The Impact of Gender-Targeted Cash Transfers in North Macedonia

Researchers:

Ingvild Almas

Orazio Attanasio

Pedro Carneiro

Valerie Lechene

Sector(s): Finance, Gender, Social Protection

Location: 82 Macedonian municipalities

Sample: 852 households

Target group: Mothers and pregnant women Women and girls

Outcome of interest: Empowerment Women's/girls' decision-making Food security Nutrition

Intervention type: Cash transfers Conditional cash transfers

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Partner organization(s): Macedonian Ministry of Labor and Social Policy (MLSP)

Most conditional cash transfer (CCT) programs target payments to women with the aim of empowering them and generating greater benefits for their children; however, there is limited evidence showing this is true. Researchers conducted a randomized evaluation to test the impact of targeting cash transfers to women on household spending and women's empowerment. Targeting the cash transfer to mothers increased household spending on food. Women offered the transfers also had stronger measures of empowerment through increasing women's control of household resources.

Policy issue

Many governments in low-income countries have turned to conditional cash transfer (CCT) programs to incentivize parents to invest in their children's education and wellbeing. Most CCT programs target payments to women with the aim of not only promoting gender equality and empowering women, but also generating greater benefits for their children. While previous studies[1], [2], [3] on CCTs suggest that mothers and fathers do spend cash transfers differently, it is not clear how cash transfers change household spending decisions or whether they empower women. Moreover, empowerment is challenging to measure, which makes it difficult to have conclusive findings. Can targeting cash transfers to mothers, rather than (mostly male) heads of household, change how households spend the income and increase women's empowerment?

Context of the evaluation

The Republic of North Macedonia, a country of about two million people, gained independence from Yugoslavia in 1991.[4], In response to social tensions, rising unemployment, and increasing poverty, the country began passing social reforms in the early 2000s.[5] In the Fall of 2010, the North Macedonian Ministry of Labor and Social Policy (MLSP) implemented the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) for Secondary School Education program to increase secondary school enrollment and completion rates for

children from the poorest households in the country. The CCT was offered to beneficiaries of the Social Financial Assistance (SFA) program, the largest income support program in the country, that provides financial support to households who remained below a given income threshold even after utilizing other social assistance. Overall, this nationwide program targeted 12,500 eligible households, who were recipients of SFA and had at least one child of secondary school age. Four times a year, the program gave each household 12,000 MKD (around US$250 at the time of the evaluation) per child, conditional on the child attending secondary school for at least 85 percent of the time. For context, this amount was roughly equivalent to 8 percent of household expenditure on all consumable items like food, clothing, education, and health, or 16 percent specifically on food.

Households participating in this evaluation, on average, comprised of around 5 members. Parent's education levels were low: fathers had around eight years of schooling, compared to seven years of schooling for mothers. Most household (87 percent) were led by a male head. While generally mothers contributed 15 percent of total household income, many mothers (80 percent) did not contribute any income at all. Households allocated over half of their spending on food, mostly on starches, meat, fish, and dairy.

Two women walk on a sand road in North Macedonia

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Details of the intervention

Researchers conducted a randomized evaluation to test the impact of targeting cash transfers to women on household spending. In half of the 84 municipalities in the Republic of North Macedonia, mothers received the CCT payments; in the other half, household heads (generally the father) received the transfer. To understand the impact of the transfer on household spending, researchers conducted household surveys in 2010, before the CCT became available, and in 2012, two years after the beginning

of the program.

In 2014, researchers conducted an additional lab study to understand the impacts of the CCTs on women's empowerment with 768 women, who lived in urban areas and participated in the original evaluation. Rather than traditional surveys, researchers utilized a novel approach to measure women's empowerment that directly measured how much money women were willing to give up in order to have control over it. In the experiment, researchers offered participating women a series of choices between a certain amount of money transferred to their husband or a lower amount transferred to themselves. One of their selected options determined the actual payment at the end of the game. The amount offered ranged from 400 MKD (US$ 8.60) to 800 MKD (US$ 17.20), equivalent to 62 to 123 percent of average total daily household spending, which was 650 MKD (US$17). At the end of the lab study, researchers conducted an additional survey that included traditional survey measures of empowerment to compare results.

Researchers utilized the lab study to test their theory about whether CCTs impact women's empowerment. They hypothesized that in households where the husband and wife are equally empowered, women would maximize the overall amount of the transfer, and therefore would not forego any amount in order to receive the funds themselves. However, if women are less empowered than their partner and have less control over household resources, women would be willing to forego some of the payment amount in order for it to be transferred directly to her. Therefore, the larger the amount she is willing to forego indicates lower household decision-making power.

Results and policy lessons

When mothers received the cash transfer, households spent more on food than households where the head received the transfer. Women who received the cash transfer were also more empowered than women in households where the head, mainly men, received the transfer. These results demonstrate that targeting transfers to women changed household spending by increasing women's decision-making power in the household.

When mothers received the cash transfer, households spent more on food than households where the head received the transfer. Households where the mother received the transfer increased the share of household spending on food by 4 percentage points, compared to 55 percent for households where the head received the transfer. The increase in food spending was likely due to mothers' increased contribution to household income from receiving the transfer. A 1 percentage point increase in a mother's contribution to household income led to a 0.25 percentage point increase in the share spent on food. This is a sizeable effect given that mothers who received at least one CCT payment contributed 21 percentage points more to household income than mothers in households where the head received the transfer. For households who spent little on food, presumably poorer households, transferring the funds to mothers shifted household spending away from salt and sugars and towards more nutritious food, i.e. meat, fish, and dairy.

Women who received the cash transfer were more empowered than women in households where the head, mainly men, received the transfer. On average, women in both groups were willing to sacrifice around 19 percent of the payment amount in order to receive the transfer. However, women in households where the cash transfers were directed to them were willing to sacrifice 5 to 6 percentage points less of the payment than women in household where the head received the transfer. This lower willingness to sacrifice the payment indicates that women in areas where mothers received the cash transfers were more empowered.

Experimental ways to directly observe women's decisions may be a better way to measure empowerment than traditional surveys. The researchers' novel approach of asking women their willingness to sacrifice household income for control more effectively measured women's household-decision making power, whereas utilizing traditional survey measures they found no effect.

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2. Attanasio, Orazio, Erich Battistin, and Alice Mesnard. 2012. “Food and Cash Transfers: Evidence from Colombia.” *The Economic Journal* 122: 92-124.

3. Macours, Karen, Norbert Schady, and Renos Vakis. 2012. "Cash Transfers, Behavioral Changes, and Cognitive Development in Early Childhood: Evidence from a Randomized Experiment."*American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*4(2): 247-273.

4. Central Intelligence Agency. “Europe: Macedonia.” CIA World Factbook. Accessed December 10, 2019. https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/mk.html.

5. Bogoevska, Natasha, Suzana Bornarova, and Svetlana Trbojevik. 2013. “Social Protection System in Macedonia: Centralized Governance Versus Decentralization.” Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences, 4(11): 534-41.