

Authors

Oriana Bandiera
London School of Economics and Political Science

Niklas Buehren
World Bank

Markus Goldstein
World Bank

Imran Rasul
University College London

The Economic Lives of Young Women in the Time of
Ebola: Lessons from an Empowerment Program*

Oriana Bandiera, Niklas Buehren, Markus Goldstein, Imran Rasul, Andrea Smurra[†]

December 2018

Abstract

We evaluate an intervention to raise young women's economic empowerment in Sierra Leone, where women frequently experience sexual violence and face multiple economic disadvantages. The intervention provides them with a protective space (a club) where they can find support, receive information on health/reproductive issues and vocational training. Unexpectedly, the post-baseline period coincided with the 2014 Ebola outbreak. Our analysis leverages quasi-random across-village variation in the severity of Ebola-related disruption, and random assignment of villages to the intervention to document the impact of the Ebola outbreak on the economic lives of 4,700 women tracked over the crisis, and any ameliorating role played by the intervention. In highly disrupted control villages, the crisis leads younger girls to spend significantly more time with men, out-of-wedlock pregnancies rise, and as a result, they experience a persistent 36pp drop in school enrolment post-crisis. These adverse effects are almost entirely reversed in treated villages because the intervention enables young girls to allocate time away from men, preventing out-of-wedlock pregnancies and enabling them to re-enrol in school post-crisis. In treated villages, the unavailability of young women leads some older girls to use transactional sex as a coping strategy. The intervention causes them to increase contraceptive use so this does not translate into higher fertility. Our analysis pinpoints the mechanisms through which the severity of the aggregate shock impacts the economic lives of young women, and shows how interventions in times of crisis can interlink outcomes across younger and older cohorts. *JEL Classification:* J25, J12, J24.

*We thank all those at BRAC Sierra Leone and IPA Sierra Leone, Gidije Adkison, Abubaki Bah and Fernando Hernandez for excellent research assistance. We have benefited from comments from Chris Blattman, Aurore De Paoli, James Pender, Erica Field, Elizabeth Foster, Sebastian Galoni, Rachel Glenister, Francesco Giovannoli, Jessica Goldberg, Scott MacMillan, James Robinson, Sanchai Roy, Matthias Sutter, Frank Windmeijer, Yonas Zylberberg and numerous seminar participants. We are grateful to JPAL, IGC, UNICEF and the World Bank Group's Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality for financial support. The views presented are the authors' and do not represent those of the World Bank or its member countries, or DfID. This is an output of the Africa Gender Innovation Lab. Human subjects approval was obtained from the Institutional Review Board at IPA (9/13October/2011). The study is registered on the AEA registry (AEA-CTR-000300). All errors remain our own.

[†]Bandiera: LSE, o.bandiera@lse.ac.uk; Buehren: World Bank, nbuehren@worldbank.org; Goldstein: World Bank, mggoldstein@worldbank.org; Rasul: UCL, i.rasul@ucl.ac.uk; Smurra: UCL, a.smurra.11@ucl.ac.uk.

The Economic Lives of Young Women in the Time of Ebola: Lessons from an Empowerment Program

We evaluate an intervention to raise young women's economic empowerment in Sierra Leone, where women frequently experience sexual violence and face multiple economic disadvantages. The intervention provides them with a protective space (a club) where they can ...nd support, receive information on health/reproductive issues and vocational training.

Unexpectedly, the post-baseline period coincided with the 2014 Ebola outbreak. Our analysis leverages quasi-random across-village variation in the severity of Ebola-related disruption, and random assignment of villages to the intervention to document the impact of the Ebola outbreak on the economic lives of 4,700 women tracked over the crisis, and any ameliorating role played by the intervention. In highly disrupted control villages, the crisis leads younger girls to spend significantly more time with men, out-of-wedlock pregnancies rise, and as a result, they experience a persistent 16pp drop in school enrolment post-crisis. These adverse effects are almost entirely reversed in treated villages because the intervention enables young girls to allocate time away from men, preventing out-of-wedlock pregnancies and enabling them to re-enrol in school post-crisis. In treated villages, the unavailability of young women leads some older girls to use transactional sex as a coping strategy. The intervention causes them to increase contraceptive use so this does not translate into higher fertility. Our analysis pinpoints the mechanisms through which the severity of the aggregate shock impacts the economic lives of young women, and shows how interventions in times of crisis can interlink outcomes across younger and older cohorts. J

December 01, 2018