## Supplementary Material

Table S1: Comparison of current study with the study 'Liability Structure in Small-Scale Finance: Evidence from a Natural Experiment’ by Carpena et al., 2013.

|  | Carpena et al. (2013) | This study |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Comparable study setting with a much larger sample |  |  |
| Country | Ahmedabad, India | Lahore, Pakistan |
| Sample of borrowers | 276 | 2,048 |
| No. of branches | 2 | 13 |
| Group meetings | No | No |
| Switch direction | Individual to joint | Individual to joint |

## Key improvements

$\begin{array}{ll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Improved measure of } \\ \text { borrower performance }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Using an accounting dataset with limite } \\ \text { information: }\end{array} \\ & \text { i. does not contain information on }\end{array}$ maturity dates, instalment amounts, and outstanding loan amounts.
ii. Can only observe whether a payment was made - don't know if payment made is on overdue loan amount or a prepayment.

| Contract change does <br> not threaten <br> identification | Changes to the contract with switch to <br> joint liability: |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | i. The instalment amount to be paid <br> ii. Interest rate increased from 18 to 24 <br> percent. <br> iii. All members to maintain <br> compulsory savings accounts. |
| Can comment on | Study did not provide any empirical <br> mechanism of change |
| evidence on why borrower performance <br> improves with a switch to joint liability. |  |

A database with rich information:
i. contains information on loan amount, maturity date and instalment amount paid each month.
ii. Can construct an accurate measure of a borrower missing a payment, accounting for any over payment in the past (as detailed in Section 4.1.). No change to the loan contract with the switch from individual to joint liability.

Use primary data and instrumental variable strategy, to show that pre-existing group social connection could explain why borrower performance improves

Table S2: A comparison of the borrower characteristics of all borrowers with an ongoing individual liability loan at the time of the announcement of the switch to joint liability who take out another loan under joint liability with those who do not borrow again from the organisation.

|  | Borrowed under joint liability <br> (1) | Did not borrow under joint liability <br> (2) | Difference: (1) - (2) <br> (p-value) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gender (male=1) | 0.632 | 0.769 | -0.095 |
|  |  |  | (0.010) |
| Age ${ }^{\text { }}$ | 39.29 | 38.76 | 0.327 |
|  |  |  | (0.416) |
| Personal loan (=1) | 10.8\% | 14.3\% | -0.034 |
|  |  |  | (0.008) |
| Number of previous loans | 1.79 | 1.60 | 0.200 |
|  |  |  | (0.000) |
| Loan amount (PKR) | 12,674 | 12,475 | 199 |
|  |  |  | (0.352) |
| Loan duration (months) | 11.44 | 11.33 | 0.088 |
|  |  |  | (0.344) |
| Borrower discipline (\%) | 72.60 | 61.86 | -0.086 |
|  |  |  | (0.065) |
| Joint F-test |  |  | 118.38 |
|  |  |  | (0.000) |
| \# of observations | 2,048 | 4,894 |  |

[^0]Table S3: Logit and OLS estimates for performance of borrowers with completed loans

|  | $(1)$ | $(2)$ | $(3)$ | $(4)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Logit | OLS | OLS | OLS |
| Group dummy | $0.569^{* * *}$ | $-0.023^{* * *}$ | $-0.023^{* * *}$ | $-0.023^{* * *}$ |
|  | $(0.026)$ | $(0.002)$ | $(0.003)$ | $(0.003)$ |
| Loan age | $1.33^{* * *}$ | $0.013^{* * *}$ | $0.013^{* * *}$ | $0.013^{* * *}$ |
|  | $(0.031)$ | $(0.001)$ | $(0.001)$ | $(0.001)$ |
| Loan age squared | $0.990^{* * *}$ | $-0.001^{* * *}$ | $-0.001^{* * *}$ | $-0.001^{* * *}$ |
|  | $(0.002)$ | $(0.000)$ | $(0.000)$ | $(0.000)$ |
| Mean of dependent var. for <br> individual liability loans |  |  |  |  |
| Number of borrowers | 1105 | 0.062 | 0.062 | 0.062 |
| Number of observation <br> months | 25,210 | 38,106 | 38,106 | 38,106 |

Note: Column (1) reports odds ratio from estimation of a logit model with dependent variable equal to one if the borrower has missed installment payment in that month making the borrower behind schedule, zero otherwise. A value of less than one for the odds ratio for the group dummy means individuals in groups are less likely to miss a payment. The sample includes all loans irrespective of whether the loan had matured or not by the end of the sample period but drops observations where there is no variation. In columns (2) (4), are results from an OLS regression with the same dependent variable but with the sample restricted to loans that have been completed (i.e. the sample of borrowers who have fully paid their joint liability loan). Group dummy is equal to 1 if the loan is joint liability and 0 if individual liability. Loan age is the number of months since loan was issued. All regression includes control for individual fixed effects and calendar month. Standard errors clustered by the borrower in column (3) and by the group in column (4). Standard errors are in parentheses. ${ }^{* * *} \mathrm{p}<0.01$, ** $\mathrm{p}<0.05$, * $\mathrm{p}<0.1$.

Table S4: Factor weights for characteristics used in Principal Component Analysis

| Knew from before | 0.515 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Meet weekly | 0.564 |
| Same caste | 0.147 |
| Would have borrowed | 0.324 |
| Neighbour | 0.469 |
| Had done business together before | 0.265 |

Note: The table reports the weighting assigned to each factor by PCA. The factors are indicator variables for if all group members met each of the following criteria: knew from before is a measure for if the borrower knew group members from before the group was formed, met weekly is if they met at least once a week, same caste is if they belong to the same caste, borrowed refers to if the borrower would have borrowed from the group member in time of need, neighbour refers to if the group member is a neighbour and had done business together before the group was formed.

Table S5: 2SLS estimates for each group characteristic shown separately. Second stage results are only showed when the first stage is significant.

| Dependent <br> variable | Knew <br> each <br> other | Met weekly | Neighbours | Did <br> business <br> together | Same <br> caste | Would <br> borrow <br> in time <br> of need |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First Stage | $(1)$ | $(2)$ | $(3)$ | $(4)$ | $(5)$ | $(6)$ |
| No. of months | $0.013^{* * *}$ | $0.011^{*}$ | $0.017^{* * *}$ | $0.007^{*}$ | 0.001 | $0.010^{*}$ |
|  | $(0.005)$ | $(0.006)$ | $(0.006)$ | $(0.004)$ | $(0.004)$ | $(0.006)$ |
| Second Stage |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $-0.176^{*}$ |  | $-0.134^{*}$ |  |  |  |
| IV F statistic | 7.37 | 3.63 | $(0.073)$ |  |  |  |
| Pr> F |  | $751)$ |  |  |  |  |
| Observations | 755 | 755 | 755 | 755 | 755 | 755 |

Note: Instrument 'No. of months' is the number of months till the expiry of the individual liability loan at the time of the announcement of the switch to joint liability. Knew before is a measure for if the borrower knew group member from before the group was formed, met weekly is if they met at least once a week, same caste is if they belong to the same caste, borrowed refers to if the borrower would have borrowed from the group member in time of need and neighbour refers to if the group member is a neighbour. Robust standard errors clustered by the group in parenthesis. ${ }^{* * *} \mathrm{p}<0.01, * * \mathrm{p}<0.05$, * $\mathrm{p}<0.1$


[^0]:    ${ }^{\top}$ Age data is only available for $4,186(86 \%)$ of those who did not borrow under JL and 1,821 (89\%) of those who did borrow under JL. Note: The table reports summary statistics for the sample of borrowers who had an outstanding individual liability loan at the time of the announcement of the switch, separately for those who also took another loan under joint liability (1) and those who did not borrow under joint liability (2). Borrower discipline is measured as the average number of months the borrower was on time in paying instalments.

