## About the Data

The data used in this sample is on young girls aged 10-18 in Bangladesh, which can be used to assess the impact of alternative approaches to reducing child marriage rates in the country. The treatment was assigned using a clustered Randomized Control Trial (RCT), and the study was conducted from early 2011 until early 2012.

Creating Data Visualizations

Stata was used to create histograms that showed the distribution of reported ages of the girls sampled in Bangladesh. To probe into the possibility of a treatment effect, this was done at baseline and midline, for married and unmarried girls, each.

The distributions of reported age of married girls at baseline are negatively skewed as shown below. This could indicate at the reported ages of married girls has not been impacted by treatment.
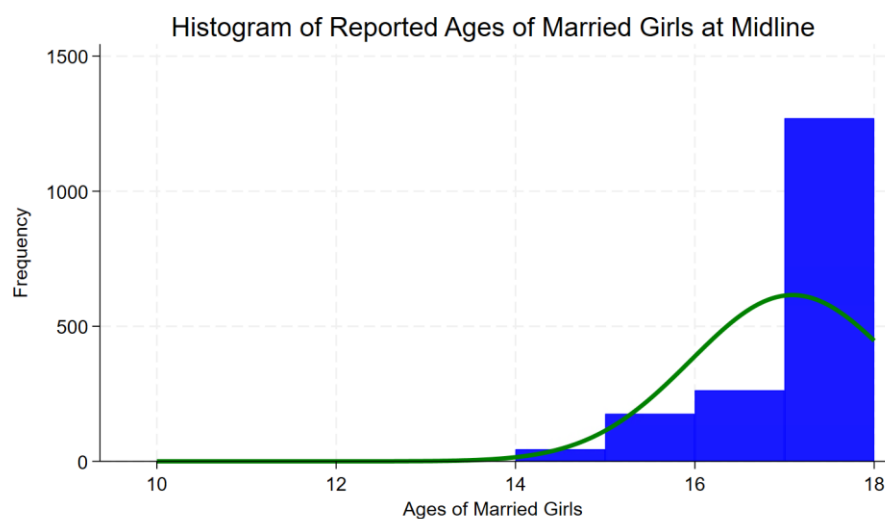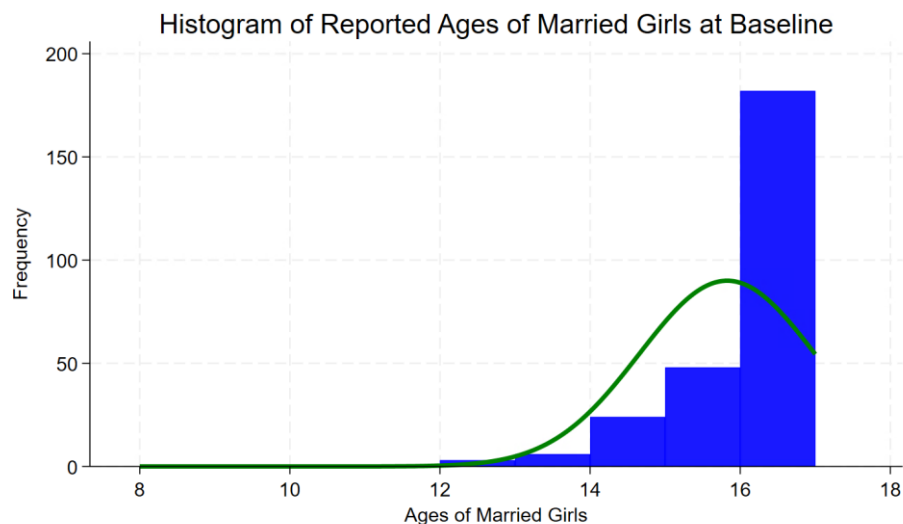
The distribution of reported age of unmarried girls at baseline is normal, and at midline, it is negatively skewed, seen in the following figures. The reported age of unmarried girls is correlated with treatment assignment, perhaps indicating at a treatment effect.

Histogram of Reported Ages of Unmarried Girls at Baseline

Histogram of Reported Ages of Unmarried Girls at Midline
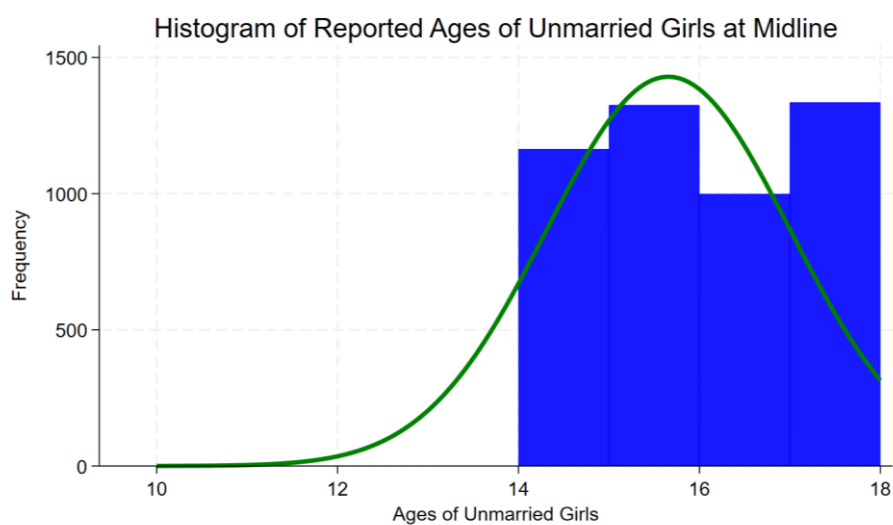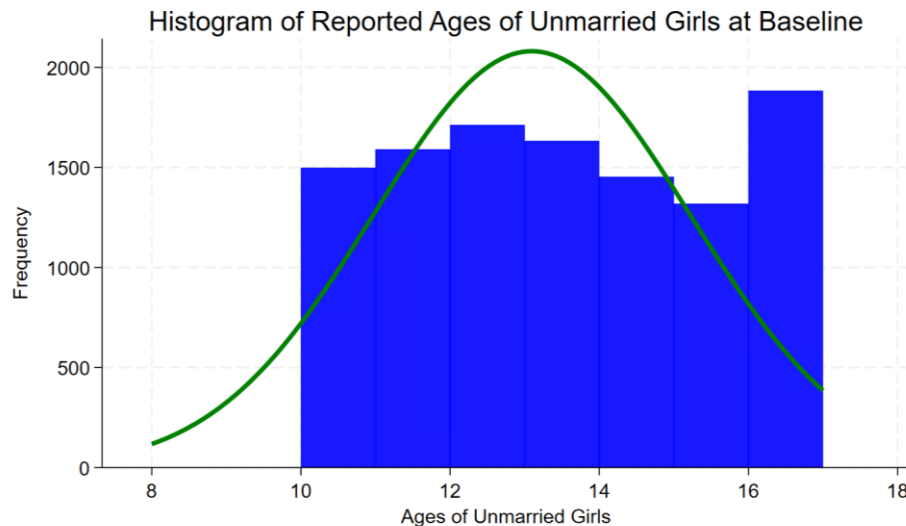
Takeaways

These patterns could allude to a potential treatment effect on unmarried girls aged 10 to 18 years old, as mentioned earlier. It is important to note that the number of married girls at midline is much larger than at baseline, whereas among unmarried girls, the case is the other way around. There has also been attrition between when baseline and midline surveys were conducted, which could be controlled for using Lee Bounds.