implementation of social safety nets. In addition to participating in the survey, the LGs participated in four lab-in-the-field tasks.

We prepared a lab setting in every Union Parishad office with desks and individual cubicles. All the LGs from one union participated in the lab-experiment together at the same time using pen and paper. Each participant participated in four lab tasks and provided their responses in an answer sheet. Each answer sheet was marked with randomly generated unique ID to keep them anonymous. Participants put the answer sheet in an envelope after each task and handed them over to the instructor.

First, LGs completed three riddle questions which were read out loud and explained by the instructor. We used these riddles to establish a concentrated, quiet and disciplined atmosphere in the lab.

Second, to measure willingness to lie for private gain, the instructor asked the LGs to participate in a dice game to determine their compensation for participating in the survey. Instructor explained the rules of dice game to the LGs and was standing facing the wall during the game. LGs used a dice cup to roll the six-sided dice 20 times and wrote down only the total score in their answer sheet. The payoff was BDT 5 for each observed point on the dice and could hence theoretically range from 100 to 600 BDT.

Third, we used a donation task (or more commonly known as dictator game) to measure the willingness of LGs to support elderly poor in the area. The instructor provided BDT 500 and two envelopes to the LGs either to keep for themselves or to donate to the NGO Share Foundation which supports elderly poor in the study area. Instructor also informed them that the donation would be matched from external sources. After the task, LGs closed the envelopes themselves and handed them over to the instructor.

Fourth, to understand how LGs weigh different eligibility criteria, we requested them to rate 9 male profiles and 9 female profiles between 0 and 100 on a 10 cm long drawn line on paper. Afterwards, the instructor explained a simple rating score formula developed by the researchers and asked the LGs to state their opinion on the presented rating score

methodology.

5 Empirical Analysis and Results

Extent of mistargeting We make pairwise comparisons of every non-beneficiary from the elderly survey with every beneficiary sampled from the beneficiary list from the same ward⁴. The number of comparisons in which the non-beneficiary is more eligible than the beneficiary divided by the number of pairwise comparisons in which a ranking is possible is our measure of the extent of targeting errors in a union. We take a subset of seven criteria described in the PAP. We drop the criteria of elderly receiving other social safety net (SSN) benefit and the criteria of elderly living without any adult family member from comparison due to very small variations in them, such as: no beneficiary receives other SSN benefit and only 5.5 percent non-beneficiaries already receive another SSN benefit. We make three separate pairwise comparisons to check targeting errors following three types of economic status: income, land ownership and asset index along with age and health index. In Table 1, column 1 refers to targeting errors in terms of age, income and health index, column 2 in terms of age, land ownership and health index, and column 3 in terms of age, asset index and health index.

Table 1: Targeting errors in Thakurgaon and Gaibandha in terms of age, economic status and health index

District	Targeting error	Targeting error	Targeting error
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Thakurgaon	0.326 (0.042)	0.352 (0.047)	0.362 (0.043)
Gaibandha	0.405 (0.047)	0.404 (0.048)	0.429 (0.049)
P-value of chi2-test:	0.003***	0.047**	0.006***

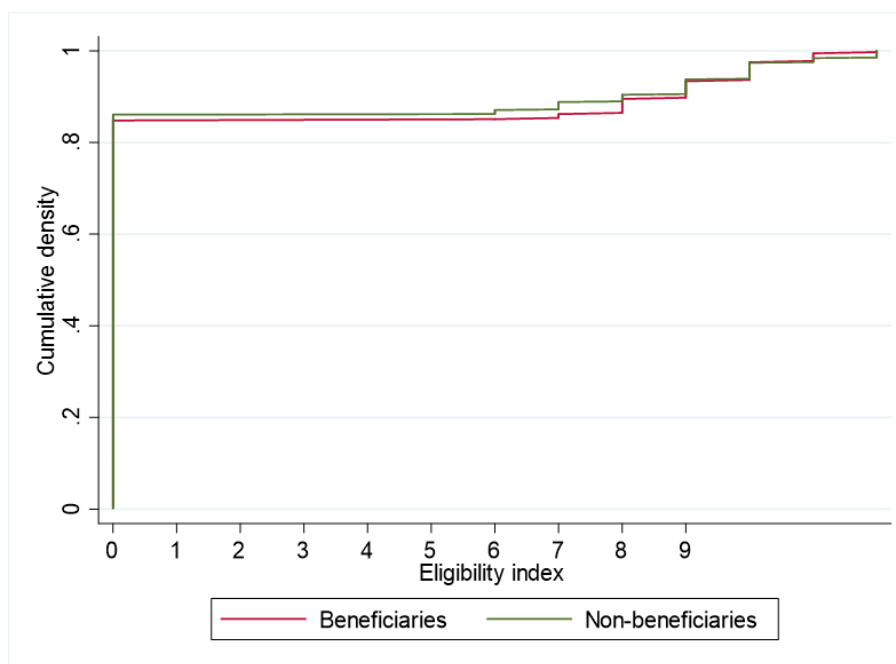
Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. As described in the pre-analysis plan we focus on a subset of eligibility criteria and use a Chi2-test. Please see Table C6 in Appendix C for 2X2 table. Source: Beneficiary sample (N=363), non-beneficiaries in the general elderly sample (N=689) and UP Members from LG sample (N=72). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Mistargeting rates are high in both surveyed districts. Considering age, economic status and health status as the most central eligibility conditions, in Table 1, we see that among the pairs where ranking is possible, there are about 40 percent beneficiaries who are less eligible than one or more non-beneficiary in the same area in Gaibandha. This

⁴Beneficiaries are selected at ward level and a UP Member with the Ward Committee is responsible for preparing the primary list.

targeting error is about 35 percent in Thakurgaon. In our PAP, we hypothesized that targeting errors would be higher in Thakurgaon than in Gaibandha based on the fact that Gaibandha is a much poorer district than Thakurgaon and selected beneficiaries would not be much different than non-beneficiaries. Our data does not confirm this hypothesis. Instead, we observe that targeting errors reflect the poverty statistics. The error rates are higher in Gaibandha than in Thakurgaon and these differences are significant at 1 and 5 percent level.

Figure 1: Eligibility index for beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries



Notes: The eligibility-index builds directly on all selection rules described in the government manual and listed in the pre-analysis plan. Its construction was however not mentioned in the pre-analysis plan. Source: Beneficiaries from beneficiary sample (N=362) and non-beneficiaries from general elderly sample (N=689).

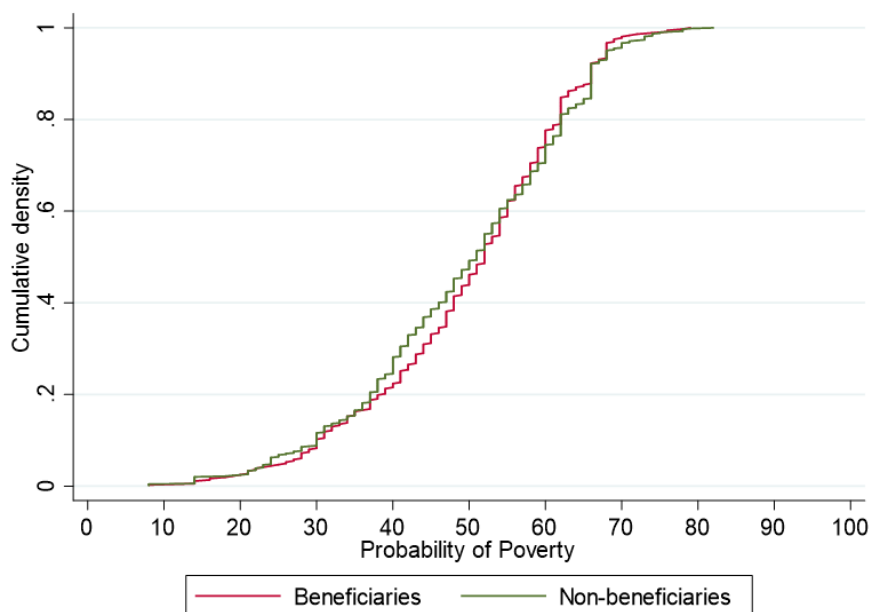
To assess the targeting performance in terms of whether the OAA reaches eligible or particularly vulnerable elderly, we compare an eligibility index based on the national government selection criteria for beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. This eligibility index is coded 0 for individuals who fulfil the ineligibility criterion or do not fulfil one of the eligibility criteria and ranges from 1 to 9 for individuals who do not fulfil the ineligibility criterion but do fulfil all the eligibility criteria and depending on whether and to what extent the individual fulfils the priority criteria described by the government⁵. As shown in Figure 1. We find that beneficiaries are on average slightly more eligible than non-beneficiaries with a mean value of 1.40 compared to 1.27. However, the differ-

⁵A detailed description of the eligibility index is presented in Appendix A2.

ence is not statistically significant (p-value: 0.562) and the distributions are statistically indistinguishable (p-value: 0.997).

Figure 1 hence shows that local decision makers make little use of the national government’s eligibility and priority criteria for the selection of beneficiaries. It could of course be that while local government representatives do not follow the national guidelines, they are well aware of the poverty-reduction objective of the scheme and try to select those elderly who live in particularly vulnerable households. We therefore, in Figure 2, also compare beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in terms of the commonly used Probability of Poverty Index (Schreiner, 2013) which is a general poverty measure based on a short set of questions covering easily observable variables. Similar to the previous finding, our results show that beneficiaries are only slightly more vulnerable than non-beneficiaries with a mean-value of 49.87 compared to 49.31. However, as before the difference is not statistically significant (p-value: 0.54) and the distributions are statistically indistinguishable (p-value: 0.281).

Figure 2: Probability of poverty index for beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries



Notes: Probability of poverty index following (Schreiner, 2013). Source: Beneficiaries from beneficiary sample (N=362) and non-beneficiaries from general elderly sample (N=689)

Finally, it could be the case that basically everyone is so poor that the distinction between poor and non-poor based on arbitrarily selected cutoffs hardly matters. Theoretically, all beneficiaries could be eligible, and many non-beneficiaries could be eligible, too, but remain uncovered by the pension simply due to the limited resources available. In this

case, we should observe low targeting errors which was not the case as previously shown in Table 1.

Predictors of selection If the official selection criteria show such a limited relevance to the actual selection of beneficiaries, then what are the main predictors of selection? We use a linear probability model including both legitimate and other factors to examine the predictors of social pension receipt. Following our pre-analysis plan included in Appendix A3, specification (1) focuses on the legitimate predictors including the official eligibility and priority criteria. Specification (2) focuses on other predictors of social pension receipt including social capital, personal connections, geographic proximity, political orientation and kinship relationship to local government representatives and officials. Specification (3) regresses social pension receipt on both legitimate and other predictors of social pension receipt. Deviating from the PAP, in specification (4), we replace the health index by its individual components, add attending ward sabha meeting as one more potentially relevant predictor of social pension receipt and include potentially relevant covariates for female and Muslim. All specifications include union fixed effects.

Out of the legitimate predictors, age, annual p.c. income and land holding are significant predictors of social pension receipt in the expected direction (see Table 2). The health index is significant too, but predicts a higher probability of social pension receipt for physically fitter individuals in particular for those who are able to walk and physically mobile (as shown in specification (4)). This clearly contradicts the intentions of the national government's selection guidelines.

As already shown in previous studies (e.g. Asri (2019), for social pensions in India) personal connections to the local government can increase the chance to receive social benefits. In particular, we confirm that among the other predictors of social pension receipt, having a personal connection to the local government representative is a strong predictor increasing the likelihood of receiving social pension by 14.5-14.8 percentage points which is considerable given that the average prediction of social pension receipt is 34.4 percent.

Against our expectation, we observe that having a relative as local government official significantly reduces the likelihood of receiving the social pension. While this requires further research, family members of local government officials might be better informed about not belonging to the target group and/or are affected by a power struggle between elected local government representatives and local government officials. While the former ones appear to be the main decision makers in the selection of beneficiaries, the latter ones are administratively responsible to facilitate the process.

Table 2: Legitimate and other predictors of social pension receipt

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Age	0.008*** (0.002)		0.009*** (0.002)	0.008*** (0.002)
Annual p.c. income in 1000 BDT	-0.002*** (0.000)		-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.002*** (0.000)
Asset index	-0.006 (0.008)		-0.003 (0.008)	-0.003 (0.008)
Total land in 100 decimals	-0.033** (0.013)		-0.033*** (0.012)	-0.035*** (0.013)
Living alone	-0.023 (0.049)		-0.023 (0.050)	0.009 (0.052)
Health index	0.012** (0.005)		0.012** (0.005)	
Able to walk				0.109*** (0.033)
Social capital		-0.043 (0.031)	-0.025 (0.033)	-0.039 (0.033)
Connection/interaction representative		0.145*** (0.034)	0.148*** (0.034)	
Connection/interaction official		-0.010 (0.046)	0.000 (0.045)	
Connection representative				0.159*** (0.030)
Connection official				-0.086* (0.049)
Same village as UP Member		0.021 (0.032)	0.021 (0.032)	0.012 (0.031)
Same political orientation		0.036 (0.033)	0.048 (0.032)	0.031 (0.033)
Kinship representative		0.023 (0.145)	0.042 (0.141)	-0.008 (0.142)
Kinship official		-0.268*** (0.069)	-0.254*** (0.072)	-0.259*** (0.073)
Attended Ward Sabha meeting				0.149*** (0.054)
Avg. prediction of Y	0.344	0.344	0.344	0.344
Adj. R-squared	0.029	0.014	0.046	0.066
F-stat	3.507	3.221	4.395	4.723
P-value of F-stat	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Observations	1051	1051	1051	1051

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Dependent variable is *social pension receipt*. (1), (2) and (3) as per PAP. (1) Legitimate predictors and union fixed effects (FE). (2) Other predictors and union FE. (3) Legitimate and other predictors and union FE. (4) Excluding potentially endogenous interaction and replacing health index by able to walk (displayed), talk, see near, adding attending ward sabha meeting and female and muslim as covariates (not displayed). Source: Beneficiary sample (N=362) and non-beneficiaries from general elderly sample (N=689). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Finally, an important variable that we did not consider in our pre-analysis plan is *attended Ward Sabha meeting*. As shown in specification (4), those who have attended a Ward Sabha (i.e. village council) meeting in the last six months have a significantly higher chance to be selected. Attending the Ward Sabha meetings is a possible substitute for personal connections to the local representatives in the Union Parishad since it provides another channel to be known by these local decision makers. The unexpected sign of the coefficient for the ability to walk can be interpreted from a similar perspective. Most apparently, it is important to be visible to those in charge of the beneficiary selection process and to be physically able to request benefits from those who are in charge of the selection of beneficiaries.

Our analysis until here has demonstrated the relevance of having a personal relationship to a local elected representative. However, it remains unclear whether it is more relevant to have a personal relationship to the UP Member who represents the ward or the UP Chairman who represents the union. Table 3 presents the estimates for personal connections to these representatives starting with a replication of specification (4) of Table 2 (connections with either of the two), followed by estimations using separate variables for members and chairmen.

Table 3: Which personal connection matters more?

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Connection representative	0.159*** (0.030)			
Connection member		0.132*** (0.029)		0.124*** (0.031)
Connection chairman			0.087** (0.041)	0.032 (0.044)
Avg. prediction of Y	0.344	0.344	0.344	0.344
Adj. R-squared	0.066	0.059	0.045	0.059
F-stat	4.723	4.352	3.478	4.193
P-value of F-stat	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Union fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	1051	1051	1051	1051

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Dependent variable is *social pension receipt*. (1) replicates specification (4) in Table 2. The remaining columns vary the representative taken into account but include the same covariates as in Table 2 specification (4). H0: $\beta_{\text{connection chairman}} \geq \beta_{\text{connection member}}$ can be rejected ($p=0.071$). Hypotheses for this regression analysis were not specified in our pre-analysis plan. Source: Beneficiary sample (N=362) and non-beneficiaries from general elderly sample (N=689).

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Throughout, the coefficient for knowing the UP Member is statistically significant at the 1 percent level. The coefficient for knowing the UP Chairman is significant at the 5 percent level when included individually and turns insignificant when included together with the coefficient for knowing the UP Member. Specification (4) includes both dummy variables and the coefficients are significantly different from each other (p-value: 0.071). Hence, it seems to be more relevant to know the UP Member than the UP Chairman.

Predictors of personal relationship to UP Member As knowing the UP Member personally seems to play such a crucial role for access to social pensions, we examine now whether and how individuals who know the UP Member differ from those who do not know the UP Member. In specification (1) and (2), we regress connection to UP Member on legitimate predictors of social pension receipt. In terms of asset ownership, those who have a personal connection to the UP Member appear to be economically better off. The coefficient is significant for the full sample as well as for the beneficiary sample and it remains significant when we include union fixed effects. Another legitimate factor for receiving social pensions is physical weakness. While ability to walk was positively correlated with social pension receipt, it is negatively correlated with the personal connection to UP Member and remains significant when we include union fixed effects for the sample of newly selected beneficiaries.

Our results above suggested that beneficiaries are as eligible as non-beneficiaries. However, legitimate as well as illegitimate factors seem to play a role for access to social pensions. Individuals who are older and poorer are more likely to receive the OAA, but also those who are physically fitter, know the local representative and attend the ward sabha meetings have a higher likelihood to receive social pensions. It hence seems that government guidelines such as targeting older and poorer elderly are applied in practice but compensated for by illegitimate factors such as having a personal relationship.

A straightforward explanation for the importance of connections could be corruption. Local representatives may break rules for monetary or non-monetary private gain. Indeed, in our interviews and focus group discussions, the issue of bribes was explicitly mentioned. For instance, individuals reported that they were requested to pay ‘fees’ to submit an application. Beyond direct bribes, there may be issues of clientelism. If local representatives want to be re-elected, they will try to reinforce ties to people that will vote for them in return and support them during campaigns. This interpretation hence suggests that local representatives are simply corrupt and trade financial or electoral support against the provision of social benefits.

Data from our lab-in-the-field experiment with local government representatives shows some descriptive support for the willingness to violate rules for private gain. Figure 3

Table 4: Predictors of connection to UP Member

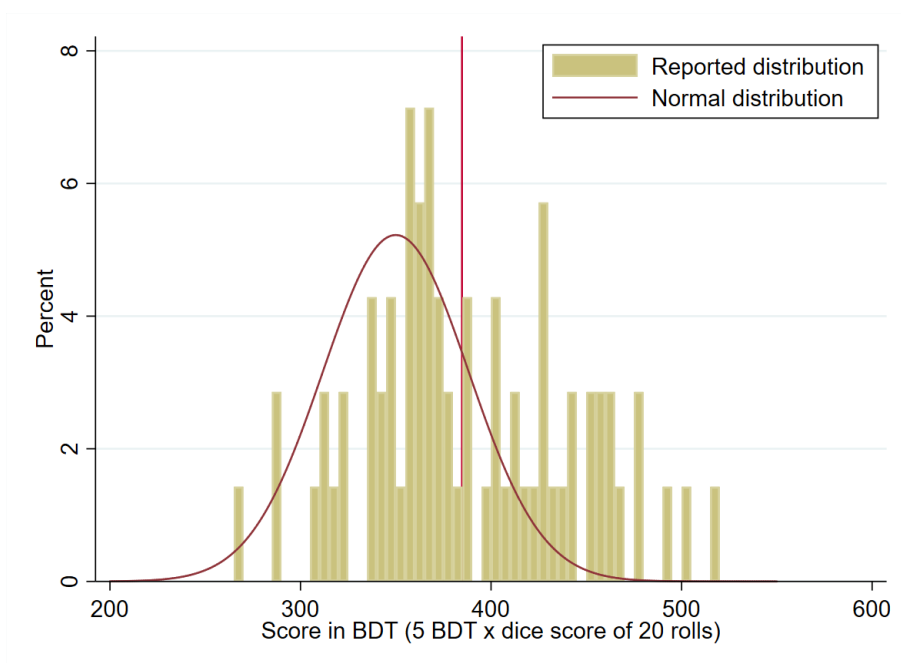
	(1) All	(2) All	(3) Beneficiaries	(4) Beneficiaries
Age	-0.003 (0.002)	-0.003 (0.002)	0.001 (0.003)	-0.001 (0.004)
Annual p.c. income in 1000 BDT	0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)
Asset index	0.017** (0.008)	0.021*** (0.008)	0.035*** (0.013)	0.040*** (0.014)
Total land in 100 decimals	0.009 (0.008)	0.011 (0.009)	0.020 (0.043)	0.038 (0.043)
Able to walk	-0.078** (0.035)	-0.057 (0.035)	-0.173*** (0.058)	-0.164*** (0.060)
Able to talk	0.037 (0.071)	0.017 (0.071)	-0.011 (0.117)	-0.041 (0.123)
Able to see near	0.064 (0.043)	0.051 (0.043)	0.128* (0.072)	0.103 (0.073)
Living alone	0.056 (0.052)	0.051 (0.050)	0.049 (0.086)	0.076 (0.084)
Avg. prediction of Y	0.507	0.507	0.596	0.606
Adj. R-squared	0.010	0.031	0.030	0.054
F-stat	2.444	3.507	2.750	2.868
P-value of F-stat	0.013	0.000	0.006	0.000
Union fixed effects	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	1051	1051	362	362

Notes: Dependent variable is *connection member*. (1) and (3) includes all legitimate predictors and (2) and (4) further include union fixed effects. Source: Beneficiaries from beneficiary sample (N=362) and non-beneficiaries from general elderly sample (N=689).

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

compares the distribution of earnings claimed by the sample of UP Chairmen and UP Members with the theoretical distribution. The former is significantly more to the right involving higher gains. This difference between reported earnings and theoretically expected earnings is strongly significant. At 384 BDT the mean of reported earnings is substantially higher than the mean of the theoretical distribution (= 350 BDT) and substantial share of the representatives apparently chose to lie. For instance more than one third of the representatives reported a score in BDT of 420 or more which has a probability of less than 4 percent if the person reports honestly. Furthermore, the standard deviation of 53.6 is substantially higher than in the theoretical distribution (38.2), suggesting quite some variation in the degree of honesty among local representatives.

Figure 3: Willingness to lie for private gain



Notes: We described the dice score as a measure for the willingness to be dishonest in the pre-analysis plan. Source: UP Chairmen and UP Members from the lab-in-the field experiment (N=77).

Our hypothesis was that this measure of benevolence would interact with the illegitimate factors, which we expected to play a more important role for the selection of beneficiaries by less honest UP Members. However, the interaction term of Connection and Dice Score is close to, and not significantly different from, zero (Table 5). This results lends no support for the underlying hypothesis that corruption is the main reason for the poor targeting.

Table 5: Does the relevance of personal connections change with the UP Member's dishonesty?

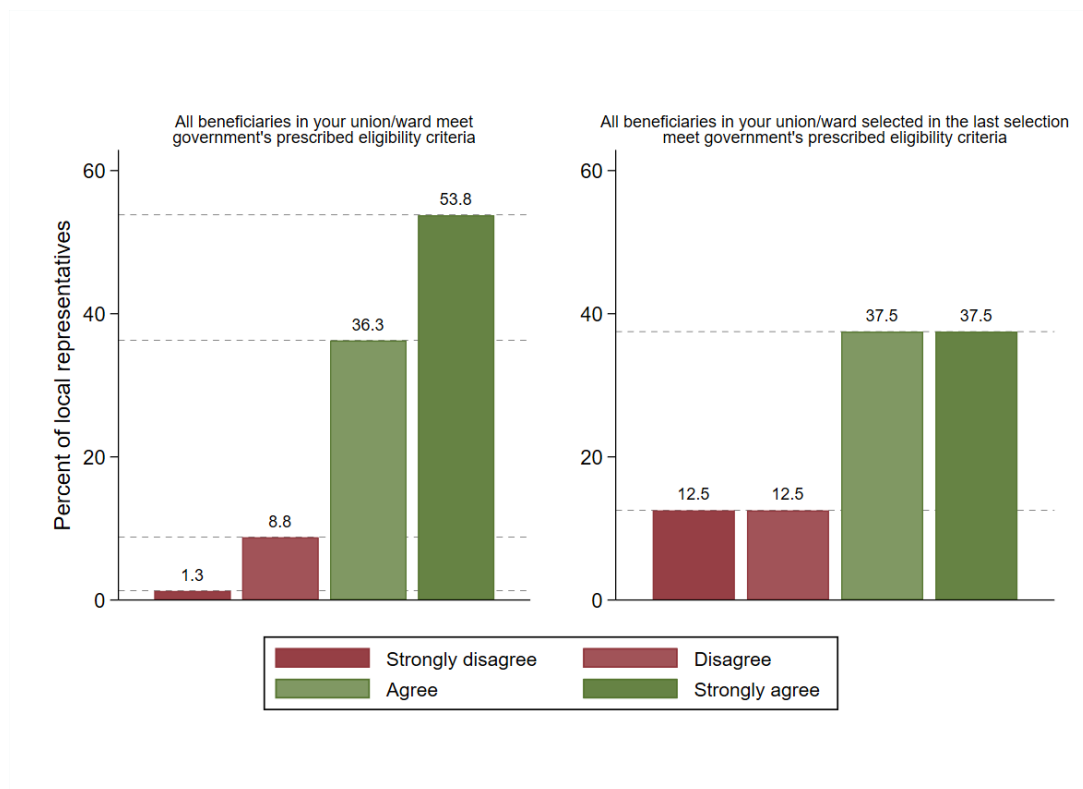
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Connection member	0.132*** (0.029)	0.141*** (0.029)	0.182*** (0.052)	0.178*** (0.054)
Connection X dice score	-0.005 (0.028)	-0.010 (0.029)		
Dice score standardized	0.011 (0.020)	0.024 (0.022)		
Connection X dishonest			-0.074 (0.063)	-0.055 (0.065)
Dishonest			0.008 (0.044)	-0.019 (0.048)
Avg. prediction of Y	0.344	0.344	0.344	0.344
Adj. R-squared	0.058	0.061	0.060	0.062
F-stat	5.303	4.185	5.502	4.293
P-value of F-stat	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Union fixed effects	No	Yes	No	Yes
Observations	1029	1029	1029	1029

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Dependent variable is *social pension receipt*. We control for legitimate and illegitimate predictors as in specification (4) of Table 2. We first interact the connection to the member with the standardized dice score in specification (1) without union fixed effects and in specification (2) with union fixed effects. Afterwards, we interact the connection to the UP Member with a dummy variable indicating dishonesty in (3) without union fixed effects and in (4) with union fixed effects. *dishonest* is equal to 1 if the UP Member reported a total dice which has a probability of less than 5% to be true. Source: Beneficiary sample (N=362) and non-beneficiaries from general elderly sample (N=689). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Other potential factors If the reason for relying on personal connections is (maybe) not corruption, then: what else can explain that social pension benefits are allocated based on whom local government representatives know? One possible explanation could be that local representatives choose new beneficiaries among the people that they know already simply because they lack the tools and the data for a fair and transparent selection of beneficiaries. To approach the issue of constrained capacity, we first asked the local representatives (i.e. UP Chairmen and UP Members) whether all the beneficiaries in their union fulfill the eligibility criteria prescribed by the national government. As presented in Figure 4, 54 percent strongly agreed and 36.3 agreed to this statement. Their view is similar though a bit more cautious when we ask them about the last selection of beneficiaries. 37.5 percent strongly agree and 38 percent agree. Hence, from the LGs' point of view, there is no major problem with the selection of beneficiaries and they report that beneficiaries fulfill the eligibility criteria prescribed by the government.

UP Members and UP Chairmen also confidently report that they have the ability to select individuals for the OAA because they know most of the people living in their union/ward. 69 percent strongly agree with this statement and 25 percent agree.

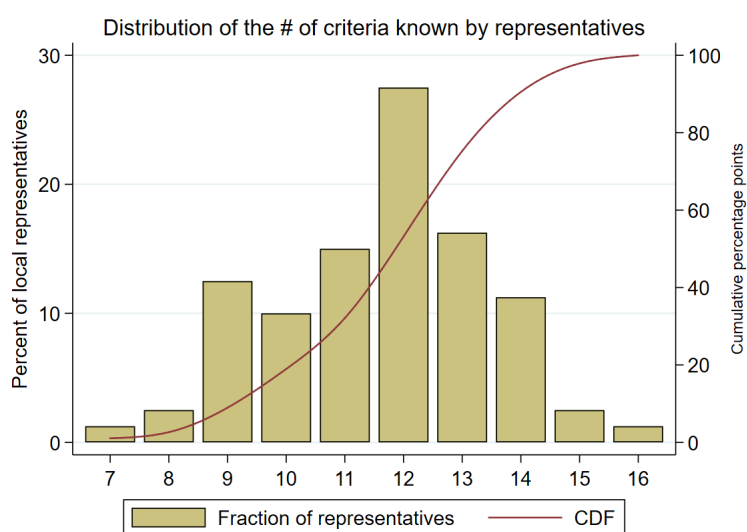
Figure 4: Beneficiaries are perceived as eligible



Source: UP Chairmen and UP Members from the local government survey (N=77).

Further, even though they confidently state that all beneficiaries fulfill the eligibility criteria, the local representatives themselves lack knowledge of the selection criteria prescribed by the national government. There is considerable variation in the knowledge of OAA selection rules (see Figure 7) and very constrained knowledge of the different specific thresholds for age, land and income. For instance, 89 percent know the correct age threshold for male elderly, 74 percent know the correct age threshold for female elderly and only 3.8 percent know the land threshold and nobody is able to state the income threshold.

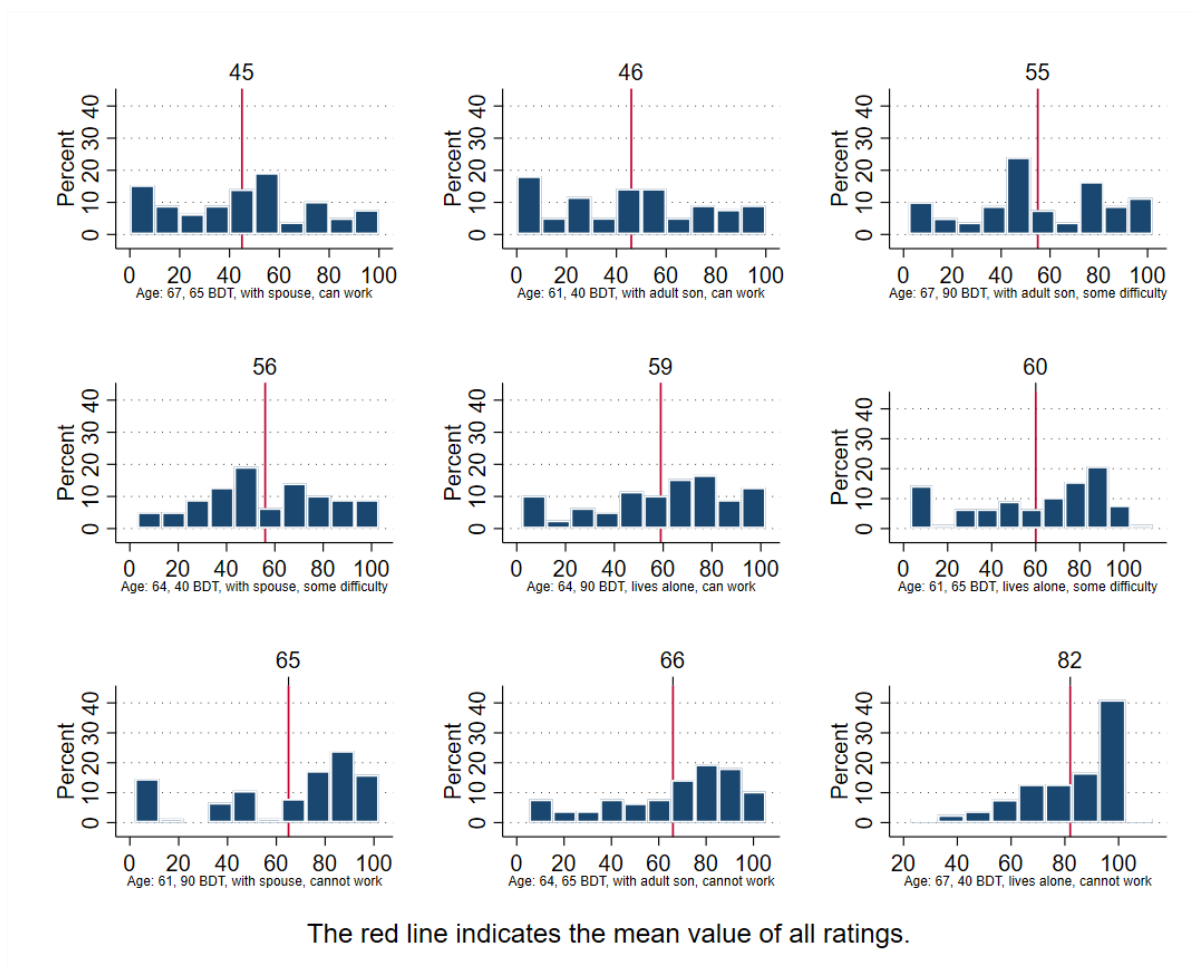
Figure 5: Knowledge of eligibility rules



Notes: Knowledge of eligibility rules as a measure of local government representatives' and officials' capacity in the PAP. Source: UP Chairmen and UP Members from the local government survey (N=77).

Given that more people are eligible based on these criteria than pensions available, an additional challenge is not only to consider the additional priority criteria, but also to weight them in an appropriate way. The national government's manual does not provide any guidance in this respect. To understand how local government officials deal with this situation, we asked them to participate in a choice experiment. In this context, they were requested to rate the eligibility of nine male and nine female fictional applicants on a continuous scale between 0 and 100. For each 'applicant' the participants received an individual profile that consisted of all relevant information regarding the person's eligibility. The profiles varied systematically on four key attributes stated in central government manual, namely age, BDT available per day, living alone/with spouse/with son, and physical ability to work. The exercise resulted in a huge variation in ratings -

Figure 6: Rating female profiles



Notes: We described the rating task in the pre-analysis plan. Source: UP Chairmen and UP Members from the lab-in-the field experiment (N=77).

across the full range of options for almost all profiles (see Figure 6 and Figure B1 in the Appendix).

At the same time, they consider most of the relevant criteria, and in the right direction. This suggests that while they are not aware of exact thresholds and lack guidance on possible weights, they intuitively understand the correlates of poverty and vulnerability along a single dimension. Table 6 presents these results based on regressions of the ratings on the relevant criteria. For age, living alone and the ability to work the coefficients are highly significant with a sign corresponding to the guidelines. Only the indicator BDT per day does not seem to be used at all. For females (specifications (5) and (6)), age above the relevant threshold does not significantly affect the rating, which may reflect the lack of knowledge about the fact that the threshold for women is below the one for men.⁶ Equally in contrast to official criteria, a female spouse seems to be considered as

⁶As displayed in the Appendix A3, the profiles presented to the local government representatives

a burden, so that eligibility of an elderly man living with his wife is rated significantly higher than of a man living alone. The reverse cannot be observed for elderly women. The point estimate for an elderly woman living with her husband is even negative, but remains insignificant.

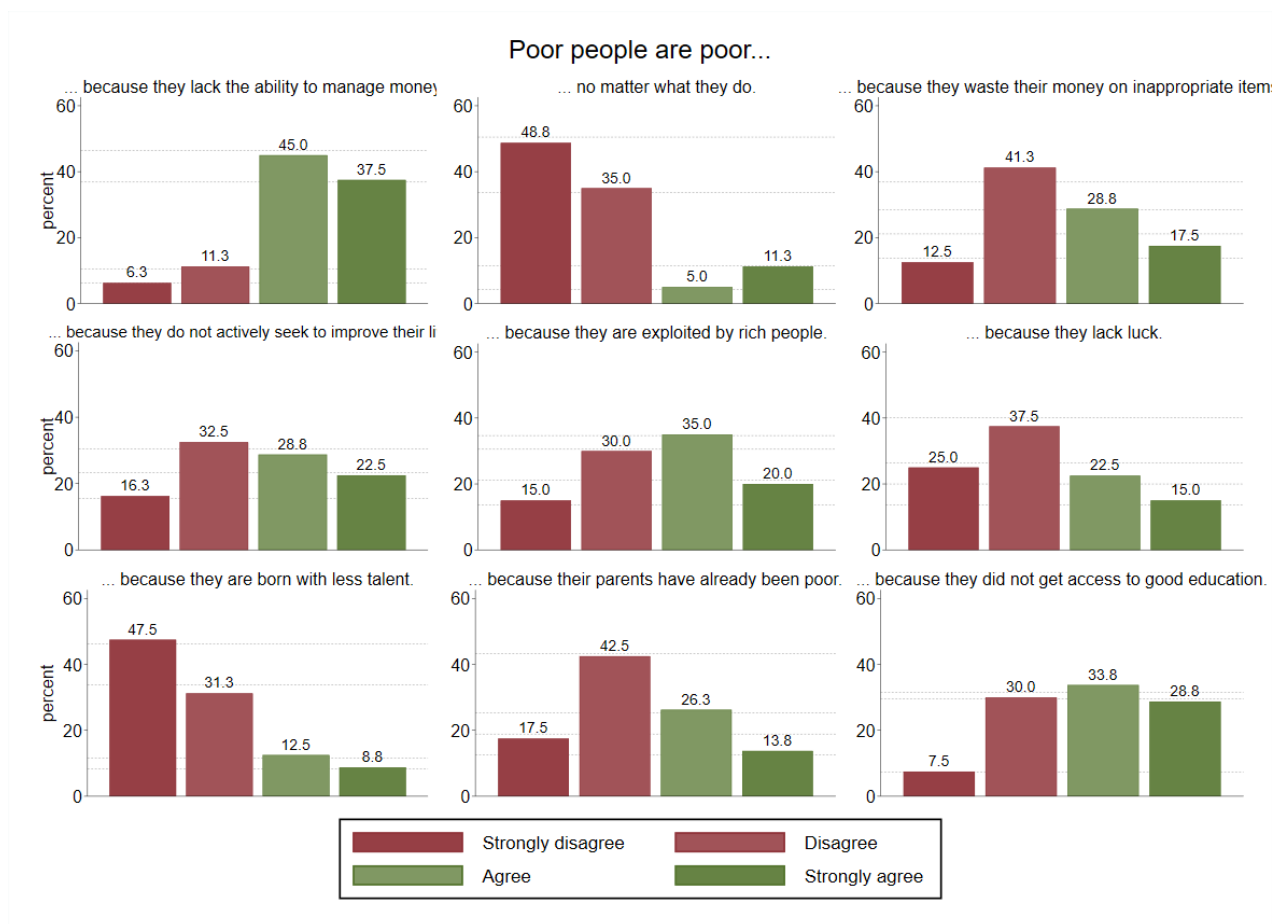
It is also interesting to note how much weight local government representatives give to the inability to work. The coefficients of this variable are high, positive, and robustly significant. This result from the choice game under controlled conditions of full information on the ‘applicants’ (Table 6) is in stark contrast to the equally positive correlation between the measure of physical ability (ability to walk) and selection as a social pension beneficiary in reality (discussed in the context of Table 2). However, this is just a fictional scenario in which private gains through the violation of rules can be ruled out.

Next, we examine the local representatives’ attitudes towards the poor by asking them directly about their beliefs on the causes of poverty. Figure 7 shows the share of respondents that agree to nine statements about the causes of poverty. The local representatives’ beliefs in the ability and willingness of the poor to improve their lives and to save rather than to waste money are strikingly pessimistic. Over 80 percent strongly agree or agree with the statement that people are poor because they lack the ability to save money, over 50 percent believe that they are not actively seeking to improve their lives, and almost 50 percent believe that they waste money on inappropriate items.

When asking local government officials directly if they needed support for the assessment of eligibility and the selection of beneficiaries, a clear majority answered that this was very much required (5 on a Likert scale ranging from 1 “not at all needed” to 5 “very much needed”). 60 percent report that they very much need support for the eligibility assessment and 53 percent report that they very much need support for the selection of beneficiaries. We further asked those who expressed the need for support to choose among four options for the support required. The two initial options mentioned were staff and funding, widely known as the standard request by any kind of government agency or bureaucracy. The third option was government guidelines, and the fourth data on elderly. Remarkably, 37 percent of the local representatives selected the latter as the most important requirement for eligibility assessment (Figure 8), and 21 percent did so for the selection of beneficiaries. These shares are similar or even substantially higher (Figure 8) than for funding. Only the need for more staff was expressed even more frequently. This suggests that lack of information on the elderly is indeed a serious problem for the current allocation of social pensions.

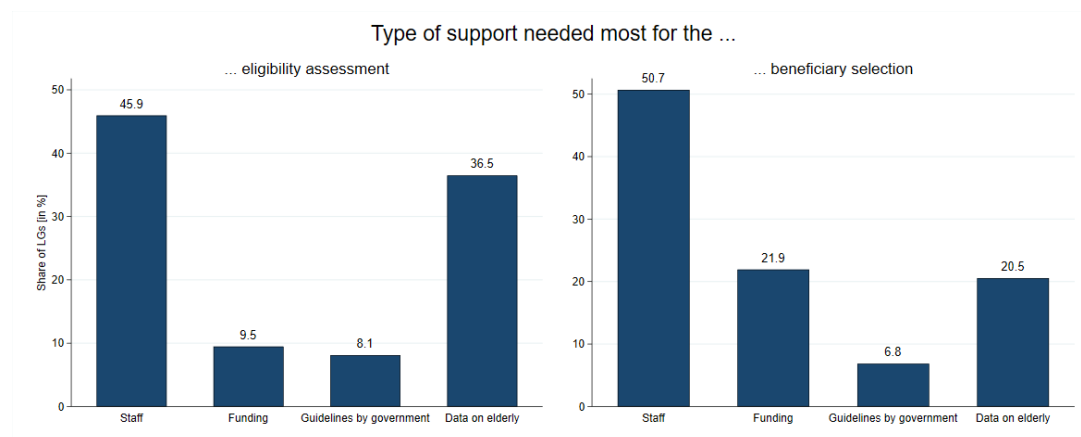
indicated the actual age of an individual and not the number of years below or above the age cutoff.

Figure 7: Views on the causes of poverty



Source: UP Chairmen and UP Members from the lab-in-the field experiment (N=77).

Figure 8: Type of support needed most for the eligibility assessment and the selection of beneficiaries



Notes: The variable type of support needed for eligibility assessment was described in our PAP. Source: UP Chairmen and UP Members from the local government survey but excluding those who did not express need for support (N=74).

Table 6: Regression results from rating task ,

	(1) All profiles	(2) All profiles	(3) Male profiles	(4) Male profiles	(5) Female profiles	(6) Female profiles
1 year younger than cutoff						
2 years older than cutoff	9.816*** (2.663)	9.755*** (1.800)	9.965*** (3.010)	9.590*** (2.179)	3.535 (2.836)	3.606 (2.271)
5 years older than cutoff	10.06*** (2.858)	10.00*** (1.824)	12.18*** (2.916)	11.89*** (2.250)	3.991 (3.240)	3.961* (2.299)
90 BDT per day						
65 BDT per day	-1.141 (1.389)	-1.095 (1.600)	0.162 (1.888)	0.183 (2.192)	-2.369 (1.707)	-2.340 (2.306)
40 BDT per day	2.286 (1.743)	2.148 (1.579)	3.063 (2.027)	2.726 (2.201)	1.579 (2.108)	1.548 (2.275)
Lives with son						
Lives with spouse	2.206 (1.640)	2.051 (1.565)	4.714** (2.125)	4.577** (2.129)	-0.223 (1.939)	-0.373 (2.247)
Lives alone	8.216*** (1.520)	8.242*** (1.522)	4.930*** (1.789)	5.028** (2.132)	11.44*** (2.025)	11.42*** (2.177)
Can work						
Can work with difficulties	9.266*** (1.827)	9.021*** (1.590)	11.48*** (2.116)	11.21*** (2.187)	7.124*** (2.262)	7.084*** (2.270)
Cannot work	22.03*** (2.482)	21.89*** (1.559)	23.38*** (2.784)	23.36*** (2.177)	20.72*** (2.655)	20.65*** (2.223)
Avg. prediction of Y	60.7	60.7	62.0	62.0	59.4	59.3
Adj. R-squared	0.13	0.33	0.14	0.36	0.12	0.31
F-stat	13.39	16.77	14.78	11.59	14.44	9.73
P-value of F-stat	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
SE clustered by respondent	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Respondent fixed effects	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Controlling for sequence	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Observations	1384	1384	687	687	697	697

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Dependent variable is the eligibility rating ranging from 0 to 100. The reference categories are the indicators for the least eligible category (displayed without coefficients). We estimate a linear model using ordinary least squares. Number of observations is equal to number of local representatives that participated in the rating task (n=77) times the number of profiles being rated (n=18). Each local representative rated 18 profiles. Attrition was relatively low, only 6 percent for the profile that received the lowest number of ratings. This regression analysis was described in our pre-analysis plan. Source: UP Chairmen and UP Members from the local government survey (N=77). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

6 Conclusion

Mistargeting is a severe problem in Bangladesh’s social-pensions program. Our analysis shows that the selected beneficiaries are neither more eligible according to the government rules nor poorer than the non-beneficiaries that we randomly selected from the same age group and the same union. Having a personal relationship with a local government representative is positively correlated with being a recipient. However, the lack of explanatory power of our measure of honesty, which was found to correlate with corrupt behavior of public servants in India (Hanna and Wang, 2017), and further analyses suggest that corruption might not be the main reason for the observed extent of mistargeting. More precisely, we do not find any strong indication for corruption (but obviously we cannot rule it out completely either). Instead, we conclude that lacking state capacity is very likely the key reason for the targeting errors.

LGs are not familiar with the government guidelines and manual for the selection of beneficiaries, and consequently the way they rate the eligibility of hypothetical profiles varies a lot. LGs also lack data on the elderly population in their unions. Hence, they appear to select people that they know. Moreover, they do not see any problem in this approach. It could, of course, be the case that the lack of knowledge and effort to select according to the government rules are, to some extent, the result of missing interest in the well-being of the target population and their rather dismissive attitudes toward them. However, when asked directly, many LGs do state a need of support for eligibility assessments and for the selection of beneficiaries. Whether or not providing such support (for example, in form of data or manpower) really helps to improve the targeting remains an open question for future research.

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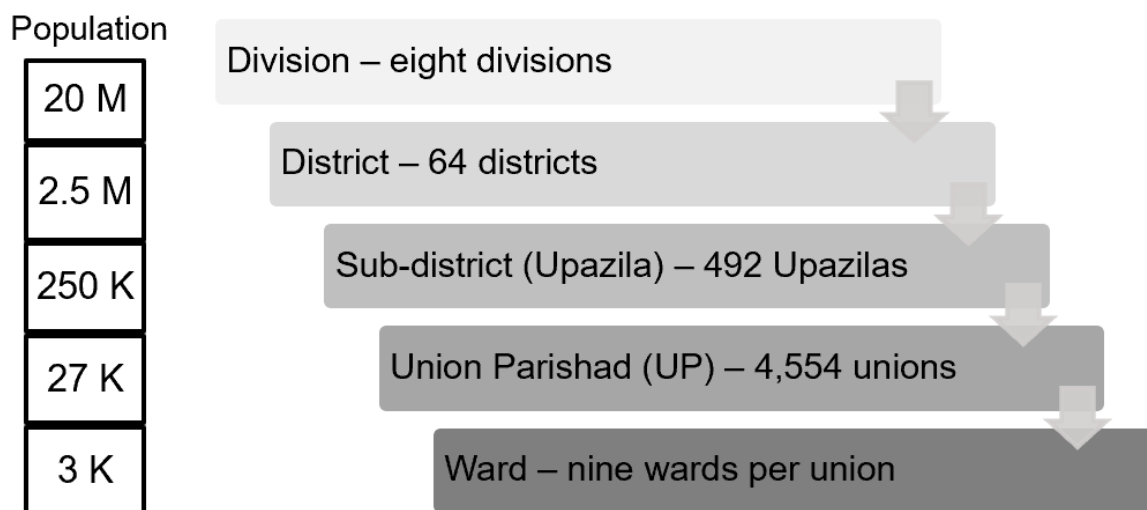
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Appendix A Further information

A1 Administrative Organization of Bangladesh

This appendix provides an overview of the administrative organization of Bangladesh in order to better understand the responsibilities of the local government with regard to the selection of beneficiaries for the social pension. The country is divided into eight divisions, 64 districts, 492 sub-districts called Upazilas and 4554 Union Parishads (UPs) with nine wards per union. The so-called Union Parishad Committee is responsible for selecting beneficiaries for the Old Age Allowance. It consists of locally elected representatives namely the Union Parishad Chairman who is the union-level local representative heading the committee and the Union Parishad Members who represent each of the nine wards in the union. The list of selected beneficiaries further needs to be approved by the Upazila Committee which involves the elected Upazila Chairman, the appointed Upazila Social Service Officer and all the Union Parishad Chairmen from the unions located in the Upazila (Government of Bangladesh, 2013). Figure A1 visualizes the administrative division of Bangladesh and states next to each level the average population size ranging from on average 3000 people living in one ward and 20 million people living in one of the eight divisions.

Figure A1: Administrative division of Bangladesh



Source: Authors' illustration.

A2 The Eligibility Index

According to the implementation manual 2013, there are ineligibility, eligibility and priority criteria to select beneficiaries for the Old Age Allowance (OAA). A person is ineligible for OAA if he/she receives any other government or non-government benefit regularly such as other social safety nets, government pension or formal sector pension. To be eligible for OAA, an individual needs to fulfill all four eligibility criteria:

1. Has to be a permanent resident.
2. Has to have National Identity Card or birth certificate
3. Has to be 62 years of age or more for females and 65 years or more for males.
4. Annual per capita income (i.e. annual household income divided by the number of household members) has to be less than BDT 10,000.

The eligibility index is 0 if the person either fulfills the exclusion criterion or does not meet one of the required eligibility conditions.

To select only few among the eligible elderly for OAA, the government prescribes the use of priority criteria. However, these criteria are hard to implement on the ground as government guidelines tend to lack clear instructions. Such as according to the economic condition, priority should be given in the order of destitute, homeless and landless, but there is no clear instruction on how to measure destitution. To simplify these different conditions for our analysis, four conditions are prioritized to create the eligibility index. These are age, ownership of land, living with adult child or alone, and physical ability to work.

Age: An elderly receives either 1, 2 or 3 based on the number of years an elderly is older than the cutoff. Table 1 shows the scoring method:

Table A1: Scoring rules for age

For male elderly	
Rule	Score
$65 \leq \text{age} \leq 69$	1
$70 \leq \text{age} \leq 75$	2
$\text{age} \geq 76$	3
For female elderly	
Rule	Score
$62 \leq \text{age} \leq 66$	1
$67 \leq \text{age} \leq 72$	2
$\text{age} \geq 73$	3

Land ownership: Elderly receives 1, 2 or 3 depending on how much agricultural land the his/her household owns. Table 2 shows the rules for the scores.

Table A2: Scoring rules for land

Rule	Score
land ownership > 100 decimals	1
$50 \text{ decimals} \leq \text{land ownership} \leq 100 \text{ decimals}$	2
land ownership < 50 decimals	3

According to the manual, if an elderly lives in a household that owns less than 50 decimals of land excluding the dwelling house, the elderly will be considered as landless.

Social condition: Depending on whom the elderly is living with, he/she receives a score ranging from 1 to 3 for the social condition:

Table A3: Scoring rules for social condition

Rule	Score
Lives with adult son/daughter	1
Lives with other adult family member except son/daughter	2
Lives alone	3

Physical condition: We use the ability to walk as a proxy for ability to work following the scoring rules below.

Table A4: Scoring rule for physical condition

Rule	Score
Able to walk without difficulty	1
Able to walk with some difficulty	2
Able to walk with severe difficulty or unable to walk	3

A3 The Knowledge Index

Table A5: Knowledge questions on eligibility criteria and selection process

Item No	Question	Answer options
Intro- duction	Now we are going to ask you about the eligibility criteria and the procedure for the selection of beneficiaries.	
1	Is age an eligibility criterion for the OAA?	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know
1.1	If yes, what is the threshold for males?	Age in years: ----- -97 Don't know
1.2	If yes, what is the threshold for females?	Age in years: ----- -97 Don't know
2	Is income an eligibility criterion for the OAA?	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know
2.1	If yes, what is the threshold?	Amount in Taka: ---- -97 Don't know
3	Is land an eligibility criterion for the OAA?	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know
3.1	If yes, what is the threshold?	Amount of land in decimals: ---- -97 Don't know
4	Is asset ownership also an eligibility criterion for the OAA?	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know

5	Is family support also an eligibility criterion for the OAA?	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know
6	Is health status also an eligibility criterion for the OAA?	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know
7	Is literacy also an eligibility criterion for the OAA?	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know
8	Is ability to work also an eligibility criterion for the OAA?	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know
9	Is the housing material also an eligibility criterion for the OAA?	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know
10	Is having an NID/birth certificate an eligibility criterion for the OAA?	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know
11	Is permanent residence in the locality also an eligibility criterion for the OAA?	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know
Intro- duction	According to the national government guidelines, are the following statements true?	
12	If someone dies, his spouse is entitled to continue receiving the OAA for one year.	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know
13	Union Member is primarily responsible for preparing the list of beneficiaries from his ward and the waiting list from his ward.	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know
14	If someone dies, his spouse is entitled to continue receiving the OAA for one year.	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know
15	Among those who are age-wise eligible for the old-age allowance, priority should be given to the oldest elderly person in the ward.	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know

16	An individual becomes ineligible if he/she leaves the area of their usual residence for 5 months.	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know
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Appendix B Additional Tables and Figures

Table B1: Summary statistics - general elderly sample

	count	mean	sd	min	max
Receives OAA	853	0.19	0.39	0	1
Female	853	0.46	0.50	0	1
Age	853	72.52	8.09	60	115
Has national identity card	853	0.95	0.21	0	1
Working	853	0.31	0.46	0	1
Any income last 7 days	853	0.32	0.47	0	1
Elderly's avg. monthly earnings	738	1538.14	3657.15	0	50000
Household's average monthly income	853	7480.49	9877.07	0	150000
Asset index	853	3.64	2.52	0	12
Total cultivable agricultural land owned	853	63.18	171.39	0	3300
Landless (<50 decimals)	853	0.70	0.46	0	1
Household size	853	3.98	2.14	1	11
Living alone	853	0.13	0.33	0	1
Married	853	0.54	0.50	0	1
Muslim	853	0.80	0.40	0	1
Widowed	853	0.45	0.50	0	1
Can read	853	0.28	0.45	0	1
Can write	853	0.33	0.47	0	1
Able to walk	853	0.62	0.49	0	1
Able to see near	853	0.81	0.39	0	1
Short-term morbidity	853	7.36	8.77	0	30
Long-term morbidity	853	73.33	92.76	0	365
Knows about OAA	777	0.63	0.48	0	1
Social group member	853	0.36	0.48	0	1
Personal connection to representative	853	0.50	0.50	0	1
Personal connection bureaucrat	853	0.11	0.31	0	1
Same village: chairman	853	0.10	0.30	0	1
Same village: member	853	0.62	0.48	0	1
Kinship to government officials/representatives	853	0.04	0.18	0	1

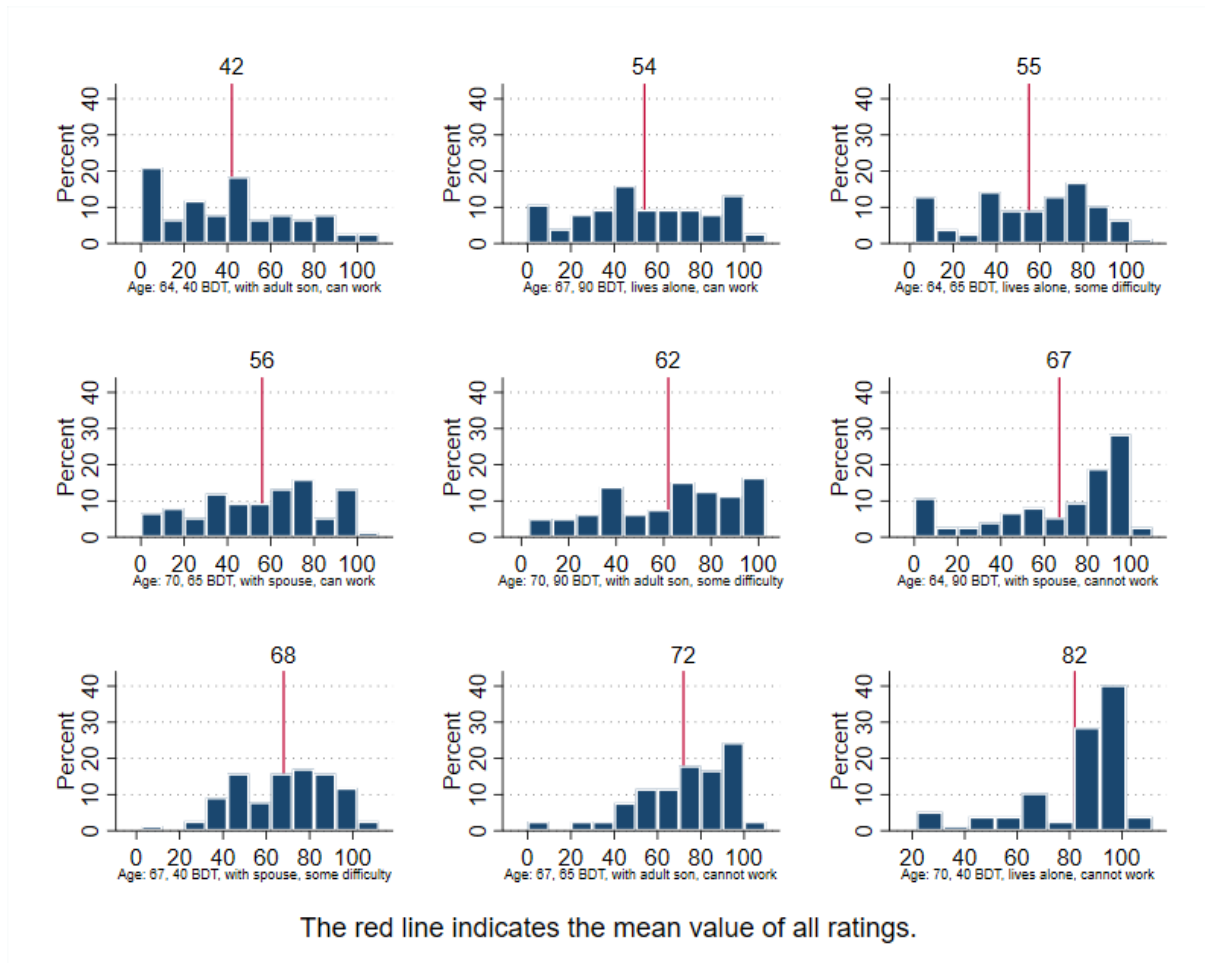
Table B2: Summary statistics - beneficiaries

	count	mean	sd	min	max
Female	362	0.41	0.49	0	1
Age	362	72.96	8.01	54	106
Has national identity card	362	0.96	0.19	0	1
Working	362	0.34	0.47	0	1
Any income last 7 days	362	0.35	0.48	0	1
Elderly's avg. monthly earnings	362	1161.56	2326.01	0	20000
Household's average monthly income	362	5612.29	7026.05	0	96000
Asset index	362	3.44	2.19	0	12
Total cultivable agricultural land owned	362	34.23	61.39	0	396
Landless (<50 decimals)	362	0.77	0.42	0	1
Household size	362	3.83	2.16	1	12
Living alone	362	0.14	0.34	0	1
Married	362	0.59	0.49	0	1
Muslim	362	0.79	0.41	0	1
Widowed	362	0.40	0.49	0	1
Can read	362	0.28	0.45	0	1
Can write	362	0.34	0.47	0	1
Able to walk	362	0.69	0.46	0	1
Able to see near	362	0.82	0.38	0	1
Short-term morbidity	362	6.72	8.09	0	30
Long-term morbidity	362	62.68	83.87	0	365
Knows about OAA	344	0.70	0.46	0	1
Social group member	362	0.33	0.47	0	1
Personal connection to representative	362	0.63	0.48	0	1
Personal connection bureaucrat	362	0.10	0.31	0	1
Same village: chairman	362	0.10	0.30	0	1
Same village: member	362	0.65	0.48	0	1
Kinship to government officials/representatives	362	0.03	0.17	0	1

Table B3: Summary statistics - sample of local government officials and representatives

	count	mean	sd	min	max
Female	95	0.05	0.22	0	1
Age	95	47.18	8.83	31	73
Highest class attended by LG	95	10.02	3.49	0	18
Individual LG income	95	8582.98	8814.31	0	35000
Other individual income	95	16327.37	33075.15	0	250000
Household income (monthly)	95	28871.71	30979.68	0	250000
Asset index	95	8.88	2.53	2	15
Land owned in decimals	95	287.68	339.38	0	1750
Landless (<50 decimals)	95	0.23	0.42	0	1
Married	95	0.97	0.18	0	1
Household size	95	5.32	1.82	1	13
Dishonesty score	85	384.24	52.60	265	520
Benevolence	87	230.52	157.15	0	500
Risk aversion	95	2.66	3.27	0	10
Party: Awami League	80	0.72	0.45	0	1
Party: BNP	80	0.15	0.36	0	1
Party: Jatiya	80	0.11	0.32	0	1
Reluctance support all	95	2.02	1.98	0	8
Reluctance support select	95	1.97	2.27	0	8
Knowledge index	95	11.75	1.78	7	16
Thakurgaon	95	0.51	0.50	0	1

Figure B1: Rating male profiles



Note: We described the rating task in the pre-analysis plan. Source: UP Chairmen and UP Members from the lab-in-the field experiment (N=77)

Appendix C Hypotheses, Tests, and full PAP

In the following we state each pre-registered hypothesis and the empirical results of the corresponding statistical test.

Correlations in the LG survey

H1: More dishonest LGs will be reluctant to accept support for the selection of beneficiaries.

The correlation between dishonesty and reporting need for support with the selection of beneficiaries is as expected negative. However, the correlation is very weak with -0.003 and statistically insignificant (p -value 0.977). One potential explanation could be that reporting that support is needed for the selection of beneficiaries suffers from a social desirability bias, as more than 50 percent of the respondents stated that support is very much required. We hence do not have much variation in this variable.

Figure C1: Dishonesty measure and reported need for support for selection of beneficiaries

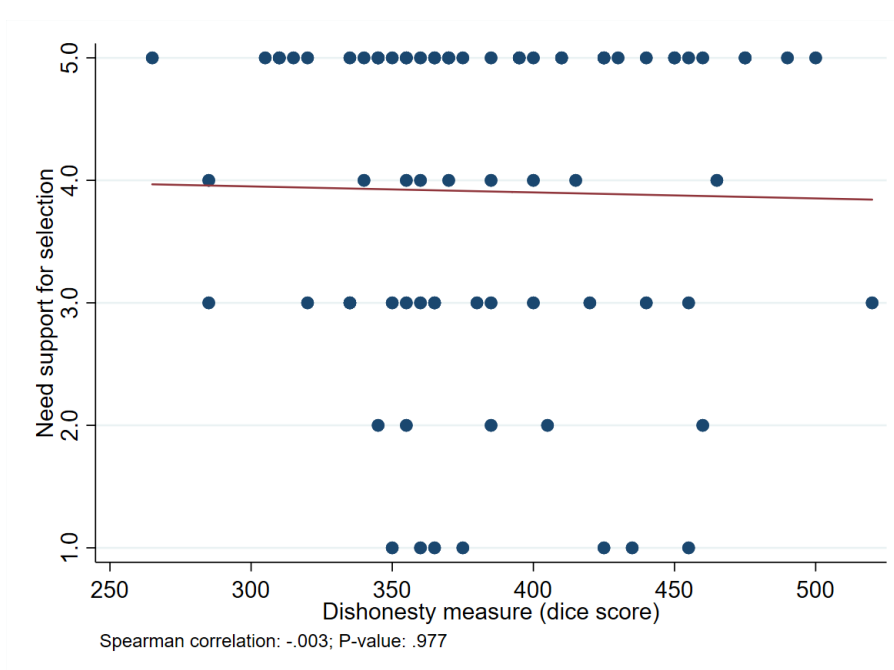
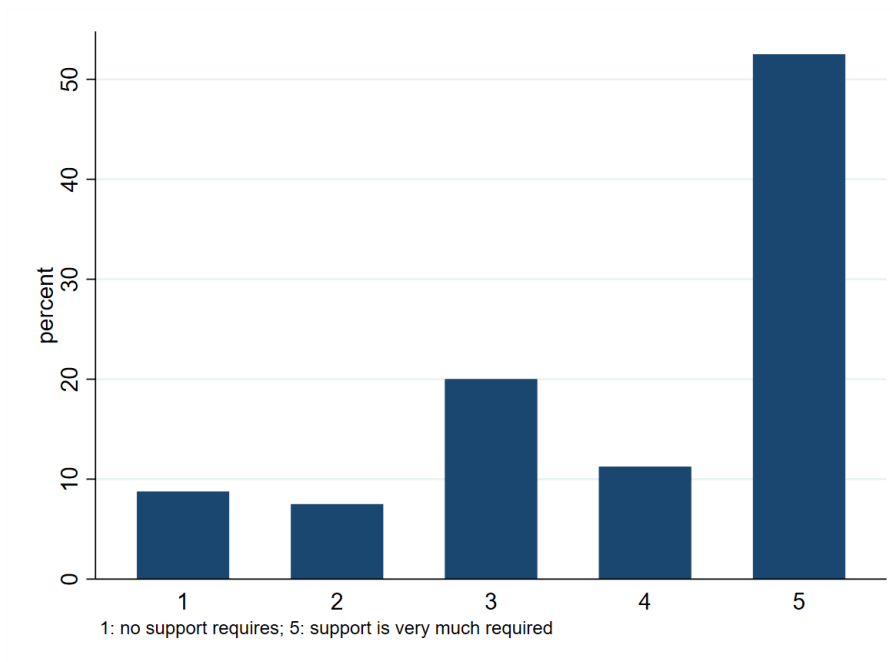


Figure C2: Reporting that support is needed for selection



H2: More risk-averse individuals will be less dishonest.

In contrast to our expectations, the correlation between risk aversion and the reported dice score is positive and weakly significant at the 10 percent level. Risk averse respondents report on average a higher dice score. However, it has to be noted that most respondents among the LGs are rather risk-loving than risk-averse and primarily state that they are eager to take risks. On a scale from 0 to 10 for risk aversion (0 indicating fully prepared to take risk and 10 indicating extremely risk-averse), the mean value is 2.66 and 46 percent of the respondents describe themselves as full prepared to take risks.

Figure C3: Risk aversion and dishonesty

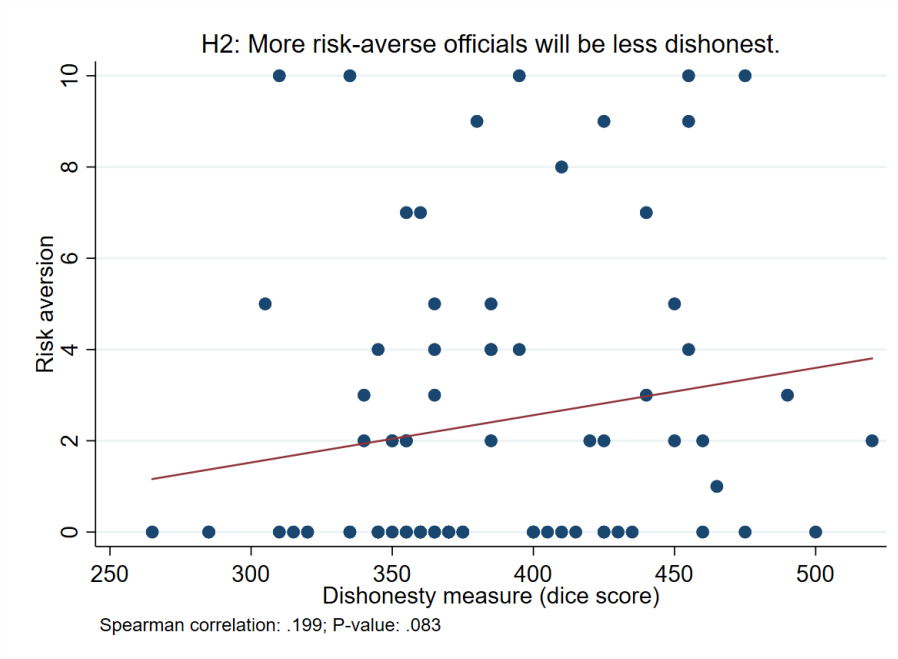
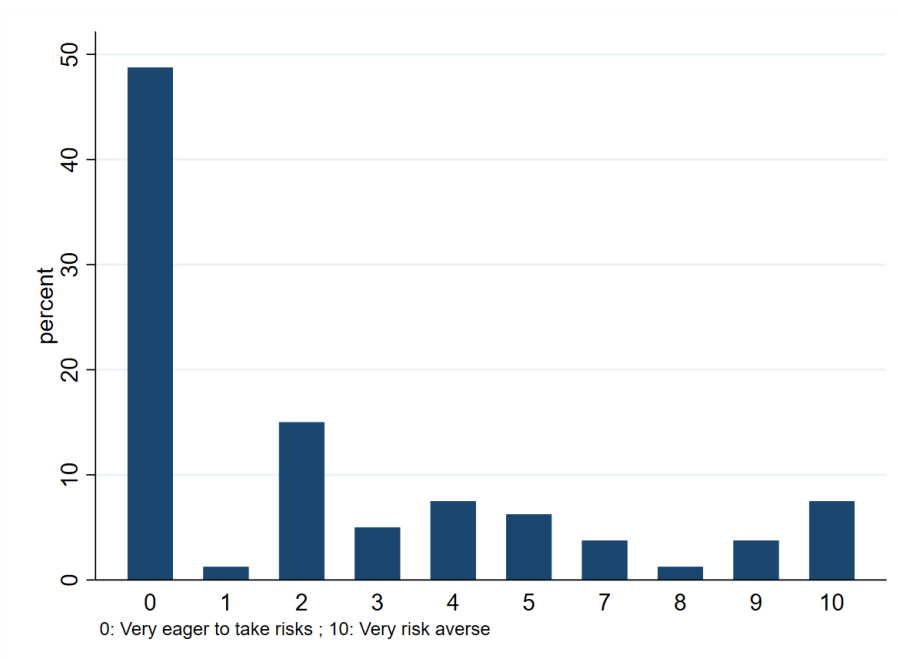


Figure C4: Risk aversion of LGs

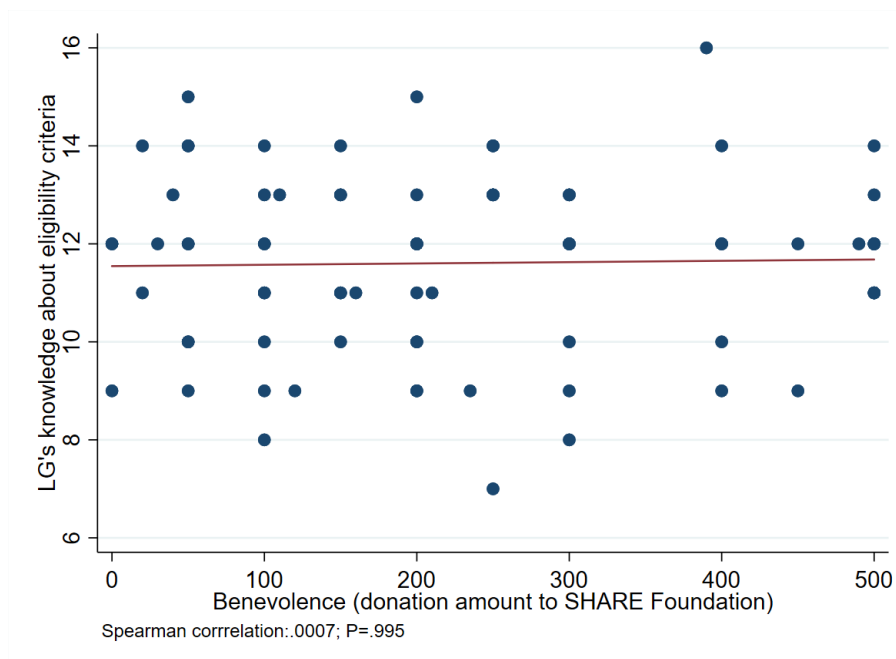


H3: More benevolent officials will know more about the official selection criteria and process.

In contrast to our expectation that more benevolent LGs would know better about the

eligibility rules, we actually observe a very weak relationship (Spearman correlation = 0.0007) which is insignificant.

Figure C5: Benevolence and knowledge index



Legitimate predictors of beneficiary status

In the following we present first the regression results on the legitimate predictors of beneficiary receipt. The first specification includes all legitimate predictors age, adj. per capita income, asset index for wealth, total land, health index and a dummy for living alone. The second specification includes union fixed effects. As we expect strong collinearities between income, assets and land ownership we include these variables separately in the regression.

H1: Official criteria (age, income, wealth, land, health, household status) predict beneficiary status.

The legitimate factors are jointly statistically significant at the 1 percent level as shown by the F-statistic.

H2: Age is positively related to social pension receipt.

As shown in all the specifications below, this hypothesis is confirmed by the regression results. Being one year older is associated with 0.7 percentage points increase in the

probability to receive the OAA. The coefficient is significant at the 1 percent level in all the specifications.

H3: Income will be negatively related to the probability of receiving the social pension.

As shown in all the specifications below, this hypothesis is confirmed by the regression results. Since the variable annual per capita income is in 1000 BDT, an increase in annual per capita income by 1000 BDT per month is associated with a reduction in the probability to receive the OAA by 0.2 percentage points. The coefficients are significant at the 1 percent level.

H4: Land owned will be negatively related to the probability of receiving the social pension.

As shown in all the specifications below, this hypothesis is confirmed by the regression results. Owning 100 more decimals of land is associated with a 3.2-3.4 percentage points reduction in the probability to receive social pension significant at the 5 percent level.

H5: Wealth will be negatively related to the probability of receiving the social pension.

This hypothesis is confirmed when we consider income and land as indicators of wealth. However it is not confirmed for asset ownership index which is insignificant. However, including each wealth indicator individually, we can see that owning one more asset is associated with reducing the likelihood of receiving the social pension by 1.6 percentage points as shown in Table C2.

H6: Health will be negatively related to the probability of receiving the social pension.

Focusing on the overall health index indicating the ability of elderly to deal with activities of daily living which include walking, using the toilet, dressing, talking, and seeing far, we do observe a negative and significant correlation between social pension receipt and the health of the elderly person. However, this may mask that certain physical capacities such as walking might be more relevant than others considered in our health index. We therefore run another specification including *able to walk*, *able to talk* and *able to see near*. This clearly shows that those who are actually physically stronger are advantaged in their access to social pensions which contradicts the official priority criterion stating that those who are physically weaker should be prioritized. Being able to walk is associated with a 9.6 percentage points increase in the probability of receiving social pension significant at the 1 percent level.

H7: Living alone will be positively related to the probability of receiving the social pension.

The coefficient for living alone is as expected positive but insignificant in all specifications.

Table C1: Legitimate predictors of social pension receipt

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Age	0.007*** (0.002)	0.007*** (0.002)	0.007*** (0.002)
Annual p.c. income in 1000 BDT	-0.002*** (0.000)	-0.002*** (0.000)	-0.002*** (0.000)
Asset index	-0.001 (0.007)	-0.004 (0.008)	-0.004 (0.008)
Total land in 100 decimals	-0.032** (0.013)	-0.034** (0.014)	-0.034** (0.014)
Health index	0.009* (0.005)	0.011** (0.005)	
Able to walk			0.096*** (0.033)
Able to talk			-0.028 (0.067)
Able to see near			0.020 (0.042)
Living alone	0.013 (0.052)	0.015 (0.052)	0.015 (0.052)
Avg. prediction of Y	0.34	0.34	0.34
F-value	5.059	3.084	3.010
R-squared	0.038	0.044	0.048
Union fixed effects	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	1051	1051	1051

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Dependent variable is *social pension receipt*. (1) Legitimate predictors, gender and muslim as controls, no union FE. (2) Legitimate predictors, gender and muslim as controls, union FE. (3) Legitimate predictors, health index split into its components, gender and muslim as controls, union FE. Source: Beneficiary sample (N=362) and non-beneficiaries from general elderly sample (N=689). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table C2: Legitimate predictors of social pension receipt

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Age	0.006*** (0.002)	0.007*** (0.002)	0.008*** (0.002)
Annual p.c. income in 1000 BDT	-0.002*** (0.000)		
Asset index		-0.016** (0.007)	
Total land in 100 decimals			-0.042*** (0.014)
Health index	0.010** (0.005)	0.009* (0.005)	0.009* (0.005)
Living alone	0.043 (0.047)	0.004 (0.052)	0.033 (0.047)
Avg. prediction of Y	0.34	0.34	0.34
F-value	2.751	1.897	2.232
R-squared	0.031	0.023	0.036
Union fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	1051	1051	1051

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Dependent variable is *social pension receipt*. We alternate here the included variable for household wealth to address potential collinearity. We control for union fixed effects, gender and being muslim. Source: Beneficiary sample (N=362) and non-beneficiaries from general elderly sample (N=689). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Other predictors of beneficiary status

In the table below we run three regressions. First, beneficiary status regressed on the legitimate predictors and union fixed effects, second on other predictors and union fixed effects, third on legitimate predictors, other predictors and union fixed effects. Social capital is proxied by membership in social groups and same political orientation is captured by having supported the UP Member or the UP Chairman in the last election. As we expect collinearities between personal connection to representative, personal connection to bureaucrat, living in the same village, having supported in the last election and having a relative in a government position or as a representative, we also run the specification with legitimate predictors, group membership and union fixed effects including each regressor separately (Table C4).

H1: The following other criteria will also explain beneficiary status: social capital, social connection with, living in the same village as, same political orientation as, kinship relation with LG representatives/official.

This hypothesis is confirmed by the F-value of other predictors.

H2: Social capital will be positively related to the probability of receiving the social pension.

The regression results do not confirm this hypothesis. The coefficients for social group membership, the proxy for social capital is negative and insignificant. We noticed already during the data collection that group membership is very uncommon in Bangladesh. Most common group memberships are in micro credit groups (26 percent), savings groups (11 percent) and religious groups (6 percent). All the other groups show very low rates of group membership (less than 5 percent).

H3: Social connection with LG representative/official will be positively related to the probability of receiving the social pension.

This hypothesis can be confirmed by our regression results. Having a personal relationship with a local representative (either UP Chairman or UP Member) is associated with a 14.5-14.8 percentage points higher probability of receiving the social pension. The coefficients are significant at the 1 percent level. In contrast to that, having a personal connection to a bureaucrat is not positively associated with access to social pensions.

H4: Living in the same village as LG representative/official will be positively related to the probability of receiving the social pension.

This hypothesis cannot be confirmed by the regression results. The coefficient is statistically insignificant.

H5: Same political orientation as LG representative/official will be positively related to the probability of receiving the social pension.

As mentioned above, we capture same political orientation by supporting the same party as the UP Member or as the UP Chairman (or both) in the last local election. Our hypothesis is not confirmed in the empirical analysis. The coefficient is statistically insignificant.

H6: Kinship relation with LG representative/official will be positively related to the probability of receiving the social pension.

This hypothesis is not confirmed by the regression results. For kinship relationship to representatives, we observe no significant relationship and for kinship relationship to officials, we observe a negative and strongly significant relationship (as already described in the main text of this paper).

Table C3: Other predictors of social pension receipt

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Age	0.008*** (0.002)		0.009*** (0.002)
Annual p.c. income in 1000 BDT	-0.002*** (0.000)		-0.001*** (0.000)
Asset index	-0.006 (0.008)		-0.003 (0.008)
Total land in 100 decimals	-0.033** (0.013)		-0.033*** (0.012)
Living alone	-0.023 (0.049)		-0.023 (0.050)
Health index	0.012** (0.005)		0.012** (0.005)
Social capital		-0.043 (0.031)	-0.025 (0.033)
Connection/interaction representative		0.145*** (0.034)	0.148*** (0.034)
Connection/interaction official		-0.010 (0.046)	0.000 (0.045)
Same village as UP Member		0.021 (0.032)	0.021 (0.032)
Same political orientation		0.036 (0.033)	0.048 (0.032)
Kinship representative		0.023 (0.145)	0.042 (0.141)
Kinship official		-0.268*** (0.069)	-0.254*** (0.072)
Avg. prediction of Y	0.344	0.344	0.344
Adj. R-squared	0.029	0.014	0.046
F-stat	3.507	3.221	4.395
P-value of F-stat	0.000	0.000	0.000
Observations	1051	1051	1051

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Dependent variable is *social pension receipt*. (1), (2) and (3) as per PAP. (1) Legitimate predictors and union fixed effects (FE). (2) Other predictors and union FE. (3) Legitimate and other predictors and union FE. Source: Beneficiary sample (N=362) and non-beneficiaries from general elderly sample (N=689).

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table C4: Other predictors of social pension receipt - addressing potential collinearities

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Social capital	-0.018 (0.033)	-0.011 (0.033)	-0.011 (0.033)	-0.009 (0.033)	-0.010 (0.033)	-0.018 (0.033)
Connection/interaction representative	0.153*** (0.034)					
Connection/interaction official		0.029 (0.044)				
Same village as UP Member			0.023 (0.031)			
Same political orientation				0.046 (0.032)		
Kinship representative					0.065 (0.134)	
Kinship official						-0.281*** (0.076)
Avg. prediction of Y	0.344	0.344	0.344	0.344	0.344	0.344
Adj. R-squared	0.045	0.028	0.028	0.029	0.027	0.032
F-stat	4.220	3.023	3.050	3.178	3.036	4.362
P-value of F-stat	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Observations	1051	1051	1051	1051	1051	1051

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. Dependent variable is *social pension receipt*. To address the potential issue of collinearity we alternate the inclusion of the different variables indicating a connection to local government representatives/officials. Source: Beneficiary sample (N=362) and non-beneficiaries from general elderly sample (N=689).

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Interaction Effect of Honesty and Other Predictors

H1: The interaction effect between dishonesty and other factors will be positive.

The interaction effects are insignificant in all specifications as shown in Table C5. This hypothesis is not confirmed by the regression results. Interestingly, only the interaction effect for kinship to a representative X dishonest member is positive and significant canceling out the negative main effect of having a kinship relationship to a representative.

Table C5: Are other predictors more relevant if the UP Member is dishonest?

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Social capital	-0.022 (0.057)	-0.036 (0.033)	-0.034 (0.033)	-0.034 (0.033)	-0.034 (0.033)
Social capital X dishonest	-0.021 (0.066)				
Connection/interaction representative	0.156*** (0.034)	0.166** (0.067)	0.159*** (0.034)	0.157*** (0.034)	0.158*** (0.034)
Connection representative X dishonest		-0.013 (0.078)			
Same village			-0.051 (0.050)	0.003 (0.033)	0.001 (0.033)
Member same village X dishonest			0.082 (0.058)		
Same political orientation	0.038 (0.033)	0.037 (0.033)	0.033 (0.033)	0.029 (0.040)	0.034 (0.033)
Member same party X dishonest				0.012 (0.043)	
Kinship representative	-0.004 (0.147)	-0.003 (0.147)	-0.006 (0.148)	0.002 (0.147)	-0.406*** (0.050)
Kinship X dishonest					0.489*** (0.170)
Dishonest	-0.026 (0.042)	-0.023 (0.070)	-0.084* (0.050)	-0.039 (0.040)	-0.036 (0.034)
Avg. prediction of Y	0.344	0.344	0.344	0.344	0.344
Adj. R-squared	0.046	0.046	0.047	0.046	0.048
F-stat	3.977	3.982	3.979	4.130	9.612
P-value of F-stat	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Observations	1029	1029	1029	1029	1029

Notes: Dependent variable is *social pension receipt*. As in Table 2, we regress social pension receipt on legitimate and other predictors of social pension receipt. Here we add interactions between other predictors and having a dishonest UP Member to examine the hypothesis that other predictors are more important when the UP Member is dishonest. Dishonest here is defined as reporting a sum of points in the dice which has a probability to be true of less than 5 percent. (1) Interaction between social capital and dishonest member. (2) Interaction between connection representative and dishonest member. (3) Interaction between member from same village and dishonest member. (4) Interaction between supporting same party and dishonest member. (5) Interaction between kinship relationship and dishonest member.

Source: Beneficiaries from beneficiary sample (N=362) and non-beneficiaries from general elderly sample (N=689). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Differences between districts and differently grouped unions

Targeting errors

H1: Targeting errors will be higher in Thakurgaon than in Gaibandha

We hypothesized that targeting errors are higher in Thakurgaon than in Gaibandha based on the fact that Gaibandha is a much poorer district than Thakurgaon and selected beneficiaries will not be much different than non-beneficiaries in Gaibandha. Our data does not confirm this hypothesis. Instead, we observe that targeting errors in terms of wrong inclusion reflect the poverty statistics. The error rates are higher in Gaibandha than in Thakurgaon but these differences are significant at 1 and 5 percent level.

We make pairwise comparisons of every non-beneficiary from the elderly survey with every beneficiary sampled from the beneficiary list from the same ward (lowest administrative unit). The number of comparisons where the non-beneficiary is more eligible than the beneficiary divided by the number of pairwise comparisons in which a ranking is possible is our measure of the extent of targeting errors in a union. We take a subset of seven eligibility criteria described in the PAP. We drop the criteria of elderly receiving other social safety net (SSN) benefit and the criteria of elderly living without any adult family member from comparison due to very small variations in them, such as: no beneficiary receives other SSN benefit and only 5.5 percent non-beneficiaries already receive another SSN benefit. Among other five criteria, income, land ownership and asset index reflects economic status. In Table C6, specification 1 refers to targeting errors in terms of age, income and health index, specification 2 in terms of age, land ownership and health index, and specification 3 in terms of age, asset index and health index.

Table C6: Targeting errors in Thakurgaon and Gaibandha in terms of age, economic status and health index

1: According to age, income and health index

	Thakurgaon	Gaibandha
# of Correct Target	436	480
# of Mis-Target	225	341
P-value of chi2-test	0.003***	

2. According to age, land ownership and health index

	Thakurgaon	Gaibandha
# of Correct Target	335	439
# of Mis-Target	186	308
P-value of chi2-test	0.047**	

3. According to age, asset index and health index

	Thakurgaon	Gaibandha
# of Correct Target	402	507
# of Mis-Target	245	411
P-value of chi2-test	0.006***	

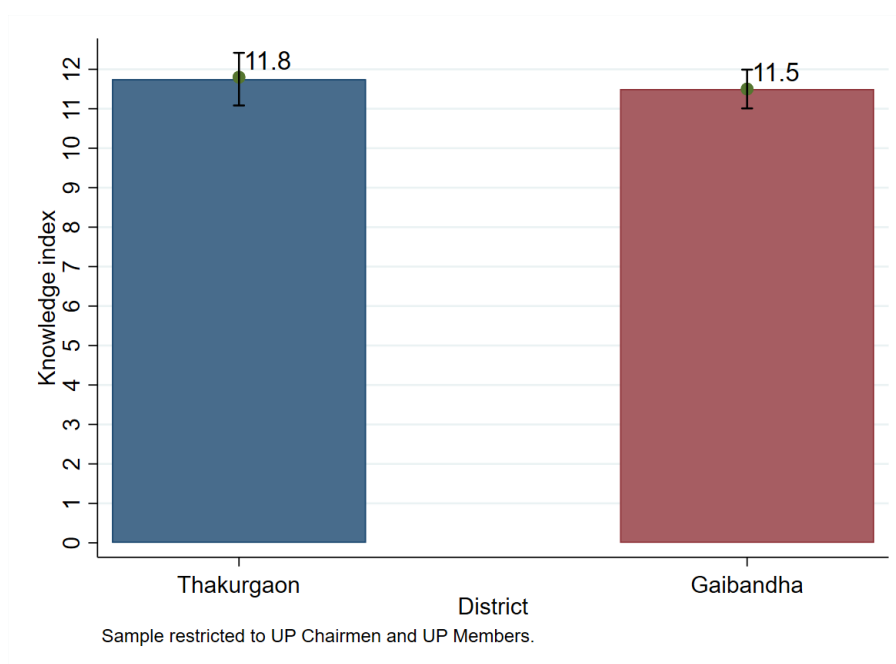
Notes: '# of Correct Target' and '# of Mis-Target' refers to number of times a beneficiary is correctly selected and number of times a beneficiary is wrongly selected while comparing between a beneficiary and a non-beneficiary from the same ward. Source: Beneficiary sample (N=363), non-beneficiaries in the general elderly sample (N=689). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Knowledge of rules

H1: Knowledge of rules will be better in Thakurgaon than in Gaibandha.

Our data shows descriptively that the knowledge of rules is slightly better in Thakurgaon than Gaibandha, however the difference in the mean score of the knowledge index is not statistically significant.

Figure C6: Knowledge of rules in Thakurgaon and Gaibandha

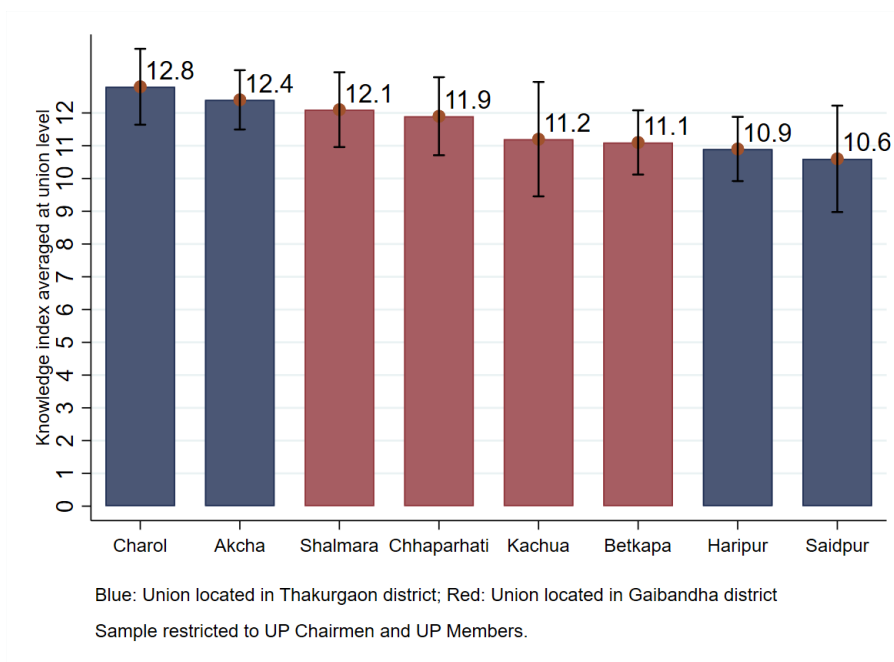


H2: Unions with better average knowledge of rules will have a lower rate of targeting errors.

In a first step, we examine the score of the knowledge index in the eight unions. The figure below shows the average knowledge index in each of the eight unions. The average score is highest in Charol (located in Thakurgaon) and lowest in Saidpur (also located in Thakurgaon). We proceed to forming two groups according to the ranking in terms of the knowledge index. The four unions with the higher average knowledge score are Charol (Thakurgaon), Akcha (Thakurgaon), Shalmara (Gaibandha) and Chhaparhati (Gaibandha). The four unions with the lower average knowledge score are Kachua (Gaibandha), Betkapa (Gaibandha), Haripur (Thakurgaon) and Saidpur (Thakurgaon).

In the second step, we compare the targeting errors in the four unions with highest average knowledge index with the targeting errors in the four unions with lowest average knowledge index. Against our expectations, all three specifications of targeting errors are on average higher in unions with better knowledge of the eligibility and priority rules, and these differences are significant at 1 percent level. In Table C7, specification 1 refers

Figure C7: Knowledge of rules at union level



to targeting errors in terms of age, income and health index, specification 2 in terms of age, land ownership and health index, and specification 3 in terms of age, asset index and health index.

Table C7: Targeting errors in terms of age, economic status and health index between the four unions with highest average knowledge index (group 1) and the four unions with lowest average knowledge index (group 2).

1: According to age, income and health index

	Group 1	Group 2
# of Correct Target	436	480
# of Mis-Target	391	175
P-value of chi2 test	0.000***	

2. According to age, land ownership and health index

	Group 1	Group 2
# of Correct Target	377	397
# of Mis-Target	312	182
P-value of chi2 test	0.000**	

3. According to age, asset index and health index

	Group 1	Group 2
# of Correct Target	423	486
# of Mis-Target	425	231
P-value of chi2 test	0.000***	

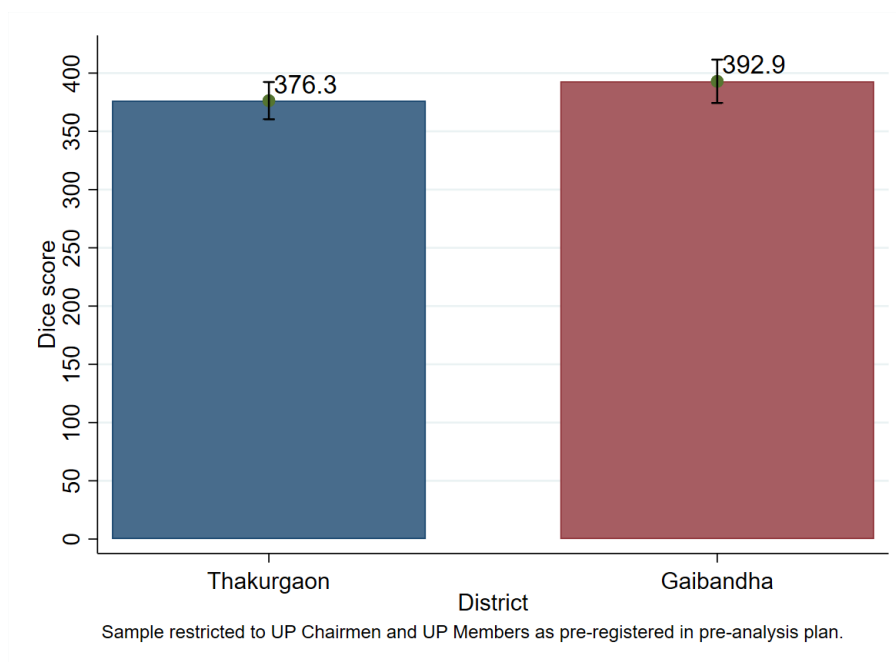
Notes: ' # of Correct Target' and ' # of Mis-Target' refers to number of times a beneficiary is correctly selected and number of times a beneficiary is wrongly selected while comparing between a beneficiary and a non-beneficiary from the same ward. Source: Beneficiary sample (N=363), non-beneficiaries in the general elderly sample (N=689) and local government representatives and officials sample (N=80; UP Chairman=8, UP Members=72). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Honesty

H1: Honesty will be higher in Thakurgaon than in Gaibandha.

Our data descriptively confirms this hypothesis. Respondents in Thakurgaon report on average a lower dice score than respondents in Gaibandha. However, these two mean values are not significantly different from each other as shown by the overlapping confidence intervals. The p-value of the t-test comparing the mean of the dice score of representatives in Thakurgaon and Gaibandha is 0.17.

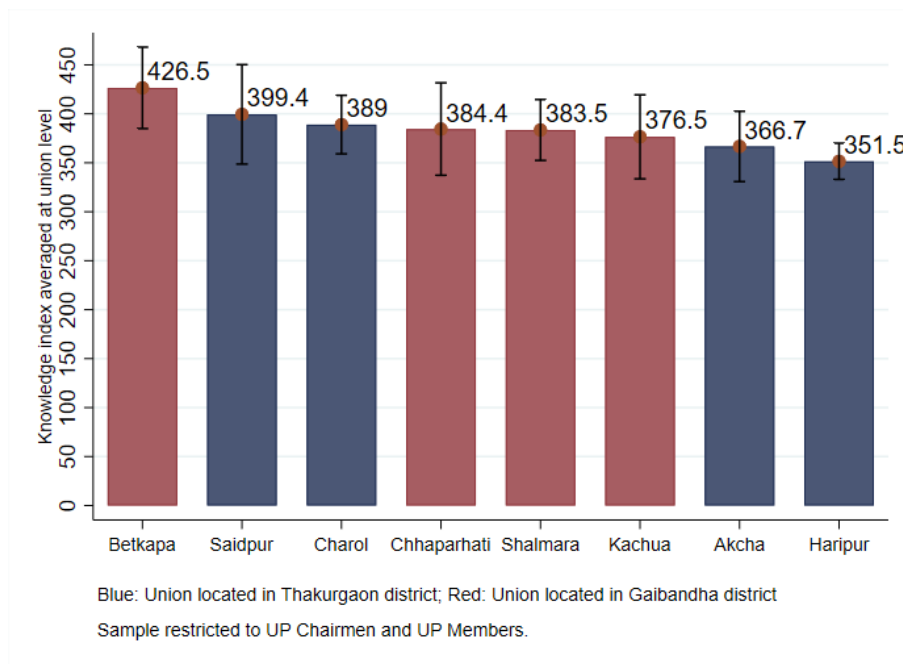
Figure C8: Dishonesty measure in Thakurgaon and Gaibandha



H2: Unions with higher dishonesty scores will have a higher rate of targeting errors. In a first step, we rank the average dishonesty score in the eight unions. The figure below shows the average dishonesty score in each of the eight unions. The average score is highest in Betkapa (located in Gaibandha) and lowest in Haripur (located in Thakurgaon). We proceed to forming two groups according to the ranking in terms of the dishonesty score. The four unions with the higher average score are Betkapa (Gaibandha), Saidpur (Thakurgaon), Charol (Thakurgaon), and Chhaparhati (Gaibandha). The four unions with the lower average score are Shalmara (Gaibandha), Kachua (Gaibandha), Akcha (Thakurgaon) and Haripur (Thakurgaon).

In the second step, we compare the targeting errors in the four unions with highest average dishonesty score with the targeting errors in the four unions with lowest average dishonesty score. Against our expectations, all three specifications of targeting errors are

Figure C9: Knowledge of rules at union level



on average higher in unions with lower dishonesty score, but these differences are not significant. In Table C8, specification 1 refers to targeting errors in terms of age, income and health index, specification 2 in terms of age, land ownership and health index, and specification 3 in terms of age, asset index and health index.

Table C8: Targeting errors in terms of age, economic status and health index between the four unions with highest average dishonesty score (group 1) and the four unions with lowest average dishonesty score (group 2).

1: According to age, income and health index

	Group 1	Group 2
# of Correct Target	520	396
# of Mis-Target	305	261
P-value of chi2-test	0.278	

2. According to age, land ownership and health index

	Group 1	Group 2
# of Correct Target	445	329
# of Mis-Target	274	220
P-value of chi2-test	0.477	

3. According to age, asset index and health index

	Group 1	Group 2
# of Correct Target	539	370
# of Mis-Target	375	281
P-value of chi2-test	0.399	

Notes: '# of Correct Target' and '# of Mis-Target' refers to number of times a beneficiary is correctly selected and number of times a beneficiary is wrongly selected while comparing between a beneficiary and a non-beneficiary from the same ward. Source: Beneficiary sample (N=363), non-beneficiaries in the general elderly sample (N=689) and local government representatives and officials sample (N=80; UP Chairman=8, UP Members=72). * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Rating task and targeting performance

H1: Unions with lower variance in the targeting weights will have a lower rate of targeting errors.

[TO BE ADDED HERE - SEBASTIAN CAN YOU ADD THIS WHILE WORKING ON THE RATING DATA?]

Mistargeting of social pensions in Bangladesh: Understanding causes and designing effective remedies

Pre-analysis plan for pilot study

Note: The hash code of this plan was created and submitted to the blockchain using <http://originstamp.org> on May 6th 2018. The hash code was tweeted on the same day from the twi-pre-analysis-plan account. Data collection also started on May 6th. We obtained IRB Approval (IPA IRB #: 10198) for this study on April 26th.

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Atonu Rabbani⁶

1. Overview of the study

Our research aims at contributing to the knowledge of how targeting of social transfers can be improved by enhancing institutional performance through carefully designed interventions. We choose to look at the Old Age Allowance (OAA) program in Bangladesh because of the targeting problems that have been documented for this social pensions program (Maxwell Stamp PLC, 2017). The design of the interventions that we plan to evaluate in a subsequent RCT study requires a detailed understanding of the extent and the causes of the targeting problems. To gain this understanding is the main purpose of the proposed pilot study. However, the aim of the pilot study goes beyond producing background knowledge for the design of the RCT study. Its design allows us to address a number of important research questions regarding the role of local government (LG) representatives and official's preferences, knowledge and honesty for the targeting performance in their Ward (smallest LG unit in Bangladesh that elects an official political representative). Moreover, it allows us to shed light on the importance of different characteristics of the elderly to receive the social pension: those specified in the official selection guidelines, and others that should not play a role if the selection was carried out correctly.

We conduct surveys in 8 Unions from 8 Upazilas in 2 Districts in the Rangpur Division in the northwest of Bangladesh.⁷ The districts were chosen after talking to the most experienced

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senior managers from RDRS, a large NGO operating in all districts of the Rangpur Division. To gain experience and gather knowledge from diverse areas, we asked them to classify the districts according to the quality of governance. Based on their classification we chose one good (Thakurgaon) and one problematic district (Gaibandha). From these two districts we randomly sampled four Upazilas each and from each Upazila, we sampled one Union.⁸ The beneficiaries for various social programs, including social pensions, are selected at the Union level but often unofficial sub-lists are created at the Ward level that are subsequently put together by the Union Parishad Council to produce one beneficiary list for the whole Union. Therefore, the Ward representatives and the Union Parishad Chairman play key roles in the selection process.

We conduct one survey of elderly beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries and one of LG representative/officials and representatives.⁹ For the elderly survey we sample in two ways. First, we randomly sample 12 elderly persons from each Ward within a Union (there are always nine Wards in a Union). Second, we randomly sample five beneficiaries from each Ward from the Union's beneficiary list of the last two rounds of beneficiary selection.¹⁰ This sampling strategy will give us samples of the elderly populations (females above 62 and males above 65, the official cut-off values for OAA eligibility) in the two districts that are large enough to detect differences in shares of around 9 percentage points at the 5% significance level between the two districts. If the rate of targeting errors that we observe is 29% in one district and 20% in the other, for example, this difference will be statistically different at the 5% level. Moreover, our design allows us to report meaningful descriptive statistics at the Union level, with standard deviations of percentages between 2 and 5 percentage points. Finally our coverage of 72 Wards will allow us to detect interaction effects between Ward level variables from the LG survey (described below) and variables from the elderly survey to explain beneficiary status unless these correlations are very weak.

For the LG survey, we try to interview all Union Parishad (UP) Council members, that is, all nine Ward representatives and the Union Chairman. In addition, we interview the Union Secretary and the Union Social Worker; both are important administrative positions in each Union, dealing with the implementation of social safety nets. In addition to participating in the survey, the LG

⁷ The administrative units of Bangladesh from largest to smallest are: Division, District, Upazila, Union and Ward.

⁸ For the exact sampling procedure see the commented Stata script in the Appendix.

⁹ For brevity, we call the latter local government (LG) survey.

¹⁰ For the exact sampling procedure in the field see the sampling protocol in the Appendix.

representatives (the UP Council members) and the LG officials (UP Secretary and UP Social Worker) participate in three lab-in-the-field experiments (see Appendix for details).

In the following, we describe the key variables for our analyses before stating our hypotheses and explaining how we will test them. In addition to testing hypotheses, we will report descriptive statistics of various variables in the questionnaires that give insights into the selection process, the demographics of the elderly and the LG representatives/officials and their opinions. In addition to the simple tests and measurements, that we describe below to credibly tie our hands for these analyses, we will of course conduct further econometric analyses.

English translations of the questionnaires and descriptions of the lab-in-the-field experiments are in the Appendix as well as the informed consent forms and the Old Age Allowance Implementation Manual of the Department of Social Service of the Social Welfare Ministry of the Government of Bangladesh.

2. Key Variables

Variables and Explanations	Construction from Elderly Questionnaire (EQ), Local Government Survey Questionnaire (GQ) or Lab-in-the-Field Experiment Items
<p>Rate of Targeting Errors:</p> <p>The selection criteria (consistent with the governments implementation manual, see Appendix) that we will consider are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receipt of other Social Benefits or Government Pension (exclusion condition) • Age (eligibility increasing) • Income (eligibility decreasing) • Wealth (eligibility decreasing) • Land Ownership (people with less than 0.5 acre are more 	<p>As there are several selection criteria, a clear ranking of two persons in terms of eligibility is only possible if one person is worse off in one criterion and worse off or equally badly off in all other criteria, or if one person does not meet the necessary requirement but the other one does.</p> <p>We make pairwise comparisons of every non-beneficiary from the elderly survey with every beneficiary sampled from the beneficiary list. The number of comparisons where the non-beneficiary is more eligible than the beneficiary divided by the number of pairwise comparisons in which a ranking is possible is our measure of the extent of targeting errors in a Union.</p> <p>We note that these are many criteria and as a consequence we might only be able to rank a small subset of all pairs. In this</p>

<p>eligible)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health (eligibility decreasing) • Household status (eligibility higher if living alone) 	<p>case the proposed measure might not be reliable and we might have to replace it with a measure based on a subset of the seven criteria.</p> <p>See below for the measurement of the different eligibility criteria.</p>
<p>Age</p>	<p>Age according to National Identity Card (NID) or if not availability according to birth certificate. If both documents are not available, self-stated age.</p> <p>EQ: Section 3, characteristics of the elderly person</p>
<p>Income</p>	<p>Per-capita income adjusted using the OECD equivalence income scale (a.k.a. the Oxford scale), which assigns a value of 1 to the first household member, of 0.7 to each additional adult and of 0.5 to each child living in the same household.</p> <p>EQ: $(8.1 + 8.4) / (\text{sum of household member weights})$</p>
<p>Wealth</p>	<p>Asset Index</p> <p>EQ: sum of 6.1-6.23 (dummy variables)</p>
<p>Health</p>	<p>Health Index</p> <p>EQ: $20 - \text{sum of } 9.1-9.6$</p>
<p>Land</p>	<p>Total Land owned</p> <p>EQ: $7.1 + 7.2$</p>
<p>Household Status</p>	<p>To some extent household status is already taken into account in the adjustment of household income using the equivalence scale. We thus only include a dummy for living alone.</p> <p>EQ: Section 1 – question on household size</p>

Dishonesty of local leaders	<p>Lab-in-the-Field: Dice under a Cup Game (see Appendix for game protocol)</p> <p>Reported sum of dots from 20 rolls of the dice.</p>
Benevolence toward elderly in the region of local government representatives/officials	<p>Lab-in-the-Field: Allocation Game (see Appendix for game protocol)</p> <p>Amount transferred to Share Foundation, an NGO that helps older people claim their rights and overcome poverty, so that they can lead dignified, secure and healthy lives.</p>
Risk aversion of local government representatives/officials	<p>Standard risk aversion survey question</p> <p>GQ: 11.1</p>
Reluctance to accept help with the selection of beneficiaries	<p>Inverted scale of the following question</p> <p>GQ: 9.10</p>
Knowledge of OAA rules of local leaders	<p>The LG survey contains a battery of questions about the official selection criteria and procedure.</p> <p>GQ: Share of correct answers to all questions in Section 8</p>
Social connections to local leaders of elderly	<p>Dummy indicating if household has personal acquaintance and/or recent interaction with UP Member or UP Chairman</p> <p>EQ: 12.1, 12.2, 14.1, 14.2</p>
Social capital of elderly	<p>Group membership: dummy indicating whether group membership in at least one of the listed groups.</p> <p>EQ: Section 11 all questions.</p>
Closeness of political orientation of local leaders and elderly	<p>Dummy indicating whether or not household and UP Member/Chairman support the same party.</p> <p>EQ 15.6 and GQ 16.2</p>

Geographic proximity between elderly individual and UP Member (Ward representative)	Dummy for living in the same village EQ and GQ: Identification Sections
Kinship proximity between elderly individual and local leaders	Dummy indicating if there is a kinship relation between any LG representative/official and household. EQ: 13.2-13.4
Preferences of LG representatives/officials regarding Selection Criteria	Lab-in-the-Field: Rating Task (see Appendix for game protocol) From the ratings that LG representatives/officials give to the nine different profiles for each gender separately we compute the weights (the coefficients) attached to the criteria using OLS-Regressions ¹¹ : Dep Var.: Rating score for eligibility Indep. Vars: Age (continuous), Taka per Day (continuous), dummy for “living alone”, dummy for “living with spouse”, dummy for “can only work with difficulty”, dummy for “unable to work”

3. Hypotheses and Tests Regarding Correlations in LG Survey

Hypotheses (H ₀ s are always opposite of stated alternative hypotheses)	Tests (Test numbers correspond to the hypotheses numbers), level of significance: 5%
<p>Honesty</p> <p>H1: More dishonest officials are reluctant in accepting help with the selection of beneficiaries.</p> <p>H2: More risk-averse officials will be more honest.</p>	<p>T1: Significance test of Spearman correlation coefficient of dishonesty score and support intensity.</p> <p>T2: Significance test of Spearman correlation coefficient of risk-aversion and dishonesty score.</p>

¹¹ See (Rao, 2014) for more info on conjoint analysis methodology.

<p>Benevolence</p> <p>H1: More benevolent officials will know more about the official selection criteria and process.</p>	<p>T1: Significance test of Spearman correlation coefficient of knowledge index and benevolence.</p>
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4. Hypotheses and Tests Regarding Correlations of Variables in Elderly Survey and LG representatives/officials Survey (including lab-in-the-field games)

<p>Hypotheses (H₀s are always opposite of stated alternative hypotheses)</p>	<p>Tests (Test numbers correspond to the hypotheses numbers), level of significance: 5%</p>
<p>The following analyses will be based on linear probability models of beneficiary status on legitimate predictors, that is, the official selection criteria, and other factors, such as personal relations with LG representatives/officials, which should not but might play a role. We choose linear probability models because of the easier interpretation of coefficients and in particular interaction terms. The basic specifications are:</p> $\text{Beneficiary Dummy} = \alpha(\text{legitimate predictors}) + \text{fixed effects} + \varepsilon \quad (1)$ $\text{Beneficiary Dummy} = \beta(\text{other predictors}) + \text{fixed effects} + \varepsilon \quad (2)$ $\text{Beneficiary Dummy} = \alpha(\text{legitimate predictors}) + \beta(\text{other predictors}) + \text{fixed effects} + \varepsilon \quad (3)$ $\text{Beneficiary Dummy} = \gamma(\text{dishonesty score of Ward Rep}) * (\hat{\alpha}(\text{legitimate predictors})) + \theta(\text{dishonesty score of Ward Rep}) * (\hat{\beta}(\text{other predictors})) + \text{fixed effects} + \varepsilon \quad (4)$ <p>where α, β, γ are coefficient vectors and $\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta}$ are the estimates from models (1) and (2). Hence, $\hat{\alpha}(\text{legitimate predictors})$ and $\hat{\beta}(\text{other predictors})$ are the best predicted probabilities of beneficial status based on (1) and (2), and γ and θ the coefficients of the interaction terms.</p>	

<p>Legitimate Predictors of Beneficiary Status</p> <p>H1: Official criteria (age, income, wealth, land, health, household status) predict beneficiary status.</p> <p>H2: Age will be positively related to the probability of receiving the social pension.</p> <p>H3: Income will be negatively related to the probability of receiving the social pension.</p> <p>H4: Land owned will be negatively related to the probability of receiving the social pension.</p> <p>H5: Wealth will be negatively related to the probability of receiving the social pension.</p> <p>H6: Health will be negatively related to the probability of receiving the social pension.</p> <p>H7: Living alone will be positively related to the probability of receiving the social pension.</p>	<p>T1: Joint significance test of variables in linear probability model of beneficiary status on these variables and Union fixed effects, that is joint significance of the elements of α in (1).</p> <p>T2, 6 and 7: Significance tests of coefficients of these variables in the regression specification (1).</p> <p>T3, 4 and 5: Significance tests of coefficients of these variables in the regression specification (1), excluding the other two variables, respectively, from land, income and wealth, as we expect strong collinearity between the three.</p>
<p>Other Predictors of Beneficiary Status</p> <p>H1 The following other criteria will also explain beneficiary status: social capital, social connection with, living in the same village as, same political orientation as, kinship relation with LG representatives/official</p> <p>H2: Social capital will be positively related to the probability of receiving the social pension.</p> <p>H3: Social connection with LG representative/official will be positively related to the probability of receiving the social pension.</p> <p>H4: Living in the same village as LG representative/official will be positively related to the probability of receiving the social pension.</p> <p>H5: Same political orientation as LG representative/official will be positively related to the probability of receiving the social pension.</p> <p>H6: Kinship relation with LG representative/official will be positively related to the probability of receiving the social pension.</p>	<p>T1: Joint significance test of variables in linear probability model of beneficiary status on these variables, the legitimate factors and Union fixed effects, that is joint significance of the elements of β in (3).</p> <p>T2: Significance tests of coefficients of these variables in the regression specification (3).</p> <p>T3-6: Significance tests of coefficients of these variables in the regression specification (3), excluding the other three variables, respectively, from social connection with, living in the same village as, same political orientation, kinship relation with LG representative/official, as we expect strong collinearity between the three.</p>

<p>Interaction Effect of Honesty and Other Predictors</p> <p>H1: The interaction effect between dishonesty and other factors will be positive.</p>	<p>T1: Significance test of θ in (4).</p>
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5. Hypotheses and Tests Regarding Differences between Districts and differently grouped Unions

Hypotheses (H_0 s are always opposite of stated alternative hypotheses)	Tests (Test numbers correspond to the hypotheses numbers), level of significance: 5%
<p>Targeting Errors</p> <p>H1: Targeting errors will be higher in Thakurgaon than in Gaibandha.</p>	<p>T1: Chi-squared-test for equality of proportions between the two samples.</p>
<p>Knowledge of Rules</p> <p>H1: Knowledge of rules will be better in Thakurgaon than in Gaibandha.</p> <p>H2: Unions with better average knowledge of rules will have a lower rate of targeting errors.</p>	<p>T1: t-test of equality of means in average knowledge score of UP members and UP Chairmen.</p> <p>T2: First we create two groups: the four Unions with the highest average knowledge scores and the four Unions with the lowest. Then we conduct a Chi-squared-test for equality of proportions between the two groups.</p>
<p>Honesty</p> <p>H1 Honesty will be higher in Thakurgaon than in Gaibandha.</p> <p>H2 Unions with higher dishonesty scores will have a higher rate of targeting errors.</p>	<p>T1: t-test of equality of means in average dishonesty score of UP members and UP Chairmen.</p> <p>T2: First we create two groups: the four Unions with the highest average dishonesty scores and the four Unions with the lowest. Then we conduct a Chi-squared-test for equality of proportions between the two groups.</p>

<p>Rating Task and Targeting Performance</p> <p>H1 Unions with lower variance in the targeting weights will have a lower rate of targeting errors.</p>	<p>T2: First we create two groups: the four Unions with the highest average variance in the weight given to the Taka per day criterion by UP Members and Chairman and the four Unions with the lowest. Then we conduct a Chi-squared-test for equality of proportions between the two groups.</p>
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6. References

Maxwell Stamp PLC (2017). A Diagnostic Study on Old Age Allowance Programme and Allowance to the Husband Deserted Destitute Women and Widows Programme. *Commissioned Study of the Ministry of Social Welfare of the Government of Bangladesh*, 1–95.

Rao, V. R. (2014). *Applied Conjoint Analysis*. Heidelberg: Springer.

Appendices

English Translations of

- Elderly Survey Questionnaire
- Local Government Survey Questionnaire
- Description of Lab-in-the-Feld Games
- Informed Consent Forms
- Stata-Script for the Selection of the Unions
- Protocol for Enumerators for Selection of Elderly
- Old Age Allowance Implementation Manual of the Department of Social Service of the Social Welfare Ministry, Government of Bangladesh

Old Age Allowance Survey – General elderly sample and beneficiaries

Question	Answer
Old Age Allowance - elderly survey Please swipe forward to continue.	
Section 1: Identification	
1.1 Enter time and date	
1.2 Enter Supervisor ID	Supervisor ID
1.3 Enter Enumerator ID	Enumerator ID
1.4 Zila (district)	1 GAIBANDHA 2 THAKURGAON
1.5 Upazila (sub-district)	10 Baliadangi 11 Haripur 12 Pirganj 13 Thakurgaon Sadar 14 Gobindaganj 15 Palashbari 16 Saghata 17 Sundarganj
1.6 Union	101 Charol 102 Haripur 103 Saidpur 104 Akcha 105 Shalmara 106 Betkapa 107 Kachua 108 Chhaparhati
1.7 Ward number	1 Ward No 1 2 Ward No 2 3 Ward No 3 4 Ward No 4 5 Ward No 5 6 Ward No 6 7 Ward No 7 8 Ward No 8 9 Ward No 9
1.1 Village	
1.2 Para	

Question	Answer
1.3 Landmark	
1.4 Mobile phone no 1.5 <i>Insert an 11 digit phone no, such as '01737887434'. If not possible, write 99999999999)</i>	
1.6 Insert Mobile phone no again 1.7 <i>Response constrained to: .= \${phone_no1}</i>	
1.8 From which sample?	1 General elderly sample 2 Beneficiary list
1.9 Does an elderly woman aged 62 years and older or an elderly man aged 65 years and older live in this household? (Try to confirm the answer using the NID card) <i>If there is more than one elderly person, toss a coin. If there are three elderly persons, toss the coin twice- first, toss the coin between two people, then toss the coin again for the person who won previously and the remaining person. If there are 4 elderly people, toss the coin thrice and so on.</i> <i>Question relevant when: \${sample} =1</i>	1 Yes 2 No
1.10 What is the beneficiary id from the UP list (ID given by UP Office) of beneficiaries? <i>Question relevant when: \${sample} =2</i>	
1.11 What is the beneficiary id (created by enumerator/supervisor hile sampling) from the UP list of beneficiaries? <i>Question relevant when: \${sample} =2</i>	
1.12 First name of the sampled elderly person/beneficiary	
1.13 Last name of sampled elderly person/beneficiary	
1.14 Text of informed consent	
1.15 Respondent's signature	
1.16 If I have replied to all your questions, do you agree to participate in this study?	1 Yes 2 No
1.17 Who is the respondent?	1 Elderly person him- or herself 2 Elderly's wife 3 Elderly's husband 4 Elderly's son 5 Elderly's daughter 6 Elderly's son in law 7 Elderly's daughter in law -96 Other
If other, please specify: <i>Question relevant when: \${respondent} =-96</i>	
1.18 Respondent's relation to the head of household	1 Head 2 Husband/wife 3 Son/daughter 4 Spouse of son/daughter

Question	Answer
	5 Grandchild 6 Father/mother 7 Brother/sister 8 Nice/nephew 9 Father/mother-in-law 10 Brother/sister-in-law 11 Other relative 12 Servant 13 Employee -96 Other
If other, please specify: <i>Question relevant when: \${resp_relation_hhh} =-96</i>	
1.19 First name of proxy respondent <i>Question relevant when: \${respondent} !=1</i>	
1.20 Last name of proxy respondent <i>Question relevant when: \${respondent} !=1</i>	
1.21 Proxy respondent's relation to the head of household <i>Question relevant when: \${respondent} !=1</i>	1 Head 2 Husband/wife 3 Son/daughter 4 Spouse of son/daughter 5 Grandchild 6 Father/mother 7 Brother/sister 8 Nice/nephew 9 Father/mother-in-law 10 Brother/sister-in-law 11 Other relative 12 Servant 13 Employee -96 Other
1.22 Is this interview partly or fully responded by proxy respondent? <i>Full proxy: The elderly person is not available for the interview and therefore replaced by a household member throughout the interview. The elderly person is too weak or unable to respond and therefore replaced by a household member throughout the interview</i> <i>Partial proxy: The elderly person is available but needs help with answering certain questions and is therefore partially replaced by a household member.</i> <i>Question relevant when: \${respondent} !=1</i>	1 Full proxy 2 Partial proxy
1.23 How many people live in your household? <i>Definition of household: Dwelling unit where one or more persons live and eat together under a</i>	

Question	Answer
<i>common cooking arrangement</i> <i>Response constrained to: .>=1 and .<=30</i>	
Since when, is someone from your household living in this village?	1 less than 5 years 2 more than 5 years and less than 10 years 3 more than 10 years and less than 15 years 4 more than 15 years and less than 20 years 5 more than 20 years and less than 25 years 6 more than 25 years and less than 30 years 7 more than 30 years
Section 2: Household roster	
Now we are going to talk about all members of household including those who do not currently live here (less than 6 months) due to e.g. temporary migration. Please enter information about the head of household the first.	
(Repeated group)	
2.1 Name	
2.2 Relationship to head of household	1 Head 2 Husband/wife 3 Son/daughter 4 Spouse of son/daughter 5 Grandchild 6 Father/mother 7 Brother/sister 8 Nice/nephew 9 Father/mother-in-law 10 Brother/sister-in-law 11 Other relative 12 Servant 13 Employee -96 Other
If other relative, please specify: <i>Question relevant when: \${relation} = 11</i>	
If other relation to head of household, please specify: <i>Question relevant when: \${relation} = - 96</i>	
2.1 Age: <i>Response constrained to: .>=0 and .<=120</i>	
2.2 Gender:	1 Male 2 Female
2.3 Marital status:	1 Currently married 2 Never married

Question	Answer
	3 Widowed 4 Divorced 5 Separated
2.4 Can [name] read a sentence?	1 Yes 2 No
2.5 Can [name] write a sentence?	1 Yes 2 No
2.6 Is [name] currently attending school/educational institution? <i>Question relevant when: \${age} <=30</i>	1 Yes 2 No
2.7 What was the highest class that [name] completed? <i>If respondent has never been to school, select 'did not finish any class or pre-school'.</i>	0 No class passed/pre-schooling 1 Class 1 2 Class 2 3 Class 3 4 Class 4 5 PSC/equivalent 6 Class 6 7 Class 7 8 Class 8 9 Class 9 10 SSC/equivalent 11 HSC/equivalent 12 Vocational 13 Nursing 14 Technical education 15 Graduate/equivalent 16 Medical 17 Engineering 18 Post graduate/equivalent 19 Religious education -96 Other
If other, please specify: <i>Question relevant when: \${educ} =-96</i>	
2.8 Does [name] earn an income? <i>"An earner is a person who brings material return in cash or kind for services rendered and for the use of goods. Services imply labor in organization of production, while goods imply land property and capital."</i> <i>Question relevant when: \${age} >=10</i>	1 Yes 2 No
2.9 What is the field of economic activity [name] is engaged in?	1 Crop

Question	Answer
<p><i>If there is more than one occupation, please insert the occupation from where the respondent has the highest income.</i></p> <p><i>Question relevant when: $\{earner\} = 1$</i></p>	<p>2 Livestock</p> <p>3 Poultry</p> <p>4 Forestry</p> <p>5 Fishing</p> <p>6 Small and cottage industry</p> <p>7 Medium and large industry</p> <p>8 House and road building</p> <p>9 Transport</p> <p>10 Mineral</p> <p>11 Electricity</p> <p>12 Business/hotel/restaurant</p> <p>13 Casual/daily labor</p> <p>14 Salaried job (public and private)</p> <p>15 Social work</p> <p>-96 Other, specify</p>
<p>If other, please specify:</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: $\{econ_activity\} = -96$</i></p>	
<p>2.10 What is [name]'s employment status?</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: $\{earner\} = 1$</i></p>	<p>1 Day Laborer</p> <p>2 Self-employed</p> <p>3 Employer</p> <p>4 Employee</p>
<p>2.11 Was [name] paid on a daily basis?</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: $\{earner\} = 1$ and $\{empl_status\} \neq 1$</i></p>	<p>1 Yes</p> <p>2 No</p>
Section 3: Characteristics of elderly	
<p>3.1 Does the elderly individual have an NID?</p> <p>If the respondent is the elderly person: Do you have a NID card?</p>	<p>1 Yes</p> <p>2 No</p>
<p>3.2 What is the elderly person's age according to NID?</p> <p>If the respondent is the elderly person: What is your age, according to your NID?</p> <p><i>[Write in full years between 50 and 120.]</i></p> <p><i>If 'doesn't know', please enter '-97'.</i></p> <p><i>Question relevant when: $\{eld_nid\} = 1$</i></p> <p><i>Response constrained to: $(.>=50$ and $.<=120)$ or $.-97$</i></p>	
<p>3.3 Verified by seeing NID:</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: $\{eld_nid\} = 1$</i></p>	<p>1 Yes</p> <p>2 No</p>
<p>3.4 Does the elderly person have a birth-certificate?</p> <p>If the respondent is the elderly person: Do you have a birth-certificate?</p>	<p>1 Yes</p> <p>2 No</p>
<p>3.5 What is the elderly individual's age according to birth-certificate?</p> <p>If the respondent is the elderly person: What is your age, according to the birth-</p>	

Question	Answer
<p>certificate?</p> <p><i>[Write in full years between 50 and 120.]</i></p> <p><i>If 'doesn't know', please enter '-97'.</i></p> <p><i>Question relevant when: $\{eld_bc\} = 1$</i></p> <p><i>Response constrained to: $(.>=50 \text{ and } .<=120)$ or $.-97$</i></p>	
<p>3.6 Verified by seeing birth-certificate:</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: $\{eld_bc\} = 1$</i></p>	<p>1 Yes</p> <p>2 No</p>
<p>3.7 What would you estimate for the elderly persons age is?</p> <p>If the respondent is the elderly person: What is your age according to you?</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: $\{eld_age_nid\} = -97$ and $\{eld_age_bc\} = -97$</i></p> <p><i>Response constrained to: $(.>=50 \text{ and } .<=120)$ or $.-97$</i></p>	
<p>3.8 What is the elderly person's religion?</p> <p>If the respondent is the elderly person: What is your religion?</p>	<p>1 Islam</p> <p>2 Hinduism</p> <p>3 Buddhism</p> <p>4 Christianity</p> <p>-96 Other</p>
<p>If other, please specify:</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: $\{eld_religion\} = -96$</i></p>	
Section 4 Employment of the elderly person	
<p>4.1 Did the elderly person work for livelihood during the past 7 days?</p> <p>If the respondent is the elderly person: Did you work for livelihood during the past 7 days?</p>	<p>1 Yes</p> <p>2 No</p>
<p>4.2 Was the elderly person available for work during the past 7 days?</p> <p>If the respondent is the elderly person: Were you available for work during the past 7 days?</p> <p><i>Available for work means 'willing to work'.</i></p> <p><i>Question relevant when: $\{work_last7days\} = 2$</i></p>	<p>1 Yes</p> <p>2 No</p>
<p>4.3 Did the elderly person look for work during the past 7 days?</p> <p>If the respondent is the elderly person: Did you look for work during the past 7 days?</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: $\{work_last7days\} = 2$</i></p>	<p>1 Yes</p> <p>2 No</p>
<p>4.4 Why was the elderly person not interested in working work or did not look for work?</p> <p>If the respondent is the elderly person: Why were you not interested in working or did not look for work?</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: $\{available_last7days\} = 2$ or $\{look_last7days\} = 2$</i></p>	<p>1 Enagaged in domestic work</p> <p>2 Housewife</p> <p>3 Student</p> <p>4 Too old/retired</p> <p>5 Too young</p> <p>6 Temporarily sick</p> <p>7 Disabled</p> <p>8 Waiting to start new job</p>

Question	Answer
	9 No work available 10 On leave/looking for job/business -96 Other
If other reason, please specify: <i>Question relevant when: \${reason_no_work} = -96</i>	
4.5 Did the elderly person receive any wages or income from employment or jobs in the past 12 months? If the respondent is the elderly person: Did you receive any wages or income from employment or jobs in the past 12 months? <i>Please include all wages, including full-time, part-time, side jobs, odd jobs or other wages or salaries.</i>	1 Yes 2 No
4.6 What are the elderly person's average monthly earnings? If the respondent is the elderly person: What was your average monthly earnings? <i>Make sure that this is about the elderly's person's individual income and not about the household's or proxy respondent's income.</i> <i>Question relevant when: \${any_income} = 1</i>	
4.7 How many months did the elderly person work during the last 12 months? If the respondent is the elderly person: How many months did you work during the last 12 months? <i>Insert a number between 1 to 12.</i> <i>Question relevant when: \${any_income} = 1</i> <i>Response constrained to: .>=0 and .<=12</i>	
Section 5: Housing conditions	
5.1 How many rooms does your household occupy? <i>Do not count kitchen, cowshed and bathroom but do count all other rooms including an enclosed veranda.</i> <i>Response constrained to: .>=0</i>	
5.2 Does your dwelling possess a separate kitchen?	1 Yes 2 No
5.3 What is the construction material of the walls of the main room?	1 Straw/Bamboo/ Polythene/Plastic/ Canvas 2 Mud/Unburnt brick 3 Tin (CI Sheet) 4 Wood 5 Brick/cement -96 Other
If other wall material, please specify: <i>Question relevant when: \${wall_material} = -96</i>	
5.4 What is the construction material of the roof of the main room?	1 Straw/Bamboo/ Polythene/Plastic/ Canvas

Question	Answer
	2 Tin (CI Sheet) 3 Tally 4 Brick/cement -96 Other
If other type of roof material, please specify: <i>Question relevant when: \${roof_material} =-96</i>	
5.5 What is the construction material of the floor of the main room?	1 Earth/sand 2 Wood planks 3 Ceramic tiles 4 Cement -96 Other
If other type of floor material, please specify: <i>Question relevant when: \${floor_material} =-96</i>	
5.6 What kind of toilet do members of your household usually use?	1 Sanitary 2 Pacca latrine (water seal) 3 Pacca latrine (pit) 4 Kaccha latrine (permanent) 5 Kaccha latrine (temporary) 6 Open space/no latrine -96 Other
If other, please specify: <i>Question relevant when: \${toilet_type} =-96</i>	
5.7 Do you own the toilet?	1 Yes 2 No
5.8 Do you share the toilet with people from other households? <i>Hint: Do not make assumptions here. Even people who own the toilet might be sharing it with others and even people whose toilet is in their own house, might be sharing it.</i>	1 Yes 2 No
5.9 What is the main source of drinking water?	1 Supply 2 Water pump 3 Tubewell 4 Pond/river 5 well 6 Waterfall/spring -96 Other
If other, please specify: <i>Question relevant when: \${drinking_water} =-96</i>	
5.10 Do you share the water source with people from other households?	1 Yes 2 No

Question	Answer
5.11 What type of cooking stove does the hh use?	0 None 1 Electric 2 Gas 3 Own built traditional mud 4 Improved stove (mud stove purchased and received from NGO) 5 Concrete stove (purchased/received from NGO) 6 Pre-fabricated steel stoves (non-electric & non-gas) -96 Other
If other, please specify: <i>Question relevant when: \${cooking_stove_type} = -96</i>	
5.12 Does the household have an electricity connection?	1 Yes 2 No
5.13 Does the household have internet access? <i>Explain that you can use internet for facebook or emails and if they do not understand "internet" tick "don't know".</i>	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know
5.14 What is your present occupancy status?	1 Owned 2 Rented 3 Rent-free
Section 6: Asset ownership	
Does your household own any of the following items?	
6.1 Radio?	1 Yes 2 No
If yes, how many? <i>Question relevant when: \${radio} = 1</i> <i>Response constrained to: .>=1</i>	
6.2 Bicycle?	1 Yes 2 No
If yes, how many? <i>Question relevant when: \${bicycle} = 1</i> <i>Response constrained to: .>=1</i>	
6.3 Rickshaw/van?	1 Yes 2 No
If yes, how many? <i>Question relevant when: \${rickshaw_van} = 1</i>	

Question	Answer
<i>Response constrained to: .>=1</i>	
6.4 Autobike/tempo/CNG?	1 Yes 2 No
If yes, how many? <i>Question relevant when: \${autobike_cng} =1</i> <i>Response constrained to: .>=1</i>	
6.5 Motorcycle/scooter	1 Yes 2 No
If yes, how many? <i>Question relevant when: \${motorcycle} =1</i> <i>Response constrained to: .>=1</i>	
6.6 Car/truck/microbus?	1 Yes 2 No
If yes, how many? <i>Question relevant when: \${car_truck} =1</i> <i>Response constrained to: .>=1</i>	
6.7 Refrigerator?	1 Yes 2 No
If yes, how many? <i>Question relevant when: \${refrigerator} =1</i> <i>Response constrained to: .>=1</i>	
6.8 Electric fan?	1 Yes 2 No
If yes, how many? <i>Question relevant when: \${electric_fan} =1</i> <i>Response constrained to: .>=1</i>	
6.9 Sewing machine?	1 Yes 2 No
If yes, how many? <i>Question relevant when: \${sewing_machine} =1</i>	
6.10 Television?	1 Yes 2 No
If yes, how many? <i>Question relevant when: \${television} =1</i>	
6.11 Cable connection for TV?	1 Yes 2 No
If yes, how many?	

Question	Answer
<p><i>No of cable connection will be less than theno of tv.</i> <i>Question relevant when: $\{cable_tv\} = 1$</i> <i>Response constrained to: $\leq \{television_number\}$</i></p>	
<p>6.12 Almirah/wardrobe?</p>	<p>1 Yes 2 No</p>
<p>If yes, how many? <i>Question relevant when: $\{almirah\} = 1$</i></p>	
<p>6.13 Tubewell?</p>	<p>1 Yes 2 No</p>
<p>If yes, how many? <i>Question relevant when: $\{tubewell\} = 1$</i></p>	
<p>6.14 Water pump/motor?</p>	<p>1 Yes 2 No</p>
<p>If yes, how many? <i>Question relevant when: $\{water_pump\} = 1$</i></p>	
<p>6.15 Generator/IPS?</p>	<p>1 Yes 2 No</p>
<p>If yes, how many? <i>Question relevant when: $\{generator\} = 1$</i></p>	
<p>6.16 Air-conditioner?</p>	<p>1 Yes 2 No</p>
<p>If yes, how many? <i>Question relevant when: $\{air_conditioner\} = 1$</i></p>	
<p>6.17 Mobile phone?</p>	<p>1 Yes 2 No</p>
<p>If yes, how many? <i>Question relevant when: $\{mobile_phone\} = 1$</i></p>	
<p>6.18 Out of those how many are smartphones? <i>Number of smart phones will be less than the number of mobile phones.</i> <i>Question relevant when: $\{mobile_phone\} = 1$</i> <i>Response constrained to: $\leq \{n_mobile_phone\}$</i></p>	
<p>6.19 Telephone (non-mobile)?</p>	<p>1 Yes 2 No</p>
<p>6.20 If yes, how many? <i>Question relevant when: $\{telephone\} = 1$</i></p>	
<p>6.21 Computer?</p>	<p>1 Yes 2 No</p>
<p>If yes, how many?</p>	

Question	Answer
<i>Question relevant when: $\{computer\} = 1$</i>	
6.22 DVD player/video player?	1 Yes 2 No
If yes, how many? <i>Question relevant when: $\{dvd\} = 1$</i>	
6.23 Solar panel?	1 Yes 2 No
If yes, how many? <i>Question relevant when: $\{solar\} = 1$</i>	
Section 7: Land	
I am now asking you about the land that your household owns.	
<i>[Hint: Legal ownership of any area of land in the name of all the family members is considered as land owned by the household.]</i>	
7.1 Total cultivable agricultural land owned <i>(in Decimal)</i> <i>Please enter '0' if respondent does not own any</i> <i>[Hint: Land under temporary agricultural crop such as paddy, jute, rabi crop, Kharif crop, etc. is termed as cultivable land. It also includes fallow land.]</i>	
7.2 Total dwelling-house/homestead land owned <i>(in Decimal)</i> <i>Please enter '0' if respondent does not own any.</i>	
7.3 Total non-cultivated land <i>(in Decimal)</i> <i>Please enter '0' if respondent does not own any.</i>	
7.4 Total cultivable agricultural land rented/ share-cropped/mortgaged in <i>(in Decimal)</i> <i>Please enter '0' if respondent does not own any</i> <i>Hint: Land taken from other household or institution for the purpose of habitation, farming fishery, etc. in lieu of fixed rent or on share cropping basis or on mortgaged or in any other term is considered as land leased-in.]</i>	
7.5 Total cultivable agricultural land rented/ share-cropped/mortgaged out <i>(in Decimal)</i> <i>Please enter '0' if respondent does not own any</i> <i>[Hint: Land leased out to any person or institutional in lieu of fixed rent or on share cropping basis or on mortgaged or in any other term is considered as land leased out.]</i>	
Section 8: Income, financial inclusion and savings	
8.1 Over the last 12 months, what was the household's average monthly income?(excluding remittance) <i>(Amount in Taka)</i> <i>Make sure that this is about the household's average monthly income and not about the proxy respondent's or elderly's income.</i>	
8.2 Who is the main income earner?	Household member ID

Question	Answer
8.3 Has this household received any remittances from anyone living outside the household, either within Bangladesh or abroad in past 12 months?	1 Yes 2 No
8.4 Remittances received from anyone living outside the last 12 months (cash and in-kind) <i>Question relevant when: $\{remittance\} = 1$</i>	
8.5 Did you or anyone in your household raise any livestock or poultry birds in the last 12 months?	1 Yes 2 No
8.6 Did you or anyone in your household engage in any fishing or fish farming in the last 12 months?	1 Yes 2 No
8.7 Did you or anyone in your household engage in any farm forestry in the last 12 months?	1 Yes 2 No
8.8 Does anybody in the household have a commercial bank account (public or private)? <i>Beneficiaries must have a bank account because payment of OAA is done through bank transfer. If a non-beneficiary answers "no", double check by asking where household members keep their money.</i>	1 Yes 2 No
8.9 Has anyone in your household borrowed money in the last 12 months?	1 Yes 2 No
If other, please specify: <i>Question relevant when: $\{loan_source\} = -96$</i>	
8.10 How much is the loan? <i>If there are multiple loans, please calculate the sum and enter it here. Enter '0' if there is no loan. Insert '-98' if respondent chooses not to answer.</i>	
8.11 Does this household have savings?	1 Yes 2 No - Don't know 97 - Don't want to answer 98
8.12 How much savings does the household have? <i>Savings with relative, Earthen pot (we call it Earthen bank), financial organization (bank, NGO, cooperative etc) - include total savings from all these options. Insert '-98' if respondent chooses not to answer. Question relevant when: $\{savings\} = 1$</i>	
Section 9: Physical fitness and health of elderly person	
<p>Now, I am going to ask you about any physical difficulty that people in old-age may have. Does the elderly person have a problem with the following activities of daily living? If yes, can the elderly person do it with some difficulty, severe difficulty or is he/she unable to do it?</p> <p>If the respondent is the elderly person: Now, I am going to ask you about any physical difficulty that you may have. Do you have a problem</p>	

Question	Answer
with the following activities of daily living? If yes, can you do it with some difficulty, severe difficulty or are you unable to do it?	
<p>9.1 Is it hard for the elderly person to walk 1 km? If the respondent is the elderly person: Is it hard for you to walk 1 km? <i>If yes, then ask, is there difficulty walking, is there serious difficulty walking or can the respondent not walk at all?</i></p>	<p>1 No difficulty 2 yes, some difficulty 3 Yes, severe difficulty 4 Unable to do</p>
<p>9.2 Can the elderly person go to the toilet without any help? If the respondent is the elderly person: Can you go to the tpilet without any help? <i>If yes, then ask, is there difficulty going to the toilet alone, is there serious difficulty or can the respondent not go alone to the toilet at all?</i></p>	<p>1 No difficulty 2 yes, some difficulty 3 Yes, severe difficulty 4 Unable to do</p>
<p>9.3 Can the elderly person dress without any help from anyone? If the respondent is the elderly person: Can you dress without any help from anyone? <i>If yes, then ask, is there difficulty dressing, is there serious difficulty dressing or can the respondent not dress at all?</i></p>	<p>1 No difficulty 2 yes, some difficulty 3 Yes, severe difficulty 4 Unable to do</p>
<p>9.4 Is it hard for the elderly person to talk normaly? If the respondent is the elderly person: Is it hard for you to speak normally? <i>If yes, then ask, is there difficulty speaking normally, is there serious difficulty speaking or can the respondent not speak at all?</i></p>	<p>1 No difficulty 2 yes, some difficulty 3 Yes, severe difficulty 4 Unable to do</p>
<p>9.5 Is it hard for the elderly person to see distant things [with glasses if any] If the respondent is the elderly person: Is it hard for you to see distant things [with glasses if any] <i>If yes, then ask if there is difficulty seeing a distant object [with glasses if any], is there serious difficulty seeing or is there complete blindness?</i></p>	<p>1 No difficulty 2 yes, some difficulty 3 Yes, severe difficulty 4 Unable to do</p>
<p>9.6 Is it hard for the elderly person to seeing near objects such as reading or sewing [with glasses if any]? If the respondent is the elderly person: Is it hard for you to seeing near objects such as reading or sewing [with glasses if any]? <i>If yes, then ask is there is difficulty seeing a near object [with glasses if any], is there serious difficulty seeing or is there complete blindness?</i></p>	<p>1 No difficulty 2 yes, some difficulty 3 Yes, severe difficulty 4 Unable to do</p>
<p>9.7 How many days was the elderly person unable to do usual activities (such as: walking, doing domestic household chores, dressing, going to toilet etc.) in the last 30 days? If the respondent is the elderly person: How many days were you unable to do usual activities (such as: walking, doing domestic household chores, dressing, going to toilet etc.) in the last 30 days? <i>Insert a number between 0 and 30. Response constrained to: .>=0 and .<=30</i></p>	
<p>9.8 In the last 12 months, how many days was the elderly person unable to do usual activities (such as: walking, doing domestic household chores, dressing, going to toilet etc.) ?</p>	

Question	Answer
<p>If the respondent is the elderly person: In the last 12 months, how many days were you unable to do usual activities (such as: walking, doing domestic household chores, dressing, going to toilet etc.)?</p> <p><i>Insert a number between 0 and 365.</i></p> <p><i>Response constrained to: .>=0 and .<=365</i></p>	
Section 10 Old Age Allowance (OAA)	
<p>10.1 Does this household or anyone in this household receive any social safety net benefits (benefits from government)?</p> <p><i>Enter 'yes' if respondent receives OAA.</i></p>	<p>1 Yes</p> <p>2 No</p>
<p>10.2 From which social safety net program?</p> <p><i>Multiple answer allowed</i></p> <p><i>Question relevant when: \${ssn_benefits} =1</i></p>	<p>1 Ananda School (ROSC) [Cash/kind]</p> <p>2 Stipend for Primary Students</p> <p>3 School Feeding Program</p> <p>4 Stipend for Secondary and higher students (boys/girls)</p> <p>5 Old Age Allowance</p> <p>6 Widow/Deserted/Destitute Women Allowances</p> <p>7 Allowances for the Financially Insolvent Disabled</p> <p>8 Vulnerable Group Development (VGD)</p> <p>9 Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF)</p> <p>10 General Relief Activities</p> <p>11 Gratuitous Relief (GR)- Food/ Cash</p> <p>12 Test Relief (TR) Food (cash)</p> <p>-96 Other, specify</p>
<p>If other, please specify:</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: selected(\${ssn_type}, '-96')</i></p>	
<p>10.3 Does the elderly person know about Old Age Allowance?</p> <p>If the respondent is the elderly person: Do you know about the Old Age Allowance?</p> <p><i>Ask what they think it is and then write "yes" only if they really do.</i></p> <p><i>If the respondent does not know OAA, enumerator provides a brief description: Old Age Allowance is a provision of financial support for the elderly poor. Elderly selected for this scheme receive allowance from government every month</i></p> <p><i>Only if it is a 'Representative', you can use 'Do not know'</i></p> <p><i>Question relevant when: \${ssn_benefits} !=5</i></p>	<p>1 Yes</p> <p>2 No</p> <p>-97 Don't know</p>
<p>10.4 How does the elderly person know about Old Age Allowance?</p> <p>If the respondent is the elderly person: How did you get to know about the Old Age Allowance?</p> <p><i>Multiple answer allowed</i></p> <p><i>Only if it is a 'Representative', you can use 'Do not know'</i></p>	<p>1 Government circulation</p> <p>2 Miking by UP Office</p> <p>3 UP Chairman</p> <p>4 UP Member</p> <p>5 Relatives or family members</p>

Question	Answer
<p><i>Question relevant when: \${knows_oaa} =1</i></p>	<p>6 Friends 7 NGO worker 8 Social worker 9 Some beneficiaries -96 Other -97 Don't know</p>
<p>If other, please specify: <i>Question relevant when: selected(\${knows_how} , '-96')</i></p>	
<p>10.5 Does anyone in your household currently receive the OAA?</p>	<p>1 Yes 2 No</p>
<p>10.6 How many OAA recipients live in this household? <i>Question relevant when: \${oaa_recipient} =1</i></p>	
<p>10.7 Who receives the OAA? <i>Multiple answers allowed</i> <i>Question relevant when: \${oaa_recipient} =1</i></p>	
<p>10.8 Do you think the elderly person in your household is eligible for OAA? If the respondent is the elderly person: Do you think you are eligible for OAA? <i>Question relevant when: \${oaa_recipient} =2</i></p>	<p>1 Yes 2 No</p>
<p>10.9 Has anyone in your household ever tried to get the OAA? If the respondent is the elderly person: Have you ever tried to get the OAA? <i>If respondent did not know about OAA, remind him of the previously given description of OAA and ask: Has anyone in your household ever tried to get financial support because of age and poverty.</i> <i>Question relevant when: \${oaa_recipient}=2</i></p>	<p>1 Yes 2 No</p>
<p>If yes, how? <i>Multiple answers allowed</i> <i>Question relevant when: \${oaa_evertried} =1</i></p>	<p>1 Meeting UP Chairman By trying to contact local government 2 officials/representative through relatives/friends. 3 By going to UP office. 4 By meeting Upazila Social Service Officer 5 By meeting Upazila Nirbahi Officer 6 By submitting application form -96 Other</p>
<p>If other, please specify: <i>Question relevant when: selected(\${oaa_tried_how} , '-96')</i></p>	
<p>10.10 If you think someone in the household is eligible and has not tried so far, why not? If the respondent is the elderly person: If you think you are eligible for receiving OAA but have not tried so far, we would like to know why you have not.</p>	

Question	Answer
<p>10.11 Does the elderly person know how to request OAA? If the respondent is the elderly person: Do you know how to request for OAA? <i>You can only respond with "do not know" if it is a proxy- respondent</i></p>	<p>1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know</p>
<p>10.12 Does elderly person know where to request OAA? If the respondent is the elderly person: Does you know where to request OAA? <i>You can only respond with "do not know" if it is a proxy- respondent</i></p>	<p>1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know</p>
<p>10.13 Does the elderly person know where to apply for social safety nets? If the respondent is the elderly person: Does you know where to apply for social safety nets? <i>You can only respond with "do not know" if it is a proxy- respondent</i> <i>Question relevant when: \${knows_oaa} =2</i></p>	<p>1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know</p>
<p>10.14 Does elderly person know when to apply for OAA? If the respondent is the elderly person: Do you know when to apply for OAA? <i>You can only respond with "do not know" if it is a proxy- respondent</i></p>	<p>1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know</p>
<p>10.15 Does elderly person have required documents to apply for OAA? If the respondent is the elderly person: Does you have the required documents to apply for OAA? <i>You can only respond with "do not know" if it is a proxy- respondent</i></p>	<p>1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know</p>
<p>10.16 Does elderly person have required documents to apply for social safety net benefits? If the respondent is the elderly person: Do you have the required documents to apply for social safety net benefits? <i>You can only respond with "do not know" if it is a proxy- respondent</i> <i>Question relevant when: \${knows_oaa} =2</i></p>	<p>1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know</p>
<p>10.17 Does the elderly person have help for requesting OAA? If the respondent is the elderly person: Doyou have anyone to help you for requesting OAA? <i>You can only respond with "do not know" if it is a proxy- respondent</i></p>	<p>1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know</p>
<p>10.18 Does the elderly person have help for requesting social safety net benefits? If the respondent is the elderly person: Do you have help for requesting social safety net benefits? <i>You can only respond with "do not know" if it is a proxy- respondent</i> <i>Question relevant when: \${knows_oaa} =2</i></p>	<p>1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know</p>
<p>10.19 Is the elderly person able (monetary and healthwise) to travel to the relevant office? If the respondent is the elderly person: Are you able (monetary and health-wise) to travel to the relevant office? <i>You can only respond with "do not know" if it is a proxy- respondent</i></p>	<p>1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know</p>
<p>10.20 Did the elderly person get to know about the last selection of OAA beneficiaries? If the respondent is the elderly: Do you know about the last selection of OAA</p>	<p>1 Yes</p>

Question	Answer
<p>beneficiaries? <i>You can only respond with "do not know" if it is a proxy- respondent</i> <i>Question relevant when: $\{knows_oaa\} = 1$</i></p>	<p>2 No -97 Don't know</p>
<p>10.21 Was the last selection of OAA beneficiaries an open field selection? <i>Question relevant when: $\{knew_last_selection\} = 1$</i></p>	<p>1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know</p>
<p>10.22 How did the elderly person get to know about the last selection of OAA beneficiaries? If the respondent is the elderly person: How did you get to know about the last selection of OAA beneficiaries? <i>You can only respond with "do not know" if it is a proxy- respondent</i> <i>Question relevant when: $\{knew_last_selection\} = 1$</i></p>	<p>1 Miking 2 Leaflet 3 Poster 4 Notice board 5 Mouth-to-mouth 6 Social worker 7 Courtyard meeting -96 Other -97 Don't know</p>
<p>If other, please specify: <i>Question relevant when: $selected(\{know_oaa_selection\}, '-96')$</i></p>	
<p>10.23 In your union, which person is the most important one in selecting beneficiaries? <i>Please mention the person with the highest importance</i> <i>Question relevant when: $\{knows_oaa\} = 1$</i></p>	<p>1 Local MP 2 Representative of local MP 3 Upazila Nirbahi Officer 4 Upazila Social Service Officer 5 UP Chairman 6 UP Members (for their Wards) 7 UP Secretary 8 UP Social Worker 9 Imam 10 Local elite 11 NGO worker -96 Other</p>
<p>If other, please specify: <i>Question relevant when: $\{oaa_most_important_lg\} = -96$</i></p>	
<p>10.24 Does the elderly person know that there are certain rules for OAA? If the respondent is the elderly person: Do you know that there are certain rules for OAA? <i>You can only respond with "do not know" if it is a proxy- respondent</i> <i>Question relevant when: $\{knows_oaa\} = 1$</i></p>	<p>1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know</p>
<p>10.25 According to national guidelines, eligible beneficiaries for OAA are selected based on age. Does the elderly person know that?</p>	<p>1 Yes 2 No</p>

Question	Answer
<p>If the respondent is the elderly person: According to national guidelines, eligible beneficiaries for OAA are selected based on age. Do you know that?</p> <p><i>You can answer don't know.</i></p>	<p>-97 Don't know</p>
<p>If yes, what is the threshold for males for receiving OAA?</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: \${criteria_age} =1</i></p>	
<p>If yes, what is the threshold for females receive OAA?</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: \${criteria_age} =1</i></p>	
<p>10.26 According to national guidelines, eligible beneficiaries for OAA are selected based on income. Does the elderly person know that?</p> <p>If the respondent is the elderly person: According to national guidelines, eligible beneficiaries for OAA are selected based on income. Do you know that?</p> <p><i>You can answer don't know.</i></p>	<p>1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know</p>
<p>If yes, what is the annual income per individual threshold?</p> <p><i>Question relevant when: \${criteria_income} =1</i></p>	
<p>10.27 According to national guidelines, eligible beneficiaries for OAA are selected based on the ownership of land. Does the elderly person know that?</p> <p>If the respondent is the elderly person: According to national guidelines, eligible beneficiaries for OAA are selected based on the ownership of land. Do you know that?</p>	<p>1 Yes 2 No - Don't know 97</p>
<p>If yes, to be eligible for OAA, what is the threshold for land ownership?</p> <p><i>Respondents might report the threshold in the locally used land unit. Supervisors will find out the locally used land unit for each Union and inform the enumerators about the conversion rate.</i></p> <p><i>Question relevant when: \${criteria_land} =1</i></p>	
Section 11 Group membership	
<p>In the last 12 months, has anyone in the household been a member of the following groups in your area?</p>	
<p>11.1 Is anyone in the household ever a part of a Vocational training group?</p>	<p>1 Yes 2 No</p>
<p>11.2 Is/was anyone in the household ever a part of a Savings groups/community cooperative?</p>	<p>1 Yes 2 No</p>
<p>11.3 Is anyone in the household ever a part of a Political group:</p>	<p>1 Yes 2 No</p>
<p>11.1 Is anyone in the household ever a part of a Religious group</p>	<p>1 Yes 2 No</p>
<p>11.2 Is anyone in the household ever a part of a Microcredit program</p>	<p>1 Yes 2 No</p>
<p>11.3 Is anyone in the household ever a part of a Sports club</p>	<p>1 Yes</p>

Question	Answer
	2 No
11.4 Is anyone in the household ever a part of a Youth/student club	1 Yes 2 No
11.5 Is there any other group of which anybody from the household is a member?	1 Yes 2 No
If other, please specify: <i>Question relevant when: \${group_membership_other} =1</i>	
Section 12 Connections to local government officials	
Does any member of your household have a relationship with the following local government employees or representatives?	
12.1 UP Chairman	1 Yes 2 No
12.2 UP Member	1 Yes 2 No
12.3 UP Women Member	1 Yes 2 No
12.4 UP Social Worker <i>Elderly tend not to understand the designation UP Social Worker is. Supervisor will find out the name of the UP Social Worker for each Union and inform the enumerators so that they can ask directly using the name of the social worker.</i>	1 Yes 2 No
12.5 UP Secretary	1 Yes 2 No
12.6 Does the UP Chairman live in the same village as your household?	1 Yes 2 No
12.7 Does the UP Member live in the same village as your household?	1 Yes 2 No
12.8 Does the UP Secretary live in the same village as your household?	1 Yes 2 No
12.9 Does the UP Social Worker live in the same village as your household? <i>Supervisor will inform all enumerators about the name of the local UP Social Worker. If elderly do not know about Social Worker, please also use the name of the Social Worker.</i>	1 Yes 2 No
Section 13 Political participation	
13.1 Has anyone in your household attended a Ward Sabha meeting in the last 6 months?	1 Yes 2 No
13.2 Is any household member or relative currently working as local government employee? <i>Local government employees such as UP Social Worker and UP Secretary are employed by the government.</i>	1 Yes 2 No

Question	Answer
13.3 Is any household member or relative a local government representative? <i>Local government representatives such as UP Chairman and UP Member are elected by the local population.</i>	1 Yes 2 No
13.4 Is anyone household member or relative a member of the Ward or Union Committee?	1 Yes 2 No
Section 14 Interactions with local government representatives	
We are now going to ask you about whether you have contacted local government representatives or local government officials. Hint: Contact refers to asking for a service, meeting at family settings, meeting privately as friends, meeting at cooperatives, sports club etc., social organizations, religious groups etc.	
14.1 Has anyone in your household been in contact with the UP Chairman during the last 6 months?	1 Yes 2 No
14.2 Has anyone in your household been in contact with the UP Member during the last 6 months?	1 Yes 2 No
14.3 Has anyone in your household been in contact with the UP Women Member during the last 6 months?	1 Yes 2 No
14.4 Has anyone in your household been in contact with the UP Secretary during the last 6 months?	1 Yes 2 No
14.5 Suppose you approach the UP Office with a request, do you think it will be resolved?	1 Yes 2 No
14.6 Do you know about the UP IT Kiosk?	1 Yes 2 No
14.7 Has any household member used it in the last 6 months? <i>Question relevant when: $\{up_it_kiosk\} = 1$</i>	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know
Section 15 Political preferences	
15.1 Did the elderly person support the current UP Chairman in the last election?	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know -98 Don't want to answer
15.2 If there were elections held today, would the elderly person support the current UP Chairman?	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know -98 Don't want to answer
15.3 Did your household support the current UP Member in the last election?	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know

Question	Answer
	-98 Don't want to answer
15.4 If there were elections held today, would your household support the current UP Member from your ward?	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know -98 Don't want to answer
15.5 Do you think that politically, economically, and socially Bangladesh is heading in the right direction?	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know -98 Don't want to answer
15.6 If the UP Chairman elections were held today, for the representative of which party would you likely vote?	1 Awami League 2 BNP 3 Jatya Party 4 Independent -97 Don't know -98 Don't want to answer
15.7 If the national elections were held today, for which party would you likely vote?	1 Awami League 2 BNP 3 Jatya Party -97 Don't know -98 Don't want to answer
Before entering the next screen, please check enter the time and date. Thank you for your time.	
Please record GPS point at at least 10 accurate level. <i>Recording GPS inside the house might not be accurate. Please step out of the house to increase accuracy of the GPS data.</i>	

Questionnaire for local government officials and representatives

This survey with local government officials will take place before the Lab games. The interviews will be carried out by the enumerators with each respondent individually.

INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEW SETTING

Section 1 Identification

1.	Supervisor ID	
2.	Enumerator ID	
3.	District	
4.	Upazila	
5.	Union Parishad	
6.	Distance between Union Office and Upazila Social Service Office	
7.	GPS of UP Office	
8.	Number of the ward residing in <i>Select ward number between 1 and 9.</i>	
9.	Name of the village residing in <i>Hint: Enter village name.</i>	
10.	First name of respondent	
11.	Last name of respondent	
12.	What is your position in the local government?	1 UP Chairman 2 UP Member 3 UP Secretary 4 UP Social Worker

Section 2 Socio-economic characteristics

1.	What is your religion?	1 Islam 2 Hinduism 3 Buddhism 4 Christianity -96 Other (specify)
2.	How many people live in your household? <i>Household definition: Dwelling unit where one or more persons live and eat together under a common cooking arrangement.</i>	Integer
3.	When did your household members start to live in your village? <i>Please give us a rough estimate, if you are not sure.</i>	1 less than 5 years 2 more than 5 years and less than 10 years 3 more than 10 years and less than 15 years 4 more than 15 years and less than 20 years 5 more than 20 years and less than 25 years 6 more than 25 years and less than 30 years 7 more than 30 years

Section 3 Household roster on all household members

Now we are going to talk about all members of household including those who do not currently live here (less than 6 months) due to e.g. temporary migration.

	Name	Relationship to head of household 1 Head 2 Husband/wife 3 Son/daughter 4 Spouse of son/daughter 5 Grandchild 6 Father/Mother 7 Brother/sister 8 Niece/nephew 9 Father/mother in law 10 Brother/sister in law 11 Other relative, specify 12 Servant 13 Employee 14 Other, specify	Age <i>In full years</i>	Gender 1 Male 2 Female	Marital status 1 Currently married 2 Never married 3 Widowed 4 Divorced 5 Separated	Can [NAME] read a sentence? 1 Yes 2 No	Can [NAME] write a sentence? 1 Yes 2 No	Is [NAME] currently attending school/educational institution? (if age<=30)	What was the highest class that [NAME] completed? (use education code)	Does [NAME] earn an income? 1 Yes 2 No If no, go to (use definition for earner) (Skip if age<10)	What is [NAME's] main field of economic activity? (If 6.10=1) (use economic activity code)	What is [NAME's] employment status? (If 6.10=1) 1. Day laborer 2. Self-employed 3. Employer 4. Employee	Was [NAME] paid on a daily basis? (If 6.10=1 & 6.12 != 1) 1 Yes 2 No
Member 1													
Member 2													
Member 3													
...													

Education code:

0. No class passed/pre-schooling	3. Class 3	6. Class 6	9. Class 9	12. Vocational	15. Graduate/equivalent	18. Post graduate/equivalent
1. Class 1	4. Class 4	7. Class 7	10. SSC/equivalent	13. Nursing	16. Medical	-96. Other (specify)
2. Class 2	5. PEC/ equivalent	8. Class 8	11. HSC/equivalent	14. Technical education	17. Engineering	

Economic activity code:

1. Crop	4. Forestry	7. Med. Large Industry	10. Mineral	13. Casual/daily labor	16. Other (specify)
2. Livestock	5. fishing	8. House & road building	11. Electricity	14. Salaried job (public and private)	
3. Poultry	6. Small & cottage industry	9. Transport	12. Business/ Hotel/ Restaurant	15. Social work	

Definition of income earner (according to HIES 2010): “An earner is a person who brings material return in cash or kind for services rendered and for the use of goods. Services imply labour in organization of production, while goods imply land property and capital.”

Section 4 Housing conditions

1. How many rooms does your household occupy?	Number of rooms: ____
2. Does your dwelling possess a separate kitchen?	1 Yes 2 No
3. What is the construction material of the walls of the main room?	1 Straw/Bamboo/ Polythene/Plastic/ Canvas 2 Mud/Unburnt brick 3 Tin (CI Sheet) 4 Wood 5 Brick/Cement -96 Other (specify)
4. What is the construction material of the roof of the main room?	1 Straw/Bamboo/ Polythene/Plastic/ Canvas 2 Tin (CI Sheet) 3 Tally 4 Brick/cement -96 Other (specify)
5. What is the construction material of the floor of the main room?	1 Earth/sand 2 Wood planks 3 Ceramic tiles 4 Cement -96 Other (specify)
6. What kind of toilet do members of your household usually use?	1 Sanitary 2 Pacca latrine (water seal) 3 Pacca latrine (pit) 4 Kacha latrine (permanent) 5 Kacha latrine (temporary) 6 Open space/no latrine -96 Other (specify)
6.1 Do you own the toilet?	1 Yes 6 No
6.2 Do you share the toilet with people from other households?	1 Yes 2 No
7. What is the main source of drinking water?	1 Supply 2 Tubewell 3 Pond/river 4 Well 5 Waterfall/spring -96 Other (specify)
7.1 Do you share the water source with people from other households?	1 Yes 2 No
8. What type of cooking stove do you have?	1 None 2 Electric 3 Gas 4 Own built traditional mud 5 Improved stove (mud stove purchased and received from NGO) 6 Concrete stove purchased/received from NG 7 Pre-fabricated steel stoves (non-electric & non-gas) -96 Other (specify)
9. Does the household have an electricity connection?	1 Yes 2 No
10. Does the household have internet access?	1 Yes 2 No
11. What is the household's present occupancy status?	1 Own 2 Rented 3 Rent-free

Section 5 Asset ownership

Does your household own any of the following items?	
1. Radio	1 Yes 2 No → Go to question 2.
If yes, how many?	Integer
2. Bicycle	1 Yes 2 No → Go to question 3
If yes, how many?	Integer
3. Rickshaw/van	1 Yes 2 No → Go to question 4
If yes, how many?	Integer
4. Autobike/tempo/CNG	1 Yes 2 No → Go to question 5
If yes, how many?	Integer
5. Motorcycle/scooter	1 Yes 2 No → Go to question 6
If yes, how many?	Integer
6. Car/truck/microbus	1 Yes 2 No → Go to question 7
If yes, how many?	Integer
7. Refrigerator or freezer	1 Yes 2 No → Go to question 8
If yes, how many?	Integer
8. Electric fan	1 Yes 2 No → Go to question 10
If yes, how many?	Integer
9. Sewing machine	1 Yes 2 No → Go to question 10
If yes, how many?	Integer
10. Television	1 Yes 2 No → Go to question 11
If yes, how many?	Integer
11. Cable connection for TV	1 Yes 2 No → Go to question 12
If yes, in how many TVs?	Integer
12. Almirah/wardrobe	1 Yes 2 No → Go to question 13
If yes, how many?	Integer
13. Tubewell	1 Yes 2 No → Go to question 14
If yes, how many?	Integer
14. Water pump	1 Yes 2 No → Go to question 15
If yes, how many?	Integer
15. Generator/IPS	1 Yes 2 No → Go to question 16
If yes, how many?	Integer
16. Air conditioner	1 Yes 2 No → Go to question 17
If yes, how many?	Integer
17. Mobile phone	1 Yes 2 No → Go to question 0
If yes, how many?	Integer
Out of those, how many smartphones?	1 Yes 2 No → Go to question 18
18. Telephone (non-mobile)	1 Yes 2 No → Go to question 19

	If yes, how many?	Integer
19.	Computer	1 Yes 2 No → Go to question 20
	If yes, how many?	Integer
20.	DVD Player / Video player	1 Yes 2 No → Go to question 21
	If yes, how many?	Integer
21.	Solar panel/electricity	1 Yes 2 No → Go to Section 6
	If yes, how many?	Integer

Section 6 Land ownership

[Hint: Legal ownership of any area of land in the name of all the family members is considered as land owned by the household.]

I am now asking you about the land that your household owns.	Decimals:
1. Total cultivable agricultural land owned <i>[Hint: Land under temporary agricultural crop such as paddy, jute, rabi crop, Kharif crop, etc. is termed as cultivable land. It also includes fallow land.]</i>	
2. Total dwelling-house/homestead land owned	
3. Total non-cultivated land	
4. Total cultivable agricultural land rented/ share-cropped/mortgaged in <i>[Hint: Land taken from other household or institution for the purpose of habitation, farming fishery, etc. in lieu of fixed rent or on share cropping basis or on mortgaged or in any other term is considered as land leased-in.]</i>	
5. Total cultivable agricultural land rented/ share-cropped/mortgaged out <i>[Hint: Land leased out to any person or institutional in lieu of fixed rent or on share cropping basis or on mortgaged or in any other term is considered as land leased out.]</i>	

Section 7 Income, financial inclusion and savings

1. Over the last 12 months, what was the household's average monthly income (excluding remittances)?	Amount in Taka: _____
2. Who is the main income-earner?	Id of household member
3. Has this household received any remittances from anyone living outside the household, either within Bangladesh or abroad in past 12 months?	1 Yes 2 No → Go to question 8
4. Remittances received from relatives during the past 12 months (cash and in-kind)	Amount in Taka: _____
5. Did you or anyone in your household raise any livestock or poultry birds in the last 12 months?	1 Yes 2 No
6. Did you or anyone in your household engage in any fishing or fish farming in the last 12 months?	1 Yes 2 No
7. Did you or anyone in your household engage in any farm forestry in the last 12 months?	1 Yes 2 No
8. Does anybody in the household have a commercial bank account (public or private)?	1 Yes 2 No

9.	Have you or has anyone in your household borrowed money in the last 12 months?	1 Yes 2 No → Go to question 10
	If yes, what is the source of this loan or credit?	1 Commercial Banks (public & private both) 2 Micro Finance Institutions 3 Cooperatives 4 Informal sources -96 Other (specify) -97 Do not know -98 Do not want to answer
	How much is the loan?	Amount: _____
10.	Does this household have savings?	1 Yes 2 No → Go to Section 8
	How much savings does the household have?	1. Amount in Taka: _____ 2 Refused to answer -97 Do not know -98 Do not want to respond

Section 8 Knowledge of eligibility criteria and procedures of Old Age Allowance

Now we are going to ask you about the eligibility criteria and the procedure for the selection of beneficiaries.		
1.	Is age an eligibility criterion for the OAA?	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know
	If yes, what is the threshold for males?	Age in years: _____ -97 Don't know
	If yes, what is the threshold for females?	Age in years: _____ -97 Don't know
2.	Is income an eligibility criterion for the OAA?	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know
	If yes, what is the threshold?	Amount in Taka: _____ -97 Don't know
3.	Is land an eligibility criterion for the OAA?	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know
	If yes, what is the threshold?	Amount of land in decimals: _____ -97 Don't know
4.	Is asset ownership also an eligibility criterion for the OAA?	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know
5.	Is family support also an eligibility criterion for the OAA?	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know
6.	Is health status also an eligibility criterion for the OAA?	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know
7.	Is literacy also an eligibility criterion for the OAA?	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know
8.	Is ability to work also an eligibility criterion for the OAA?	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know
9.	Is the housing material also an eligibility criterion for the OAA?	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know
10.	Is having an NID/birth certificate an eligibility criterion for the OAA?	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know
11.	Is permanent residence in the locality also an eligibility criterion for the OAA?	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know

According to the national government guidelines, are the following statements true?	
12. In the first step, UP Members together with UP Chairman prepare the first list of beneficiaries for the Union.	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know
13. Union Member is primarily responsible for preparing the list of beneficiaries from his ward and the waiting list from his ward.	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know
14. If someone dies, his spouse is entitled to continue receiving the OAA for one year.	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know
15. Among those who are age-wise eligible for the old-age allowance, priority should be given to the oldest elderly person in the ward.	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know
16. An individual becomes ineligible if he/she leaves the area of their usual residence for 5 months.	1 Yes 2 No -97 Don't know

Section 9 Experience with OAA selection

1. When did the last selection of beneficiaries take place?	Month: _____ Year: _____ -97 Don't know <i>Please insert a number between 2000 and 2019.</i>
2. Was the last selection an open-field selection or a closed selection?	1 Yes 2 No → Go to question 3. -97 Don't know
How many elderly attended the open field selection to apply?	Number of elderly that came to apply: _____ -97 Don't know
3. In your ward/union, how many OAA beneficiaries were selected last time? <i>[Hint: If the respondent is UP Member, ask for ward, otherwise ask for Union.]</i>	Number of individuals selected: _____ -97 Don't know
4. How was the last selection of beneficiaries communicated? <i>(Select multiple)</i>	1 Miking 2 Poster 3 Distribution of leaflets 4 Notice board 5 Courtyard meeting 6 Mouth-to-mouth -96 Other, specify
5. Is there a waiting list for OAA in this union? <i>[Hint: Ask for waiting list at union level for both UP Member and UP Chairman.]</i>	1 Yes 2 No → Go to question 6.
If yes, how many individuals are listed on the waiting list?	Number of individuals listed: _____ -97 Don't know

[Hint: Ask for waiting list at union level for both UP Member and UP Chairman.]	
How many individuals from your ward are written on the waiting list?	If 12==1 (respondent is an UP member) Number of individuals listed: ____ -97 Don't know
How do you make this waiting list accessible? [Select multiple]	1 It's confidential and therefore not made available 2 Announcement after open selection 3 Notice board 4 Available at UP office 5 Available at Upazila office 6 Informing those on the waiting list -96 Other, please specify
6. In your union, which person is most important in selecting beneficiaries? Please prepare a ranking of the three most important ones. [1 st means most important, 2 nd means second most important, 3 rd means third most important]	1 Local MP 2 Representative of local MP 3 Upazila Nirbahi Officer 4 Upazila Social Service Officer 5 UP Chairman 6 UP Members (for their Wards) 7 UP Secretary 8 UP Social Worker 9 Iman 10 Local elite 11 NGO worker -96 Other, please specify.
Do you need support for the following steps required for the selection of beneficiaries?	
7. Outreach activities such as miking.	5 Very much 4 3 2 1 Not at all → Go to question 8.
If previous answer >=2: What kind of support do you need most? [Select one]	Personnel Funds Guidelines by national government
8. Intake and registration such as collecting application forms and creating a database/list	5 Very much 4 3 2 1 Not at all → Go to question 9.
If previous answer >=2: What kind of support do you need most? [Select one]	Personnel Funds Guidelines by national government
9. Eligibility assessment	5 Very much 4 3 2 1 Not at all → Go to question 10.
If previous answer >=2: What kind of support do you need most? [Select one]	Personnel Funds Guidelines by national government Data on elderly
10. Selection of beneficiaries	5 Very much 4 3 2 1 Not at all → Go to question Section 10.
If previous answer >=2: What kind of support do you need most? [Select one]	Personnel Funds Guidelines by national government Data on elderly

Section 10 Opinion on OAA selection

What do you think about the following statements? Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree?	
1. All OAA beneficiaries in your Union/Ward meet the criteria prescribed by the government. <i>[Hint: If the respondent is UP Member, ask for ward, otherwise ask for Union.]</i>	1 Strongly disagree 2 Disagree 3 Agree 4 Strongly agree
2. All OAA beneficiaries in your Union/Ward <u>selected in the last selection</u> are eligible according the criteria prescribed by the government <i>[Hint: If the respondent is UP Member, ask for ward, otherwise ask for Union.]</i>	1 Strongly disagree 2 Disagree 3 Agree 4 Strongly agree
3. Open field selections of beneficiaries work better than closed selections.	1 Strongly disagree 2 Disagree 3 Agree 4 Strongly agree
4. UP Chairman and UP Members are able to select those who need the OAA the most because they know the people living in their Union/Ward.	1 Strongly disagree 2 Disagree 3 Agree 4 Strongly agree

Section 11 Risk aversion

1. How do you see yourself, are you generally a person who is fully prepared to take risks or do you try to avoid taking risks? Please tick a box on the scale, where the value 0 means “not at all willing to take risks” and the value 10 means “very willing to take risks”.	0 Not at all willing to take risks 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Very willing to take risks
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Section 12 Causes of poverty

Now we will like to know your opinion on the causes of poverty. What do you think about the following statements? Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree?	
1. Poor people are poor because they lack the ability to manage money.	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Disagree 4 Strongly disagree
2. Poor people are poor no matter what they do.	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Disagree 4 Strongly disagree
3. Poor people are poor because they waste their money on inappropriate items.	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Disagree 4 Strongly disagree
4. Poor people are poor because they do not actively seek to improve their lives.	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Disagree 4 Strongly disagree
5. Poor people are poor because they are exploited by rich people.	1 Strongly agree

	2 Agree 3 Disagree 4 Strongly disagree
6. Poor people are poor because they lack luck.	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Disagree 4 Strongly disagree
7. Poor people are poor because they are born with less talent.	1 Strongly agree 2 Agree 3 Disagree 4 Strongly disagree

Section 13 Work as local government officials/representative

1. Since when in the current position?	Month, year:
2. Is this the first time, you are serving in public office?	1 Yes → Go to question 4 2 No
3. If no, how many years have you served in public office in any capacity?	Number of years: ____ (Integer 1-100)
4. If UP Member: Which ward do you represent?	Ward number: ____ (Integer 1-9)
5. If Chairman/UP Member: To which party are you affiliated to?	1 Awami League 2 BNP 3 Jatiya Party -96 Other
6. How many UP Committee meetings did you attend in the last 6 months? <i>[Hint: We are asking here only for Union Committee meeting.]</i>	

Over the last 3 months how often have you spoken to...	
7. USSO	____ (Integer 0-100)
8. UNO	____ (Integer 0-100)
9. Representative of local MP	____ (Integer 0-100)
10. Over the last 12 months, how often have you spoken to the local MP?	____ (Integer 0-100)

Section 14 Income from local government work and from other sources

1. What is your income from local government work per month?	Income in Taka per month: _____
2. What is your income from other activities per month?	Income in Taka per month: _____
3. Which other income generation activities do you have? (use economic activity code) (multiple selection)	

Section 15 Confidence in different levels of government

Do you approve or disapprove the job being done by the ...	
1. National government	5 Fully Approve 4 3 2 1 Completely Disapprove
2. Upazila Social Service Office	5 Fully Approve 4 3 2 1 Completely Disapprove
3. Union Parishad	5 Fully Approve 4 3 2 1 Completely Disapprove
4. Did your household support the current UP Chairman in the last election?	1 Yes 2 No
5. If there were UP Chairman elections held today, would your household support the current UP Chairman?	1 Yes 2 No

Section 16 National politics in Bangladesh

1. Do you think over the last five years access to social safety nets has become easier?	1 Very much 2 3 4 5 Not at all
2. If the national elections were held today, for which party would you likely vote?	1 Awami League 2 BNP 3 Jaty Party -96 Other, specify -97 Do not know -98 Do not want to answer

Thank you very much for your participation in this survey!

Lab in the Field Games with Local Government Representatives and Officials

These Games will be played after the survey part. We will use a meeting room in the Union Parishad Office to set up a class room setting. In this setting, local government officials and representatives will respond to the riddles and participate in two small games.

CLASS ROOM SETTING

Section 1 Riddles

1.1 In a lake, there is a patch of lily pads. Every day, the patch doubles in size. If it takes 48 days for the patch to cover the entire lake, how long would it take for the patch to cover half of the lake?

1.2 If it takes 5 machines 5 minutes to make 5 widgets, how long would it take 100 machines to make 100 widgets?

1.3 A bat and a ball cost \$1.10 in total. The bat costs \$1.00 more than the ball. How much does the ball cost?

After completing this, please put this page into your envelope.

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Section 2 Dice game

Rules for pay-out:

You will be paid according to the sum of dots that you observe in 20 dice rolls. Every dot is worth 5 Taka. Only you will be able to observe each die roll. After completing the survey, you will receive this amount of money. Please see the example below:

Example:

Roll	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	Sum of dots
Dots	6	4	4	1	6	2	4	1	5	3	1	5	2	3	2	4	3	2	2	6	66

Total pay-out: $66 \times 5 = 330$

If you were extremely unlucky and would always get a 1 from each die roll, the total sum would be $1 \times 20 = 20$ and your payout would be $20 \times 5 = 100$. If you were extremely lucky and would always get a 6 from each die roll, the total sum would be $6 \times 20 = 120$ and your payout would be $120 \times 5 = 600$.

Steps to follow:

1. Take the die and roll it.
2. Write down the number that you observe on the provided sheet. This sheet is only for you and will not be collected afterwards.
3. Repeat this 20 times.
4. Calculate the sum of the 20 die rolls using the provided calculator.
5. Write down the sum.

Sum from 20 times rolling the die:	
------------------------------------	--

6. Multiply this sum by 5 using the provided calculator and write down the payout from this game.

Total pay-out (sum X 5)	
-------------------------	--

7. Please fold the sheet, do not show it to anyone else, do not hand it over to the enumerator and just keep it with yourself for instance in your pocket.

After completing this task, please put this page into the big envelope.

Unique ID:	
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Section 3 Allocation task

We will give you 500 Taka that you can either keep for yourself or donate to Share Foundation, an NGO that helps older people claim their rights and overcome poverty, so that they can lead dignified, secure and healthy lives.

- You can also keep some of the money and donate the remainder.
- You can also keep the full amount or donate the full amount, as you like.
- It is completely up to you.

We will match the amount donated one-to-one. So if you decide to donate 100 Taka to Share Foundation, for example, we will transfer your 100 Taka plus an additional 100 Taka from our side, that is a total of 200 Taka to Share Foundation and you would still have 400 for yourself.

Steps to follow:

- 1) Here you have two envelopes, one for the NGO and one for yourself and the 500 Taka. Independent of your choice to keep money or to donate it, envelopes will only be opened in Dhaka, after the survey is completed in Dhaka. Your decision will remain anonymous in the published data and reports.
- 2) Please make your choice. Remember, you can divide the money between the two envelopes, or donate, as you like. After putting the money into the envelopes, please close both envelopes with the stapler provided to you.
- 3) After making your choice, please keep the envelope for the NGO in the big provided envelope. Please keep the other envelope in your pocket. As stated above, all collected envelopes will only be opened in Dhaka.

After completing this task, please put this page into the big envelope.

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Section 4 Rating task on OAA

Consider the following situation. Individuals apply for the Old Age Allowance.

- You are asked by the Upazila Social Service Officer to help with the selection of beneficiaries.
- Based on the characteristics of the applicants, profiles, please evaluate their need for social pensions by giving a score between 0 and 100.
- Here, 0 means 'should definitely not receive OAA' and 100 means 'should definitely receive OAA'.
- You can focus entirely on the characteristics presented to you in the profiles and assume that there are no differences in other potentially relevant characteristics.

Rating 1: Please rate 9 profiles of **female** applicants in terms of need for the Old Age Allowance. (The instructor will now give you the 9 profiles of female applicants.)

[Example Profiles for Rating Task

<p>Age: 67</p> <p>Taka available per day for basic needs: 90 Taka</p> <p>Female Family support: Lives with adult son</p> <p>Physical ability to work: With difficulty</p>	<p>Score:</p> <hr style="border: 0.5px solid black;"/> <p>0 100</p>
--	--

<p>Age: 64</p> <p>Taka available per day for basic needs: 40 Taka</p> <p>Male Family support: Lives alone</p> <p>Physical ability to work: Able to work</p>	<p>Score:</p> <hr style="border: 0.5px solid black;"/> <p>0 100</p>
--	--

All Profiles:

Profile	Age	Taka available per day for basic needs	Family support	Physical ability to work
1	67 years	40 Taka per day	Living alone	Unable to work
2	67 years	65 Taka per day	Living with spouse	Able to work
3	67 years	90 Taka per day	Living with adult son	With difficulty
4	64 years	40 Taka per day	Living with spouse	With difficulty
5	64 years	65 Taka per day	Living with adult son	Unable to work
6	64 years	90 Taka per day	Living alone	Able to work
7	61 years	40 Taka per day	Living with adult son	Able to work
8	61 years	65 Taka per day	Living alone	With difficulty
9	61 years	90 Taka per day	Living with spouse	Unable to work

]

Rating 2: Please rate the following 9 profiles of **male** applicants in terms of need for the Old Age Allowance. (The instructor will now give you the 9 profiles of male applicants.)

[All Profiles:

Profile	Age	Taka available per day for basic needs	Family support	Physical ability to work
1	70 years	40 Taka per day	Living alone	Unable to work
2	70 years	65 Taka per day	Living with spouse	Able to work
3	70 years	90 Taka per day	Living with adult son	With difficulty
4	67 years	40 Taka per day	Living with spouse	With difficulty
5	67 years	65 Taka per day	Living with adult son	Unable to work
6	67 years	90 Taka per day	Living alone	Able to work
7	64 years	40 Taka per day	Living with adult son	Able to work
8	64 years	65 Taka per day	Living alone	With difficulty
9	64 years	90 Taka per day	Living with spouse	Unable to work

]

Please respond to the questions below by ticking “yes” or “no”:

4.1	Would you find it helpful for the selection of OAA beneficiaries if such eligibility ratings were provided to you?	YES	NO
4.2	Would you find it helpful if they were binding?	YES	NO
4.3	Would you find it helpful if they were not binding and you could change them if you disagree with them?	YES	NO

After completing this task, please put this page into the big envelope.

Unique ID:

Now we need your advice for developing a method that can help local government officials and representatives like you in the future to decide who needs the OAA the most compared to other applicants.

- This method will allow local government officials and representatives to handle this task more quickly in the future.
- This method considers all relevant eligibility criteria to calculate an eligibility score for the old-age allowance.

Rating 3: The instructor gives you now 8 profiles of applicants that are already rated. Please take a look.

[All Profiles

Profile	Gender	Age	Taka available per day for basic needs	Family support	Physical ability to work	Proposed Rating
1	female	67 years	35 Taka per day	Living alone	Unable to work	82
2	female	67 years	60 Taka per day	Living with spouse	Able to work	27
3	female	63 years	85 Taka per day	Living with adult son	With difficulty	0
4	female	63 years	35 Taka per day	Living with spouse	With difficulty	48
5	male	69 years	60 Taka per day	Living with adult son	Unable to work	36
6	male	69 years	85 Taka per day	Living alone	Able to work	0
7	male	65 years	35 Taka per day	Living with adult son	Able to work	37
8	male	65 years	60 Taka per day	Living alone	With difficulty	42

]

Applicants who are younger than the eligibility age or non-poor are considered are excluded from the OAA benefits and receive a score of 0.

- Women younger than 62 and men younger than 65 receive a score of 0 and are considered as ineligible.
- Elderly who have more than 70 Taka per day available for basic needs receive a score of 0 and are considered as ineligible because their daily consumption is above the upper poverty line.

Applicants who are old enough and have 70 or less Taka per day are assigned a score for their need to receive the Old Age Allowance using the following simple calculation:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rating} = & [\text{age in years} - 64 \text{ for males (61 for females)}] \\ & + [71 - \text{Taka per day}] \\ & + 20 \text{ if applicant lives alone} \\ & + 10 \text{ if applicant lives only with spouse} \\ & + 20 \text{ if applicant is unable to work} \\ & + 10 \text{ if applicant is only able to work with difficulty} \end{aligned}$$

Example: An elderly man who is 68 years old, has a consumption of 50 Taka per day, lives alone and is able to work, the score for the need of OAA is calculated as follows

$$\text{Rating} = (68-64) + (71-50) + 20 = 45$$

This calculation means that older and poorer applicants get higher scores than younger and economically better-off applicants.

- The score for the need of the old age allowance is higher if the elderly person is older: The score increases by one per year of age.
- The score for the need of the old age allowance is lower if the elderly person has more taka available per day for basic needs: The score decreases by one per Taka available per day.

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Family support and physical ability to work are also considered in the remaining terms of the calculation. Applicants who live alone or with their spouse and are unable to work or can only work with difficulties get higher scores than applicants who live with an adult son and who are able to work without difficulty.

4.4	Would you find it helpful for the selection of OAA beneficiaries if eligibility ratings <u>based on this method</u> were provided to you?	Yes	No
4.5	If yes, would you find it helpful if they were binding?	Yes	No
4.6	Would you find it helpful if they were not binding and you could change them if you disagree with them?	Yes	No
Based on these rating tasks (all three), we would like to hear your opinion:			
4.7	Would you find it helpful if you could generate rating using this type of method in mobile phone?	Yes	No
4.8	Suppose such a rating method was applied. Do you think the elderly population should be informed about the ratings of the other applicants?	Yes	No
4.9	How many of the nine UP Members in your Union would agree to use such a rating method? Please enter a number between 0 and 9.	Yes	No
One approach to measure poverty is to calculate a poverty index based on household's characteristics: Would you agree to use the following household characteristics to measure poverty?			
4.10	Observable assets (such as television, electric fan, vehicles)	Yes	No
4.11	Land ownership	Yes	No
4.12	Housing materials	Yes	No

After completing this task, please put this page into the big envelope.

Introduction and informed consent for elderly individuals

Dear Sir/Madam,

Hello, my name is _____. (Enumerator name)

I am a researcher for Innovations for Poverty Action, a research and policy non-profit organization that discovers and promotes effective solutions to global poverty problems. We are inviting you to participate in this study. This study involves research, which is different from routine care or programming, because we are trying to learn about certain things rather than only providing services.

I am visiting you today because we are conducting a study about the Old Age Allowance in Bangladesh

1. Purpose:

IPA is working with researchers from University of Zurich - Switzerland, University of Konstanz - Germany, and University of Dhaka - Bangladesh, to understand how individuals obtain access to the social pension scheme and how local government officials or representatives select individuals to receive the Old Age Allowance. We hope that this research will help us better understand the potential challenges faced by local government officials and by elderly people.

2. Procedures:

If you choose to participate, you will be asked to complete a survey.

The survey will cover questions on the following topics:

- Socio-economic status of your household
- Health
- Experience with the Old Age Allowance
- Social networks and relationships
- Political participation and attitudes

The survey will take approximately 45 minutes to 1 hour. For participating in the survey, you will receive 80 Taka mobile phone top-up.

We hope to record a component of your interview for quality assurance purposes. If you would prefer not to be recorded, you can participate without this component.

3. Risks and Benefits:

There is no risk for you if you decide to participate in the study. There are no benefits either. You will neither lose nor gain from participating in this survey. Your family or the people of your area will not be inconvenienced in any way from your participation.

4. Confidentiality:

No names will be stored with survey responses and no names will be published from the study. The research staff will not share your personal information with anyone outside the study, and they will do their best to protect your information.

5. Voluntary Participation:

Participation in this study is voluntary. Participating in this survey is totally up to your wish and you have all the freedom to not participate in it. If you want, you can stop the interview at any time.

6. Contact

If you feel that anyone working on this survey is doing anything you are not happy about or if you have any questions about the survey as a respondent, please contact Kumar Biswas, Research Associate at IPA, at 01727668434.

If you have questions about your rights as research participants, please contact IPA Institutional Review Board, humansubjects@poverty-action.org.

7. Questions:

Do you have any further questions?

Response:

If I have answered all your questions, do you agree to participate in this study?

Yes_____

No_____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Signature: _____

Introduction and informed consent for local government officials

Dear Sir/Madam,

Hello, my name is _____. (Enumerator name)

I am a researcher for Innovations for Poverty Action, a research and policy non-profit organization that discovers and promotes effective solutions to global poverty problems. We are inviting you to participate in this study. This study involves research, which is different from routine care or programming, because we are trying to learn about certain things rather than only providing services.

I am visiting you today because we are conducting a study about the Old Age Allowance in Bangladesh

1. Purpose:

IPA is working with researchers from University of Zurich - Switzerland, University of Konstanz - Germany, and University of Dhaka - Bangladesh, to understand how individuals obtain access to the social pension scheme and how local government officials or representatives select individuals to receive the Old Age Allowance. We hope that this research will help us better understand the potential challenges faced by local government officials and by elderly people.

2. Procedures:

If you choose to participate, you will be asked to complete behavioral games and a survey.

The survey will cover questions on the following topics:

- Socio-economic status of your household
- Working as local government official/representative
- Political attitudes
- Experience with Old Age Allowance selection of beneficiaries

The behavioral games and the survey will take approximately 1.5 hours of your time. For your participation in the behavioral games and in the survey, you will receive between 100 and 1250 Taka depending on your decisions in two behavioral games.

We hope to record a component of your interview for quality assurance. If you would prefer not to be recorded, you can participate without this component.

3. Risks and Benefits:

There is no risk for you if you decide to participate in the study. There are no benefits either. You will neither lose nor gain from participating in this survey. Your family or the people of your area will not be inconvenienced in any way from your participation

4. Confidentiality:

No names will be stored with survey responses and no names will be published from the study. The research staff will not share your personal information with anyone outside the study, and they will do their best to protect your information.

5. Voluntary Participation:

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If you have questions about your rights as research participants, please contact IPA Institutional Review Board, humansubjects@poverty-action.org.

7. Questions:

Do you have any further questions?

Response:

If I have answered all your questions, do you agree to participate in this study?

Yes_____

No_____

Name: _____

Signature: _____

```
1  /* Name: Master do file
2  Description: Sampling of Upazilas and Unions.
3  Project: Old Age Allowance
4  Date created: April 2018
5  Date modified:
6  By: Kumar Biswas
7  Contact: kbiswas@poverty-action.org
8  */
9
10
11  *Sampling design
12
13  clear all
14
15  cd "C:\Users\Shubhra\Google Drive\Pensions Bangladesh\Preparation of data collection
16  April-May\Sampling"
17
18  use sampling_data.dta, clear //data set containing population size data for all Unions
19
20  ** district Gaibandha - 32
21  ** district Thakurgaon - 94
22
23  keep if District_code==32 | District_code==94
24
25  ** dropping visited union from thakurgaon sadar (this union had been visited for
26  qualitative interviews in the same year)
27  drop if union_code== 36 & District_code==94 & upazila_code==94
28
29  *** Relevant variables: District name, District code, Upazila name,Upazila code, ///
30  Upazila population, Union name, Union code, Union population, ///
31  Mouja name, Mouja code, Mouja population.
32
33  keep District District_code Upazilla Upazilla_Code ///
34  U union_code village_name Village_Code hh_2011 mauza_code
35
36  rename District district
37  rename District_code district_code
38  rename Upazilla upazila
39  rename Upazilla_Code upazila_code
40  rename U union
41  rename village_name village
42  rename Village_Code village_code
43  rename hh_2011 village_pop_2011
44
45  *** Dropping City Corporation/Pourasabha from Thakurgaon Sadar and Gaibandha Sadar
46  (headquarter unions of districts are dropped)
47
48  drop if union=="Ward No-01"
49  drop if union=="Ward No-02"
50  drop if union=="Ward No-03"
51  drop if union=="Ward No-04"
52  drop if union=="Ward No-05"
53  drop if union=="Ward No-06"
54  drop if union=="Ward No-07"
55  drop if union=="Ward No-08"
56  drop if union=="Ward No-09"
57  drop if union=="Ward No-10"
58  drop if union=="Ward No-11"
59  drop if union=="Ward No-12"
60
61  *** Dividing Thakurgaon sadar Upazila into two parts and creating identifier for them
62  (part1:941; part2:942); necessary because of size
63
64  gen upazila_code_new=upazila_code
65  replace upazila_code_new = . if district_code==94 & upazila_code==94
66  replace upazila_code_new=941 if union_code==84 & district_code==94 & upazila_code==94
67  replace upazila_code_new=941 if union_code==79 & district_code==94 & upazila_code==94
68  replace upazila_code_new=941 if union_code==13 & district_code==94 & upazila_code==94
69  replace upazila_code_new=941 if union_code==14 & district_code==94 & upazila_code==94
70  replace upazila_code_new=941 if union_code==26 & district_code==94 & upazila_code==94
71  replace upazila_code_new=941 if union_code==21 & district_code==94 & upazila_code==94
72  replace upazila_code_new=941 if union_code==31 & district_code==94 & upazila_code==94
```

```

71  replace upazila_code_new=941 if union_code==15 & district_code==94 & upazila_code==94
72  replace upazila_code_new=941 if union_code==94 & district_code==94 & upazila_code==94
73
74  replace upazila_code_new=942 if upazila_code_new==.
75
76  replace upazila="Thakurgaon Sadar 1" if upazila_code_new==941
77  replace upazila="Thakurgaon Sadar 2" if upazila_code_new==942
78
79
80  *** Generating unique ID
81
82  tostring upazila_code_new district_code union_code, replace
83  gen uid=district_code+upazila_code_new
84  gen uid2=district_code+upazila_code_new+union_code
85  destring upazila_code_new district_code union_code, replace
86
87
88  tempfile temp1
89  save `temp1'
90
91  *** generating total population by upazila and sample Upazila
92
93  preserve
94
95  collapse (sum) village_pop_2011, by (district district_code upazila upazila_code_new)
96
97  set seed 113394124 //Initial seeding, taking a number between 1 to 1000000000 from
  random.org on 29th April 2018.
98
99  gsample 4 [aw=village_pop_2011] if district_code==32, wor gen(pick1) /*Sampling 4
  Upazilas in Gaibandha*/
100
101  gsample 4 [aw=village_pop_2011] if district_code==94, wor gen(pick2) /*Sampling 4
  Upazilas in Thakurgaon*/
102
103  replace pick1=pick2 if pick1==0 & pick2==1
104  drop pick2
105
106  tostring upazila_code_new district_code, replace
107  gen uid=district_code+upazila_code_new
108  destring upazila_code_new district_code, replace
109
110  destring pick1, replace
111  keep if pick1==1
112  save "upazila_sampled.dta", replace
113
114  restore
115
116  *** generating total population by union and sample union
117
118  preserve
119
120  use "upazila_sampled.dta" ,clear
121  tempfile temp2
122  save `temp2'
123
124  use `temp1'
125  merge m:1 uid using `temp2', keepusing(pick1)
126
127  collapse (sum) village_pop_2011 (max)pick1, by (district district_code upazila
  upazila_code_new union union_code)
128
129  set seed 113394124 //Initial seeding, taking a number between 1 to 1000000000 from
  random.org on 29th April 2018.
130
131  keep if pick1==1
132
133  drop if union_code==.
134
135  gsample 1 [aw=village_pop_2011] if district_code==32, wor gen(pick2) strata(upazila)
136  gsample 1 [aw=village_pop_2011] if district_code==94, wor gen(pick3) strata(upazila)
137
138  replace pick2=pick3 if pick2==0 & pick3==1
139  drop pick3

```

```
140
141  keep if pick2==1
142
143  tostring upazila_code_new district_code union_code, replace
144  gen uid2=district_code+upazila_code_new+union_code
145  destring upazila_code_new district_code union_code, replace
146
147  destring pick2, replace
148
149  keep if pick2==1
150  save "union_sampled.dta", replace
151
152  export excel district upazila union using "upazila and union list", firstrow(variables)
153  replace
154
155  restore
156
```


Description of sampling strategies

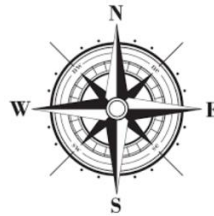
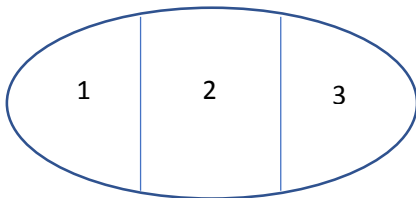
5 May, 2018

1. For general elderly sample

Each survey team will work in two Unions – one Union in Thakurgaon district and one Union in Gaibandha district. Each enumerator is responsible for conducting 12 surveys of the general elderly population (not from the list of beneficiaries) in one ward.

We use the following sampling strategy for the elderly individuals:

Step 1: Please use local information to draw a map of the Ward (include village name, para name etc). Divide the ward into **three** sections. Each section should have approximately the same number of households. UP Member/UP Secretary and Village Police will help you to prepare a map and divide the ward into three sections.



Step 2: Open SurveyCTO Form. Enter the identifying information and press “next”.

Step 3: Survey CTO will generate a random starting point for you by stating “north”, “east”, “south”, “west” or “center” and stating “left” or “right”.

Step 4: Go to the starting point which lies either on the border of the section (when “north”, “east”, “south”, or “west” are shown) or in the center of the section (if “center” is shown).

Step 5: Reaching at your starting point, you should look towards the center of the section. If you are already at the center of the section, you should look into the direction from which you came.

Step 6: Start counting the households on the previously randomly selected side of the street. If “left” was selected, count houses on the left side of the street, if “right” was selected, count houses on the right side of the street.

Step 7: Follow this skipping pattern: Do not interview the first household. Count 9 households and then enter the 10th household. Ask whether the household has a female member aged 62 years and older or a male member 65 years and older. If this condition is not fulfilled take the identifying information and record GPS from the household, continue to the 11th household and check eligibility for the survey. After completing the survey, start counting again from the next house onwards until you reach the 10th household and check the eligibility again.

Step 8: If you reach the border of a section (which might also be the border of the ward), turn around and continue on the other side of the street.

Step 9: If you reach a T-point, please use a coin to determine by chance how you continue. Take a left if it is tail and take a right if it's head.

Step 10: Follow this procedure until you have completed 4 surveys. After the fourth survey, continue to the next section and generate again a random starting point in survey CTO.

Note: If the sampled household is one of the households sampled from the list of beneficiaries, conduct the interview in that household for the beneficiary sample and continue in the next household for the general elderly sample.

2. For beneficiary sample

One day prior to beginning of survey in any union, Supervisor will contact the UP Chairman to request an appointment with the UP Secretary. Supervisor along with at least three other team members should be present at the meeting time. Please collect beneficiary list **of the latest selection of beneficiaries for the OAA** from the UP Secretary. Please follow below steps:

Step 1: Make lists of beneficiaries by ward and include serial number starting from 1 also by ward.

Step 2: Start 'random_number_form' in your tablet and insert identification information (district, upazila, union, ward number).

Step 3: After inserting identification information, insert total no of beneficiaries of the ward number provided in the 'identification information' step.

Step 4: Insert 10 for 'no of beneficiaries need to be selected' and enter 'next'.

Step 5: SurveyCTO will generate random number between 1 and total no of beneficiaries (provided in step 3). Random numbers will appear rank wise. Please take note of rank and the generated random number, which is also beneficiary serial number (created in step 1). Rank 1 to 5 is main list and rank 6-10 is waiting list.

Step 6: Please survey five beneficiaries from the list starting from rank 1. Enumerators need to visit beneficiary households, ranked between 1 to 5, at least twice on two different days before replacing them with the waiting list.

Step 7: Please go down the waiting list by rank. Enumerators can replace beneficiaries from waiting list if beneficiary or any eligible respondent is not found in the first visit.

3. For LG representatives and officials sample

For the sample of local government officials and representatives, there is no need to consider a sampling frame because we will survey all UP Chairmen, all UP Members, all UP Secretaries and all UP Social Workers from the eight selected Unions. Our local implementing partner RDRS supports us by communicating directly with the UP Chairman requesting him to arrange that all LG representatives and officials participate in the lab games on the same date at the same time. In case UP Chairman does not appear to be very cooperative, Upazila Nirbahi Officers will be contacted to ensure institutional support from the sub-district level.

4. Respondent selection rules for the general elderly and beneficiary sample

First try to speak to the elderly person of the household.

- If elderly cannot answer, please speak to the head of the household.
 - If the head of household is not available, select the wife of the head of household as respondent.
 - If both are not available, select eldest son/daughter of the head of the house (if he is an adult and can answer the questions) as respondent. If there is no older son/daughter, select any suitable household member who can answer questions for all people living in the household.
- i. If no respondent is available, then survey the next house.

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Implementation Manual for old Age
Allowances Programme
(Revised)

Department of Social Service
Social welfare Ministry
2013

Contents

Paragraph Number	Subject	Page Number
1	Background	3
2	Definition	3
3	Goal and Purpose	3
4	Strategies to implement the program	3
5	Implementation Authority	4
6	The perimeter of the program	4
7	Survey/Information Collection	4
8	Selection Criteria of Candidate	4
9	Eligibility and conditions of allowance recipients	5
10	Eligibility for receiving allowance	5
11	Candidate sorting method	5
	11.1 Selection Committee	5
	11.2 Calls for the promotion and application of allowances	5
	11.3 Candidate sorting process	6
12	The reasons for what old allowances can be cancelled	6
13	Payment method of allowances	7-9
14	List of allowances beneficiary and other information maintain method	9-11
15	Monitoring and evaluation	11
16	Committees on the implementation of the old allowance program	12
	16.1 Union Committee	12
	16.2 Design of Union Committee	12
	16.3 Union Parishad Committee suspended for the elections	12
	16.4 working area of committee	12
17	Local respected person	12
18	Upazila Committee	13
	18.1 design of committee	13
	18.2 working area of committee	13
19	Municipality committee (for different kinds of municipality)	14
	19.1 design of committee	14
	19.2 working area of committee	14
20	City corporation Committee	15
	20.1 design of committee	15
	20.2 working area of committee	15
21	District Steering Committee	16

	21.1 design of committee	16
	21.2 working area of committee	16
22	National Steering Committee	17
	22.1 design of committee	17
	22.2 working area of committee	17
23	Constituting the ministerial meeting on overall supervision of the Social Security program	18
	23.1 design of committee	18
	23.2 working area of committee	18
24	Conserving the power of correction, modification of the government policy	18
25	Information collection form for old age allowance program	29
26	Sample application for adult allowance application	20-21
27	Sample of book of old allowances	22-24
28	Register sample books, paying old age allowance	25
29	A table for storing register of monthly allowances	28

Implementation Manual for Old Age Allowances programme

01. Background:

Like other developing countries, the Government of Bangladesh is also implementing large and dynamic projects aiming to strengthen the social security for the welfare and development of the underprivileged and less advantaged people of the country through Social Welfare ministry. For ensuring social security, government is implementing Old age allowance programme through Department of Social Services under the supervision of Social Welfare ministry considering it as a part of constitutional responsibility.

To ensure the social security, basic needs and to raise the status in society of the aged, poor and old people who are incapable or less capable to earn, the government has initiated the “Old age Allowance” in the fiscal year 1997-1998. Primarily from each Ward total 10 old persons having 5 males and 5 females of all the Union Councils (Parishad) of the country have been covered under the adult allowance of 100 tk per person. Each year the number of beneficiaries

is getting increased. Gradually all the poor aged citizens of country will be brought under this project. To ensure continuation, transparency and accountability in this project and to provide the benefit of this allowance to the right people who are really aged and underprivileged, an initiative for developing and implementing an effective “Old age allowance programme implementation policy” has been taken to strengthen “Social security zone” (Shamajik Nirapotta Boloy) by involving local public representatives and reconstructing different committees.

Definition:

Aged/Old person: Under the programme of Old age allowance an aged or old male is the one whose age is 65 years or more and for females the age range starts from 62. The age range may vary if it is redefined by the government time to time.

Aim and objectives of Old age allowance:

For the wellbeing and development of aged, Poor, ignored, unfortunate, deprived and underprivileged people, government has implemented the Old age allowance programme. The aim and objectives of this programme are as following:

1. Ensuring Socio-economic development and security of the aged citizens of the country;
2. Raising their dignity in the society and family;
3. Contributing to strengthen their moral support through providing financial allowance;
4. Supporting to increase the supply of their treatment and nutrition;

Strategy for the programme implementation:

A register of poor and helpless people will be prepared by collecting data about the old people for identifying an actual number of old citizens by following this policy with the support of human resources of Department of Social Services, Local Administration, Public representatives and elites for the purpose of providing allowance on the basis of preference.

Implementation authority:

- A) Directorate of Social Services under the control of Social Welfare Ministry of the Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh will implement the Old age allowance programme. This implementation process will be carried out by the human resources who are accessible within the institutional framework of Social Services offices at the District, Upazila and urban areas and officials/officers and the public representatives of the areas within Ward/Union/Municipality/Metropolitan areas.
- B) There will be a “Ministerial committee” for overall supervision of ‘Social Security Zone (Shamajik Nirapotta Boloy) programme’ chaired by the Finance Minister. Besides, there will be a “District Steering Committee” chaired by the District Commissioner at the district level and at national

level there will be a “National Steering Committee” chaired by Secretary of the Social Welfare Ministry.

06. Range of the programme:

Throughout the country, which means of all the City Corporations, Upazilas, Thanas, Municipalities, Union councils of village areas in 64 Districts will be under the coverage of this programme. The old male citizens aged 65 or above and female old citizens aged 62 or above or an old age determined by the government at different times based on the ratio of total population will be included under the programme of Old age allowance.

07. Survey/Data collection:

A significant number of total populations in Bangladesh are old age people. Data about Old age people will be collected based on a particular form (Appendix-1) provided by the Deputy Director of District Social Service offices under the Department of Social Services and Social Service officials at the Upazila/City level offices and also based on National ID card/Birth Certificates to ensure accountability and transparency in the whole process and the selection process of old age people. Every year, he/she will update the register by collecting data about the citizens of 60 years old or above from the offices of Union Council, Municipality, City Corporation, Election offices and Statistics departments.

Respective Social Service officer will send the data related to the survey to the UNO, Deputy Director, District Social Service Offices and the Department of Social Services. Besides, he/she will keep the record of all data related to the survey in the own offices. Respective officials will provide the data to the government Information Service centres at the Upazila/Union/Municipality/Metropolitan areas.

08. Selection Criteria for candidates:

a) Citizenship: Candidate must be a permanent citizen of Bangladesh.

b) Age: Preference has to be given to the most aged person.

c) Health Condition: Physically incapable or handicapped person will be given the top priority.

d) Socio-economic condition:

1) For economic condition: Poor/destitute, homeless and landless will be given priority according to the sequence.

2) For Social Condition: Widow, divorced females, widower, childless and detached from the family will be given priority according to the sequence.

e) Ownership of land: Landless person will get priority. In this case, if a person has 0.5 acre or less amount of land excluding the dwelling house, he/she will be considered as landless.

09. Conditions and worthiness of receiving the allowance:

1. Has to be a permanent resident of the respective locality;
2. Need to have a birth certificate/national ID card number;
3. For males the age should be minimum 65 years or above and for females age should be minimum 62 years or above.
4. Candidate's yearly income should be less than 10,000 (Ten thousand) taka;
5. Has to be selected by the Selection Committee.

Note: For determining the age National ID card, Birth Certificate, SSC or equivalent certificates have to be considered. In case of any confusion, the decision of the respective committee will be considered as final decision.

10. Criteria for not receiving allowance:

1. Receives government employee pension;
2. VGD card holder as a poor woman;
3. Receives any of the government grants/allowances;
4. Receives financial grant/allowance from any non-government organization/social service institution.

11. Candidate selection process:

11.1 Selection Committee:

1. For primary selection of candidates for providing allowance, there will be one committee at the Union level;
2. There will be one committee at Upazila level for selecting final candidates;
3. For each category of Municipality zones, there will be one separate committee.
4. One committee will be there for Metropolitan areas;
5. Committees will select the candidates for allowance and arrange the distribution process of the allowance within their own working range.

11.2 Invitation for providing allowance and application:

1. To ensure transparency and accountability of the selection process of candidates for the allowance, respective committee will arrange public announcement through “Miking” and gather local citizens at any large open space/hall room for an open discussion to finalise the selection of potential/waiting candidates by assessing their credibility according to the criteria given in the policy. During this kind of assessment process, respective UNO/Assistant Commissioner (Land), In charge officer of the Police station, local NGO representatives and local elites will be present as observers. Minutes of the meeting will be recorded.

2. At Upazila level (Including all kinds of Municipalities), the interested candidates for Old age allowance have to apply addressing Upazila Social Service Officer and at District level and Metropolitan areas, they have to apply by addressing City Social Service officer in the given form (Appendix 2).

11.3 Candidate sorting process:

1. Based on the received applications, the concerned Social Service officer will prepare Union-wise and in case of Municipality Ward-wise separate lists (List-1).

2. Union committee will prepare a primary list (List-2) sorting out the deserving candidates by assessing the received application. The primary lists 1 & 2 prepared by the Union committee and the received application should be submitted to Upazila Committee. Upazila committee will prepare another list (List -3) scrutinizing the previous lists and application forms. The allowance will be distributed after getting the permission from the honourable Parliament Member for that region. At the same time the committee will finalize a Waiting list (List-4) based on priorities.

3. Municipality/Metropolitan committee will prepare final list (List-2) based on the allocation by scrutinizing the application forms. The allowance will be distributed after getting the permission from the honourable Parliament Member for that region. At the same time the committee will finalize a Waiting list (List-3) based on priorities.

4. Next step will be taken by updating present waiting list for the allowance based on the practical situation.

5. To develop a Union/Municipality ward-wise database, more than one copies of both Hard and Soft copies of all the lists should be stored.

12. Reasons for cancelling Old age allowance:

1. If the allowance consumer moves to a different area as a permanent resident or if he/she does not return to own area within 6 (six) months from the date of leaving the place, his/her name will be removed from the allowance list and a new person can be included in that place based on the priority order from the waiting list. In such situations, Upazila/ Municipality/ Metropolitan committee can cancel the order of

providing allowance based on a joint request by Ward member of Union Council and in Municipality area the Ward Councilor and Union Social worker/Municipality Social workers under the Department of Social Services.

2. If the person gets any other allowance or financial benefit on regular basis from the government;

3. If uninterested to receive the allowance after getting included in the list;

4. If evidences prove that the same person gets allowance from more than one areas, his/her allowance will be cancelled.

13. Allowance payment system:

1. Administrative Ministry will give away the money from the allocated budget to the Director General of Installment of Department of Social Services. He will discharge the allocated money from the budget and deposit it in the Central account for Old age allowance in Sonali Bank by playing the role of an account (income-expenditure) officer.

2. (a) For the convenience of allowance recipients, the allowance has to be paid through Sonali/Janata/Agrani/Bangladesh Agriculture/Rajshahi Agriculture Development Banks or any financial institution identified by government.

(b) In each of the local branches of concerned banks, separate account has to be opened with a title of Upazila/City Social Service Office, "Old Age Allowance Programme". In case of Upazilas, this account will be maintained by joint signatures of UNO and Upazila Social Service officer. In City Social Service offices the joint signatures of City Social Service Officer and Deputy Director of District Social Service office will be required. The money of this account can not be used for any other purpose apart from transferring to the accounts of allowance recipients.

(c) The amount of money sent from the Principle branch of the concerned bank should be initially deposited to the mentioned bank account according to the distribution category provided by the Department of Social Services.

(d) Based on the instruction of Bangladesh Bank, the allowance recipient has to open an account on own name by depositing 10 taka only. In the account number a particular "Old age" sign (example: Old – 000001) has to be used to identify the allowance recipient.

(e) The concerned Social Service Officer will submit 2 (two) copies of list having the information about Names of allowance recipient, account numbers, and the amount of transferable money to the concerned bank authority within 07 days of receiving money

of each installment. Bank authority will give a certificate to the concerned Social Service officer after posting and transferring money to the account numbers according to the list supplied by the concerned Social Service officer.

(f) When the allowance recipient is unable to receive allowance in person because of illiteracy, severe illness or any appropriate reason in that case a nominee can draw the allowance money on behalf of the recipient when he/she is alive if it is certified by the concerned Social Service officer.

(g) If it is certified by the concerned Social Service officer, after the death of a recipient the nominee can draw due deposited money from account as well as can get allowance for total 03 (Three) months that means the month recipient has died and the next two months after death.

(h) Social Service officer will send the information about undistributed amount of money/statement along with a copy certified by the concerned bank to the Department of Social Services.

3. There will be a book named Old Age Allowance Payment Book similar to the PPO (Pension Payment Order) that Pension holders get. In this book, there will be a photograph of the allowance recipient that has to be attested by UP member/Councilor/ UP Chairman/ First Class Gadget officer. Each of the book will have separate identity number. For this the order of previous allowance recipient should be maintained. Concerned Social Service officer will issue the Old Age Allowance Payment Book after the name of allowance recipient within 07 days of getting the approved final list of candidates. Social Service officer will provide the Old Age Allowance Payment Book to the allowance recipients and will maintain a register (Appendix-4) for this. In case any recipient loses or damages the pass book, the concerned Social Service officer will issue a duplicate pass book after verifying the matter.

4. Deputy Director, District Social Service Office and Upazila/City Social Service officers' office will maintain a register and update information about distribution of Old Age allowance in every 3 (three) months.

5. If a recipient is unable to be present in person due to physical illness or religious obligation to be covered, he/she will nominate a person who can receive allowance on behalf. Along with the application form there will be a copy of National ID card of the nominee and photograph of nominee attested by UP member/Councilor/ UP Chairman/ Municipality Mayor/ First class gadget officer. Each time for receiving allowance, the selected nominee will submit a certificate given by local public representative (UP member/Councilor/Chairman) stating that the allowance recipient is alive. To change nominee, an application should be submitted to the concerned Social Service officer

with a copy of National ID card of the nominee and photograph of nominee attested by UP member/Councilor/ UP Chairman/ Municipality Mayor/ First class gadget officer.

6. The deposited money for allowance to the Joint bank account which is maintained by Social Service officer and UNO/Deputy Director, should be transferred/distributed to the allowance recipients' bank accounts within the 31st July. No money can be transferred/distributed after 31st July. Concerned Social Service officer will share this information in public. There can be arrangement regarding unspent money after 31st July based on government decision. Necessary arrangements needs to be taken by the Social Service officer by maintaining regular communication with the relevant banks so that the allowance money does not kept idle because of death or lost trace of any allowance recipient.

7. If an allowance recipient dies, a death certificate has to be issued within 07 (Seven) days of death by the local UP Chairman/UP member/ Ward Councilor/ Mayor. The concerned Social Service officer will give a certificate to the nominee for receiving the due money from bank account after receiving the death certificate of allowance recipient. The selected nominee will get the allowance money of the next two months of recipient's death along with allowance of the month of death. For example: An allowance recipient has died on 15th February. In that case the nominee will get allowance money till April which means 3 (Three) months' allowance and will also get the due money as arrear (if there is any).

8. If there is no nominee available to receive the allowance money after death of the allowance recipient, the money will be transferred to the bank account operated by Social Service officer and UNO/Deputy Director. A new person will receive allowance from the following month of the last month allowance recipient who died has received allowance. The concerned Social Service officer will select a new allowance recipient in place of the dead recipient based on the given priority in the waiting list that is approved by the relevant Ward (approved by the concerned implementation committee) and ensure that the new candidate gets allowance. He will raise the issue in the next meeting of the implementation committee. Besides that, the relevant Upazila/city Social service officer will mandatorily send the report regarding distributed and not distributed allowance to the Department of Social Services via Deputy Director, in charge of District Social Service office by 3rd of the following month.

The relevant Upazila/City Social Service office will submit an annual report to the supervising authority in the following month of completing a fiscal year which means the next August mentioning the formal data about allowance recipients' name, the replacements of the expired allowance recipient or people who moved to another place and recipients who did not receive allowance for unavoidable reasons in the report.

9. The money allocated for allowance must reach to all the branches of banks at the field level within 15 (Fifteen) days of depositing check and distribution amount in favour of Central Bank account by the Department of Social Services. Bank authority will notify the relevant Social Service officer within 3 (Three) days of receiving the money for allowance. According to the clause 13 (2) (e), bank authority will start delivering money based on the recipients' demands after getting the list of allowance payment from the concerned Social Service officer. The allowance distributor banks will provide a copy of account statement of previous month within the 3rd of each month to the concerned Social Service officer and send another copy to his senior authority. The Social Service officer will compile the reports and send one copy to the Chairperson of the relevant committee and another copy to the District Social Service office. Deputy Director will compile all reports received from the areas under that district and ensure that the compiled report reaches to the Department of Social Services. Department of Social Services will forward the compiled report to the Ministry of Social Welfare. Bank authority will send compiled report of quarterly expenditure to Director General, Department of Social Services and one copy to Secretary, Social Welfare Ministry and one copy report to Finance Ministry.

10. Banks has to open a separate counter for the convenience of allowance recipients. Allowance recipients can draw the money at their convenient time from that counter. Relevant Social Service officer will take the necessary initiatives for this.

11. Initiative has to be taken based on government decision if the joint bank account operated by UNO/Deputy Director and Social Service officer has got money left unspent after a certain time.

14. List of allowance recipients and archiving other information:

1. The Social Service officer will store the information of approved list of Allowance recipients (Hard and Soft copies), necessary materials like application form, allowance payment book, photographs and other data. He will store the register (Appendix-5) of selected candidates for receiving allowance. If any recipient dies, he will replace another candidate for allowance from the same Ward, gender-wise from the approved waiting list based on the seniority of age.

2. A waiting list of candidates has to be prepared for every Ward with the names of 10 (Ten) males and 10 (Ten) females in an order of priority. Concerned Social Service officer will maintain a register (Appendix-6) and store it. If a selected old person dies, a new person will be selected in that place from the waiting list based on given order of priority. The new person will receive allowance from the following month of the last month allowance recipient who died has received allowance. Nobody will get allowance as an heir.

3. If a recipient dies, Social Service officer will dismiss the Allowance Payment Book issued for that person and store it in the office.
4. The number of new candidates for allowance at Union/Upazila/Municipality/City Corporation level will be determined based on the ratio of old age person against the total population of the country. The Social Welfare Ministry preserves the power to grant quota for City Corporation and A & B category Municipality areas.
5. If the allowance consumer moves to a different area as a permanent resident or if he/she does not return to own area within 6 (six) months from the date of leaving the place, his/her name will be removed from the allowance list and a new person can be included in that place based on the priority order from the waiting list.
6. Every year, the Deputy Director, Department of Social Services will present the list of expired allowance recipients in the following Cabinet meeting. For this after every 6 (six) months, a list has to be sent from the field level with the information of new allowance recipients. Also, replacement of dead allowance recipients has to be on time and allowance should be given to the new recipients.
7. In city corporation area, candidates should be citizens of Bangladesh and a certificate stating that he/she is staying permanently at least for six months should be collected which is issued by the authority selected through the Ward Councilor/City Corporation. After getting included in the allowance list if a recipient does not stay in the relevant area permanently, the implementation committee will decide to cancel his/her allowance and replace with a new candidate selected from the waiting list on a priority basis.
8. If the pre-determined quota for any Union/Municipality/Upazila/City Corporation could not be filled by the deserving candidates, the deserving candidates can be taken from the adjacent Union/Municipality/Upazila/City Corporation where more deserving candidates are available. This process is a subject to be considered by the concerned implementation committee and the transfer of candidates to other Upazila or Municipality within the same district is possible after filling up all the allocated quota of that area based on the decision of District Steering committee.
9. The relevant Social service officer and Deputy Director will send a compiled annual report to the Department of Social Services regarding allocated amount, distributed and not distributed allowance, replacement of allowance recipient due to death, shifting or other reasons.
10. (a) The Social Welfare Ministry can preserve special quota for the area through special consideration or because of natural disaster or special area announced by government that

means poor and underprivileged area (Char (Island on river)/Hilly/ Disaster prone/Coastal and remote areas).

(b) Government can take necessary initiatives to grant extended allocation in any area than the regular allocation for Old age allowance by having special consideration of national interest.

(c) After the implementation of this policy, The Social Welfare Ministry can preserve the 10% as special quota from the extra allocation in the budget based on its availability. In case of emergency, ministry can take the initiative of selecting candidates and distribute allowance to them by special consideration.

15. Monitoring and Evaluation:

1. Monitoring and evaluation is very important to implement a programme at national level. There will be strong and upgraded Monitoring and Supervision cell at Social welfare Ministry and Social Services Department to strengthen "Social security zone" for influencing Old age allowance programme, developing/changing socio-economic condition and deciding way forward plans/programmes.

2. Upazila/city Social Services officers will send progress report of the programme to the District Deputy Director within a certain date of every month. Deputy Directors will compile and summarize the reports received from Upazila/city and send the relevant department of the Social Services Department.

3. Along with Deputy Director and Upazila/city Social Services Officials there will be District Steering Committee and Upazila/City Implementation committee who will monitor and supervise the overall activities of this programme. The officers assigned at the Monitoring cells in headquarters will monitor and supervise the programme regularly according to the orders of the authority. Moreover, to ensure the implementation of this programme, National Steering Committee and Cabinet Committee will take next steps by evaluate the progress of implementation.

4. Government/Non-government research institutes can get the responsibility of overall evaluation of the Old age allowance programme.

16. The Committees for Old Age Allowance implementation:

16.1 Union Committee:

16.2 Structure of the Committee:

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Union Council Chairman | - President |
| 2. Representation of Honourable Local Parliament Member | -Member |
| 2(two) persons (1 Male and 1 Female) | |

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 3. Representative of Upazila Chairman 1 (one) person | -Member |
| 4. Representative of Upazila Nirbahi Officer 1 (one) person | -Member |
| 5. Ward Member Male/Female of Union Parishad | -Member |
| 6. Union Social Worker | -Secretary Member |

16.3 Election postponed Union Parishad Committee:

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Union Social Worker | - President |
| 2. Representation of 1 (one) elite person selected by the Honourable Parliament Member of the relevant Ward of Union Parishad | -Member |
| 3. Representative of The Upazila Chairman 1 (one) person | -Member |
| 4. Representative of The Upazila Nirbahi officer 1 (one) person | -Member |
| 5. Secretary of Union Parishad | -Member |
| 6. Union Social Worker | -Secretary Member |

16.4 Work range of the Committee:

1. Primarily prepare a list to provide Old Age Allowance;
2. Submitting the prepared list to the Upazila Committee with request for approval;
3. Primarily settling the complaints related to candidate sorting; If the issue goes for appeal, this issue should be sent to Upazila Committee.

17. The following people can be considered as Local Elites:

1. Leading social worker/organizer
2. Head of Academic institutions
3. Head of Religious institutions
4. Retired civilian/military officials.