Online Appendix to Accompany "Empowering women through multifaceted interventions: Long-term evidence from a double matching design"

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1 Details about the program's training components

The training component of TTM was delivered in three main phases:[1]

1. **Phase I: Saber Ser**. This phase emphasized the empowerment of the participants, based on women knowing their rights and managing them in their lives, raising their self-esteem, and generating self-care practices. In this phase, they were accompanied by facilitators hired by the Universidad del Norte, and they were given an intense training process of 90 hours with a booklet called "On the Butterfly Route" with the following modules (duration in parentheses):

   - Self-managing and autonomous woman (18 hours).
   - A healthy woman with a lifestyle (18 hours).
   - Protected women with rights (18 hours).
   - A supportive and empowered woman (18 hours).
   - Woman transforming realities (18 hours).

   This phase emphasized the formation of micro-businesses from sorority and associativity.

2. **Phase II: Saber Hacer, or Phase of Economic Autonomy**. This phase sought to improve the skills and technical capacities of the participants in their business activity through the training and accompaniment of instructors with knowledge and experience in the field. This phase included the business plan's design and associativity exercise for said business. It was developed in four modules with an intensity of 170 hours following the training guide "On the route of the Butterfly Volume II: Planning the flight." The modules were the following:

   - Empowerment and economic autonomy: training in entrepreneurship for economic autonomy (50 hours).
   - The flight is higher if we fly together: Training for a qualified woman trade (60 hours).
   - Planning the flight (associative microbusiness): Business plans (30 hours).
   - Accompaniment of business plans (30 hours).

   The women who completed the first two phases graduated in "Empowerment and Economic Autonomy," receiving a certificate from the Universidad del Norte.

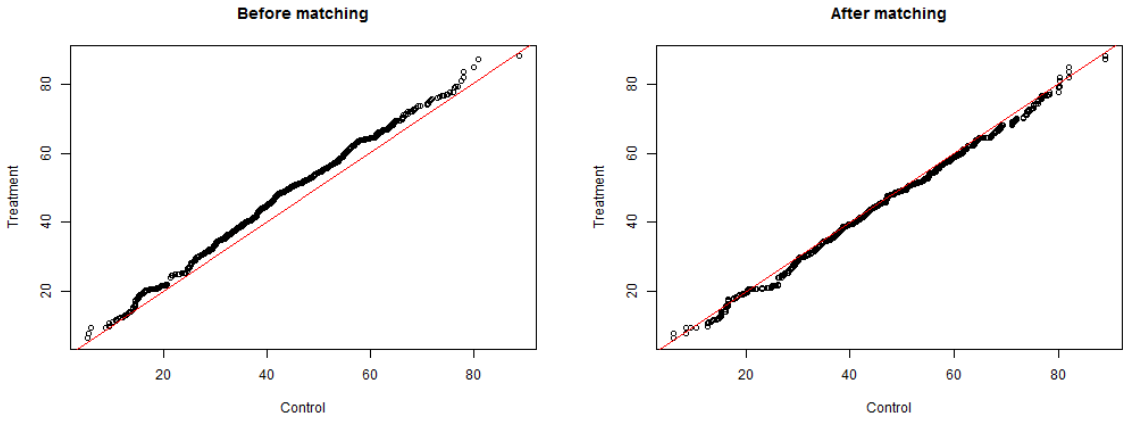
3. **Phase III: Transforming your productive activity**. This final phase was accompanied by an adviser. This one worked to strengthen the business plan by giving women training in accounting and other communication tools, to strengthen their business idea. Participating women were given the requested inputs or machinery at the end of this phase, according to the budget made with the advisor in phase II.

[1] This section is based on CNC (2017).

2 Figures and Tables

Figure S1: Quantile-quantile plot for SISBEN score in the trimmed sample

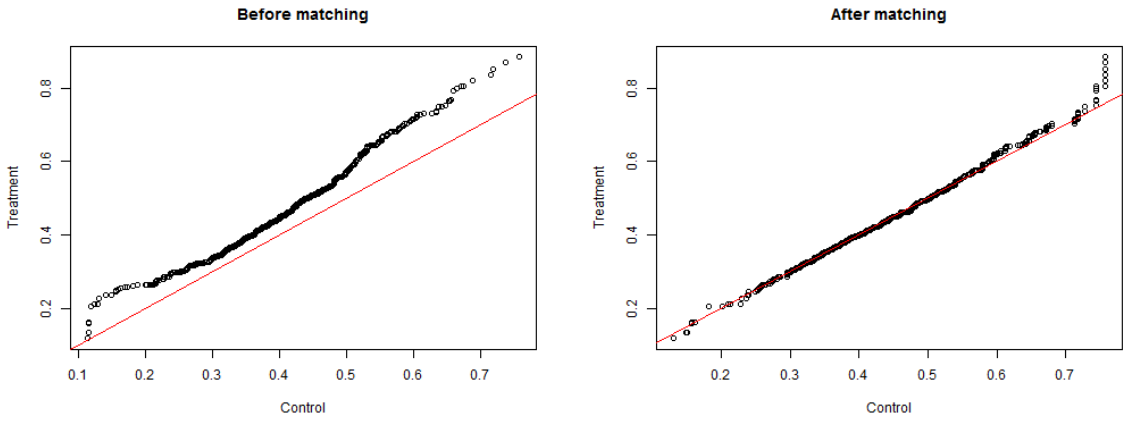
(a) (b)



Note: Author's elaboration. Quantile-quantile plot to evaluate balance before and after matching using the trimmed sample. Panel (a) presents the results before matching. Panel (b) presents the results after matching.

Figure S2: Quantile-quantile plot for the propensity score in the trimmed sample

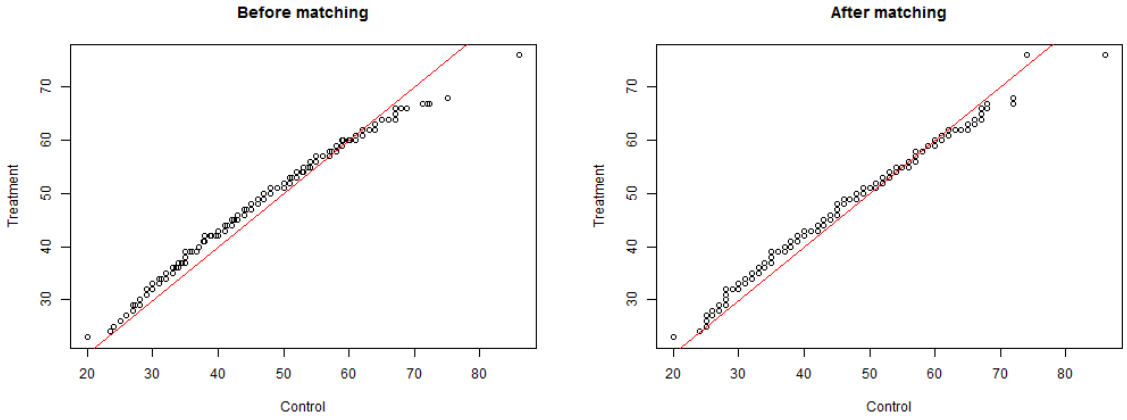
(a) (b)



Note: Author's elaboration. Quantile-quantile plot to evaluate balance before and after matching using the trimmed sample. Panel (a) presents the results before matching. Panel (b) presents the results after matching.

Figure S3: Quantile-quantile plot for participant's age in the trimmed sample

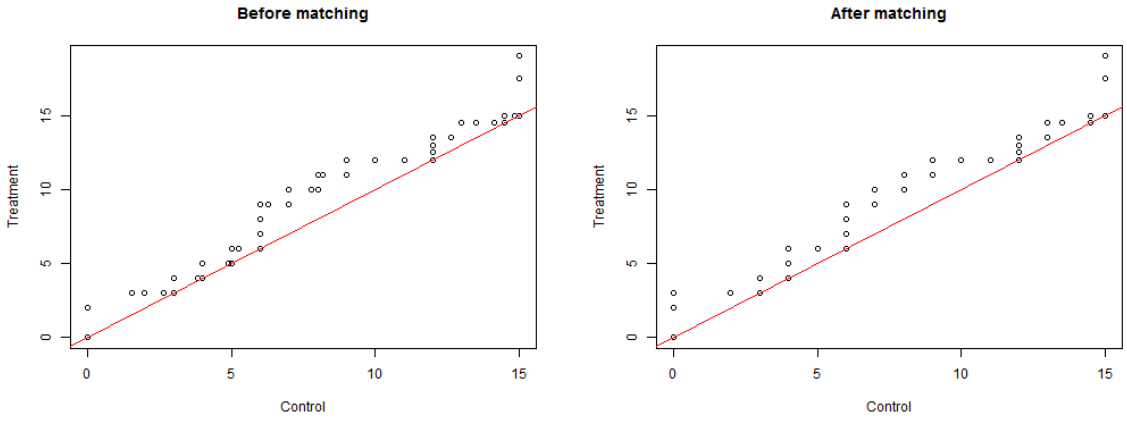
(a) (b)



Note: Author's elaboration. Quantile-quantile plot to evaluate balance before and after matching using the trimmed sample. Panel (a) presents the results before matching. Panel (b) presents the results after matching.

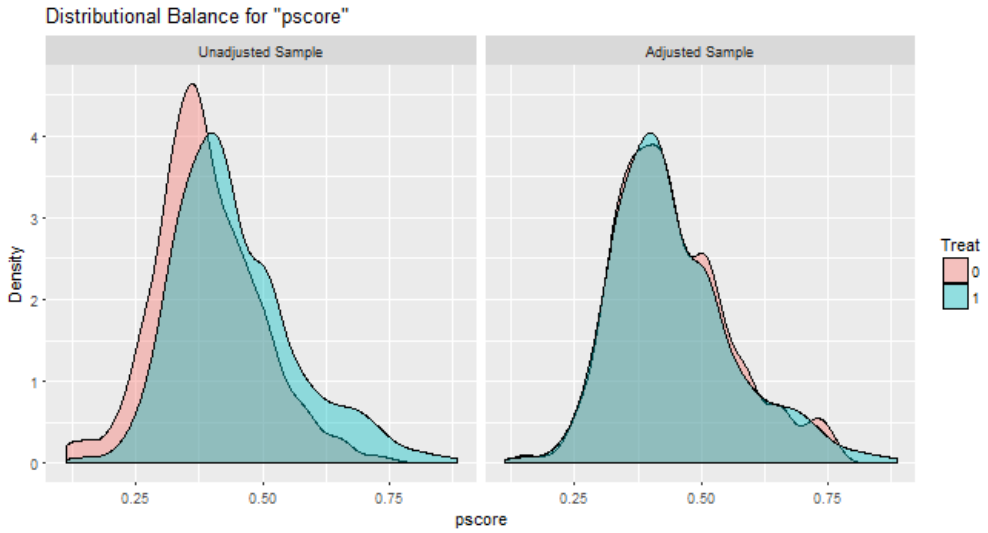
Figure S4: Quantile-quantile plot for participant's years of education in the trimmed sample

(a) (b)



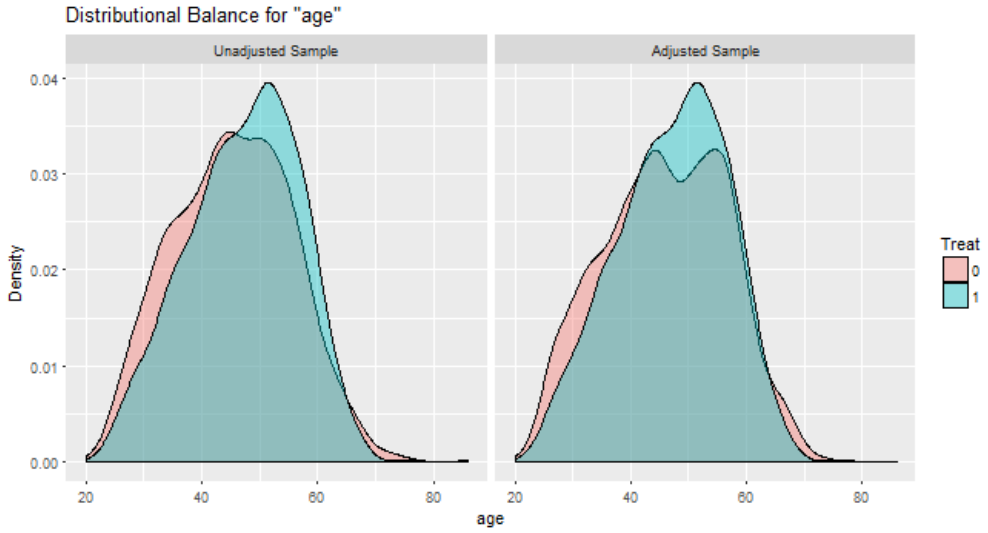
Note: Author's elaboration. Quantile-quantile plot to evaluate balance before and after matching using the trimmed sample. Panel (a) presents the results before matching. Panel (b) presents the results after matching.

Figure S5: Assessing distributional balance of the propensity score before and after matching



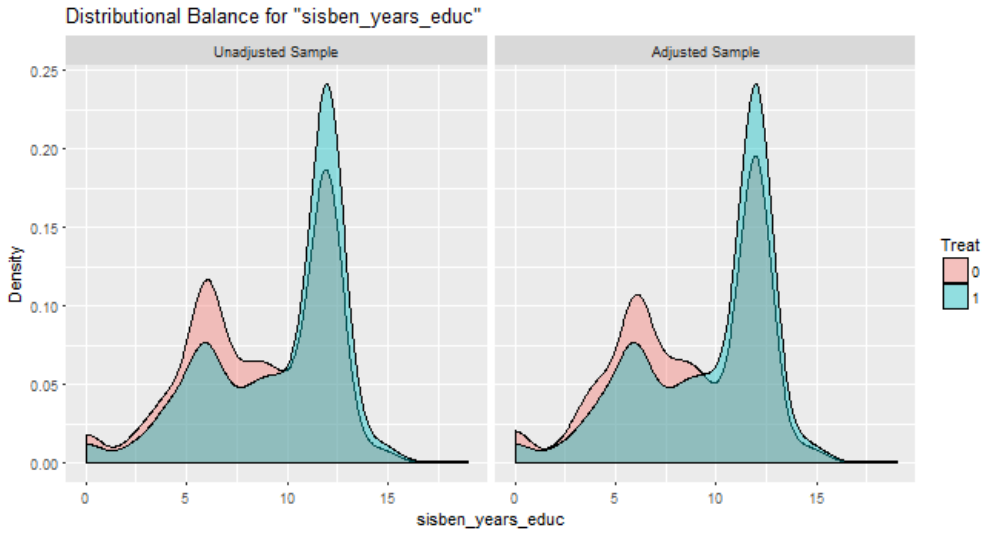
Note: Author's elaboration. The figure displays the difference in the distribution of the pre-treatment variable of interest before and after matching for the trimmed sample.

Figure S6: Assessing distributional balance of participant's age before and after matching



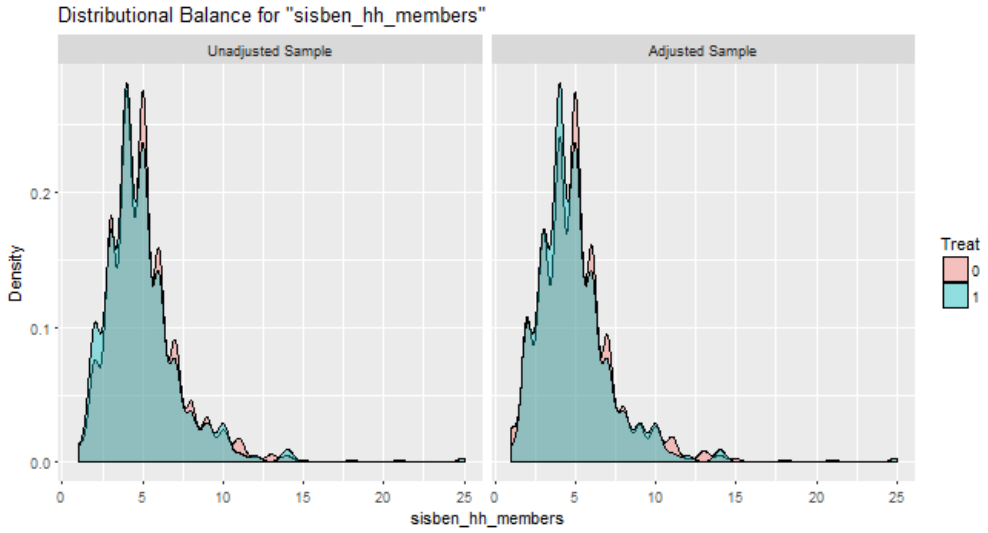
Note: Author's elaboration. The figure displays the difference in the distribution of the pre-treatment variable of interest before and after matching for the trimmed sample.

Figure S7: Assessing distributional balance of participant's years of education before and after matching



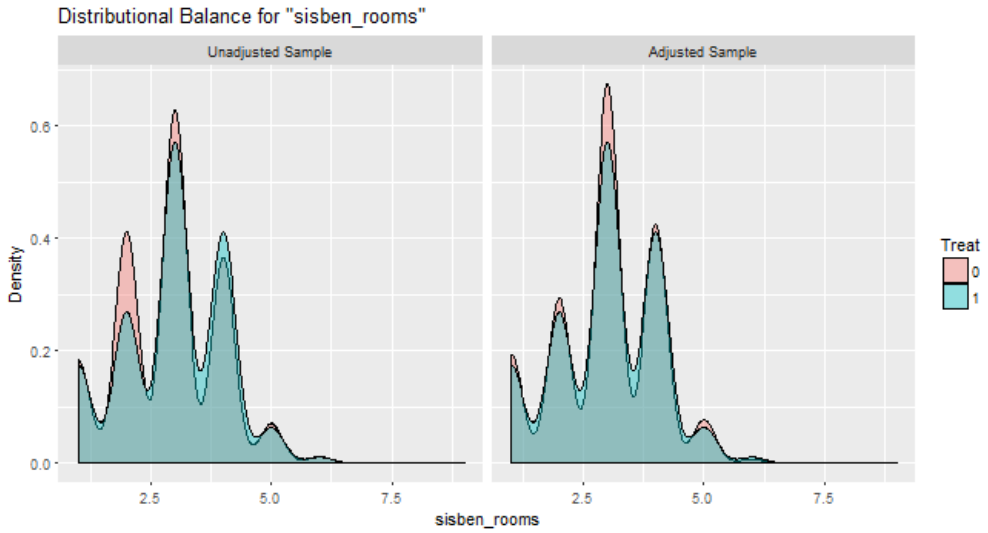
Note: Author's elaboration. The figure displays the difference in the distribution of the pre-treatment variable of interest before and after matching for the trimmed sample.

Figure S8: Assessing distributional balance of participant's number of household members before and after matching



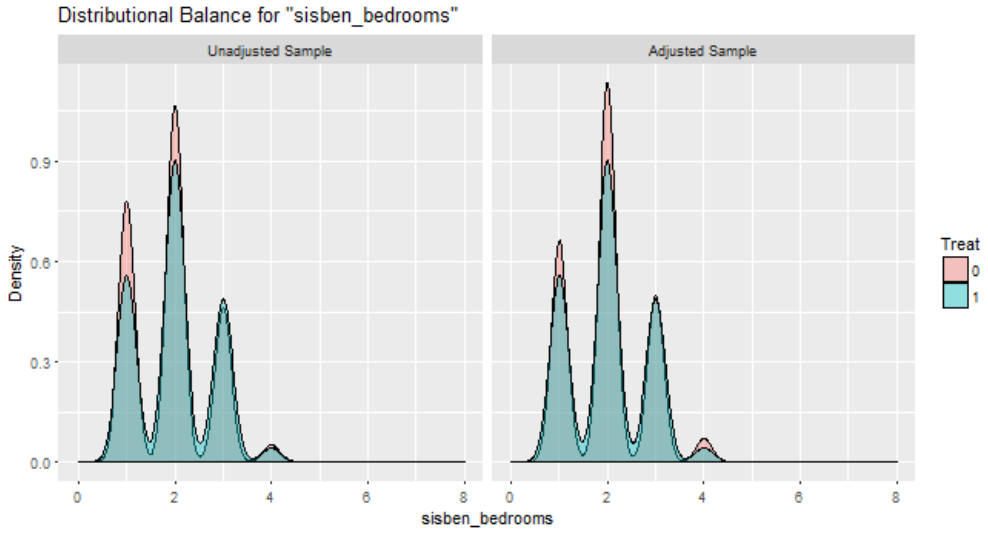
Note: Author's elaboration. The figure displays the difference in the distribution of the pre-treatment variable of interest before and after matching for the trimmed sample.

Figure S9: Assessing distributional balance of participant's number of rooms in the house before and after matching



Note: Author's elaboration. The figure displays the difference in the distribution of the pre-treatment variable of interest before and after matching for the trimmed sample.

Figure S10: Assessing distributional balance of participant's number of bedrooms in the house before and after matching



Note: Author's elaboration. The figure displays the difference in the distribution of the pre-treatment variable of interest before and after matching for the trimmed sample.

Table S1. Full list of variables in the sampling frame

Variables	Description
Household	
House	If dwelling is a house or an apartment.
Walls	If the material of dwelling walls are block, brick, stone, etc
Electric power	If the dwelling has public electric power services.
Sewerage	If the dwelling has public sewer services.
Gas	If the dwelling has public gas services.
Telephone	If the dwelling has public telephone services.
Aqueduct	If the dwelling has public aqueduct services.
Assets	
Fridge	If household has fridge.
Washing machine	If household has washing machine.
Television	If household has television
TV-cable	If household has TV-cable.
Water heater	If household has water heater.
Microwave	If household has microwave.
Air conditioning	If household has air conditioning.
Computer	If household has computer.
Stereo	If household has stereo.
Motorcycle	If household has motorcycle.
Car	If household has car.
Tractor	If household has tractor.
Socio-demographic characteristics	
Married	If woman is married.
Disability	If woman has any disability.
Health	If woman is covered by health insurance.
Without education	If woman doesn't have any educational level.
Basic education	If woman reached a basic level of education.
Inactive	If woman doesn't have an activity in the last month.
SISBEN score	Real part of SISBEN score
Square SISBEN score	SISBEN score squared

Note: Author's elaboration based on SISBEN data for 2011. This table reports the definitions and descriptions of the variables used for the construction of the sampling frame.

Table S2. Full list of variables for the estimation of the propensity score in the sampling frame

Variables	Description
Household	
House	If dwelling is a house or an apartment.
Gas	If the dwelling has public gas services.
Telephone	If the dwelling has public telephone services.
Aqueduct	If the dwelling has public aqueduct services.
Assets	
Fridge	If household has fridge.
Washing machine	If household has washing machine.
Television	If household has TV-color.
TV-cable	If household has TV-cable.
Computer	If household has computer.
Stereo	If household has stereo.
Motorcycle	If household has motorcycle.
Socio-demographic characteristics	
Married	If woman is married.
Age	Woman age
Health	If woman is covered by health insurance.
Basic education	If woman reached a basic level of education.
Inactive	If woman doesn't have an activity in the last month.
SISBEN score	Real part of SISBEN score
Square SISBEN score	SISBEN score squared

Note: Author's elaboration on SISBEN data for 2011. This table reports the definitions and descriptions of the variables used for the estimation of the propensity score in the sampling frame.

Table S3. Full list of variables for the estimation of the propensity score in the sample

Variables	Description
Household	
House	If dwelling is a house or an apartment.
Gas	If the dwelling has public gas services.
Telephone	If the dwelling has public telephone services.
Aqueduct	If the dwelling has public aqueduct services.
Assets	
Fridge	If household has fridge.
Washing machine	If household has washing machine.
Television	If household has TV-color.
TV-cable	If household has TV-cable.
Computer	If household has computer.
Stereo	If household has stereo.
Motorcycle	If household has motorcycle.
Socio-demographic characteristics	
Married	If woman is married.
Afro	If woman recognizes herself as black or afro
Health	If woman is covered by health insurance.
Basic education	If woman reached a basic level of education.
Inactive	If woman doesn't have an activity in the last month.
SISBEN score	Real part of SISBEN score

Note: Author's elaboration based on survey data collected in 2017 for the retrospective evaluation of "Transformate Tu Mujer". This table reports the definitions and descriptions of the variables used for the estimation of the propensity score in the sample.

Table S4. Estimated parameters of propensity score using Imbens and Rubin's (2015) algorithm

Variable	Estimate	S.E	Z	p-value
Panel A: Linear terms				
Intercept	11.437	381.402	0.030	0.976
House	0.331	1.406	0.240	0.814
Aqueduct	-14.383	381.403	-0.040	0.970
Gas	0.400	0.359	1.110	0.265
Telephone	-0.072	0.185	-0.390	0.698
Afro	0.192	0.578	0.330	0.740
Basic education	-13.052	381.402	-0.030	0.973
Health	-0.190	0.121	-1.560	0.118
Married	-0.289	0.116	-2.490	0.013
Inactive	-0.252	0.183	-1.370	0.170
SISBEN Score	0.126	0.035	3.600	0.000
Panel B: Additional linear terms				
Fridge	0.202	0.115	1.760	0.079
Television	-0.220	0.152	-1.440	0.150
Panel C: Second order terms				
SISBEN Score X House	-0.067	0.024	-2.780	0.005
Aqueduct X House	3.087	0.823	3.750	0.000
SISBEN Score X Aqueduct	-0.080	0.029	-2.750	0.006
Basic education X Aqueduct	14.698	381.403	0.040	0.969
Inactive X Afro	0.898	0.429	2.090	0.036
Afro X Aqueduct	-0.911	0.445	-2.050	0.040
Afro X Telephone	0.876	0.412	2.130	0.033
SISBEN Score X SISBEN Score	0.000	0.000	1.870	0.062
Basic education X House	-1.693	1.114	-1.520	0.129
Gas X House	-0.676	0.400	-1.690	0.091

Note: Author's elaboration. This table reports the estimated coefficients, standard errors, z-statistics and p-values for the estimation of the propensity score following the algorithm described in Imbens and Rubin (2015). Panel A includes the original variables proposed by the author to enter linearly in the estimation of the algorithm. Panel B shows the additional linear variables selected by the algorithm from a subset of household-level asset variables. Panel C presents the interactions selected by the algorithm from the former linear variables.

Table S5. Full list of variables for multivariate genetic matching in the sample

Assets	
Fridge	If household has fridge.
Washing machine	If household has washing machine.
Television	If household has TV-color.
TV-cable	If household has TV-cable.
Computer	If household has computer.
Stereo	If household has stereo.
Motorcycle	If household has motorcycle.
Socio-demographic characteristics	
Married	If woman is married.
Basic education	If woman reached a basic level of education.
SISBEN score	Real part of SISBEN score
Propensity score	Imbens and Rubin's (2015) propensity score

Note: Author's elaboration. This table reports the names and descriptions of the variables used in the implementation of the multivariate genetic matching in the sample.

Table S6. List experiment on intimate partner violence

Text: Next, I will read some situations that happen to people with some frequency. Please tell me how many of those situations have happened to you in the last year. You should not tell me WHICH these situations are, but simply HOW MANY of them apply to you.

Condition 1	
Item 1	Attended social events such as parties and meetings with friends.
Item 2	Take care of a friend, neighbor or acquaintance who was ill.
Item 3	Physically beaten by your partner.
Item 4	Asked for a loan to buy a house.
Item 5	Went on vacation to another city.
Condition 2	
Item 1	Attended social events such as parties and meetings with friends.
Item 2	Take care of a friend, neighbor or acquaintance who was ill.
Item 3	NOT INCLUDED.
Item 4	Asked for a loan to buy a house.
Item 5	Went on vacation to another city.

Note: Author's elaboration. This table reproduces question 15 from the survey questionnaire for the retrospective evaluation of "Transformate Tu Mujer". Conditions 1 and 2 were randomized across surveyed women being the only difference the presence of item 3 regarding exposure to physical violence in the previous year.

Table S7. Effects on attitudes towards women rights
Bias-adjusted nearest neighbor matching estimator for the ATT in the trimmed sample

Variable	Mean Control (1)	Estimate (2)	S.E. (3)	t-stat (4)	p-value (5)	q-value (6)	Reject Ho (7)	Effect Size (8)
Decide:								
1. Kind of family	0.963	-0.007	0.011	-0.664	0.507	0.035	0	-0.008
2. Be a mother	0.992	-0.004	0.007	-0.600	0.548	0.040	0	-0.004
3. Number of children	0.977	-0.003	0.009	-0.337	0.736	0.050	0	-0.003
4. Use contraceptive methods	0.953	0.016	0.012	1.288	0.198	0.025	0	0.017
5. Interrupt pregnancy in case of rape	0.535	-0.036	0.030	-1.217	0.224	0.030	0	-0.068
6. Enjoy sexuality with freedom and without violence	0.976	-0.018	0.010	-1.759	0.079	0.005	0	-0.019
7. Choose couple	0.994	-0.009	0.006	-1.497	0.135	0.015	0	-0.010
8. Prevent pregnancy	0.964	-0.006	0.012	-0.506	0.613	0.045	0	-0.006
9. Express sexual orientation	0.927	-0.024	0.018	-1.327	0.185	0.020	0	-0.026
10. Refuse to have sex with partner	0.862	-0.037	0.022	-1.701	0.089	0.010	0	-0.043
Observations								1,723
Treated observations								709
Matched observations								709
Matched observations (unweighted)								1,456

Note: This table reports the results of implementing the bias-adjusted nearest neighbor matching estimator proposed by Abadie and Imbens (2006, 2011) to estimate the average treatment effect on the treated (ATT). Balance was achieved using the multivariate genetic matching algorithm proposed by Diamond and Sekhon (2013) using the variables described in Table S5 in the Online Appendix. The genetic matching algorithm was based on a population size of 1,000 and a number of neighbors equal to 2. The sample was trimmed following Crump et al. (2009). Multiple outcomes are corrected by adjusting for the false discovery rate as suggested by Benjamini and Hochberg (1995). Dependent variables are reported in rows. Column 1 presents the outcome mean for the control group and column 2 the causal effect estimate. Columns 3, 4 and 5 report the standard error, the t-statistics and the associated unadjusted p-value respectively. Column 6 shows the q-value and column 7 informs whether the null hypothesis is rejected after correcting for multiple comparisons. Column 8 reports the effect size.

Table S8. Effects of TTM on time use in household chores
Bias-adjusted nearest neighbor matching estimator for the ATT in the trimmed sample

Variable	Mean Control (1)	Estimate (2)	S.E. (3)	t-stat (4)	p-value (5)	q-value (6)	Reject Ho (7)	Effect Size (8)
1. Hand-washing	0.579	0.019	0.029	0.654	0.513	0.025	0	0.033
2. Machine-washing	0.685	0.007	0.028	0.252	0.801	0.046	0	0.010
3. Cooking	0.789	0.009	0.024	0.397	0.691	0.033	0	0.012
4. House cleaning	0.676	0.017	0.028	0.613	0.540	0.029	0	0.026
5. Dish-washing	0.702	-0.010	0.027	-0.368	0.713	0.038	0	-0.014
6. Shopping	0.666	0.029	0.029	1.024	0.306	0.021	0	0.044
7. Children care	0.385	-0.043	0.029	-1.493	0.135	0.017	0	-0.111
8. Participation in children's activities	0.287	0.010	0.027	0.353	0.724	0.042	0	0.034
9. Appointment with children's doctor	0.381	0.007	0.029	0.251	0.802	0.050	0	0.019
10. Care of family members	0.108	0.078	0.021	3.622	0.000	0.004	1	0.720
11. Productive activities in own farm	0.006	-0.008	0.005	-1.572	0.116	0.013	0	-1.282
12. Productive activities in third party farms	0.001	0.008	0.004	1.828	0.068	0.008	0	8.012
Observations								1,723
Treated observations								709
Matched observations								709
Matched observations (unweighted)								1,456

Note: This table reports the results of implementing the bias-adjusted nearest neighbor matching estimator proposed by Abadie and Imbens (2006, 2011) to estimate the average treatment effect on the treated (ATT). Balance was achieved using the multivariate genetic matching algorithm proposed by Diamond and Sekhon (2013) using the variables described in Table S5 in the Online Appendix. The genetic matching algorithm was based on a population size of 1,000 and a number of neighbors equal to 2. The sample was trimmed following Crump et al. (2009). Multiple outcomes are corrected by adjusting for the false discovery rate as suggested by Benjamini and Hochberg (1995). Dependent variables are reported in rows. Column 1 presents the outcome mean for the control group and column 2 the causal effect estimate. Columns 3, 4 and 5 report the standard error, the t-statistics and the associated unadjusted p-value respectively. Column 6 shows the q-value and column 7 informs whether the null hypothesis is rejected after correcting for multiple comparisons. Column 8 reports the effect size.

Table S9. Effects of TTM on housing quality
Bias-adjusted nearest neighbor matching estimator for the ATT in the trimmed sample

Variable	Mean Control (1)	Estimate (2)	S.E. (3)	t-stat (4)	p-value (5)	q-value (6)	Reject Ho (7)	Effect Size (8)
1. Home-ownership	0.567	0.037	0.029	1.259	0.208	0.042	0	0.065
2. Noble materials walls	0.951	0.020	0.008	2.539	0.011	0.008	0	0.021
3. Noble materials floors	0.962	0.014	0.009	1.572	0.116	0.025	0	0.015
4. Toilet	0.971	0.011	0.008	1.361	0.174	0.033	0	0.012
5. Gas stove	0.960	0.012	0.011	1.070	0.285	0.050	0	0.012
6. Piped water connection	0.936	-0.035	0.017	-2.107	0.035	0.017	0	-0.038
Observations								1,723
Treated observations								709
Matched observations								709
Matched observations (unweighted)								1,452

Note: This table reports the results of implementing the bias-adjusted nearest neighbor matching estimator proposed by Abadie and Imbens (2006, 2011) to estimate the average treatment effect on the treated (ATT). Balance was achieved using the multivariate genetic matching algorithm proposed by Diamond and Sekhon (2013) using the variables described in Table S5 in the Online Appendix. The genetic matching algorithm was based on a population size of 1,000 and a number of neighbors equal to 2. The sample was trimmed following Crump et al. (2009). Multiple outcomes are corrected by adjusting for the false discovery rate as suggested by Benjamini and Hochberg (1995). Dependent variables are reported in rows. Column 1 presents the outcome mean for the control group and column 2 the causal effect estimate. Columns 3, 4 and 5 report the standard error, the t-statistics and the associated unadjusted p-value respectively. Column 6 shows the q-value and column 7 informs whether the null hypothesis is rejected after correcting for multiple comparisons. Column 8 reports the effect size.

Table S10. Effects of TTM on food security
Bias-adjusted nearest neighbor matching estimator for the ATT in the trimmed sample

Variable	Mean Control (1)	Estimate (2)	S.E. (3)	t-stat (4)	p-value (5)	q-value (6)	Reject Ho (7)	Effect Size (8)
1. Worry about lack of food	0.843	-0.054	0.024	-2.287	0.022	0.010	0	-0.064
2. Food scarcity	0.494	0.020	0.030	0.654	0.513	0.050	0	0.040
3. Scarcity of healthy meals	0.555	-0.064	0.030	-2.148	0.032	0.020	0	-0.116
4. Lack of food variety	0.567	-0.043	0.030	-1.433	0.152	0.040	0	-0.075
5. No having a meal in a day	0.369	-0.048	0.028	-1.671	0.095	0.030	0	-0.129
Observations								1,723
Treated observations								709
Matched observations								709
Matched observations (unweighted)								1,452

Note: This table reports the results of implementing the bias-adjusted nearest neighbor matching estimator proposed by Abadie and Imbens (2006, 2011) to estimate the average treatment effect on the treated (ATT). Balance was achieved using the multivariate genetic matching algorithm proposed by Diamond and Sekhon (2013) using the variables described in Table S5 in the Online Appendix. The genetic matching algorithm was based on a population size of 1,000 and a number of neighbors equal to 2. The sample was trimmed following Crump et al. (2009). Multiple outcomes are corrected by adjusting for the false discovery rate as suggested by Benjamini and Hochberg (1995). Dependent variables are reported in rows. Column 1 presents the outcome mean for the control group and column 2 the causal effect estimate. Columns 3, 4 and 5 report the standard error, the t-statistics and the associated unadjusted p-value respectively. Column 6 shows the q-value and column 7 informs whether the null hypothesis is rejected after correcting for multiple comparisons. Column 8 reports the effect size.

Table S11. Effects of TTM on the use of social programs
Bias-adjusted nearest neighbor matching estimator for the ATT in the trimmed sample

Variable	Mean Control (1)	Estimate (2)	S.E. (3)	t-stat (4)	p-value (5)	q-value (6)	Reject Ho (7)	Effect Size (8)
1. Families in Action	0.348	0.054	0.027	1.985	0.047	0.021	0	0.156
2. Red Unidos	0.035	0.008	0.012	0.704	0.481	0.036	0	0.237
3. Adulto Mayor	0.082	0.038	0.016	2.355	0.019	0.014	0	0.467
4. Ser Pilo Paga	0.004	-0.003	0.004	-0.693	0.489	0.043	0	-0.644
5. Youth in Action	0.036	-0.002	0.011	-0.190	0.850	0.050	0	-0.057
6. Free housing	0.015	-0.007	0.007	-1.019	0.308	0.029	0	-0.445
7. Subsidies for displaced populations	0.464	-0.154	0.029	-5.362	0.000	0.007	1	-0.332
Observations								1,723
Treated observations								709
Matched observations								709
Matched observations (unweighted)								1,452

Note: This table reports the results of implementing the bias-adjusted nearest neighbor matching estimator proposed by Abadie and Imbens (2006, 2011) to estimate the average treatment effect on the treated (ATT). Balance was achieved using the multivariate genetic matching algorithm proposed by Diamond and Sekhon (2013) using the variables described in Table S5 in the Online Appendix. The genetic matching algorithm was based on a population size of 1,000 and a number of neighbors equal to 2. The sample was trimmed following Crump et al. (2009). Multiple outcomes are corrected by adjusting for the false discovery rate as suggested by Benjamini and Hochberg (1995). Dependent variables are reported in rows. Column 1 presents the outcome mean for the control group and column 2 the causal effect estimate. Columns 3, 4 and 5 report the standard error, the t-statistics and the associated unadjusted p-value respectively. Column 6 shows the q-value and column 7 informs whether the null hypothesis is rejected after correcting for multiple comparisons. Column 8 reports the effect size.

Table S12. Rosenbaum's sensitivity tests for economic effects
Bias-adjusted nearest neighbor matching estimator for the ATT in the trimmed sample

Variable	**Monthly income**		**Monthly expenditure**		**Poverty**		**Employed**		**Health coverage**	
Unconfounded p-value	0.000		0.001		0.000		0.000		0.001	
Γ	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**
1	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001
1.1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.074	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003
1.2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.493	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.009
1.3	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.903	0.000	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.024
1.4	0.000	0.017	0.000	0.994	0.000	0.067	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.050
1.5	0.000	0.149	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.267	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.092
1.6	0.000	0.487	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.575	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.151
1.7	0.000	0.819	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.829	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.225
1.8	0.000	0.964	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.952	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.309
1.9	0.000	0.996	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.990	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.400
2	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.999	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.490

Note: This table reports the results of implementing the sensitivity analysis proposed by Rosenbaum (2002) to compute bounds for p-values under different degrees of violation of the CIA assumption. This degree is captured by the parameter Γ. A value of $\Gamma = \Gamma_0$ implies that a matched unit in the treatment group is Γ_0 times more likely to receive treatment than a matched unit in the control group after controlling for a set X of observable characteristics. P-values under the validity of the CIA assumption are reported below each outcome variable. Lower and upper bounds for p-values for different values of Γ are reported for each outcome variable. A set of values for Γ from 1 to 2 are chosen following Keele (2010).

Table S13. Rosenbaum's sensitivity tests for economic effects
Bias-adjusted nearest neighbor matching estimator for the ATT in the trimmed sample

Variable	**Pension coverage**		**Fridge**		**DVD**		**Motorcycle**		**Car**		**Washing machine**	
Unconfounded p-value	0.0226		0.0035		0.0047		0.2957		0.220		0.061	
Γ	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**
1	0.023	0.023	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.296	0.296	0.220	0.220	0.061	0.061
1.1	0.003	0.112	0.000	0.029	0.000	0.069	0.077	0.637	0.114	0.367	0.002	0.386
1.2	0.000	0.308	0.000	0.120	0.000	0.322	0.013	0.877	0.055	0.521	0.000	0.805
1.3	0.000	0.561	0.000	0.305	0.000	0.682	0.001	0.972	0.025	0.661	0.000	0.972
1.4	0.000	0.776	0.000	0.542	0.000	0.909	0.000	0.995	0.011	0.773	0.000	0.998
1.5	0.000	0.907	0.000	0.750	0.000	0.984	0.000	0.999	0.005	0.855	0.000	1.000
1.6	0.000	0.967	0.000	0.885	0.000	0.998	0.000	1.000	0.002	0.911	0.000	1.000
1.7	0.000	0.990	0.000	0.955	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.001	0.947	0.000	1.000
1.8	0.000	0.997	0.000	0.985	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.969	0.000	1.000
1.9	0.000	0.999	0.000	0.995	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.983	0.000	1.000
2	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.999	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.990	0.000	1.000

Note: This table reports the results of implementing the sensitivity analysis proposed by Rosenbaum (2002) to compute bounds for p-values under different degrees of violation of the CIA assumption. This degree is captured by the parameter Γ. A value of $\Gamma = \Gamma_0$ implies that a matched unit in the treatment group is Γ_0 times more likely to receive treatment than a matched unit in the control group after controlling for a set X of observable characteristics. P-values under the validity of the CIA assumption are reported below each outcome variable. Lower and upper bounds for p-values for different values of Γ are reported for each outcome variable. A set of values for Γ from 1 to 2 are chosen following Keele (2010).

Table S14. Rosenbaum's sensitivity test of labor effects
Bias-adjusted nearest neighbor matching estimator for the ATT in the trimmed sample

Variable	**Belonging to the EAP**		**Number workers in the HH**		**Fraction workers in the HH**		**Number formal workers in the HH**		**Fraction formal workers in the HH**	
Unconfounded p-value	0.000		0.000		0.000		0.228		0.220	
Γ	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**
1.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.228	0.228	0.220	0.220
1.1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.021	0.706	0.017	0.717
1.2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.957	0.000	0.964
1.3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.998	0.000	0.998
1.4	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
1.5	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.019	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
1.6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.016	0.000	0.133	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
1.7	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.095	0.000	0.423	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
1.8	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.298	0.000	0.748	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
1.9	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.581	0.000	0.931	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
2.0	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.817	0.000	0.988	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000

Note: This table reports the results of implementing the sensitivity analysis proposed by Rosenbaum (2002) to compute bounds for p-values under different degrees of violation of the CIA assumption. This degree is captured by the parameter Γ. A value of $\Gamma = \Gamma_0$ implies that a matched unit in the treatment group is Γ_0 times more likely to receive treatment than a matched unit in the control group after controlling for a set X of observable characteristics. P-values under the validity of the CIA assumption are reported below each outcome variable. Lower and upper bounds for p-values for different values of Γ are reported for each outcome variable. A set of values for Γ from 1 to 2 are chosen following Keele (2010).

Table S15. Rosenbaum's sensitivity test of labor effects
Bias-adjusted nearest neighbor matching estimator for the ATT in the trimmed sample

Variable	**Unpaid family worker**		**Realization of paid activity**		**Realization of bussines activity**		**Job search**		**Work hours**	
Unconfounded p-value	0.000		0.000		0.256		0.000		0.000	
Γ	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**
1.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.256	0.256	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
1.1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.122	0.442	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
1.2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.052	0.625	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.000
1.3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.020	0.772	0.000	0.013	0.000	0.000
1.4	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.007	0.873	0.000	0.042	0.000	0.000
1.5	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.934	0.000	0.103	0.000	0.007
1.6	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.967	0.000	0.203	0.000	0.068
1.7	0.000	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.985	0.000	0.335	0.000	0.277
1.8	0.000	0.044	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.993	0.000	0.481	0.000	0.601
1.9	0.000	0.157	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.997	0.000	0.622	0.000	0.856
2.0	0.000	0.364	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.999	0.000	0.741	0.000	0.966

Note: This table reports the results of implementing the sensitivity analysis proposed by Rosenbaum (2002) to compute bounds for p-values under different degrees of violation of the CIA assumption. This degree is captured by the parameter Γ. A value of $\Gamma = \Gamma_0$ implies that a matched unit in the treatment group is Γ_0 times more likely to receive treatment than a matched unit in the control group after controlling for a set X of observable characteristics. P-values under the validity of the CIA assumption are reported below each outcome variable. Lower and upper bounds for p-values for different values of Γ are reported for each outcome variable. A set of values for Γ from 1 to 2 are chosen following Keele (2010).

Table S16. Rosenbaum's sensitivity tests of credit and saving effects
Bias-adjusted nearest neighbor matching estimator for the ATT in the trimmed sample

	Household Savings		**Savings (interviewed woman)**		**Saving in banks or corporations**		**Savings in microcredit institution**		**Saving at home**	
Unconfounded p-value	0.000		0.000		0.097		0.500		0.000	
Γ	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**
1.0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.097	0.097	0.500	0.500	0.000	0.000
1.1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.044	0.186	0.421	0.579	0.000	0.000
1.2	0.000	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.019	0.300	0.352	0.648	0.000	0.000
1.3	0.000	0.065	0.000	0.000	0.008	0.426	0.292	0.708	0.000	0.000
1.4	0.000	0.258	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.550	0.241	0.759	0.000	0.000
1.5	0.000	0.560	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.661	0.199	0.801	0.000	0.001
1.6	0.000	0.815	0.000	0.012	0.001	0.753	0.164	0.836	0.000	0.006
1.7	0.000	0.944	0.000	0.057	0.000	0.826	0.135	0.865	0.000	0.029
1.8	0.000	0.988	0.000	0.173	0.000	0.880	0.111	0.889	0.000	0.097
1.9	0.000	0.998	0.000	0.368	0.000	0.919	0.091	0.909	0.000	0.231
2.0	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.591	0.000	0.946	0.075	0.925	0.000	0.419

Note: This table reports the results of implementing the sensitivity analysis proposed by Rosenbaum (2002) to compute bounds for p-values under different degrees of violation of the CIA assumption. This degree is captured by the parameter Γ. A value of $\Gamma = \Gamma_0$ implies that a matched unit in the treatment group is Γ_0 times more likely to receive treatment than a matched unit in the control group after controlling for a set X of observable characteristics. P-values under the validity of the CIA assumption are reported below each outcome variable. Lower and upper bounds for p-values for different values of Γ are reported for each outcome variable. A set of values for Γ from 1 to 2 are chosen following Keele (2010).

Table S17. Rosenbaum's sensitivity tests of credit and saving effects
Bias-adjusted nearest neighbor matching estimator for the ATT in the trimmed sample

Variable	**Savings in informal scheme**		**Debt holdings**		**Lender - Bank**		**Lender - Microcredit**		**Lender - Producers**	
Unconfounded p-value	0.073		0.028		0.005		0.003		0.416	
Γ	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**
1.0	0.073	0.073	0.028	0.028	0.005	0.005	0.003	0.003	0.416	0.416
1.1	0.053	0.099	0.001	0.259	0.000	0.068	0.001	0.012	0.331	0.505
1.2	0.038	0.128	0.000	0.695	0.000	0.302	0.000	0.033	0.260	0.587
1.3	0.028	0.159	0.000	0.942	0.000	0.645	0.000	0.073	0.202	0.659
1.4	0.021	0.192	0.000	0.995	0.000	0.884	0.000	0.134	0.156	0.720
1.5	0.015	0.225	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.975	0.000	0.218	0.121	0.772
1.6	0.011	0.260	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.996	0.000	0.317	0.093	0.815
1.7	0.009	0.294	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.423	0.071	0.850
1.8	0.007	0.328	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.529	0.055	0.879
1.9	0.005	0.361	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.626	0.042	0.902
2.0	0.004	0.393	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.712	0.033	0.921

Note: This table reports the results of implementing the sensitivity analysis proposed by Rosenbaum (2002) to compute bounds for p-values under different degrees of violation of the CIA assumption. This degree is captured by the parameter Γ. A value of $\Gamma = \Gamma_0$ implies that a matched unit in the treatment group is Γ_0 times more likely to receive treatment than a matched unit in the control group after controlling for a set X of observable characteristics. P-values under the validity of the CIA assumption are reported below each outcome variable. Lower and upper bounds for p-values for different values of Γ are reported for each outcome variable. A set of values for Γ from 1 to 2 are chosen following Keele (2010).

Table S18. Rosenbaum's sensitivity tests for empowerment effects
Bias-adjusted nearest neighbor matching estimator for the ATT in the trimmed sample

Variable	**Woman**		**Both**		**Vote in 2016**		**Membership in political parties**		**Candidate**	
Unconfounded p-value	0.001		0.011		0.000		0.000		0.000	
Γ	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**
1.0	0.001	0.001	0.010	0.010	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
1.1	0.000	0.018	0.000	0.138	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
1.2	0.000	0.142	0.000	0.508	0.000	0.043	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
1.3	0.000	0.448	0.000	0.850	0.000	0.250	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
1.4	0.000	0.770	0.000	0.976	0.000	0.613	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000
1.5	0.000	0.938	0.000	0.998	0.000	0.880	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.000
1.6	0.000	0.989	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.978	0.000	0.011	0.000	0.000
1.7	0.000	0.999	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.997	0.000	0.029	0.000	0.000
1.8	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.063	0.000	0.000
1.9	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.117	0.000	0.001
2.0	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.193	0.000	0.003

Note: This table reports the results of implementing the sensitivity analysis proposed by Rosenbaum (2002) to compute bounds for p-values under different degrees of violation of the CIA assumption. This degree is captured by the parameter Γ. A value of $\Gamma = \Gamma_0$ implies that a matched unit in the treatment group is Γ_0 times more likely to receive treatment than a matched unit in the control group after controlling for a set X of observable characteristics. P-values under the validity of the CIA assumption are reported below each outcome variable. Lower and upper bounds for p-values for different values of Γ are reported for each outcome variable. A set of values for Γ from 1 to 2 are chosen following Keele (2010).

Table S19. Rosenbaum's sensitivity tests for empowerment effects
Bias-adjusted nearest neighbor matching estimator for the ATT in the trimmed sample

Variable	**Political Participation**		**Women's participation in the community**		**Disagree with violence against women**		**Woman as agent of change**		**Self-confidence**	
Unconfounded p-value	0.000		0.004		0.005		0.396		0.396	
Γ	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**
1.0	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.396	0.396	0.396	0.396
1.1	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.015	0.001	0.024	0.122	0.738	0.122	0.738
1.2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.046	0.000	0.078	0.023	0.928	0.023	0.928
1.3	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.108	0.000	0.180	0.003	0.987	0.003	0.987
1.4	0.000	0.011	0.000	0.203	0.000	0.328	0.000	0.998	0.000	0.998
1.5	0.000	0.040	0.000	0.326	0.000	0.496	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
1.6	0.000	0.108	0.000	0.461	0.000	0.653	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
1.7	0.000	0.223	0.000	0.591	0.000	0.780	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
1.8	0.000	0.377	0.000	0.705	0.000	0.870	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
1.9	0.000	0.542	0.000	0.797	0.000	0.928	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
2.0	0.000	0.693	0.000	0.865	0.000	0.962	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000

Note: This table reports the results of implementing the sensitivity analysis proposed by Rosenbaum (2002) to compute bounds for p-values under different degrees of violation of the CIA assumption. This degree is captured by the parameter Γ. A value of $\Gamma = \Gamma_0$ implies that a matched unit in the treatment group is Γ_0 times more likely to receive treatment than a matched unit in the control group after controlling for a set X of observable characteristics. P-values under the validity of the CIA assumption are reported below each outcome variable. Lower and upper bounds for p-values for different values of Γ are reported for each outcome variable. A set of values for Γ from 1 to 2 are chosen following Keele (2010).

Table S20. Rosenbaum's sensitivity tests of social capital
Bias-adjusted nearest neighbor matching estimator for the ATT in the trimmed sample

Variable	**Community action board**		**Producers' associations**		**Citizen veedurias**		**Displaced population organizations**		**Volunteering**	
Unconfounded p-value	0.000		0.000		0.000		0.435		0.000	
Γ	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**
1.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.435	0.435	0.000	0.000
1.10	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.228	0.662	0.000	0.000
1.20	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.101	0.829	0.000	0.000
1.30	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.039	0.925	0.000	0.000
1.40	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.013	0.970	0.000	0.000
1.50	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.989	0.000	0.000
1.60	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.996	0.000	0.000
1.70	0.000	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.999	0.000	0.000
1.80	0.000	0.022	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.000
1.90	0.000	0.058	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.000
2.00	0.000	0.124	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.000

Note: This table reports the results of implementing the sensitivity analysis proposed by Rosenbaum (2002) to compute bounds for p-values under different degrees of violation of the CIA assumption. This degree is captured by the parameter Γ. A value of $\Gamma = \Gamma_0$ implies that a matched unit in the treatment group is Γ_0 times more likely to receive treatment than a matched unit in the control group after controlling for a set X of observable characteristics. P-values under the validity of the CIA assumption are reported below each outcome variable. Lower and upper bounds for p-values for different values of Γ are reported for each outcome variable. A set of values for Γ from 1 to 2 are chosen following Keele (2010).

Table S21. Rosenbaum's sensitivity tests of social capital
Bias-adjusted nearest neighbor matching estimator for the ATT in the trimmed sample

Variable	**Parents' groups**		**Sports or cultural groups**		**Women groups**		**Youth groups**		**Syndicates**	
Unconfounded p-value	0.423		0.000		0.000		0.061		0.010	
Γ	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**
1.00	0.423	0.423	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.061	0.061	0.010	0.010
1.10	0.176	0.706	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.036	0.097	0.005	0.016
1.20	0.055	0.887	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.022	0.142	0.003	0.026
1.30	0.013	0.966	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.013	0.193	0.002	0.038
1.40	0.003	0.992	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.008	0.250	0.001	0.052
1.50	0.000	0.998	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.309	0.001	0.070
1.60	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.369	0.000	0.089
1.70	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.428	0.000	0.112
1.80	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.485	0.000	0.136
1.90	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.539	0.000	0.161
2.00	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.589	0.000	0.188

Note: This table reports the results of implementing the sensitivity analysis proposed by Rosenbaum (2002) to compute bounds for p-values under different degrees of violation of the CIA assumption. This degree is captured by the parameter Γ. A value of $\Gamma = \Gamma_0$ implies that a matched unit in the treatment group is Γ_0 times more likely to receive treatment than a matched unit in the control group after controlling for a set X of observable characteristics. P-values under the validity of the CIA assumption are reported below each outcome variable. Lower and upper bounds for p-values for different values of Γ are reported for each outcome variable. A set of values for Γ from 1 to 2 are chosen following Keele (2010).

Table S22. Rosenbaum's sensitivity test health and sexual rights
Bias-adjusted nearest neighbor matching estimator for the ATT in the trimmed sample

	Use of contraceptive methods		**Use of natural method**		**Use of pill**		**Use of condom**	
Unconfounded p-value	0.075		0.500		0.014		0.108	
Γ	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**
1.0	0.075	0.075	0.500	0.500	0.014	0.014	0.108	0.108
1.1	0.003	0.439	0.448	0.552	0.005	0.038	0.066	0.166
1.2	0.000	0.847	0.401	0.599	0.001	0.081	0.039	0.235
1.3	0.000	0.982	0.360	0.640	0.000	0.146	0.024	0.310
1.4	0.000	0.999	0.323	0.677	0.000	0.232	0.014	0.386
1.5	0.000	1.000	0.290	0.710	0.000	0.331	0.008	0.462
1.6	0.000	1.000	0.261	0.739	0.000	0.435	0.005	0.533
1.7	0.000	1.000	0.235	0.765	0.000	0.537	0.003	0.599
1.8	0.000	1.000	0.212	0.788	0.000	0.631	0.002	0.659
1.9	0.000	1.000	0.191	0.809	0.000	0.713	0.001	0.711
2.0	0.000	1.000	0.173	0.827	0.000	0.781	0.001	0.757

Note: This table reports the results of implementing the sensitivity analysis proposed by Rosenbaum (2002) to compute bounds for p-values under different degrees of violation of the CIA assumption. This degree is captured by the parameter Γ. A value of $\Gamma = \Gamma_0$ implies that a matched unit in the treatment group is Γ_0 times more likely to receive treatment than a matched unit in the control group after controlling for a set X of observable characteristics. P-values under the validity of the CIA assumption are reported below each outcome variable. Lower and upper bounds for p-values for different values of Γ are reported for each outcome variable. A set of values for Γ from 1 to 2 are chosen following Keele (2010).

Table S23. Rosenbaum's sensitivity test health and sexual rights
Bias-adjusted nearest neighbor matching estimator for the ATT in the trimmed sample

Variable	**Intrauterine device**		**Female sterilization**		**Use of contraceptive injections**		**Cytology**		**Breast exam**	
Unconfounded p-value	0.252		0.102		0.000		0.201		0.000	
Γ	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**
1.0	0.252	0.252	0.102	0.102	0.000	0.000	0.201	0.201	0.000	0.000
1.1	0.188	0.325	0.007	0.472	0.000	0.001	0.057	0.460	0.000	0.000
1.2	0.140	0.398	0.000	0.847	0.000	0.005	0.012	0.717	0.000	0.003
1.3	0.103	0.469	0.000	0.979	0.000	0.014	0.002	0.883	0.000	0.039
1.4	0.076	0.535	0.000	0.998	0.000	0.031	0.000	0.961	0.000	0.204
1.5	0.057	0.596	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.061	0.000	0.989	0.000	0.517
1.6	0.042	0.650	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.105	0.000	0.997	0.000	0.803
1.7	0.031	0.698	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.164	0.000	0.999	0.000	0.946
1.8	0.023	0.741	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.235	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.990
1.9	0.017	0.778	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.316	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.999
2.0	0.013	0.809	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.401	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000

Note: This table reports the results of implementing the sensitivity analysis proposed by Rosenbaum (2002) to compute bounds for p-values under different degrees of violation of the CIA assumption. This degree is captured by the parameter Γ. A value of $\Gamma = \Gamma_0$ implies that a matched unit in the treatment group is Γ_0 times more likely to receive treatment than a matched unit in the control group after controlling for a set X of observable characteristics. P-values under the validity of the CIA assumption are reported below each outcome variable. Lower and upper bounds for p-values for different values of Γ are reported for each outcome variable. A set of values for Γ from 1 to 2 are chosen following Keele (2010).

Table S24. Rosenbaum's sensitivity tests of women's rights effects
Bias-adjusted nearest neighbor matching estimator for the ATT in the trimmed sample

Variable	**Decide Kind of family**		**Decide Be a mother**		**Decide Number of children**		**Decide use of contraceptive methods**		**Decide interrupt pregnancy in case of rape**	
Unconfounded p-value	0.460		0.298		0.449		0.048		0.048	
Γ	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**
1.0	0.460	0.460	0.298	0.298	0.449	0.449	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.048
1.1	0.283	0.645	0.212	0.398	0.309	0.595	0.015	0.125	0.002	0.340
1.2	0.157	0.789	0.147	0.496	0.201	0.719	0.004	0.248	0.000	0.768
1.3	0.081	0.885	0.101	0.586	0.125	0.813	0.001	0.401	0.000	0.963
1.4	0.039	0.941	0.069	0.665	0.076	0.880	0.000	0.558	0.000	0.997
1.5	0.018	0.972	0.046	0.732	0.044	0.925	0.000	0.696	0.000	1.000
1.6	0.008	0.987	0.031	0.788	0.026	0.955	0.000	0.804	0.000	1.000
1.7	0.003	0.994	0.021	0.834	0.015	0.973	0.000	0.881	0.000	1.000
1.8	0.001	0.997	0.014	0.871	0.008	0.984	0.000	0.930	0.000	1.000
1.9	0.001	0.999	0.009	0.900	0.005	0.991	0.000	0.961	0.000	1.000
2.0	0.000	1.000	0.006	0.922	0.003	0.994	0.000	0.979	0.000	1.000

Note: This table reports the results of implementing the sensitivity analysis proposed by Rosenbaum (2002) to compute bounds for p-values under different degrees of violation of the CIA assumption. This degree is captured by the parameter Γ. A value of $\Gamma = \Gamma_0$ implies that a matched unit in the treatment group is Γ_0 times more likely to receive treatment than a matched unit in the control group after controlling for a set X of observable characteristics. P-values under the validity of the CIA assumption are reported below each outcome variable. Lower and upper bounds for p-values for different values of Γ are reported for each outcome variable. A set of values for Γ from 1 to 2 are chosen following Keele (2010).

Table S25. Rosenbaum's sensitivity tests of women's rights effects
Bias-adjusted nearest neighbor matching estimator for the ATT in the trimmed sample

Variable	**Decide enjoy sexuality with freedom**		**Decide choose couple**		**Decide prevent pregnancy**		**Decide express sexual orientation**		**Decide refusing to have sex with your partner**	
Unconfounded p-value	0.035		0.021		0.500		0.044		0.004	
Γ	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**
1.0	0.035	0.035	0.021	0.021	0.500	0.500	0.044	0.044	0.004	0.004
1.1	0.012	0.085	0.011	0.039	0.309	0.691	0.007	0.172	0.000	0.044
1.2	0.004	0.168	0.006	0.063	0.170	0.830	0.001	0.399	0.000	0.195
1.3	0.001	0.278	0.003	0.095	0.085	0.915	0.000	0.646	0.000	0.466
1.4	0.000	0.403	0.002	0.133	0.040	0.960	0.000	0.831	0.000	0.735
1.5	0.000	0.529	0.001	0.176	0.017	0.983	0.000	0.933	0.000	0.901
1.6	0.000	0.644	0.000	0.224	0.007	0.993	0.000	0.977	0.000	0.972
1.7	0.000	0.741	0.000	0.275	0.003	0.997	0.000	0.993	0.000	0.993
1.8	0.000	0.818	0.000	0.327	0.001	0.999	0.000	0.998	0.000	0.999
1.9	0.000	0.876	0.000	0.380	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
2.0	0.000	0.917	0.000	0.432	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000

Note: This table reports the results of implementing the sensitivity analysis proposed by Rosenbaum (2002) to compute bounds for p-values under different degrees of violation of the CIA assumption. This degree is captured by the parameter Γ. A value of $\Gamma = \Gamma_0$ implies that a matched unit in the treatment group is Γ_0 times more likely to receive treatment than a matched unit in the control group after controlling for a set X of observable characteristics. P-values under the validity of the CIA assumption are reported below each outcome variable. Lower and upper bounds for p-values for different values of Γ are reported for each outcome variable. A set of values for Γ from 1 to 2 are chosen following Keele (2010).

Table S26. Rosenbaum's sensitivity test of time use effects
Bias-adjusted nearest neighbor matching estimator for the ATT in the trimmed sample

Variable	**Hand-washing**		**Machine-washing**		**Cooking**		**House cleaning**		**Dish-washing**		**Shopping**	
Unconfounded p-value	0.0266		0.500		0.1907		0.1654		0.3833		0.1569	
Γ	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**
1.0	0.027	0.027	0.500	0.500	0.191	0.191	0.165	0.165	0.383	0.383	0.157	0.157
1.1	0.001	0.241	0.119	0.881	0.032	0.542	0.016	0.581	0.078	0.796	0.014	0.570
1.2	0.000	0.663	0.012	0.988	0.003	0.841	0.001	0.899	0.007	0.968	0.001	0.895
1.3	0.000	0.927	0.001	0.999	0.000	0.966	0.000	0.988	0.000	0.997	0.000	0.988
1.4	0.000	0.992	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.995	0.000	0.999	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.999
1.5	0.000	0.999	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.999	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
1.6	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
1.7	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
1.8	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
1.9	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
2.0	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000

Note: This table reports the results of implementing the sensitivity analysis proposed by Rosenbaum (2002) to compute bounds for p-values under different degrees of violation of the CIA assumption. This degree is captured by the parameter Γ. A value of $\Gamma = \Gamma_0$ implies that a matched unit in the treatment group is Γ_0 times more likely to receive treatment than a matched unit in the control group after controlling for a set X of observable characteristics. P-values under the validity of the CIA assumption are reported below each outcome variable. Lower and upper bounds for p-values for different values of Γ are reported for each outcome variable. A set of values for Γ from 1 to 2 are chosen following Keele (2010).

Table S27. Rosenbaum's sensitivity test of time use effects
Bias-adjusted nearest neighbor matching estimator for the ATT in the trimmed sample

Variable	Children care		Participation in children's activities		Appointment with children's doctor		Care of family members		Productive activities in own farm		Productive activities third party farms	
Unconfounded p-value	0.0029		0.4681		0.4234		0.000		0.0059		0.0017	
Γ	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**
1.0	0.003	0.003	0.468	0.468	0.423	0.423	0.000	0.000	0.006	0.006	0.002	0.002
1.1	0.000	0.064	0.102	0.866	0.077	0.851	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.011	0.001	0.003
1.2	0.000	0.342	0.009	0.986	0.005	0.985	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.017	0.001	0.004
1.3	0.000	0.733	0.000	0.999	0.000	0.999	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.026	0.000	0.007
1.4	0.000	0.942	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.003	0.001	0.037	0.000	0.009
1.5	0.000	0.993	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.016	0.000	0.051	0.000	0.013
1.6	0.000	0.999	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.058	0.000	0.067	0.000	0.017
1.7	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.154	0.000	0.085	0.000	0.021
1.8	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.307	0.000	0.106	0.000	0.026
1.9	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.492	0.000	0.128	0.000	0.032
2.0	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.669	0.000	0.152	0.000	0.039

Note: This table reports the results of implementing the sensitivity analysis proposed by Rosenbaum (2002) to compute bounds for p-values under different degrees of violation of the CIA assumption. This degree is captured by the parameter Γ. A value of $\Gamma = \Gamma_0$ implies that a matched unit in the treatment group is Γ_0 times more likely to receive treatment than a matched unit in the control group after controlling for a set X of observable characteristics. P-values under the validity of the CIA assumption are reported below each outcome variable. Lower and upper bounds for p-values for different values of Γ are reported for each outcome variable. A set of values for Γ from 1 to 2 are chosen following Keele (2010).

Table S28. Rosenbaum's sensitivity tests of housing quality effects
Bias-adjusted nearest neighbor matching estimator for the ATT in the trimmed sample

Variable	**Home-ownership**		**Noble material walls**		**Noble material floors**		**Toilet**		**Gas stove**		**Piped water connection**	
Unconfounded p-value	0.032		0.000		0.014		0.140		0.240		0.000	
Γ	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**
1.0	0.032	0.032	0.000	0.000	0.014	0.014	0.140	0.140	0.240	0.240	0.000	0.000
1.1	0.001	0.265	0.000	0.001	0.005	0.034	0.076	0.234	0.119	0.407	0.000	0.000
1.2	0.000	0.689	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.071	0.039	0.344	0.054	0.578	0.000	0.002
1.3	0.000	0.936	0.000	0.003	0.001	0.126	0.020	0.458	0.022	0.723	0.000	0.011
1.4	0.000	0.993	0.000	0.007	0.000	0.199	0.010	0.566	0.009	0.831	0.000	0.039
1.5	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.013	0.000	0.285	0.005	0.663	0.003	0.902	0.000	0.102
1.6	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.023	0.000	0.378	0.002	0.744	0.001	0.946	0.000	0.208
1.7	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.036	0.000	0.473	0.001	0.810	0.000	0.972	0.000	0.350
1.8	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.054	0.000	0.563	0.001	0.861	0.000	0.985	0.000	0.507
1.9	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.076	0.000	0.644	0.000	0.900	0.000	0.993	0.000	0.654
2.0	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.104	0.000	0.716	0.000	0.928	0.000	0.996	0.000	0.774

Note: This table reports the results of implementing the sensitivity analysis proposed by Rosenbaum (2002) to compute bounds for p-values under different degrees of violation of the CIA assumption. This degree is captured by the parameter Γ. A value of $\Gamma = \Gamma_0$ implies that a matched unit in the treatment group is Γ_0 times more likely to receive treatment than a matched unit in the control group after controlling for a set X of observable characteristics. P-values under the validity of the CIA assumption are reported below each outcome variable. Lower and upper bounds for p-values for different values of Γ are reported for each outcome variable. A set of values for Γ from 1 to 2 are chosen following Keele (2010).

Table S29. Rosenbaum's sensitivity tests of food security
Bias-adjusted nearest neighbor matching estimator for the ATT in the trimmed sample

Variable	**Worry about food**		**Food scarcity**		**Scarcity of healthy meals**		**Lack of food variety**		**No having a meal in a day**	
Unconfounded p-value	0.000		0.071		0.001		0.023		0.013	
Γ	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**
1.0	0.000	0.000	0.071	0.071	0.001	0.001	0.023	0.023	0.013	0.013
1.1	0.000	0.004	0.003	0.418	0.000	0.028	0.001	0.230	0.000	0.148
1.2	0.000	0.040	0.000	0.828	0.000	0.226	0.000	0.659	0.000	0.516
1.3	0.000	0.180	0.000	0.977	0.000	0.619	0.000	0.929	0.000	0.850
1.4	0.000	0.440	0.000	0.999	0.000	0.899	0.000	0.993	0.000	0.975
1.5	0.000	0.712	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.985	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.998
1.6	0.000	0.889	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.999	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
1.7	0.000	0.967	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
1.8	0.000	0.992	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
1.9	0.000	0.998	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
2.0	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000

Note: This table reports the results of implementing the sensitivity analysis proposed by Rosenbaum (2002) to compute bounds for p-values under different degrees of violation of the CIA assumption. This degree is captured by the parameter Γ. A value of $\Gamma = \Gamma_0$ implies that a matched unit in the treatment group is Γ_0 times more likely to receive treatment than a matched unit in the control group after controlling for a set X of observable characteristics. P-values under the validity of the CIA assumption are reported below each outcome variable. Lower and upper bounds for p-values for different values of Γ are reported for each outcome variable. A set of values for Γ from 1 to 2 are chosen following Keele (2010).

Table S30. Rosenbaum's sensitivity test for use of social programs
Bias-adjusted nearest neighbor matching estimator for the ATT in the trimmed sample

Variable	**Families in Action**		**Red Unidos**		**Adulto Mayor**		**Ser Pilo Paga**	
Unconfounded p-value	0.000		0.167		0.000		0.274	
Γ	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**
1.0	0.000	0.000	0.167	0.167	0.000	0.000	0.274	0.274
1.1	0.000	0.003	0.072	0.318	0.000	0.000	0.223	0.331
1.2	0.000	0.046	0.028	0.491	0.000	0.004	0.182	0.385
1.3	0.000	0.234	0.010	0.651	0.000	0.016	0.148	0.438
1.4	0.000	0.565	0.003	0.779	0.000	0.053	0.121	0.487
1.5	0.000	0.838	0.001	0.869	0.000	0.127	0.099	0.533
1.6	0.000	0.960	0.000	0.927	0.000	0.244	0.082	0.575
1.7	0.000	0.993	0.000	0.961	0.000	0.390	0.067	0.614
1.8	0.000	0.999	0.000	0.980	0.000	0.545	0.056	0.650
1.9	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.990	0.000	0.684	0.046	0.682
2.0	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.995	0.000	0.795	0.039	0.711

Note: This table reports the results of implementing the sensitivity analysis proposed by Rosenbaum (2002) to compute bounds for p-values under different degrees of violation of the CIA assumption. This degree is captured by the parameter Γ. A value of $\Gamma = \Gamma_0$ implies that a matched unit in the treatment group is Γ_0 times more likely to receive treatment than a matched unit in the control group after controlling for a set X of observable characteristics. P-values under the validity of the CIA assumption are reported below each outcome variable. Lower and upper bounds for p-values for different values of Γ are reported for each outcome variable. A set of values for Γ from 1 to 2 are chosen following Keele (2010).

Table S31. Rosenbaum's sensitivity test for use of social programs
Bias-adjusted nearest neighbor matching estimator for the ATT in the trimmed sample

Variable	**Youth in Action**		**Free housing**		**Subsidies for displaced populations**	
Unconfounded p-value	0.459		0.045		0.000	
Γ	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**	**Lower Bound**	**Upper Bound**
1.0	0.459	0.459	0.045	0.045	0.000	0.000
1.1	0.286	0.641	0.024	0.078	0.000	0.000
1.2	0.161	0.783	0.013	0.123	0.000	0.000
1.3	0.084	0.879	0.007	0.177	0.000	0.000
1.4	0.041	0.937	0.004	0.239	0.000	0.000
1.5	0.019	0.969	0.002	0.306	0.000	0.000
1.6	0.009	0.985	0.001	0.374	0.000	0.001
1.7	0.004	0.993	0.001	0.442	0.000	0.008
1.8	0.002	0.997	0.000	0.507	0.000	0.045
1.9	0.001	0.999	0.000	0.568	0.000	0.154
2.0	0.000	0.999	0.000	0.624	0.000	0.349

Note: This table reports the results of implementing the sensitivity analysis proposed by Rosenbaum (2002) to compute bounds for p-values under different degrees of violation of the CIA assumption. This degree is captured by the parameter Γ. A value of $\Gamma = \Gamma_0$ implies that a matched unit in the treatment group is Γ_0 times more likely to receive treatment than a matched unit in the control group after controlling for a set X of observable characteristics. P-values under the validity of the CIA assumption are reported below each outcome variable. Lower and upper bounds for p-values for different values of Γ are reported for each outcome variable. A set of values for Γ from 1 to 2 are chosen following Keele (2010).