



Asian Development Bank - International Initiative for Impact Evaluation

**Video Lecture Series** 

#### Impact evaluations of social protection-Project and Programmes: considering cash transfers and educational outcomes

**Heather Lanthorn** 



Social protection: transfers, pensions, and public works





- Social protection: transfers, pensions, and public works
- Cash transfers and educational outcomes: theory of change
  - Builds on Video Lecture 2





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- Cash transfers and educational outcomes: theory of change
  - Builds on Video Lecture 2
- Impact evaluation example: Cambodia Education Sector Support Project Scholarship Programme (CSP)
  - Research questions
  - Regression discontinuity design (RDD)
  - Builds on Video Lecture 4



- Social protection: transfers, pensions, and public works
- Cash transfers and educational outcomes: theory of change
  - Builds on Video Lecture 2
- Impact evaluation example: Cambodia Education Sector Support Project Scholarship Programme (CSP)
  - Research questions
  - Regression discontinuity design (RDD)
  - Builds on Video Lecture 4
- Systematic review: Balance of evidence of effect of cash transfers on education outcomes
  - Builds on Video Lecture 5

# Conditional cash transfers (CCTs)



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  - 1997: PROGRESA (later, Opportunidades) programme, in Mexico
- Particularly spread through Latin America, with later efforts in Africa and Asia
  - Now in effect in 37+ low- and middle-income countries
  - In Asia:
    - Bangladesh
    - Cambodia
    - Indonesia
    - Philippines
    - Turkey

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"It is fair to say that CCTs are one of the most studied programmes in development economics."



Unconditional cash transfer (UCT)

Conditional cash transfer (CCT)



Adapted from:



- Unconditional cash transfer (UCT)
  - Households lack money, not rational priorities for how to use or invest it to suit
- Conditional cash transfer (CCT)



Adapted from:



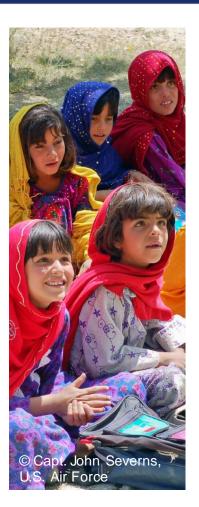
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- Unconditional cash transfer (UCT)
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  - "Market failure" related schooling for children
    - Lack of information on true costs and value
  - Induce change through changing relative price of schooling
    - Not just income effect of cash transfer
  - Political feasibility
    - May be more palatable to taxpayers (and donors) if transfers are seen as promoting/rewarding socially desirable, rather than being "handouts"



Adapted from:

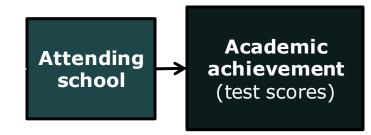


Cash transfer Academic achievement (test scores)

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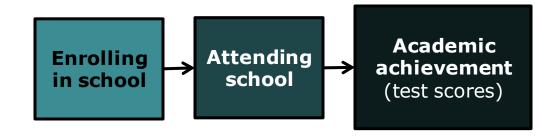
Cash transfer



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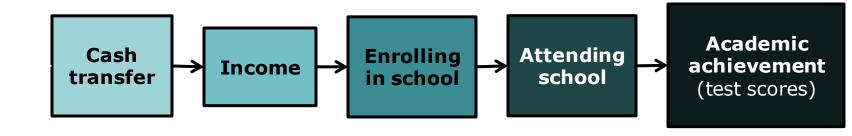






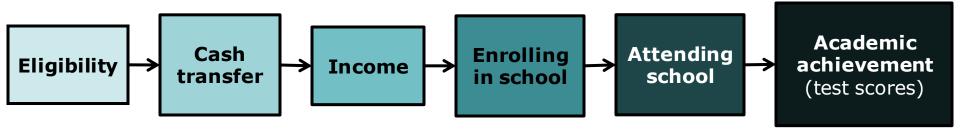
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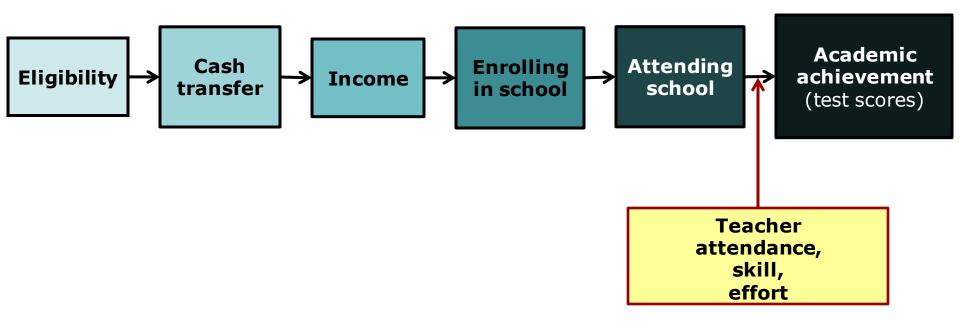
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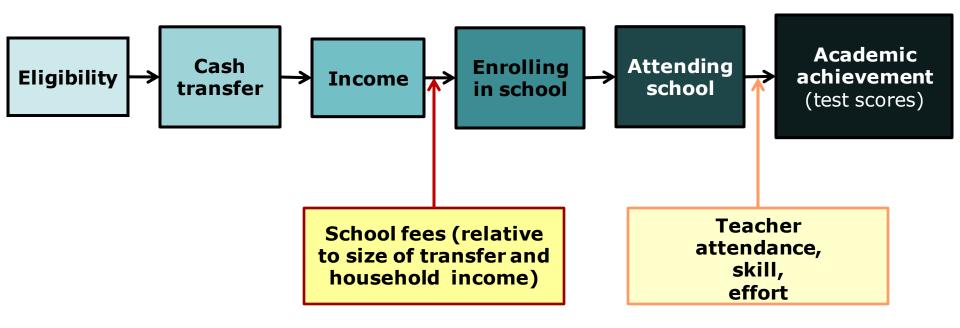
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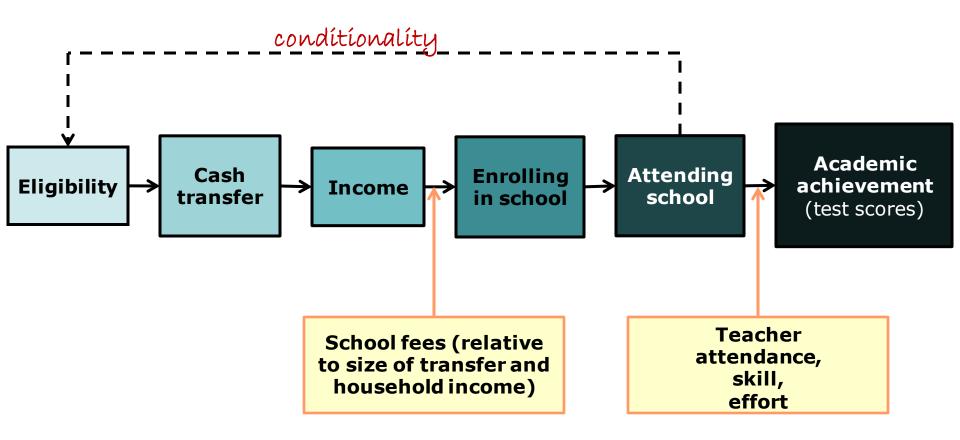
Adapted from:





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# Impact Evaluation (IE) example

- Key research question:
  - What is the causal (attributable) impact of being offered a cash transfer on:

Adapted from:

# Impact Evaluation (IE) example

- Key research question:
  - What is the causal (attributable) impact of being offered a cash transfer on:
    - Enrolment
    - Attendance
    - Test scores (mathematics and vocabulary)

Adapted from:

#### IE example: CSP in Cambodia



 "Scholarships" (transfers) to low-income households for the lower secondary school cycle (3 years; Grade 7, 8, 9)

Adapted from:

# IE example: CSP in Cambodia



- "Scholarships" (transfers) to low-income households for the lower secondary school cycle (3 years; Grade 7, 8, 9)
- Transfers paid out three times per year, conditional on:
  - Enrolment
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  - Grade progress

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#### IE example: CSP in Cambodia



- "Scholarships" (transfers) to low-income households for the lower secondary school cycle (3 years; Grade 7, 8, 9)
- Transfers paid out three times per year, conditional on:
  - Enrolment
  - Attendance
  - Grade progress
- Amount of transfer approximately the cost of secondary school fees (direct costs)

Adapted from:



Selection of lower secondary schools

- Served low-income areas
- High levels of non-enrolment, drop-out

Adapted from:



Selection of lower secondary schools

Collection of primary school data

- All 6<sup>th</sup> grade students potentially attending that secondary school filled out an application: gender, household characteristics
- All 6<sup>th</sup> grade students across the country completed the application on the same day

Adapted from:



Selection of lower secondary schools

Collection of primary school data

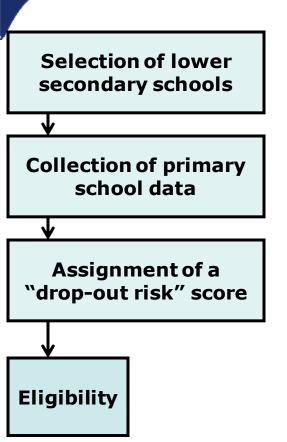
Assignment of a "drop-out risk" score



 Score created from student and household factors that predicted likelihood of not enrolling in 7<sup>th</sup> grade, having completed 6<sup>th</sup> grade in national data

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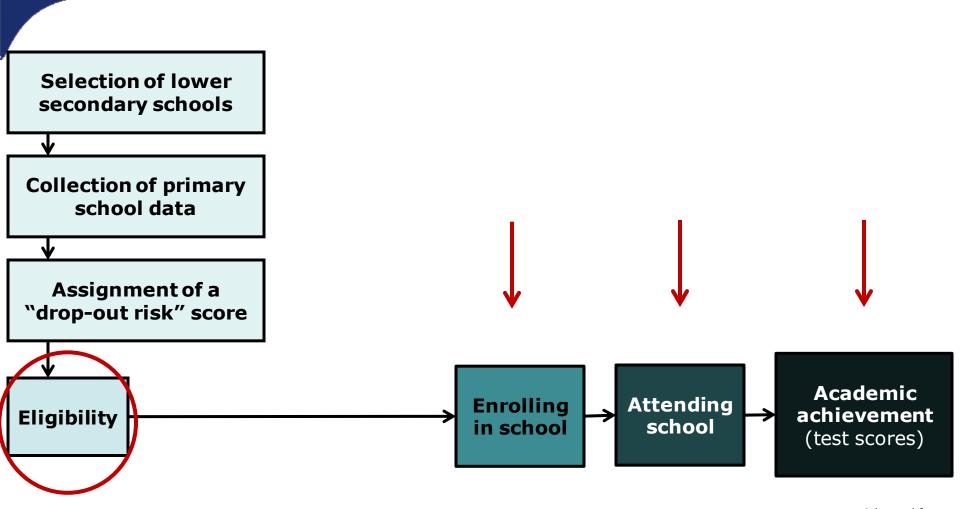




- Score created from student and household factors that predicted likelihood of not enrolling in 7<sup>th</sup> grade, having completed 6<sup>th</sup> grade in national data
- In schools with:
  - > 200 students, bottom 50 students offered
  - ≤ 200 students, bottom 30 students offered

Adapted from:





Adapted from:



- An eligibility criterion can be used in a regression discontinuity design for evaluating causal impact.
  - One of the quasi-experimental methods





- An eligibility criterion can be used in a regression discontinuity design for evaluating causal impact.
  - One of the quasi-experimental methods
- Recall that:
  - Attributing causal impact to an intervention requires a comparison group
    - Approximate what would have happened in absence of the treatment



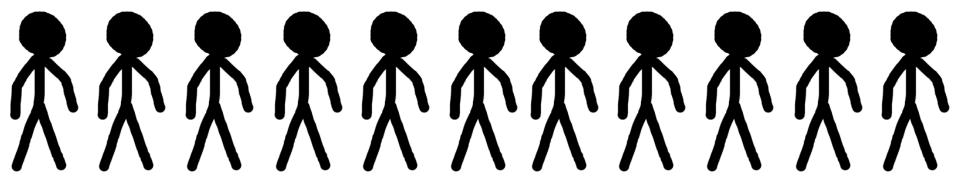
- An eligibility criterion can be used in a regression discontinuity design for evaluating causal impact.
  - One of the quasi-experimental methods

#### Recall that:

- Attributing causal impact to an intervention requires a comparison group
  - Approximate what would have happened in absence of the treatment
- One way to construct a comparison group uses knowledge of a well-understood, programme-imposed cut-off for inclusion
  - This cut-off creates a *discontinuity*

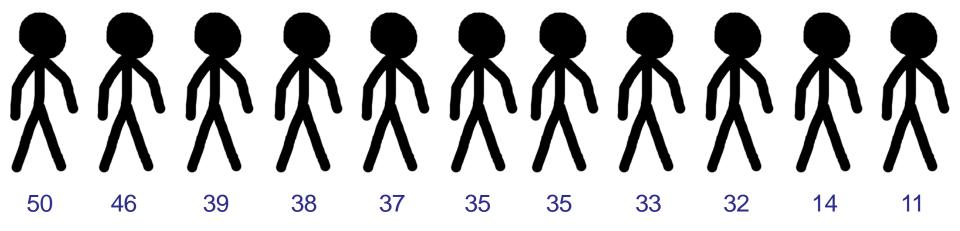


Hypothetical large school, "School A"



## Evaluation design (RDD)



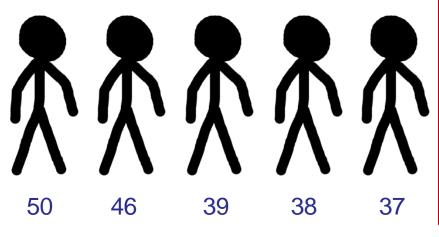


# Evaluation design (RDD)

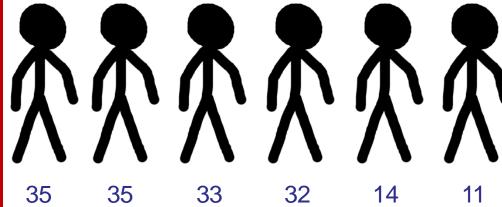


Offered the transfer

(50 most at-risk students)



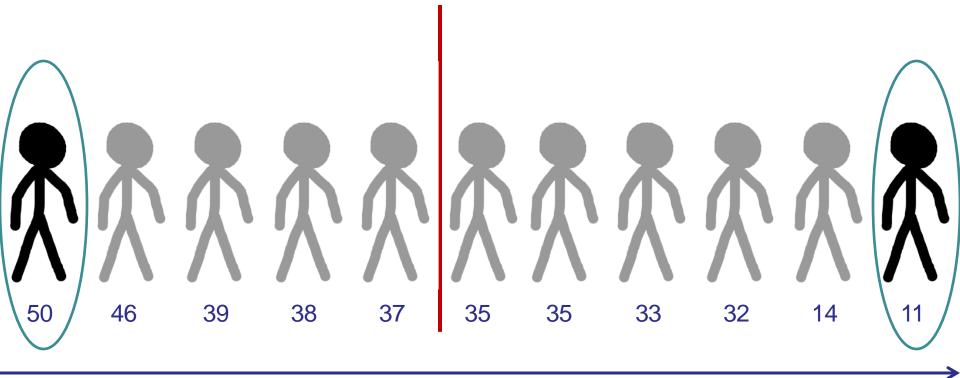
**Eligibility cutoff** 



# Evaluation design (RD)

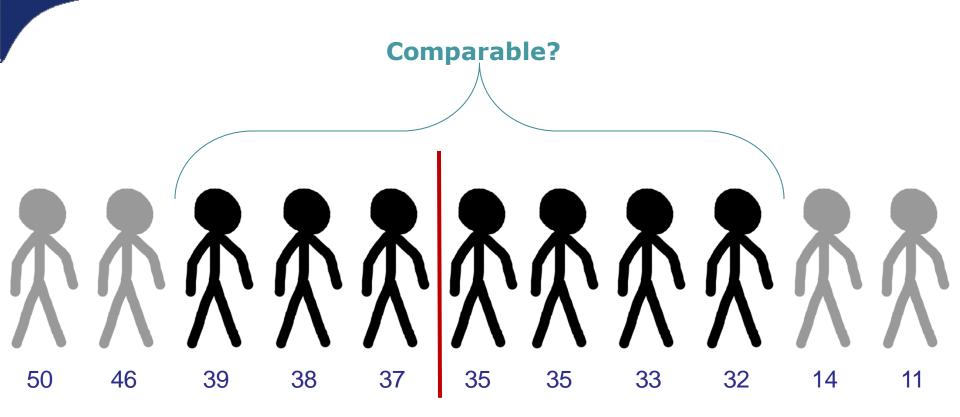






## **Evaluation design (RD)**

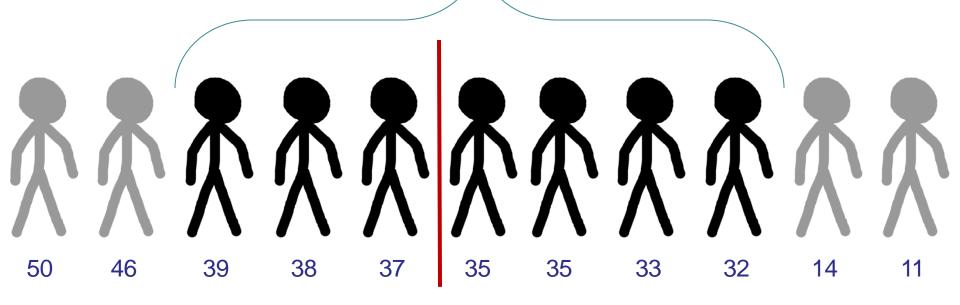




## Evaluation design (RD)



Assumption for evaluating impact: these groups are similar *pre-treatment* 

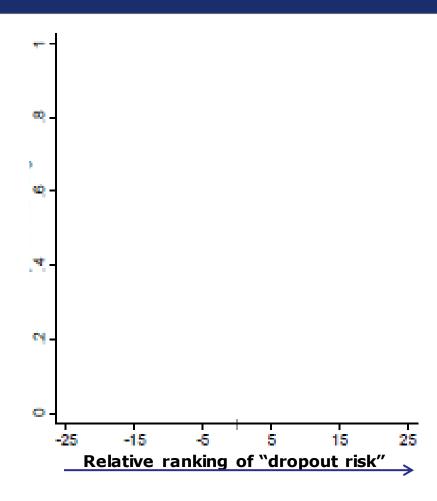


#### Dropout risk score

#### Note that:

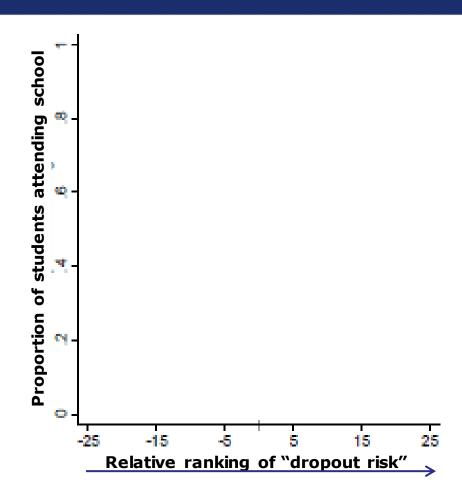
- This assumption is partially empirically testable with baseline data
- But, assumption also rests on similarity of "unobservables"
- This assumption depends on an arbitrary cut-off





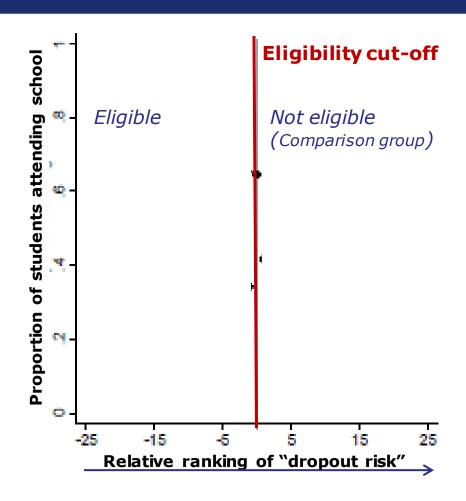
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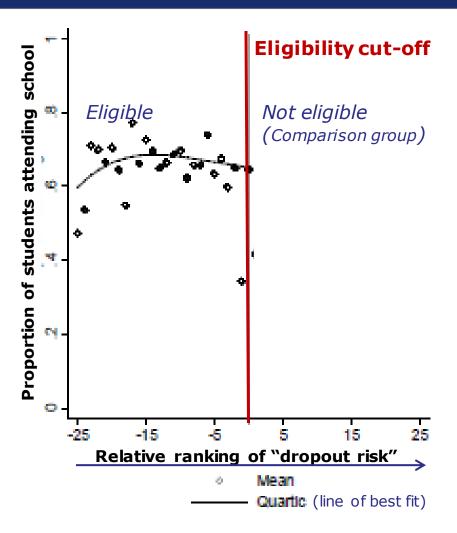
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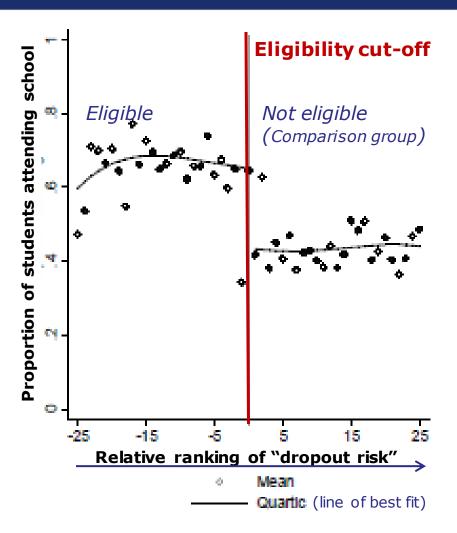




"Distinct "jumps" at the cut-off would suggest that the programme affected outcomes."

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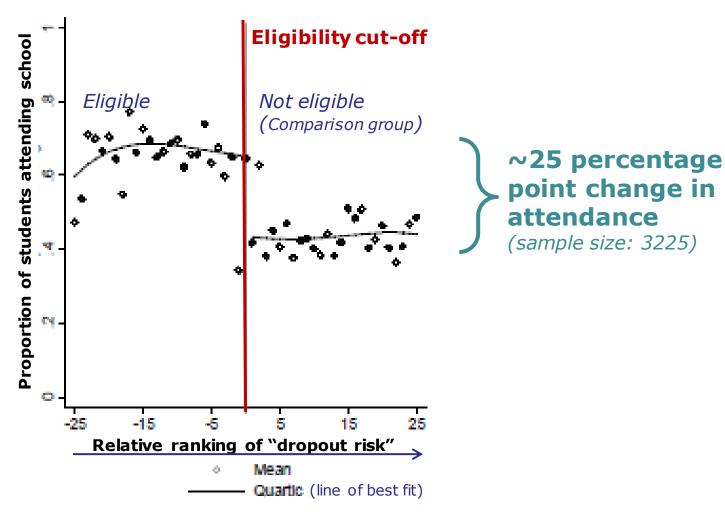




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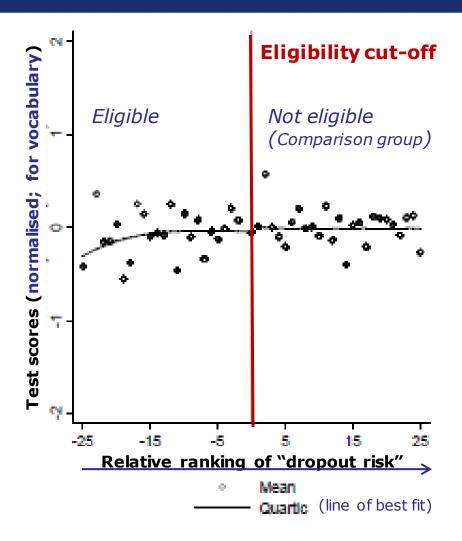
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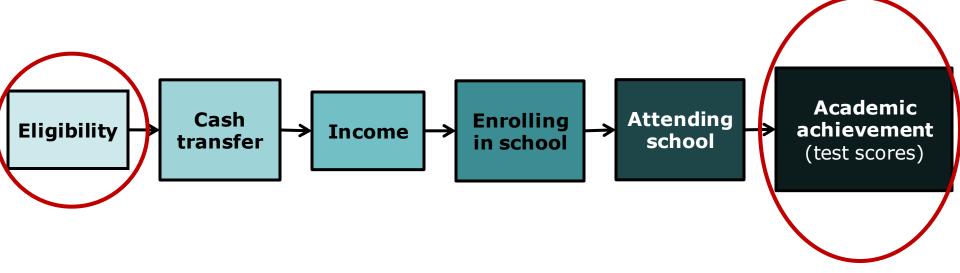




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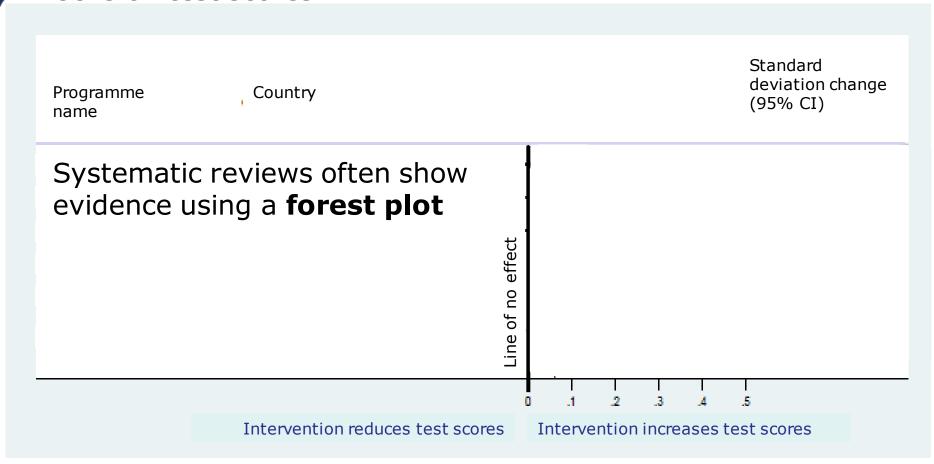
What does a systematic review (SR) tell us about the impacts of being eligible for a cash transfer on schooling achievement?



Adapted from:



#### **CCTs on test scores**



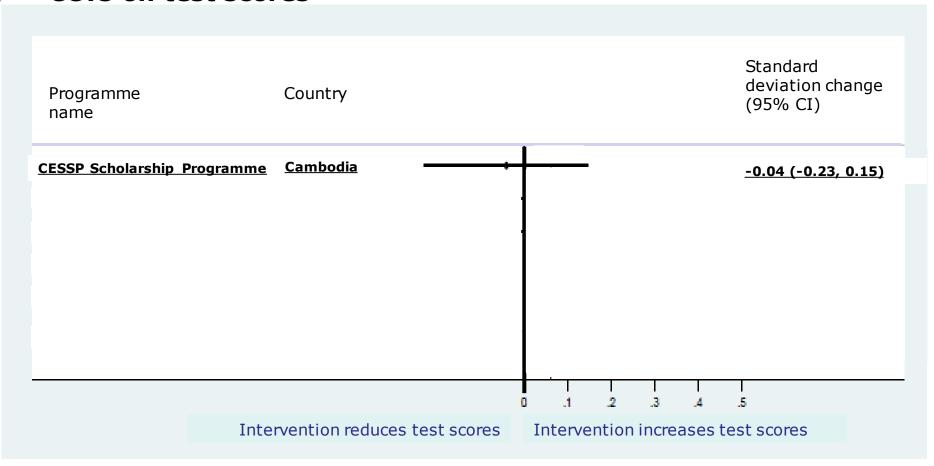
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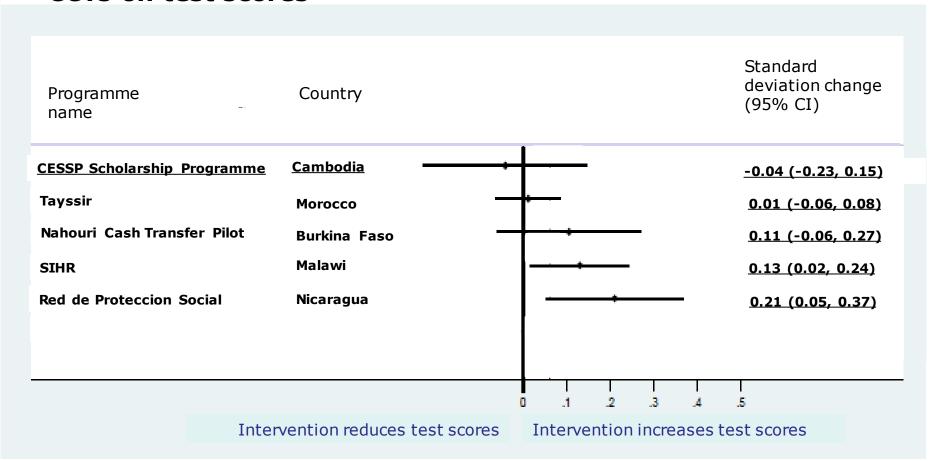
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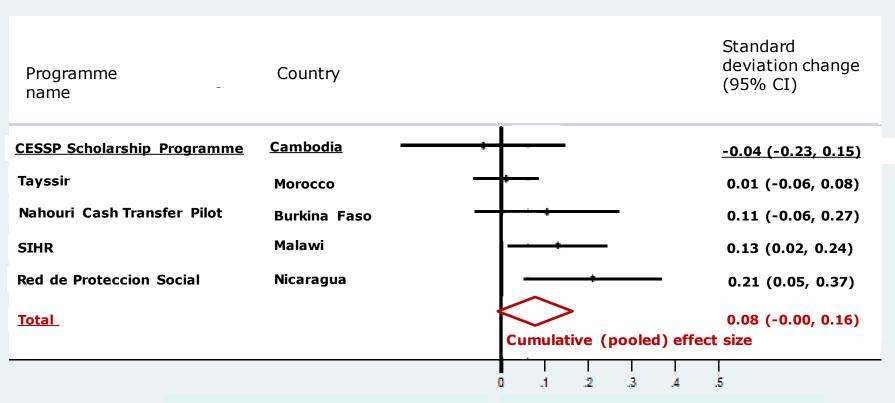
#### **CCTs** on test scores



Adapted from:



#### CCTs on test scores



Intervention reduces test scores

Intervention increases test scores

#### No effect of being offered CCTs on learning outcomes.

Adapted from:



 Theory of change that cash transfers may improve achievement by encouraging school enrolment and attendance.





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- In Cambodia, a CCT did increase enrolment and attendance – but not test scores.





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- In Cambodia, a CCT did increase enrolment and attendance but not test scores.
- In a systematic review, see similar results.

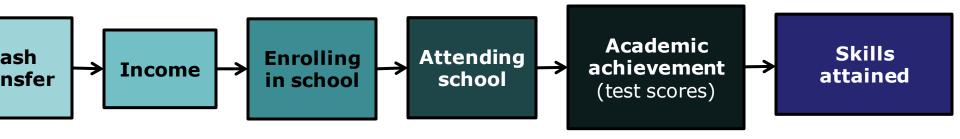




- Theory of change that cash transfers may improve achievement by encouraging school enrolment and attendance.
- In Cambodia, a CCT did increase enrolment and attendance but not test scores.
- In a systematic review, see similar results.
- "It is fair to say that CCTs are one of the most studied programmes in development economics."
  - Still a lot to learn in social protection!







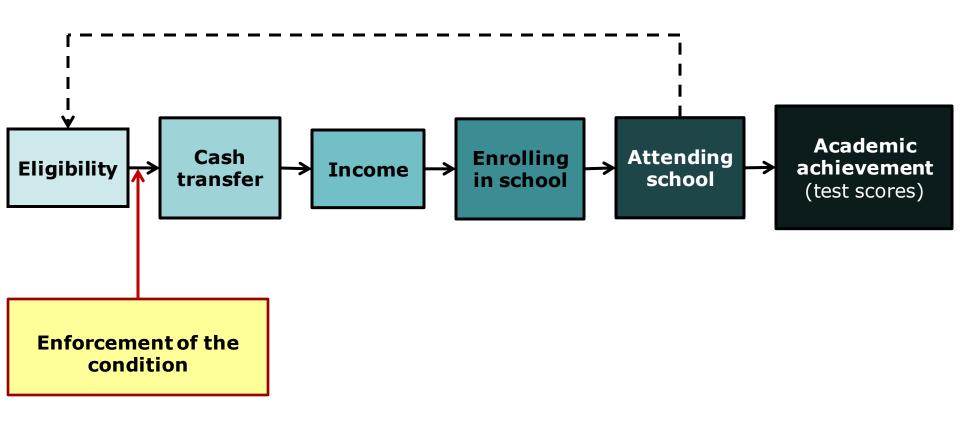












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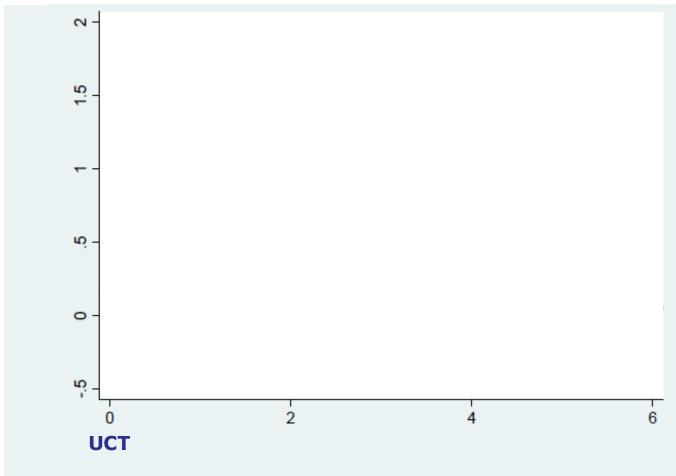
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# Balance of evidence (scatter plot)



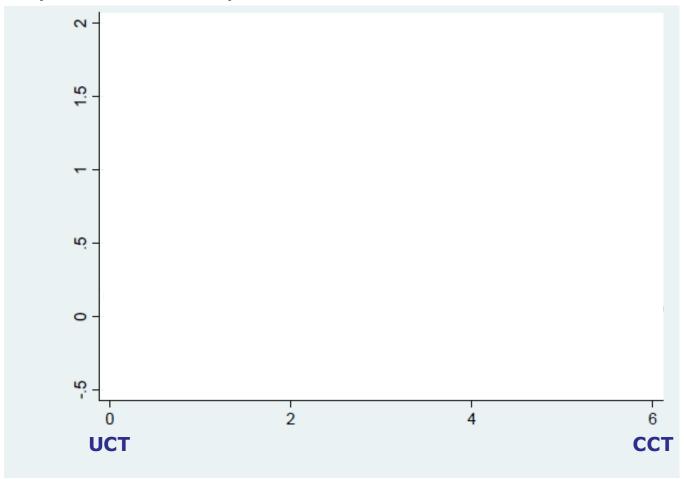
#### Transfers, enforcement, and school attendance



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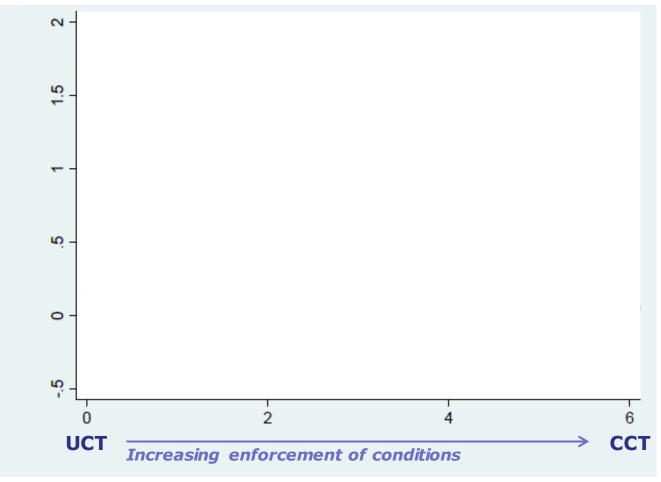
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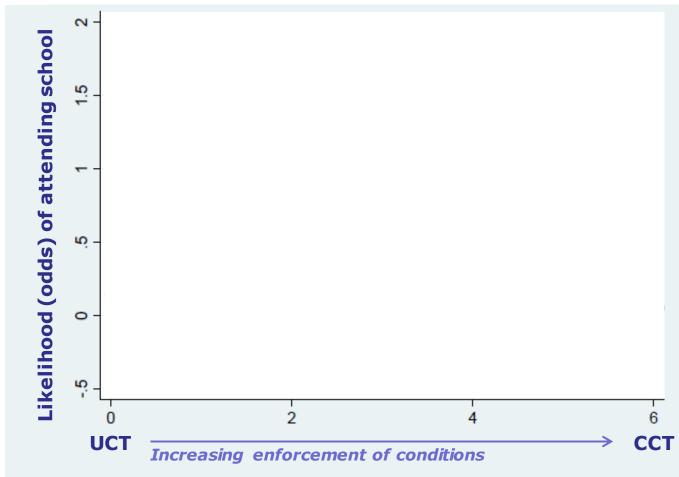
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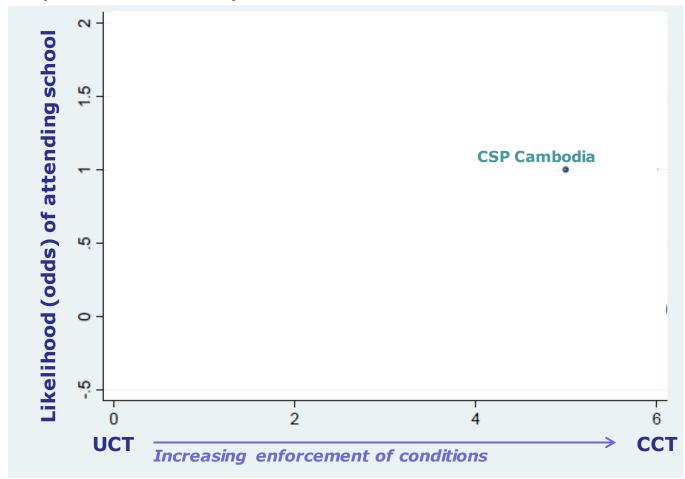
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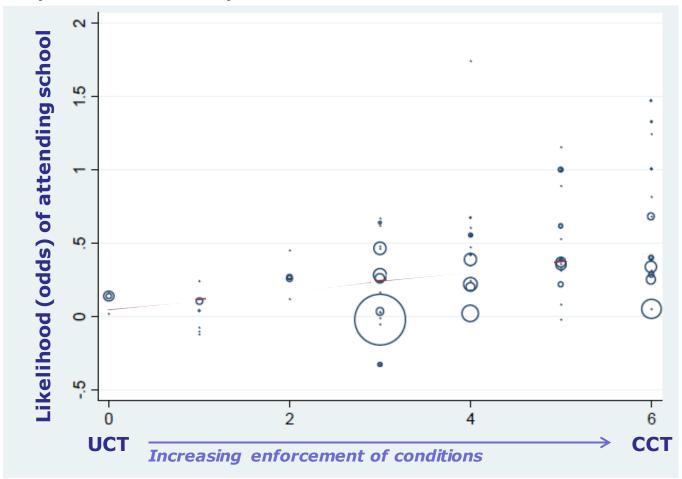
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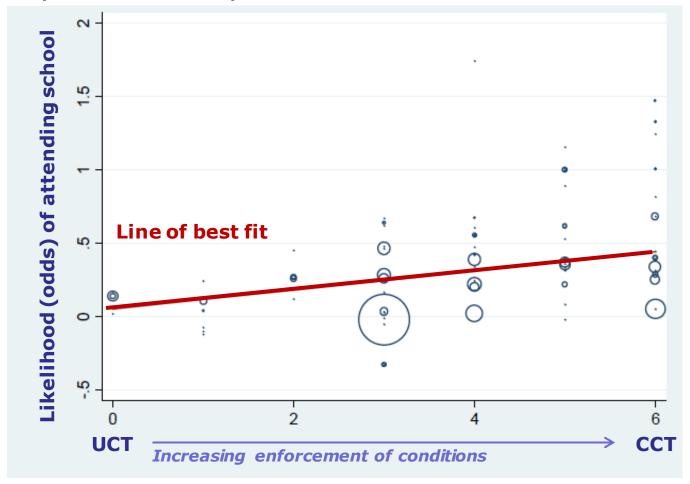
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