Financial resources available for public programs and services are limited. Consequently, decisions on allocation, targeting, and auditing have to be made in the design of all kinds of government policies and publicly provided services. Targeting requires identification of individuals who either benefit from a public program or service and are at risk of remaining in a state for a relatively long period of time. The first part of this thesis develops a new profiling method that aims to identify individuals who are expected to have bad outcomes without assistance from government policies. In a large-scale field experiment in the Dutch long-term care market, the causal effects of the frequency of auditing and the consequences of audits for care provision on claims for the use of long-term care services filed by care providers are studied.

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