

Authors

Jonathan Robinson University of California, Santa Cruz

> American Economic Journal Applied Economics 2012, 4(4): 140-164 http://dx.doi.org/01.1257/app.d.4.140

> > Limited Insurance within the Household: Evidence from a Field Experiment in Kenya

> > > By JONATHAN ROBINSON

In developing countries, unexpected income shocks are common but informal insurance is typically incomplete. An important question is therefore whether risk-sharing within the household is effective. This paper presents results from a field experiences with 142 married couples in Kenya in which individuals were given random income shocks. Even though the shocks were mad resistive to lifetime income, ma increase private consumption when they receive the shockbut not when their wires do, a rejection of efficiency. Such behavior is not specific to the experiment—both sponses spend more on themselves when their labor income is higher (JEL D14, D81, G22, O12, O16)

If adividuals in developing countries are subject to considerable risk but most lack access to formal mechanisms that would allow them to insure themselves against unexpected income shocks. Instead, households tend to use informal systems of gifts and loans to pool idiosyncratic risk. While these informal networks do provide some protection against shocks, they also face substantial problems of asymmetric information and payment enforceability, and existing evidence suggests that inter-household risk sharing networks are rarely, if ever, efficient (for example, see Townsend 1994; Udry 1994; Fufchamps and Lund 2003).

In the absence of effective formal or informal inter-household insurance mechanics.

In the absence of effective formal or informal inter-household insurance mechanisms, a natural place for individuals to choose to cope with risk is within the household. Though such arrangements will be somewhat limited became income shocks are likely to be correlated within households, whether these mechanisms are effective in insuring the idioxyncratic risk that remains is an important question. If risk is not insured even within the household, despite the substantial incentives household members should have to insure each other in the absence of other risk-coping strategies, then programs which impact the ability of individuals to cope with risk will

"Digustratest of Economies, University of California, Stant Crax, Stant Crax, C. A OSSA (a read) partwell seasonable. Vessel like to thank Osky, Anderdelen Miland Essente, and Osketsia Brasson for polishon of Hank Alicia Addera, David Arkin, Paccaline Dayra, David Frans, June Foston, Filigoro Pepulconstantinos, Tarya Romethia, Laura Schechter, Alans Sparser, Shim Hig. participants in vastions estimate and conference, and reasonable of the California Schechter of the Sparser, Shim Hig. participants in vastion sensition and conference, and expensive reference for helpful concentrates. This project would not have been people if on the two off of Jack. Addia. David Plance Sparser, Potentia Nyama, Velico Obserto, Jack California Scheck (Sparser, Alex California), Alberto March, Albin Braunpa, and Arbanett Wannish so collecting and control get death of the Double of the K-lay Devolutional Agency for besting this paper in the Knay. Fluorated support for this project on a growth by the Plancette University Indiana Artificial Schedul.

*To comment on this article in the colline discontion forum, or to view additional materials, visit the article pay at http://doi.org/10.1757/seps.4.4.140

140

Limited Insurance Within the Household: Evidence from a Field Experiment in Western Kenya

In developing countries, unexpected income shocks are common but informal insurance is typically incomplete. An important question is therefore whether risk-sharing within the household is effective. This paper presents results from a field experiment with 142 married couples in Kenya in which individuals were given random income shocks. Even though the shocks were small relative to lifetime income, men increase private consumption when they receive the shock but not when their wives do, a rejection of efficiency. Such behavior is not specific to the experiment—both spouses spend more on themselves when their labor income is higher.



October 01, 2012