

Bibliography

- Agier, I. & Szafarz, A. (2010). Microfinance and gender: Is there a glass ceiling in loan size? *SSRN eLibrary*.
- Alesina, A. F., Lotti, F., & Mistrulli, P. E. (2008). Do women pay more for credit? evidence from italy. Working Paper Series 14202, National Bureau of Economic Research.
- Alsos, G. A., Isaksen, E. J. ., & Ljunggren, E. . (2006). New venture financing and subsequent business growth in men- and Women-Led businesses. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 30, 667–686.
- Altonji, J. G., Blank, R. M., Ashenfelter, O. C., & Card, D. (1999). Race and gender in the labor market. In *Handbook of Labor Economics*, volume 3, Part 3 of *Handbooks in Economics* (pp. 3143–3259). North-Holland.
- Amin, S., Rai, A. S., & Topa, G. (2003). Does microcredit reach the poor and vulnerable? evidence from northern bangladesh. *Journal of Development Economics*, 70(1), 59–82.
- Armendáriz, B. & Morduch, J. (2010). *The Economics of Microfinance* (2 ed.). Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.
- Armendariz, B. & Szafarz, A. (2009). On mission drift in microfinance institutions. Technical Report CEB-WP 09-015, Université Libre de Bruxelles.
- Arrow, K. (1971). The theory of discrimination. Technical report, Princeton University, Department of Economics, Industrial Relations Section.
- Arrow, K. J. (1998). What has economics to say about racial discrimination? *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 12(2), 91–100.
- Aubert, C., de Janvry, A., & Sadoulet, E. (2009). Designing credit agent incentives to prevent mission drift in pro-poor microfinance institutions. *Journal of Development Economics*, 90(1), 153–162.

- Ayres, I. & Siegelman, P. (1995). Race and gender discrimination in bargaining for a new car. *American Economic Review*, 85(3), 304–21.
- Azevedo, J. P. (2001). *Os empreendedores de baixa renda e o sistema financeiro: Uma análise das experiências de microcrédito na cidade do Rio de Janeiro*. Master thesis, Universidade Federal Fluminense, UFF, Brasil, Niteroi, RJ.
- Banerjee, A. V., Besley, T., & Guinnane, T. W. (1994). Thy neighbor's keeper: The design of a credit cooperative with theory and a test. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 109(2), 491–515.
- Beck, T., Behr, P., & Guttler, A. (2009). Gender and banking: Are women better loan officers? *working paper*.
- Becker, G. S. (1971). *The Economics of Discrimination* (2nd ed.). University of Chicago Press.
- Bellucci, A., Borisov, A., & Zazzaro, A. (2009). Does gender matter in Bank-Firm relationships? evidence from small business lending. Money and Finance Research group Working Papers 31, Univ. Politecnica Marche.
- Berger, A. N., Frame, W. S., & Miller, N. H. (2005). Credit scoring and the availability, price, and risk of small business credit. *Journal of Money, Credit and Banking*, 37(2), 191–222.
- Berger, A. N., Miller, N. H., Petersen, M. A., Rajan, R. G., & Stein, J. C. (2005). Does function follow organizational form? evidence from the lending practices of large and small banks. *Journal of Financial Economics*, 76(2), 237–269.
- Berger, A. N. & Udell, G. F. (1995). Relationship lending and lines of credit in small firm finance. *Journal of Business*, 68(3), 351–81.
- Berkovec, J. A., Canner, G. B., Gabriel, S. A., & Hannan, T. H. (1994). Race, redlining, and residential mortgage loan performance. *The Journal of Real Estate Finance and Economics*, 9(3), 263–294.
- Besley, T. & Coate, S. (1995). Group lending, repayment incentives and social collateral. *Journal of Development Economics*, 46(1), 1–18.
- Bester, H. & Hellwig, M. (1987). Moral hazard and equilibrium credit rationing: An overview of the issues. Discussion Paper Serie A 125, University of Bonn, Germany.

- Blanchard, L., Zhao, B., & Yinger, J. (2005). Do credit market barriers exist for minority and women entrepreneurs? Technical report, Center for Policy Research, Maxwell School, Syracuse University.
- Blanchard, L., Zhao, B., & Yinger, J. (2008). Do lenders discriminate against minority and woman entrepreneurs? *Journal of Urban Economics*, 63(2), 467–497.
- Blanchflower, D. G., Levine, P. B., & Zimmerman, D. J. (2003). Discrimination in the Small-Business credit market. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 85(4), 930–943.
- Blau, F. D. & Kahn, L. M. (2000). Gender differences in pay. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 14(4), 75–99.
- Boot, A. W. A. & Thakor, A. V. (1994). Moral hazard and secured lending in an infinitely repeated credit market game. *International Economic Review*, 35(4), 899–920.
- Boot, A. W. A. & Thakor, A. V. (2000). Can relationship banking survive competition? *Journal of Finance*, 55(2), 679–713.
- Borghans, L., Golsteijn, B., Heckman, J. J., & Meijers, H. (2009). Gender differences in risk aversion and ambiguity aversion. IZA Discussion Paper 3985.
- Bostic, R. (2003). A test of cultural affinity in home mortgage lending. *Journal of Financial Services Research*, 23(2), 89–112.
- Buvinic, M. & Berger, M. (1990). Sex differences in access to a small enterprise development fund in Peru. *World Development*, 18(5), 695–705.
- Carrasco, V. & de Mello, J. M. P. (2006). A relational theory of relationship lending under contractual incompleteness. Working Paper 520, Department of Economics PUC-Rio (Brazil).
- Carter, S., Shaw, E., Lam, W., & Wilson, F. (2007). Gender, entrepreneurship, and bank lending: the criteria and processes used by bank loan officers in assessing applications. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 31(3), 427–444.
- Cavalluzzo, K. (2002). Competition, small business financing, and discrimination: Evidence from a new survey. *Journal of Business*, 75(4), 641–680.

- Cavalluzzo, K. & Cavalluzzo, L. (1998). Market structure and discrimination: The case of small businesses. *Journal of Money, Credit and Banking*, 30(4), 771–92.
- Cavalluzzo, K. & Wolken, J. (2005). Small business loan turndowns, personal wealth, and discrimination. *Journal of Business*, 78(6), 2153–2178.
- Chakravarty, S. & Scott, J. S. (1999). Relationships and rationing in consumer loans. *The Journal of Business*, 72(4), 523–544.
- Choi, S. J., Ondrich, J., & Yinger, J. (2008). Changes in rental housing discrimination since 1989. *CityScape*, 10(2).
- Corsi, M., Botti, F., Rondinella, T., & Zacchia, G. (2006). Women and microfinance in mediterranean countries. *Development*, 49(2), 67–74.
- de Aghion, B. A. & Morduch, J. (2000). Microfinance beyond group lending. *The Economics of Transition*, 8(2), 401–420.
- de Barros, R. P., Franco, S., & Mendonça, R. (2007). A recente queda da desigualdade de renda e o acelerado progresso educacional brasileiro da Última década. Technical Report 1.304, Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada - IPEA.
- de Janvry, A., McIntosh, C., & Sadoulet, E. (2006). The supply- and demand-side impacts of credit market information. *Journal of Development Economics, In Press, Corrected Proof*.
- Diagne, A., Zeller, M., & Sharma, M. (2000). Empirical measurements of households' access to credit and credit constraints in developing countries: Methodological issues and evidence. *Food Consumption and Nutrition Division International Discussion Paper*, (90).
- Dymski, G. A. (2006). Discrimination in the credit and housing markets: Findings and challenges. In *Handbook on the economics of discrimination* (Edward Elgar Publishing ed.). (pp. 215–259). W.M. Rodgers.
- Egli, D. (2004). Progressive lending as an enforcement mechanism in microfinance programs. *Review of Development Economics*, 8(4), 505–520.
- Fein, S. & Spencer, S. (1997). Prejudice as Self-Image maintenance: Affirming the self through derogating others. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 73, 44, 31.

- Ferguson, M. F. & Peters, S. R. (1995). What constitutes evidence of discrimination in lending? *Journal of Finance*, 50(2), 739–48.
- Fletschner, D. (2009). Rural women's access to credit: Market imperfections and intrahousehold dynamics. *World Development*, 37(3), 618–631.
- Gale, D. & Hellwig, M. (1985). Incentive-Compatible debt contracts: The One-Period problem. *Review of Economic Studies*, 52(4), 647–63.
- Garcia, S. M. & Ybarra, O. (2007). People accounting: Social Category-Based choice. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 43, 802–809.
- Garikipati, S. (2008). The impact of lending to women on household vulnerability and women's empowerment: Evidence from india. *World Development*, 36(12), 2620–2642.
- Ghatak, M. (1999). Group lending, local information and peer selection. *Journal of Development Economics*, 60(1), 27–50.
- Goetz, A. M. & Gupta, R. S. (1996). Who takes the credit? gender, power, and control over loan use in rural credit programs in bangladesh. *World Development*, 24(1), 45–63.
- Guérin, I., Mersland, R., & D'Espallier, B. (2009). Gender bias in microfinance. RuMe working paper.
- Guérin, I., Roesch, M., Venkatasubramanian, Sangare, M., & Kumar, S. (2009). Microfinance and the dynamics of financial vulnerability. lessons from rural south india. RuMe working paper.
- Han, S. (2004). Discrimination in lending: Theory and evidence. *Journal of Real Estate Finance and Economics*, 29(1), 5–46.
- Hashemi, S. M., Schuler, S. R., & Riley, A. P. (1996). Rural credit programs and women's empowerment in bangladesh. *World Development*, 24(4), 635–653.
- Heckman, J. J. (1976). The common structure of statistical models of truncation, sample selection and limited dependent variables and a simple estimator for such models. NBER Chapters (pp. 120–137). National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.
- Heckman, J. J. (1979). Sample selection bias as a specification error. *Econometrica*, 47(1), 153–61.

- Helland, I. S. (1990). Partial least squares regression and statistical models. *Scandinavian Journal of Statistics, 17*(2), 97–114.
- Hermes, N. & Lensink, R. (2007). The empirics of microfinance: what do we know? *Economic Journal, 117*(517), F1–F10.
- Hogg, M. A. & Terry, D. J. (2000). Social identity and Self-Categorization processes in organizational contexts. *The Academy of Management Review, 25*(1), 121–140.
- Honohan, P. (2008). Cross-country variation in household access to financial services. *Journal of Banking & Finance, 32*(11), 2493–2500.
- Hudon, M. (2009). Should access to credit be a right? *Journal of Business Ethics, 84*(1), 17–28.
- Hunt, J. & Kasynathan, N. (2001). Pathways to empowerment? reflections on microfinance and transformation in gender relations in south asia. *Gender and Development, 9*(1), 42–52.
- Hunter, W. C. & Walker, M. B. (1996). The cultural affinity hypothesis and mortgage lending decisions. *Journal of Real Estate Finance and Economics, 13*(1), 57–70.
- Jensen, M. C. & Meckling, W. H. (1976). Theory of the firm: Managerial behavior, agency costs and ownership structure. *Journal of Financial Economics, 3*(4), 305–360.
- Jianakopulos, N. A. & Bernasek, A. (1998). Are women more risk averse ? *Economic Inquiry, 36*(4), 620–630.
- Kabeer, N. (2001). Conflicts over credit: Re-Evaluating the empowerment potential of loans to women in rural bangladesh. *World Development, 29*(1), 63–84.
- Kanoh, S. & Pumpaisanchai, C. (2006). Listening to the market: Estimating credit demand and supply from survey data. *Institute of Economic Research Discussion Paper.*
- Karlan, Z. (2010). Randomised trials for strategic innovation in retail finance. In *Real Money, New Frontiers: Case Studies of Financial Innovation in Africa*. Juta Academic.

- Khandker, S. R., Khalily, B., & Khan, Z. (1995). *Grameen Bank: Performance and Sustainability*. World Bank discussion paper no.306. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
- Kumar, A. (2004). Access to financial services in brazil. *World Bank*, 1–621.
- Kunda, Z. & Sinclair, L. (1999). Motivated reasoning with stereotypes: Activation, application, and inhibition. *Psychological Inquiry*, 10(1), 12–22.
- Labie, M., Méon, P., Mersland, R., & Szafarz, A. (2010). Discrimination by microcredit officers: Theory and evidence on disability in uganda. Technical Report CEB-WP 10-007, Université Libre de Bruxelles.
- Lacour-Little, M. (1999). Discrimination in mortgage lending: A critical review of the literature. *Journal of Real Estate Literature*, 7(1), 15–50.
- Ladd, H. F. (1998). Evidence on discrimination in mortgage lending. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 12(2), 41–62.
- Marrez, H. & Schmit, M. (2009). Credit risk analysis in microcredit: How does gender matter? Technical Report CEB-WP 09-053, Université Libre de Bruxelles.
- McKim, A. & Hughart, M. (2005). Staff incentive schemes in practice: Finding of a global survey of microfinance institutions. MicroFinance network, CGAP.
- Medeiros, M. & Costa, J. (2008). Is there a feminization of poverty in latin america? *World Development*, 36(1), 115–127.
- Morduch, J. (1999). The microfinance promise. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 37(4), 1569–1614.
- Morrison, A., Raju, D., & Sinha, N. (2007). Gender equality, poverty and economic growth. Technical Report 4349, The World Bank.
- Munnell, A. H., Tootell, G. M. B., Browne, L. E., & McEneaney, J. (1996). Mortgage lending in boston: Interpreting HMDA data. *American Economic Review*, 86(1), 25–53.
- Neri, M. (1998). Os empresários da rocinha na perspectiva do microcrédito. *O Mercado de Trabalho do Rio de Janeiro: Conjuntura e Análise*, (8), 26–30.
- Neri, M. (2008). *Microcrédito - O mistério nordestino e o Grameen brasileiro*. FGV.

- Nichter, S., Goldmark, L., & Fiori, A. (2002a). Entendendo as microfinanças no contexto brasileiro. Technical report, BNDES, Rio de Janeiro.
- Nichter, S., Goldmark, L., & Fiori, A. (2002b). Understanding microfinance in the brazilian context. PDI/BNDES, Rio de Janeiro.
- Page, M. (1995). Racial and ethnic discrimination in urban housing markets: Evidence from a recent audit study. *Journal of Urban Economics*, 38(2), 183–206.
- Perlman, J. E. (2010). Parsing the urban poverty puzzle a multi-generational panel study in rio de janeiro's favelas, 1968–2008. Technical Report WP2010/27, World Institute for Development Economic Research.
- Petersen, M. A. & Rajan, R. G. (1994). The benefits of lending relationships: Evidence from small business data. *Journal of Finance*, 49(1), 3–37.
- Petersen, M. A. & Rajan, R. G. (1995). The effect of credit market competition on lending relationships. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 110(2), 407–443.
- Petersen, M. A. & Rajan, R. G. (2002). Does distance still matter? the information revolution in small business lending. *Journal of Finance*, 57(6), 2533–2570.
- Pitt, M. M., Khandker, S. R., & Cartwright, J. (2006). Empowering women with micro finance: Evidence from bangladesh. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 54(4), 791–831.
- Ravallion, M. (2010). A comparative perspective on poverty reduction in brazil, china, and india. *World Bank Res Obs*, 1–34.
- Rhyne, E. (2001). The yin and yang of microfinance: Reaching the poor and sustainability. *Microbanking Bulletin*, 2.
- Riding, A. L. & Swift, C. S. (1990). Women business owners and terms of credit: Some empirical findings of the canadian experience. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 5(5), 327–340.
- Robinson, M. S. (2002). *Microfinance Revolution Volume 2: Lessons from Indonesia*. World Bank Publications.
- Ross, S. L. (2000). Mortgage lending, sample selection and default. *Real Estate Economics*, 28(4), 581–621.

Ross, S. L. & Yinger, J. (2002). *The Color of Credit: Mortgage Discrimination, Research Methodology, and Fair-Lending Enforcement*. MIT Press.

Saintive, M. B. (2000). *Crédito Produtivo Popular: Origens Teóricas e o Caso VivaCred*. Master thesis, Instituto de Economia, UFRJ, Rio de Janeiro.

Schafer, R. & Ladd, H. F. (1982). *Discrimination in Mortgage Lending*. Harvard-MIT Joint Center for Urban Studies Series. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Sheriff, R. E. (2000). Exposing silence as cultural censorship: A brazilian case. *American Anthropologist*, 102(1), 114–132.

Soares, R. P. (2001). Evolução do crédito de 1994 a 1999: uma explicação. TEXTO PARA DISCUSSÃO 808, IPEA, Brasília.

Soares, S. S. D. (2008). O ritmo de queda na desigualdade no brasil é adequado ? evidências do contexto historico e internacional. Technical Report No 1339, Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (Ipea).

Soto, H. D. (2003). *The Mystery of Capital: Why Capitalism Triumphs in the West and Fails Everywhere Else* (1st ed.). Basic Books.

Stiglitz, J. E. (1990). Peer monitoring and credit markets. *World Bank Economic Review*, 4(3), 351–66.

Stiglitz, J. E. & Weiss, A. (1981). Credit rationing in markets with imperfect information. *American Economic Review*, 71(3), 393–410.

Storey, D. (2004). Racial and gender discrimination in the micro firms credit market?: Evidence from trinidad and tobago. *Small Business Economics*, 23(5), 401–422.

Stuart, G. (2007). From standardization and cross-subsidization to service differentiation and external subsidies: a microfinance strategy for reaching the poorest of the poor. Article 5, Université de Montréal.

Tenenhaus, M. (1998). *La Régression PLS: Théorie et Pratique*. Paris: Technip.

Townsend, R. M. (1979). Optimal contracts and competitive markets with costly state verification. *Journal of Economic Theory*, 21(2), 265 – 293.

Turner, M. A. & Skidmore, F. (1999). *Mortgage Lending Discrimination: A Review of Existing Discrimination*. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

- Verheul, I. & Thurik, R. (2001). Start-Up capital: "Does gender matter?". *Small Business Economics*, 16(4), 329–45.
- Weller, C. E. (2009). Credit access, the costs of credit and credit market discrimination. *Review of Black Political Economy*, 36(1), 7–28.
- Williams, O. M. (2008). Fair lending: Race and gender data are limited for nonmortgage lending. Technical Report GAO-08-1023 T, U.S. Govt. Accountability Office, Washington, D.C.
- Wold, S., Ruhe, A., Wold, H., & Dunn, W. J. (1984). The collinearity problem in linear regression. the partial least squares (PLS) approach to generalized inverses. *SIAM Journal on Scientific and Statistical Computing*, 5(3), 735–743.
- Yinger, J. (1986). Measuring racial discrimination with fair housing audits: Caught in the act. *American Economic Review*, 76(5), 881–893.
- Zycher, B. & Wolfe, T. (1994). Mortgage lending, discrimination, and taxation. *Regulation*, 17(2), 61–73.

A Appendix of Chapter 3

A.1 Computing the gradient

The problem to be solved is:

$$\begin{aligned} & \max_{\{\alpha_j\}_{j=1}^M, \mu_s, \mu_a, \bar{p}, k_1, k_2, \beta_{EI}, \beta_{BP}, b, \underline{r}} \mathbb{E}_{\underline{r}} \mathcal{L}(\{\alpha_j\}_{j=1}^M, \mu_s, \mu_a, \bar{p}, k_1, k_2, \beta_{EI}, \beta_{BP}, b, \underline{r} | \mathbf{D}, \mathbf{L}, \mathbf{EI}, \mathbf{BP}, \mathbf{x}, \rho, \tau) \\ & \quad \text{subject to} \quad 0 \leq \mu_a \cdot \alpha_j + \bar{p} \leq 1 \\ & \quad \quad \quad \beta_{EI}, \beta_{BP} \in [0, 1] \\ & \quad \quad \quad k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{+*} \end{aligned}$$

Tacking the log-likelihood function as:

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \mathcal{L}(\{\alpha_j\}_{j=1}^M, \mu_s, \mu_a, \bar{p}, k_1, k_2, \beta_{EI}, \beta_{BP}, b, \underline{r} | \mathbf{D}, \mathbf{L}, \mathbf{EI}, \mathbf{BP}, \mathbf{x}, \rho, \tau) = \\ \sum_{i=1}^N \ln(Pr(D=1)) \cdot \mathbb{I}_{D_i=1} + \ln(Pr(D=0)) \cdot \mathbb{I}_{D_i=0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{with } Pr(D=1) = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{1+e^{-(\mu_s \cdot \alpha_{j(i)} + x_i b)}} \right) [1 - F(g(L_i, \rho, \underline{r}, \alpha_{j(i)}, \mu_a, \bar{p}, \tau, I_i), k_1, k_2)],$$

$$g(L, \rho, \underline{r}, \alpha, \mu_a, \bar{p}, \tau, I) \equiv \frac{[\rho - \underline{r} - (\mu_a \cdot \alpha + \bar{p})(\rho - \underline{r} + \tau)]L - (1 - \mu_a \cdot \alpha - \bar{p}) \min(I, (\rho - \underline{r})L)}{(\mu_a \cdot \alpha + \bar{p})},$$

$$I = \beta_{EI} \cdot EI + \beta_{BP} \cdot BP,$$

and ϕ has a log-normal distribution:

$$F(x, k_1, k_2) := \int^x \frac{e^{-1/2 \frac{(\ln(u) - k_1)^2}{k_2^2}}}{u \cdot k_2 \sqrt{2 \cdot \pi}} du; f(x, k_1, k_2) = \frac{e^{-1/2 \frac{(\ln(x) - k_1)^2}{k_2^2}}}{x \cdot k_2 \sqrt{2 \cdot \pi}}$$

Partial derivative of $\ln \mathcal{L}$ in $\theta \in \{\{\alpha_j\}_{j=1}^M, \mu_a, \bar{p}, k_1, k_2, \beta_{EI}, \beta_{BP}, b\}$ is:

$$\frac{d \ln \mathcal{L}}{d \theta} = \mathbb{I}_{D_i=1} \cdot \frac{\frac{d \Pr(D=1)}{d \theta}}{\Pr(D=1)} - \mathbb{I}_{D_i=0} \cdot \frac{\frac{d \Pr(D=1)}{d \theta}}{1 - \Pr(D=1)}$$

Partial derivatives of probability of success $p_s(\mu_s, \alpha, x, b) = \frac{1}{1+e^{-(\mu_s \cdot \alpha + xb)}}$ are:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dp_s(\mu_s, \alpha, x, b)}{d\mu_s} &= \alpha \cdot \frac{e^{-(\mu_s \cdot \alpha + xb)}}{(1 + e^{-(\mu_s \cdot \alpha + xb)})^2} \\ \frac{dp_s(\mu_s, \alpha, x, b)}{d\alpha} &= \mu_s \cdot \frac{e^{-(\mu_s \cdot \alpha + xb)}}{(1 + e^{-(\mu_s \cdot \alpha + xb)})^2} \\ \frac{dp_s(\mu_s, \alpha, x, b)}{db} &= x \cdot \frac{e^{-(\mu_s \cdot \alpha + xb)}}{(1 + e^{-(\mu_s \cdot \alpha + xb)})^2}\end{aligned}$$

Partial derivatives of misreporting threshold $g(L, \rho, \underline{r}, \alpha, \mu_a, \bar{p}, \tau, I)$ are:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dg(L, \rho, \underline{r}, \alpha, \mu_a, \bar{p}, \tau, I)}{d\bar{p}} &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } I \geq L(\rho - \underline{r}) \\ \frac{I-L(\rho-\underline{r})}{(\mu_a \cdot \alpha + \bar{p})^2} & \text{if } I < L(\rho - \underline{r}) \end{cases} \\ \frac{dg(L, \rho, \underline{r}, \alpha, \mu_a, \bar{p}, \tau, I)}{d\alpha} &= \mu_a \cdot \frac{dg(L, \rho, \underline{r}, \alpha, \mu_a, \bar{p}, \tau, I)}{d\bar{p}} \\ \frac{dg(L, \rho, \underline{r}, \alpha, \mu_a, \bar{p}, \tau, I)}{d\mu_a} &= \alpha \cdot \frac{dg(L, \rho, \underline{r}, \alpha, \mu_a, \bar{p}, \tau, I)}{d\bar{p}}\end{aligned}$$

Partial derivatives in μ_a and \bar{p}

The partial derivatives of the probability of delay in the probability of detecting misreporting parameters (μ_a and \bar{p}) are:

$$\frac{d \Pr(D=1)}{d \mu_a} = p_s(\mu_s, \alpha_j, x, b) \cdot \mathbb{E}_{\underline{r}}[f(g(\mu_a, \dots), k_1, k_2) \cdot \frac{dg(\mu_a, \dots)}{d \mu_a}]$$

and

$$\frac{d \Pr(D=1)}{d \bar{p}} = p_s(\mu_s, \alpha_j, x, b) \cdot \mathbb{E}_{\underline{r}}[f(g(\bar{p}, \dots), k_1, k_2) \cdot \frac{dg(\bar{p}, \dots)}{d \bar{p}}]$$

Partial derivative in $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_M$

The partial derivatives of the probability of delay in the officers ability coefficient ($\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_M$) are:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\Pr(D = 1)}{d\alpha_j} &= -\frac{dp_s(\mu_s \cdot \alpha_j, x, b)}{d\alpha_j} \cdot (1 - \mathbb{E}_{\underline{r}} F(g(\alpha_j, \dots), k_1, k_2)) + \\ &\quad p_s(\mu_s \cdot \alpha_j, x, b) \cdot \mathbb{E}_{\underline{r}} [f(g(\alpha_j, \dots), k_1, k_2) \cdot \frac{dg(\alpha_j, \dots)}{d\alpha_j}] \end{aligned}$$

Partial derivative in k_1 and k_2

The partial derivatives of the probability of delay in the log-normal distribution parameters (k_1 and k_2) are:

$$\frac{d\Pr(D = 1)}{dk_1} = p_s(\mu_s, \alpha_j, x, b) \cdot \mathbb{E}_{\underline{r}} \left[\frac{e^{-1/2 \frac{(\ln(g(\dots)) - k_1)^2}{k_2^2}}}{k_2 \sqrt{2 \cdot \pi}} \right]$$

and

$$\frac{d\Pr(D = 1)}{dk_2} = p_s(\mu_s, \alpha_j, x, b) \cdot \mathbb{E}_{\underline{r}} \left[\frac{e^{-1/2 \frac{(\ln(g(\dots)) - k_1)^2}{k_2^2}}}{k_2 \sqrt{2 \cdot \pi}} \cdot (\ln(g(\dots)) - k_1) \right]$$

Partial derivative in β_{EI} and β_{BP}

$$\frac{d\Pr(D = 1)}{d\beta_n} = p_s(\mu_s, \alpha_j, x, b) \cdot \mathbb{E}_{\underline{r}} [f(g(I_i, \dots), k_1, k_2) \cdot \mathbb{I}_{[I_i < (\rho - \underline{r})L_i]} \cdot \frac{(\mu_a \cdot \alpha_j + \bar{p} - 1)}{\mu_a \cdot \alpha_j + \bar{p}} \cdot n]$$

with $n = EI, BP$

Partial derivative in b and μ_s

$$\frac{d\Pr(D = 1)}{dm} = (\mathbb{E}_{\underline{r}} F(g(L_i, \rho, \underline{r}, \alpha_j, \mu_a, \bar{p}, \tau, I_i), k_1, k_2) - 1) \cdot \frac{dp_s(\mu_s, \alpha_j, x, b)}{dm}$$

with $m = b, \mu_s$

A.2 Maximum Likelihood without aggregation

Table A.1: Maximum likelihood estimates (without aggregation)

Estimated α 's							
α_1	0.0002*** (0.0959)	α_{14}	0.3818 (0.2455)	α_{28}	-0.0507*** (0.0784)		
α_2	-1.1437*** (0.2304)	α_{15}	0.1260** (0.1332)	α_{29}	-0.4261*** (0.0391)		
α_3	-0.0381*** (0.0953)	α_{16}	-0.1786*** (0.0906)	α_{30}	1		
α_4	0.0222*** (0.0290)	α_{17}	0.0896*** (0.0735)	α_{31OB}	-1.0277** (0.7224)		
α_5	0.1506*** (0.0902)	α_{18}	0.1324*** (0.0859)	α_{31MB}	-0.6214*** (0.0538)		
α_6	-0.2067*** (0.0256)	α_{19}	0.2049** (0.1091)	α_{32}	0.4076*** (0.0359)		
α_7	0	α_{20}	0.7518 (0.2888)	α_{33}	0.5497 (0.0960)		
α_8	-0.1009*** (0.0369)	α_{21}	0.4970 (0.3407)	α_{34}	0.3156 (0.2842)		
α_9	0.1544*** (0.0953)	α_{22OB}	-0.6686*** (0.0488)	α_{35}	-0.6618*** (0.1042)		
α_{10OB}	0.6840 (0.1878)	α_{22MB}	0.0642*** (0.1319)	α_{36}	0.4102* (0.0995)		
α_{10MB}	0.8109 (0.2536)	α_{23}	-0.1307*** (0.0300)	α_{37}	0.0015** (0.1893)		
α_{11OB}	-0.2542*** (0.0466)	α_{24}	-0.3412*** (0.1051)	α_{38}	-0.9503*** (0.0397)		
α_{11MB}	-0.0075*** (0.0898)	α_{25}	0.4815 (0.2416)	α_{39}	-0.3939*** (0.0243)		
α_{12}	-0.5469*** (0.0534)	α_{26}	0.3441 (0.4007)	α_{40OB}	-0.1586*** (0.0262)		
α_{13}	-0.5881*** (0.0096)	α_{27}	0.2912* (0.1315)	α_{40MB}	-0.1933*** (0.0273)		
Probability of misreporting : Audit, Available Income and ϕ Distribution							
μ_a	0.2266** (0.0101)	β_{RE}	0.8267*** (0.0614)	k_1	68.13 (3868197)		
\bar{p}	0.6050*** (0.0084)	β_{RB}	0.0431*** (0.0000)	k_2	41.14 (1410992)		
Probability of success parameters (b, μ_s)							
Context: Sector, Guarantor and Current account and Year							
μ_s	2.0890* (1.5089)	Repay	-1.1298*** (0.0058)	2002	-2.1693*** (0.0175)		
Trade	0.0301 (0.0024)	1997	-1.6295*** (0.0624)	2003	-1.2127*** (0.0179)		
Agric.	-0.0081 (0.0274)	1998	-1.5671*** (0.0331)	2004	-0.5524*** (0.0201)		
Other	-0.8295*** (0.0190)	1999	-1.9833*** (0.0270)	2005	-0.5895*** (0.0173)		
No Guar.	0.1755 (0.0121)	2000	-2.2779*** (0.0202)	2006	-0.7499*** (0.0162)		
C. Ac.	0.7057*** (0.0232)	2001	-2.3624*** (0.0196)	2007	0		
Comparing client / credit officer: Gender, Marital Status, Have Dependents, Age							
Is a Female		Is Married		Has Dependent(s)			
Yes/Yes	-0.2798 (0.0789)	No/No	-2.4118*** (0.2123)	No/No	0.7167* (0.1680)		
Yes/No	0.1561** (0.0046)	Yes/No	-2.0459*** (0.2148)	Yes/No	0.8242** (0.1676)		
No/Yes	-0.4683* (0.0789)	No/Yes	-0.5353*** (0.0054)	No/Yes	-0.0812 (0.0047)		
Age	0.0229*** (0.00001)	< 10 y.	0.0751 (0.0035)	Cons.	3.9424*** (0.4468)		

Wald test: α 's not compared to 0 but to the highest α (= 1).

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.; Standard errors in parenthesis.

B Appendix of Chapter 4

LS/RA	(1)	(2)	(3)
Female client	-0.606*	-0.891***	-1.631***
	(0.309)	(0.305)	(0.294)
Requested amount (RA)		-0.00713***	
		(0.000141)	
External income/RA	9.524***	6.339***	
	(0.332)	(0.326)	
Business profit/RA	0.491***	0.350***	
	(0.0354)	(0.0342)	
Married client	1.741***	1.436***	1.920***
	(0.321)	(0.316)	(0.305)
Client with dependent(s)	0.762**	0.498	0.842***
	(0.323)	(0.318)	(0.307)
Client's age	0.151***	0.113***	0.0894***
	(0.0131)	(0.0130)	(0.0125)
# of former loans at Vivacred	1.832***	1.833***	2.069***
	(0.0531)	(0.0523)	(0.0506)
# of times as a guarantor	0.437***	0.424***	0.587***
	(0.0766)	(0.0754)	(0.0728)
# of past delays	-7.470***	-7.451***	-9.184***
	(0.789)	(0.778)	(0.750)
Guarantor involved	-2.211***	-0.538	2.340***
	(0.598)	(0.592)	(0.573)
Female Guarantor	-2.976***	-2.526***	-2.103***
	(0.326)	(0.321)	(0.310)
Loan repayment	10.80***	10.80***	9.913***
	(0.558)	(0.550)	(0.530)
# of installments	0.136***	0.282***	0.751***
	(0.0366)	(0.0363)	(0.0362)
Capital investment	0.975***	1.354***	2.640***
	(0.346)	(0.342)	(0.330)
# of employees	0.173**	0.228***	0.694***
	(0.0732)	(0.0722)	(0.0702)
Trade (sector)	-0.640**	-0.539*	-0.989***
	(0.321)	(0.317)	(0.305)
Official business	-0.139	0.507	9.042***
	(0.679)	(0.670)	(0.668)
Constant	53.75***	49.69***	59.19***
	(1.966)	(1.942)	(1.881)
Observations	33530	33530	33530
R ²	0.126	0.151	0.212

Standard errors in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Additional controls: Years and branches dummies

Table B.2: Loan size regression by period (guarantor income inclusion)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Loan size	OLS	OLS	OLS	PLS	PLS	PLS
Period	97-04	97-04	97-04	05-07	05-07	05-07
Female client	-40.55*** (8.208)	-18.57** (8.117)	-15.82** (7.998)	-122.1*** (8.284)	-57.49*** (8.560)	-48.20*** (7.993)
Requested amount (RA)	0.587*** (0.00364)	0.525*** (0.00458)	0.504*** (0.00463)			
Residual RA (RRA) (by period)				0.584*** (0.00370)	0.504*** (0.00495)	0.504*** (0.00463)
Guarantor Income			0.163*** (0.00787)			0.351*** (0.00767)
Married client	30.54*** (8.405)	-14.25* (8.386)	-7.800 (8.268)	50.26*** (8.498)	2.543 (8.850)	14.99* (8.266)
Client with dependent(s)	25.32*** (8.552)	4.099 (8.321)	8.026 (8.201)	13.59 (8.647)	25.87*** (8.780)	32.45*** (8.198)
Client's age	0.994*** (0.349)	0.986*** (0.342)	1.004*** (0.337)	-2.362*** (0.353)	-1.979*** (0.360)	-1.683*** (0.336)
External income	0.0868*** (0.0106)	0.158*** (0.0115)	0.145*** (0.0113)	0.322*** (0.0106)	0.330*** (0.0120)	0.287*** (0.0113)
# of former loans at Vivacred	54.59*** (1.641)	32.99*** (1.159)	31.88*** (1.143)	76.16*** (1.654)	42.45*** (1.220)	39.23*** (1.141)
# of times as a guarantor	17.54*** (2.627)	9.351*** (1.600)	6.619*** (1.582)	28.74*** (2.656)	14.35*** (1.688)	8.032*** (1.582)
# of former loans with delay	-174.9*** (21.08)	-122.0*** (21.73)	-111.4*** (21.41)	-320.5*** (21.30)	-176.0*** (22.93)	-148.3*** (21.41)
Guarantor involved	-26.14 (18.78)	85.93*** (14.16)	31.20** (14.20)	248.7*** (18.91)	197.5*** (14.91)	69.87*** (14.20)
Male Guarantor	23.91*** (8.401)	50.83*** (8.495)	29.96*** (8.430)	90.66*** (8.484)	117.5*** (8.945)	66.79*** (8.424)
Loan repayment	174.2*** (25.52)	141.0*** (10.63)	141.8*** (10.47)	-70.42*** (25.76)	137.0*** (11.21)	138.9*** (10.47)
# of installments	25.46*** (0.948)	17.39*** (1.009)	17.36*** (0.994)	65.33*** (0.926)	46.67*** (1.030)	44.07*** (0.963)
Capital investment	35.38*** (8.955)	95.12*** (9.520)	96.14*** (9.379)	129.6*** (9.036)	221.5*** (9.980)	212.7*** (9.318)
Business profit	0.0601*** (0.00311)	0.0811*** (0.00367)	0.0704*** (0.00366)	0.207*** (0.00300)	0.204*** (0.00371)	0.171*** (0.00354)
# of employees	8.078*** (1.569)	19.81*** (4.061)	20.20*** (4.001)	40.12*** (1.573)	61.42*** (4.269)	58.67*** (3.985)
Trade (sector)	-28.93*** (8.509)	14.76* (8.373)	19.09** (8.252)	-87.17*** (8.596)	9.256 (8.837)	19.06** (8.252)
Official business	226.5*** (16.93)	66.53*** (22.34)	60.48*** (22.01)	802.0*** (16.73)	432.2*** (23.33)	387.5*** (21.80)
Constant	-276.3*** (35.17)	-381.9*** (22.25)	-357.6*** (21.96)	169.9*** (35.45)	-278.0*** (23.47)	-234.8*** (21.93)
Year dummies	98-04	06-07	06-07	98-04	06-07	06-07
Observations	19621	14229	14229	19621	14229	14229
R ²	0.738	0.665	0.674	0.732	0.626	0.674

Monetary variables are measured in deflated BRL

Standard errors in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

C Appendix of Chapter 5

Table C.1: Gender gap in the “borrowing team” (complete)

	(1) Approval	(2) LS	(3) Delay	(4) Default	(5) Loss
Number of females	0.00901*** (0.000792)	2.962 (2.585)	-0.00721*** (0.00150)	-0.00249*** (0.000399)	-2.813*** (0.882)
Number of males	0.00943*** (0.000762)	15.57*** (2.550)	-0.00275** (0.00137)	-0.00108*** (0.000357)	0.116 (0.871)
Test (coefficient equality): Number of female = Number of male					
$\chi^2(1)$	0.31	38.36***	18.60***	20.07***	17.81***
mills or athrho		***	Ns	Ns	*
LS	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	33530	33530	33530	33530	33530

Standard errors in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Heckman's selection: committee approval, marginal effect for col. (1), (3) and (4).

Table C.2: Main empirical result with loan repayment collapsed

	Approval	LPUC-Rio - Certificação Digital Nº 0621262/CA			ult (180 days)	Loss		
					***	-0.00331***	-5.829***	-5.788***
Female client	-0.00166 (0.00187)	-30.2 (5.514)	(0.00269)	(0.00276)	(0.000989)	(0.00109)	(1.982)	(1.983)
LS				-2.82e-05*** (3.05e-06)		-8.17e-06*** (1.83e-06)		0.00136 (0.00210)
RA	-9.50e-06*** (8.70e-07)	0.618*** (0.00312)	5.21e-06*** (1.34e-06)	2.06e-05*** (2.19e-06)	1.75e-06** (6.95e-07)	5.88e-06*** (1.42e-06)	0.0105*** (0.00112)	0.00967*** (0.00171)
Married client	0.00298 (0.00193)	27.67*** (5.716)	-0.0245*** (0.00288)	-0.0242*** (0.00295)	-0.00574*** (0.00131)	-0.00602*** (0.00144)	-8.953*** (2.055)	-8.991*** (2.056)
Client with dependent(s)	0.00352* (0.00195)	6.826 (5.763)	-0.00191 (0.00279)	-0.00189 (0.00287)	-0.000400 (0.000949)	-0.000490 (0.00102)	-4.976** (2.070)	-4.986** (2.070)
Client's age	0.000234*** (8.01e-05)	0.500** (0.238)	-0.000962*** (0.000121)	-0.000974*** (0.000124)	-0.000188*** (5.14e-05)	-0.000198*** (5.65e-05)	-0.317*** (0.0856)	-0.318*** (0.0857)
Guarantor involved	0.0449*** (0.00330)	-15.65 (13.54)	-0.00825 (0.00650)	-0.00837 (0.00663)	-0.00685** (0.00311)	-0.00788** (0.00348)	-16.25*** (4.852)	-16.23*** (4.851)
# of installments	-0.00152*** (0.000215)	25.02*** (0.721)	0.00184*** (0.000339)	0.00264*** (0.000360)	0.000611*** (0.000169)	0.000839*** (0.000215)	2.058*** (0.258)	2.025*** (0.263)
Capital investment	0.0149*** (0.00215)	29.95*** (6.638)	-0.00761** (0.00308)	-0.00683** (0.00316)	-0.00351** (0.00142)	-0.00359** (0.00154)	-11.35*** (2.382)	-11.39*** (2.382)
Loan repayment	0.206*** (0.0153)	33.89 (24.37)	0.162*** (0.00780)	0.168*** (0.00800)	0.0267*** (0.00280)	0.0282*** (0.00300)	55.81*** (8.698)	55.75*** (8.698)
External income	1.78e-05*** (2.83e-06)	0.0827*** (0.00795)	-9.87e-06*** (3.62e-06)	-8.71e-06** (3.75e-06)	-7.42e-06*** (2.34e-06)	-7.35e-06*** (2.53e-06)	-0.00762*** (0.00285)	-0.00774*** (0.00285)
Business profit	4.74e-06*** (5.13e-07)	0.0555*** (0.00261)	-2.51e-07 (9.48e-07)	1.05e-06 (1.12e-06)	3.66e-08 (3.69e-07)	3.45e-07 (4.08e-07)	0.000504 (0.000933)	0.000428 (0.000940)
Trade (sector)	0.0100*** (0.00193)	-20.75*** (5.908)	0.000884 (0.00278)	0.000183 (0.00286)	0.00162* (0.000944)	0.00147 (0.00102)	-2.071 (2.118)	-2.044 (2.119)
Official business	0.000113 (0.00436)	180.4*** (12.63)	0.00692 (0.00570)	0.0143** (0.00594)	-0.00109 (0.00240)	0.000779 (0.00262)	-0.409 (4.541)	-0.655 (4.556)
# of employees	0.00217*** (0.000605)	10.37*** (1.285)	0.000414 (0.000555)	0.000753 (0.000536)	7.23e-05 (0.000297)	0.000167 (0.000288)	0.354 (0.463)	0.340 (0.463)
# of former loans at Vivacred	0.00481*** (0.000438)	33.58*** (1.076)	-0.0152*** (0.000888)	-0.0136*** (0.000893)	-0.00392*** (0.000736)	-0.00373*** (0.000774)	-2.939*** (0.386)	-2.985*** (0.393)
# of times acted as a guarantor	-0.000214 (0.000512)	8.185*** (1.355)	-0.00640*** (0.00117)	-0.00599*** (0.00119)	-0.00179*** (0.000472)	-0.00180*** (0.000511)	-1.452*** (0.487)	-1.463*** (0.487)
# of past delays	-0.0301*** (0.00476)	-147.8*** (16.06)	0.131*** (0.00739)	0.129*** (0.00741)	0.0271*** (0.00504)	0.0282*** (0.00561)	81.12*** (5.757)	81.32*** (5.765)
Female credit officer	-0.00949*** (0.00197)	-33.33*** (5.976)	0.0113*** (0.00293)	0.0105*** (0.00300)	0.00229** (0.00111)	0.00228* (0.00120)	2.191 (2.147)	2.236 (2.148)
Constant		-201.1*** (30.55)					12.56 (7.708)	18.31* (10.27)
mills or athrho		**	Ns	Ns	Ns	Ns	***	***
Years' & branches' dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	30467	30467	30467	30467	30467	30467	30467	30467

Standard errors in parentheses; *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1, Ns non significant

Estimations based on Heckman's procedure (selection: committee approval); marginal effect at mean reported for probit regressions.

D Appendix of Chapter 6

Table D.1: Portfolio comparison among credit officer's gender

Credit officer's gender	Approved loans			All applications		
	Female	Male	diff	Female	Male	diff
Married client	0.483	0.470	0.0126*	0.481	0.468	0.0129*
Client with dependent(s)	0.515	0.529	-0.0136*	0.512	0.523	-0.0106
Client's age	42.83	41.89	0.932***	42.66	41.81	0.852***
External income	190.2	242.4	-52.29***	186.4	238.5	-52.11***
Guarantor involved	0.946	0.917	0.0291***			
# of installments	9.008	9.064	-0.0558			
Capital investment	0.324	0.317	0.00713	0.320	0.314	0.00659
Loan repayment	0.101	0.0883	0.0129***	0.0975	0.0872	0.0103**
Business profit	954.8	907.2	47.65**	940.0	890.6	49.42***
Trade (sector)	0.552	0.508	0.0437***	0.548	0.506	0.0417***
Official business	0.0567	0.0597	-0.00301	0.0570	0.0589	-0.00184
# of employees	0.680	0.584	0.0968***	0.675	0.578	0.0971***
# of former loans at VC	2.157	2.448	-0.291***	2.103	2.399	-0.296***
# of times as a guarantor	0.632	0.867	-0.235***	0.616	0.864	-0.248***
# of past delays (> 30 days)	0.0305	0.0363	-0.00577**	0.0309	0.0374	-0.00650**