Online Appendix 1 - Results using all female blue collar workers as comparison group

The following tables replicate the analysis presented in the paper, while changing the control group to be that of women working in any blue collar occupation. In the case of spouses and children of domestic workers, the control groups correspond to men married (or living with) women working in any blue collar occupations and children of women working in any blue collar occupations, respectively.

Table OA.1: Summary statistics

	Domestic workers	Blue-collar workers	Difference
Demographics			
Age	40.50	37.22	-3.279***
Share internal migrant	0.19	0.17	-0.020***
Share foreign migrant	0.08	0.03	-0.048***
Share married	0.45	0.47	0.024***
Household size	4.32	3.93	-0.387***
Education			
Literacy	0.99	1.00	0.006***
Ever attended school	0.99	1.00	0.006***
Complete primary school (share)	0.90	0.98	0.079***
Complete secondary school (share)	0.31	0.72	0.416***
Complete higher education (share)	0.02	0.17	0.146***
Years of education	8.91	12.03	3.125***
Work			
Hours of work per week	24.66	36.56	11.904***
Monthly income (2008 ARS)	469.56	1408.02	938.458***
Hourly wage (2008 ARS)	5.89	10.07	4.182***
Tenure (months)	49.25	41.30	-7.942***
Pension contribution	0.16	0.70	0.548***
Health insurance contribution	0.15	0.71	0.563***
Has health insurance	0.42	0.82	0.392***
Observations	19174	41261	

Note: Mean refers to the mean of the variable for the corresponding group in the pre-reform period (2010-2012). The column Difference shows the difference in the variable mean in the pre-reform period between affected and comparison groups, with stars representing the statistical significance of the difference. Domestic workers refers to female respondents who identify themselves as domestic workers. Blue-collar workers refers to female wage workers in blue collar occupations.
*** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$

Table OA.2: Estimates of the effect of the reform on observable characteristics

	Age (1)	Internal migrant (2)	Foreign migrant (3)	Household size (4)	Married (5)	Divorced (6)	Widow (7)	Literate (8)	Attended school (9)	Primary school (10)	Secondary school (11)	Tertiary school (12)	Years of education (13)
Domestic worker × Reform	0.003	-0.004	0.008	0.016	0.032	0.002	-0.044**	-0.027	-0.000	0.057**	0.013	-0.029**	0.016
	(0.024)	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.018)	(0.022)	(0.020)	(0.021)	(0.023)	(0.020)	(0.024)	(0.015)	(0.013)	(0.017)
Observations	111564	111564	111564	111564	111564	111564	111564	111564	111564	111564	111564	111564	111564
q-value	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.540	1.000	1.000	0.540	1.000	0.540	1.000
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32

Note: The table shows the difference-in-differences estimate for the standardized value of each characteristic. Internal and foreign migrant are indicators that take the value of one if the individual is an internal or foreign migrant, respectively. Married, divorced and widow are indicators that take the value of one if the respondent is married, divorced or widow, respectively. Attended school is an indicator that takes the value of one if the respondent ever attended school. Primary school, secondary school and tertiary education are indicators that takes the value of one if the respondent finished each level of education. The comparison group is composed of female wage worker in blue-collar occupations. Standard errors clustered at the Metropolitan Area (MA) level. Q-value correspond Hochberg's q-values that adjust for False Discovery Rate.
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table OA.3: Effect of policy reform on formality status

	Contribution to Pension System (1)	Contribution to Health Insurance (2)	Health insurance coverage (3)
Domestic worker × Reform	0.047***	0.047***	0.031**
	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.013)
Mean dependent variable	0.156	0.152	0.425
R-squared	0.416	0.425	0.328
Observations	111,564	111,564	111,564
q-value	0.000	0.000	0.075
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	32	32	32

Note: In columns 1 and 2, the dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one when the individual reports their employer makes contributions to the pension system and health insurance, respectively. In column 3, the dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one if the individual has health insurance coverage. Domestic workers refers to female respondents who identify themselves as domestic workers. The comparison group is composed of female wage workers in blue collar occupations. Means of dependent variable correspond to averages for the affected group in the pre-reform period. Controls include age, age squared, migrant status, household size, literacy status, years of education, years of education squared, marital status and decile of per-capita family income. Standard errors clustered at the Metropolitan Area level in parentheses. Q-value corresponds to Hochberg's q-value to adjust for False Discovery Rate.
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table OA.4: Effect of policy reform on unemployment and hours of work

	Unemployment (1)	Hours of work per week in main job (2)	Involuntary part-time worker (3)
Domestic worker × Reform	-0.001	-0.063***	0.000
	(0.004)	(0.013)	(0.007)
Mean dependent variable	0.0868	24.66	0.169
R-squared	0.100	0.269	0.095
Observations	121,242	111,564	111,564
q-value	1.000	0.000	1.000
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	32	32	32

Note: Dependent variable in column 1 is an indicator that takes the value of one if the individual is unemployed, and the sample includes all employed and unemployed individuals with a previous job. Dependent variable in column 2 is the natural logarithm of number of hours of work per week in the main job, and the sample includes all employed individuals. Dependent variable in column 3 is an indicator that takes the value of one if the respondent is willing to work more hours. In all cases, the coefficients are difference-in-differences estimates from an OLS regression. Domestic workers refers to female respondents who identify themselves as domestic workers. The comparison group is composed of female wage workers in blue collar occupations. Mean dependent variable corresponds to average for the affected group in the pre-reform period. Controls include age, age squared, migrant status, household size, literacy status, years of education, years of education squared, marital status and decile of per-capita family income. Standard errors clustered at the Metropolitan Area level in parentheses. Q-value corresponds to Hochberg's q-value to adjust for False Discovery Rate.
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table OA.5: Changes in earnings after policy reform

	Income per month from main job (1)	Wage per hour from main job (2)	Income per month from all jobs (3)	Total income per month (4)
Domestic worker × Reform	0.023*	0.086***	0.028**	0.040***
	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.012)	(0.014)
Mean dependent variable	469.6	5.889	535	673.8
R-squared	0.583	0.444	0.568	0.525
Observations	111,564	111,564	111,564	111,564
q-value	0.281	0.000	0.108	0.024
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	32	32	32	32

Note: Dependent variable is the natural logarithm of income from the main job (column 1), the hourly wage from the main job (column 2), income from all jobs (column 3) and total income (column 4). In all cases, the coefficients are difference-in-differences estimates from an OLS regression. Domestic workers refers to female respondents who identify themselves as domestic workers. The comparison group is composed of female wage workers in blue collar occupations. Mean dependent variables correspond to average for the affected group in the pre-reform period and are expressed in Argentina Pesos of 2008. Controls include age, age squared, migrant status, household size, literacy status, years of education, years of education squared, marital status and decile of per-capita family income. Standard errors clustered at the Metropolitan Area level in parentheses. Q-value corresponds to Hochberg's q-value to adjust for False Discovery Rate.

*** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$

Table OA.6: Changes in non-labor earnings after policy reform

	Any non-labor income		Pension		Welfare		Alimony	
	Reception	Amount	Reception	Amount	Reception	Amount	Reception	Amount
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Domestic worker × Reform	0.006	0.032	0.003	0.043	-0.001	0.017	0.004	0.045
	(0.010)	(0.054)	(0.004)	(0.042)	(0.007)	(0.036)	(0.003)	(0.039)
Mean dependent variable	0.355	391.09	0.0925	670.35	0.218	198.06	0.0651	427.49
R-squared	0.153		0.244		0.160		0.098	
Observations	111,564	111,564	111,564	111,564	111,564	111,564	111,564	111,564
q-value	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32

Note: The dependent variable in odd columns is an indicator that takes the value of one if the individual received non-labor income from the corresponding source, and the coefficients are difference-in-differences estimates from an OLS regression. Dependent variable in even columns is the natural logarithm of the amount of non-labor income from the corresponding source, and the coefficients are marginal effects from a Tobit regression conditional on positive earnings. Domestic workers refers to female respondents who identify themselves as domestic workers. The comparison group is composed of female wage workers in blue collar occupations. Mean dependent variables correspond to average for the affected group in the pre-reform period and for earnings are expressed in Argentina Pesos of 2008. Controls include age, age squared, migrant status, household size, literacy status, years of education, years of education squared, marital status and decile of per-capita family income. Standard errors clustered at the Metropolitan Area level in parentheses. Q-value corresponds to Hochberg's q-value to adjust for False Discovery Rate.
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table OA.7: Summary statistics of male spouses

	Spouses of domestic workers	Spouses of female workers	Difference
Demographics			
Age	45.49	42.40	-3.087***
Share internal migrant	0.22	0.23	0.010
Share foreign migrant	0.08	0.04	-0.046***
Household size	4.32	3.88	-0.440***
Has health insurance	0.52	0.81	0.292***
Education			
Literacy	0.99	1.00	0.010***
Ever attended school	0.99	1.00	0.006***
Complete primary school (share)	0.88	0.97	0.084***
Complete secondary school (share)	0.24	0.58	0.345***
Complete higher education (share)	0.02	0.15	0.127***
Years of education	8.36	11.20	2.845***
Work			
Labor force participation (share)	0.89	0.93	0.038***
Hours of work per week	46.89	45.38	-1.511***
Monthly income (2008 ARS)	1543.54	2124.04	580.503***
Hourly wage (2008 ARS)	8.87	12.67	3.802***
Pension contribution	0.63	0.81	0.184***
Health insurance contribution	0.63	0.82	0.187***

Note: Mean refers to the mean of the variable for the corresponding group in the pre-reform period (2010-2012) for spouses in the sample. The column Difference shows the difference in the variable mean in the pre-reform period between affected and comparison groups, with stars representing the statistical significance of the difference. Spouses of domestic workers refers to male respondents married to or living with of domestic workers. Spouses of female workers refers to male individuals married to or living with a wage worker in blue collar occupations.
*** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$

Table OA.8: Summary statistics of children

	Children of domestic workers	Children of female workers	Difference
Demographics			
Age	17.84	17.79	-0.051
Gender	0.50	0.51	0.003
Share internal migrant	0.07	0.06	-0.008**
Share foreign migrant	0.01	0.01	-0.008***
Household size	5.51	4.95	-0.561***
Has health insurance	0.37	0.73	0.365***
Education			
Literacy	1.00	1.00	-0.000
Ever attended school	1.00	1.00	0.000
Complete primary school (share)	0.89	0.92	0.023***
Complete secondary school (share)	0.46	0.62	0.165***
Years of education	9.36	10.02	0.655***
Work			
Labor force participation (share)	0.32	0.25	-0.066***
Hours of work per week	36.62	36.64	0.025
Monthly income (2008 ARS)	854.04	1075.89	221.850***
Hourly wage (2008 ARS)	6.30	7.70	1.401***
Pension contribution	0.30	0.45	0.158***
Health insurance contribution	0.30	0.46	0.166***

Note: Mean refers to the mean of the variable for the corresponding group in the pre-reform period (2010-2012) for children in the sample. The column Difference shows the difference in the variable mean in the pre-reform period between affected and comparison groups, with stars representing the statistical significance of the difference. Children of domestic workers refers to children whose mother is a domestic worker. Children of female workers refers to whose mother is a wage worker in blue collar occupations.
*** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$

Table OA.9: Impact of domestic worker's reform on spouses' labor market outcomes

	Participation	Formality	Hours of work per week on main job	Income per month from main job	Wage per hour from main job	Income per month from all jobs	Total income per month
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Spouse of Domestic worker × Reform	-0.007	-0.002	-0.010	-0.011	-0.001	-0.012	-0.012
	(0.007)	(0.015)	(0.008)	(0.012)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.013)
Mean dependent variable	0.89	0.63	46.89	1544	8.87	1575	1604
R-squared	0.223	0.274	0.210	0.609	0.548	0.628	0.640
Observations	50,422	30,939	30,939	30,939	30,939	30,939	30,939
q-value	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	32	32	32	32	32	32	32

Note: In column 1, dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one if the individual is working or looking for a job. In column 2, the dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one when the individual reports their employer makes contributions to the pension system. Dependent variable in columns 3 through 7 is the natural logarithm of the number of hours of work per week in the main job, income from the main job, the hourly wage from the main job, income from all jobs, and total income, respectively. The sample includes all spouses of female domestic workers and those of female workers from other blue-collar occupations (column 1) and only those who are employed (columns 2 through 7). Mean dependent variables correspond to average for the affected group in the pre-reform period, and in the case of earnings they are expressed in Argentina Pesos of 2008. Controls include age, age squared, migrant status, household size, literacy status, years of education, years of education squared, marital status and decile of per-capita family income. Standard errors clustered at the Metropolitan Area level in parentheses.

*** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$

Table OA.10: Impact of domestic worker's reform on children's labor market outcomes

	Participation	Formality	Hours of work per week on main job	Income per month from main job	Wage per hour from main job	Income per month from all jobs	Total income per month
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Panel A: All Children							
Child of Domestic Worker × Reform	-0.017**	0.005	-0.022	0.006	0.028	0.005	0.005
	(0.006)	(0.011)	(0.018)	(0.022)	(0.019)	(0.022)	(0.021)
Mean dependent variable	0.319	0.296	36.63	853.8	6.293	866.9	882.2
R-squared	0.384	0.338	0.303	0.518	0.380	0.516	0.505
Observations	73,444	13,102	13,102	13,102	13,102	13,102	13,102
q-value	0.449	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Panel B: Female Children							
Child of Domestic Worker × Reform	-0.022**	-0.000	-0.048	-0.007	0.041	-0.001	-0.005
	(0.009)	(0.020)	(0.039)	(0.033)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.031)
Mean dependent variable	0.240	0.278	29.04	670.2	6.295	688.1	721
R-squared	0.303	0.357	0.308	0.514	0.338	0.510	0.494
Observations	22,345	3,302	3,302	3,302	3,302	3,302	3,302
q-value	0.361	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Panel C: Male Children							
Child of Domestic Worker × Reform	-0.011	0.010	-0.006	0.020	0.026	0.014	0.015
	(0.010)	(0.019)	(0.022)	(0.030)	(0.025)	(0.029)	(0.028)
Mean dependent variable	0.40	0.31	41.3	969.1	6.31	979.21	983.7
R-squared	0.461	0.348	0.210	0.491	0.411	0.496	0.498
Observations	37,210	8,180	8,180	8,180	8,180	8,180	8,180
q-value	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	32	32	32	32	32	32	32

Note: In column 1, dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one if the individual is working or looking for a job. In column 2, the dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one when the individual reports their employer makes contributions to the pension system. Dependent variables in columns 3 through 7 is the natural logarithm of hours of work in the main job, income from the main job, the hourly wage from the main job, income from all jobs, and total income, respectively. Coefficients are difference-in-differences estimates from an OLS regression. The sample includes all children of household heads aged 12 to 25 (column 1) and those who are employed (columns 2 through 7). Treated group corresponds to children whose mother is a domestic worker. Comparison group correspond to children whose mother is a worker in other blue-collar occupations. Mean dependent variables correspond to average for the affected group in the pre-reform period, and in the case of earnings they are expressed in Argentina Pesos of 2008. Controls include age, age squared, gender, household size, marital status, years of education of the household head, years of education of the household head squared, and decile of per-capita family income. Standard errors clustered at the Metropolitan Area level in parentheses. Q-value corresponds to Hochberg's q-value to adjust for False Discovery Rate.

*** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$

Online Appendix 2 - Results using female blue collar workers in non-service sector occupations as comparison group

The following tables replicate the analysis presented in the paper, while changing the control group to be that of women working in non-service sector blue collar occupations. In the case of spouses and children of domestic workers, the control groups correspond to men married (or living with) women working in non-service sector blue collar occupations and children of women working in non-service sector blue collar occupations, respectively.

Table OA.11: Impact of domestic worker's reform on children's education

	Attendance	Years of education	Complete secondary school
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Panel A: All Children			
Child of Domestic Worker × Reform	0.012	0.037	0.022*
	(0.008)	(0.042)	(0.012)
Mean dependent variable	0.88	8.17	0.46
R-squared	0.132	0.466	0.224
Observations	39,352	39,352	37,763
q-value	0.775	1.000	0.673
Panel B: Female Children			
Child of Domestic Worker × Reform	-0.004	-0.027	-0.007
	(0.011)	(0.071)	(0.017)
Mean dependent variable	0.91	8.35	0.56
R-squared	0.115	0.508	0.212
Observations	19,375	19,375	18,317
q-value	1.000	1.000	1.000
Panel C: Male Children			
Child of Domestic Worker × Reform	0.028**	0.105	0.050***
	(0.012)	(0.071)	(0.015)
Mean dependent variable	0.85	8.00	0.36
R-squared	0.153	0.434	0.209
Observations	19,961	19,961	19,434
q-value	0.289	0.775	0.022
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	No	No	No
Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	32	32	32

Note: Dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one if the individual is currently attending school (column 1), an indicator that takes the value of one if the individual has completed secondary education (column 2), and the number of years of education (column 3). Coefficients are difference-in-differences estimates from an OLS regression. For column 1 and 2, the sample includes all children of secondary school age (12 to 18) who have not finished secondary school, and those aged 18 and above, respectively. For column 3 the sample includes all children aged 12 to 25. Treated group corresponds to children whose mother is a domestic worker. Comparison group corresponds to children whose mother works in a blue-collar occupation. Mean dependent variables correspond to average for the affected group in the pre-reform period. Controls include age, age squared, gender, household size, decile of per-capita family income, years of education of the household head, and years of education of the household head squared. Standard errors clustered at the Metropolitan Area level in parentheses. Q-value corresponds to Hochberg's q-value to adjust for False Discovery Rate.
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table OA.12: Summary statistics

	Domestic workers	Blue-collar non-service workers	Difference
Demographics			
Age	40.50	36.69	-3.812***
Share internal migrant	0.19	0.16	-0.028***
Share foreign migrant	0.08	0.02	-0.054***
Share married	0.45	0.47	0.024***
Household size	4.32	3.79	-0.535***
Education			
Literacy	0.99	1.00	0.007***
Ever attended school	0.99	1.00	0.007***
Complete primary school (share)	0.90	0.99	0.089***
Complete secondary school (share)	0.31	0.82	0.514***
Complete higher education (share)	0.02	0.21	0.187***
Years of education	8.91	12.74	3.831***
Work			
Hours of work per week	24.66	37.11	12.452***
Monthly income (2008 ARS)	469.56	1515.69	1046.131***
Hourly wage (2008 ARS)	5.89	10.65	4.763***
Tenure (months)	49.25	42.12	-7.129***
Pension contribution	0.16	0.74	0.580***
Health insurance contribution	0.15	0.75	0.595***
Has health insurance	0.42	0.85	0.425***
Observations	19174	30679	

Note: Mean refers to the mean of the variable for the corresponding group in the pre-reform period (2010-2012). The column Difference shows the difference in the variable mean in the pre-reform period between affected and comparison groups, with stars representing the statistical significance of the difference. Domestic workers refers to female respondents who identify themselves as domestic workers. Blue-collar non-service workers refers to female wage workers in non-service blue collar occupations.
*** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$

Table OA.13: Estimates of the effect of the reform on observable characteristics

	Age (1)	Internal migrant (2)	Foreign migrant (3)	Household size (4)	Married (5)	Divorced (6)	Widow (7)	Literate (8)	Attended school (9)	Primary school (10)	Secondary school (11)	Tertiary school (12)	Years of education (13)
Domestic worker × Reform	-0.002	-0.009	0.014	0.016	0.032	0.004	-0.045*	-0.027	0.006	0.069***	0.027	-0.041**	0.022
	(0.025)	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.019)	(0.020)	(0.021)	(0.023)	(0.024)	(0.022)	(0.025)	(0.017)	(0.016)	(0.018)
Observations	91940	91940	91940	91940	91940	91940	91940	91940	91940	91940	91940	91940	91940
q-value	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.976	1.000	0.667	1.000	1.000	0.222	0.976	0.222	1.000
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32

Note: The table shows the difference-in-differences estimate for the standardized value of each characteristic. Internal and foreign migrant are indicators that take the value of one if the individual is an internal or foreign migrant, respectively. Married, divorced and widow are indicators that take the value of one if the respondent is married, divorced or widow, respectively. Attended school is an indicator that takes the value of one if the respondent ever attended school. Primary school, secondary school and tertiary education are indicators that takes the value of one if the respondent finished each level of education. The comparison group is composed of female wage worker in non-service blue-collar occupations. Standard errors clustered at the Metropolitan Area (MA) level. Q-value correspond Hochberg's q-values that adjust for False Discovery Rate.
*** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$

Table OA.14: Effect of policy reform on formality status

	Contribution to Pension System (1)	Contribution to Health Insurance (2)	Health insurance coverage (3)
Domestic worker × Reform	0.044***	0.045***	0.038***
	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.013)
Mean dependent variable	0.156	0.152	0.425
R-squared	0.450	0.460	0.351
Observations	91,940	91,940	91,940
q-value	0.000	0.000	0.018
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	32	32	32

Note: In columns 1 and 2, the dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one when the individual reports their employer makes contributions to the pension system and health insurance, respectively. In column 3, the dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one if the individual has health insurance coverage. Domestic workers refers to female respondents who identify themselves as domestic workers. The comparison group is composed of female wage workers in non-service blue collar occupations. Means of dependent variable correspond to averages for the affected group in the pre-reform period. Controls include age, age squared, migrant status, household size, literacy status, years of education, years of education squared, marital status and decile of per-capita family income. Standard errors clustered at the Metropolitan Area level in parentheses. Q-value corresponds to Hochberg's q-value to adjust for False Discovery Rate.
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table OA.15: Effect of policy reform on unemployment and hours of work

	Unemployment (1)	Hours of work per week in main job (2)	Involuntary part-time worker (3)
Domestic worker × Reform	-0.002	-0.073***	0.000
	(0.004)	(0.014)	(0.007)
Mean dependent variable	0.0868	24.66	0.169
R-squared	0.267	0.292	0.102
Observations	101,619	91,940	91,940
q-value	1.000	0.000	1.000
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	32	32	32

Note: Dependent variable in column 1 is an indicator that takes the value of one if the individual is unemployed, and the sample includes all employed and unemployed individuals with a previous job. Dependent variable in column 2 is the natural logarithm of number of hours of work per week in the main job, and the sample includes all employed individuals. Dependent variable in column 3 is an indicator that takes the value of one if the respondent is willing to work more hours. In all cases, the coefficients are difference-in-differences estimates from an OLS regression. Domestic workers refers to female respondents who identify themselves as domestic workers. The comparison group is composed of female wage workers in non-service blue collar occupations. Mean dependent variable corresponds to average for the affected group in the pre-reform period. Controls include age, age squared, migrant status, household size, literacy status, years of education, years of education squared, marital status and decile of per-capita family income. Standard errors clustered at the Metropolitan Area level in parentheses. Q-value corresponds to Hochberg's q-value to adjust for False Discovery Rate.
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table OA.16: Changes in earnings after policy reform

	Income per month from main job (1)	Wage per hour from main job (2)	Income per month from all jobs (3)	Total income per month (4)
Domestic worker × Reform	0.017	0.090***	0.023*	0.038***
	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.013)
Mean dependent variable	469.6	5.889	535	673.8
R-squared	0.613	0.465	0.597	0.550
Observations	91,940	91,940	91,940	91,940
q-value	0.796	0.000	0.282	0.018
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	32	32	32	32

Note: Dependent variable is the natural logarithm of income from the main job (column 1), the hourly wage from the main job (column 2), income from all jobs (column 3) and total income (column 4). In all cases, the coefficients are difference-in-differences estimates from an OLS regression. Domestic workers refers to female respondents who identify themselves as domestic workers. The comparison group is composed of female wage workers in non-service blue collar occupations. Mean dependent variables correspond to average for the affected group in the pre-reform period and are expressed in Argentina Pesos of 2008. Controls include age, age squared, migrant status, household size, literacy status, years of education, years of education squared, marital status and decile of per-capita family income. Standard errors clustered at the Metropolitan Area level in parentheses. Q-value corresponds to Hochberg's q-value to adjust for False Discovery Rate.

*** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$

Table OA.17: Changes in non-labor earnings after policy reform

	Any non-labor income		Pension		Welfare		Alimony	
	Reception	Amount	Reception	Amount	Reception	Amount	Reception	Amount
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Domestic worker × Reform	0.008	0.042	0.004	0.028	0.000	0.025***	0.004	0.049***
	(0.010)	(0.052)	(0.004)	(0.039)	(0.007)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.01)
Mean dependent variable	0.355	391.09	0.0925	670.35	0.218	198.06	0.0651	427.49
R-squared	0.165		0.259		0.172		0.101	
Observations	91,940	91,940	91,940	91,940	91,940	91,940	91,940	91,940
q-value	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32

Note: The dependent variable in odd columns is an indicator that takes the value of one if the individual received non-labor income from the corresponding source, and the coefficients are difference-in-differences estimates from an OLS regression. Dependent variable in even columns is the natural logarithm of the amount of non-labor income from the corresponding source, and the coefficients are marginal effects from a Tobit regression conditional on positive earnings. Domestic workers refers to female respondents who identify themselves as domestic workers. The comparison group is composed of female wage workers in non-service blue collar occupations. Mean dependent variables correspond to average for the affected group in the pre-reform period and for earnings are expressed in Argentina Pesos of 2008. Controls include age, age squared, migrant status, household size, literacy status, years of education, years of education squared, marital status and decile of per-capita family income. Standard errors clustered at the Metropolitan Area level in parentheses. Q-value corresponds to Hochberg's q-value to adjust for False Discovery Rate.
*** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$

Table OA.18: Summary statistics of male spouses

	Spouses of domestic workers	Spouses of female non-service workers	Difference
Demographics			
Age	45.49	41.91	-3.584***
Share internal migrant	0.22	0.22	0.002
Share foreign migrant	0.08	0.03	-0.052***
Household size	4.32	3.73	-0.581***
Has health insurance	0.52	0.85	0.330***
Education			
Literacy	0.99	1.00	0.011***
Ever attended school	0.99	1.00	0.007***
Complete primary school (share)	0.88	0.98	0.098***
Complete secondary school (share)	0.24	0.67	0.433***
Complete higher education (share)	0.02	0.19	0.163***
Years of education	8.36	11.89	3.528***
Work			
Labor force participation (share)	0.89	0.93	0.046***
Hours of work per week	46.89	45.03	-1.857***
Monthly income (2008 ARS)	1543.54	2243.79	700.247***
Hourly wage (2008 ARS)	8.87	13.42	4.547***
Pension contribution	0.63	0.84	0.214***
Health insurance contribution	0.63	0.85	0.218***

Note: Mean refers to the mean of the variable for the corresponding group in the pre-reform period (2010-2012) for spouses in the sample. The column Difference shows the difference in the variable mean in the pre-reform period between affected and comparison groups, with stars representing the statistical significance of the difference. Spouses of domestic workers refers to male respondents married to or living with of domestic workers. Spouses of female non-service workers refers to male individuals married to or living with a wage worker in non-service sector blue collar occupations.
*** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$

Table OA.19: Summary statistics of children

	Children of domestic workers	Children of female non-service workers	Difference
Demographics			
Age	17.84	17.77	-0.073
Gender	0.50	0.51	0.003
Share internal migrant	0.07	0.06	-0.013***
Share foreign migrant	0.01	0.00	-0.010***
Household size	5.51	4.74	-0.766***
Has health insurance	0.37	0.80	0.430***
Education			
Literacy	1.00	1.00	-0.000
Ever attended school	1.00	1.00	0.000
Complete primary school (share)	0.89	0.92	0.028***
Complete secondary school (share)	0.46	0.69	0.232***
Years of education	9.36	10.28	0.920***
Work			
Labor force participation (share)	0.32	0.23	-0.085***
Hours of work per week	36.61	36.56	-0.046
Monthly income (2008 ARS)	854.25	1129.15	274.899***
Hourly wage (2008 ARS)	6.30	8.04	1.745***
Pension contribution	0.30	0.50	0.201***
Health insurance contribution	0.30	0.50	0.209***

Note: Mean refers to the mean of the variable for the corresponding group in the pre-reform period (2010-2012) for children in the sample. The column Difference shows the difference in the variable mean in the pre-reform period between affected and comparison groups, with stars representing the statistical significance of the difference. Children of domestic workers refers to children whose mother is a domestic worker. Children of female non-service workers refers to whose mother is a wage worker in non-service blue collar occupations.
*** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$

Table OA.20: Impact of domestic worker's reform on spouses' labor market outcomes

	Participation	Formality	Hours of work per week on main job	Income per month from main job	Wage per hour from main job	Income per month from all jobs	Total income per month
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Spouse of Domestic worker × Reform	-0.005	-0.001	-0.011	-0.007	0.004	-0.008	-0.010
	(0.007)	(0.016)	(0.009)	(0.013)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.013)
Mean dependent variable	0.89	0.63	46.89	1544	8.87	1575	1604
R-squared	0.215	0.276	0.222	0.616	0.560	0.637	0.649
Observations	41,319	25,412	25,412	25,412	25,412	25,412	25,412
q-value	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	32	32	32	32	32	32	32

Note: In column 1, dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one if the individual is working or looking for a job. In column 2, the dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one when the individual reports their employer makes contributions to the pension system. Dependent variable in columns 3 through 7 is the natural logarithm of the number of hours of work per week in the main job, income from the main job, the hourly wage from the main job, income from all jobs, and total income, respectively. The sample includes all spouses of female domestic workers and those of female workers from non-service sector blue-collar occupations (column 1) and only those who are employed (columns 2 through 7). Mean dependent variables correspond to average for the affected group in the pre-reform period, and in the case of earnings they are expressed in Argentina Pesos of 2008. Controls include age, age squared, migrant status, household size, literacy status, years of education, years of education squared, marital status and decile of per-capita family income. Standard errors clustered at the Metropolitan Area level in parentheses.

*** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$

Table OA.21: Impact of domestic worker's reform on children's labor market outcomes

	Participation	Formality	Hours of work per week on main job	Income per month from main job	Wage per hour from main job	Income per month from all jobs	Total income per month
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Panel A: All Children							
Child of Domestic Worker × Reform	-0.011	0.009	-0.016	0.006	0.022	0.005	0.006
	(0.007)	(0.021)	(0.020)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.022)
Mean dependent variable	0.319	0.297	36.61	854.2	6.299	867.3	882.6
R-squared	0.383	0.339	0.308	0.516	0.382	0.514	0.501
Observations	57,776	10,095	10,095	10,095	10,095	10,095	10,095
q-value	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Panel B: Female Children							
Child of Domestic Worker × Reform	-0.017*	0.016	-0.045	-0.012	0.033	0.001	-0.001
	(0.009)	(0.027)	(0.046)	(0.042)	(0.033)	(0.041)	(0.041)
Mean dependent variable	0.240	0.277	29.01	670	6.296	687.9	720.7
R-squared	0.303	0.385	0.311	0.531	0.374	0.528	0.510
Observations	28,527	3,746	3,746	3,746	3,746	3,746	3,746
q-value	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Panel C: Male Children							
Child of Domestic Worker × Reform	-0.005	0.008	0.004	0.022	0.019	0.012	0.014
	(0.011)	(0.026)	(0.024)	(0.030)	(0.031)	(0.029)	(0.027)
Mean dependent variable	0.40	0.31	41.3	969.1	6.31	979.21	983.7
R-squared	0.460	0.345	0.212	0.486	0.416	0.490	0.490
Observations	29,233	6,299	6,299	6,299	6,299	6,299	6,299
q-value	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	32	32	32	32	32	32	32

Note: In column 1, dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one if the individual is working or looking for a job. In column 2, the dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one when the individual reports their employer makes contributions to the pension system. Dependent variables in columns 3 through 7 is the natural logarithm of hours of work in the main job, income from the main job, the hourly wage from the main job, income from all jobs, and total income, respectively. Coefficients are difference-in-differences estimates from an OLS regression. The sample includes all children of household heads aged 12 to 25 (column 1) and those who are employed (columns 2 through 7). Treated group corresponds to children whose mother is a domestic worker. Comparison group correspond to children whose mother is a worker in non-service blue-collar occupations. Mean dependent variables correspond to average for the affected group in the pre-reform period, and in the case of earnings they are expressed in Argentina Pesos of 2008. Controls include age, age squared, gender, household size, marital status, years of education of the household head, years of education of the household head squared, and decile of per-capita family income. Standard errors clustered at the Metropolitan Area level in parentheses. Q-value corresponds to Hochberg's q-value to adjust for False Discovery Rate.

*** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$

Online Appendix 3 - Analysis starting the pre-treatment period in 2009

The following tables replicate the analysis presented in the paper, except that the pre-treatment period starts in 2009 instead of 2010. The year 2009 is excluded from the main analysis because during that year the Great Recession hit the Argentinean economy (when GDP fell by 6%). Because of the recession, workers whose wages are set through collective bargaining fell in real terms in 2009, but recovered in 2010, while those of domestic workers (which are set by the government) remained constant, hence creating pre-trend differences between affected and unaffected workers.

Table OA.22: Impact of domestic worker's reform on children's education

	Attendance	Years of education	Complete secondary school
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Panel A: All Children			
Child of Domestic Worker × Reform	0.011	0.030	0.020
	(0.009)	(0.047)	(0.016)
Mean dependent variable	0.877	8.173	0.458
R-squared	0.131	0.483	0.231
Observations	30,960	30,960	29,592
q-value	1.000	1.000	1.000
Panel B: Female Children			
Child of Domestic Worker × Reform	-0.001	0.023	-0.002
	(0.012)	(0.077)	(0.020)
Mean dependent variable	0.907	8.354	0.562
R-squared	0.116	0.526	0.220
Observations	15,267	15,267	14,356
q-value	1.000	1.000	1.000
Panel C: Male Children			
Child of Domestic Worker × Reform	0.025**	0.046	0.041**
	(0.012)	(0.089)	(0.019)
Mean dependent variable	0.848	7.995	0.359
R-squared	0.152	0.451	0.219
Observations	15,679	15,679	15,226
q-value	0.511	1.000	0.511
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	No	No	No
Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	32	32	32

Note: Dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one if the individual is currently attending school (column 1), an indicator that takes the value of one if the individual has completed secondary education (column 2), and the number of years of education (column 3). Coefficients are difference-in-differences estimates from an OLS regression. For column 1 and 2, the sample includes all children of secondary school age (12 to 18) who have not finished secondary school, and those aged 18 and above, respectively. For column 3 the sample includes all children aged 12 to 25. Treated group corresponds to children whose mother is a domestic worker. Comparison group corresponds to children whose mother works in non-service blue-collar occupations. Mean dependent variables correspond to average for the affected group in the pre-reform period. Controls include age, age squared, gender, household size, decile of per-capita family income, years of education of the household head, and years of education of the household head squared. Standard errors clustered at the Metropolitan Area level in parentheses. Q-value corresponds to Hochberg's q-value to adjust for False Discovery Rate.
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table OA.23: Summary statistics

	Domestic workers	Blue-collar service workers	Difference
Demographics			
Age	40.37	38.77	-1.596***
Share internal migrant	0.19	0.19	0.002
Share foreign migrant	0.08	0.05	-0.031***
Share married	0.45	0.47	0.017***
Household size	4.32	4.38	0.051*
Education			
Literacy	0.99	1.00	0.004***
Ever attended school	0.99	1.00	0.004***
Complete primary school (share)	0.90	0.95	0.053***
Complete secondary school (share)	0.30	0.43	0.133***
Complete higher education (share)	0.02	0.04	0.024***
Years of education	8.83	9.92	1.091***
Work			
Hours of work per week	24.70	34.82	10.119***
Monthly income (2008 ARS)	464.57	1074.43	609.857***
Hourly wage (2008 ARS)	5.82	8.23	2.408***
Tenure (months)	48.68	38.91	-9.773***
Pension contribution	0.15	0.60	0.449***
Health insurance contribution	0.15	0.61	0.466***
Has health insurance	0.42	0.72	0.299***
Observations	19174	10582	

Note: Mean refers to the mean of the variable for the corresponding group in the pre-reform period (2009-2012). The column Difference shows the difference in the variable mean in the pre-reform period between affected and comparison groups, with stars representing the statistical significance of the difference. Domestic workers refers to female respondents who identify themselves as domestic workers. Blue-collar service workers refers to female wage workers in blue collar service occupations.
*** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$

Table OA.24: Estimates of the effect of the reform on observable characteristics

	Age (1)	Internal migrant (2)	Foreign migrant (3)	Household size (4)	Married (5)	Divorced (6)	Widow (7)	Literate (8)	Attended school (9)	Primary school (10)	Secondary school (11)	Tertiary school (12)	Years of education (13)
Domestic worker × Reform	0.025	0.014	-0.001	0.025	0.023	0.011	-0.021	-0.015	-0.007	0.025	-0.027	0.005	0.000
	(0.019)	(0.023)	(0.020)	(0.023)	(0.029)	(0.025)	(0.022)	(0.021)	(0.015)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.028)	(0.018)
Observations	65164	65164	65164	65164	65164	65164	65164	65164	65164	65164	65164	65164	65164
q-value	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32

Note: The table shows the difference-in-differences estimate for the standardized value of each characteristic. Internal and foreign migrant are indicators that take the value of one if the individual is an internal or foreign migrant, respectively. Married, divorced and widow are indicators that take the value of one if the respondent is married, divorced or widow, respectively. Attended school is an indicator that takes the value of one if the respondent ever attended school. Primary school, secondary school and tertiary education are indicators that takes the value of one if the respondent finished each level of education. The comparison group is composed of female wage worker in blue-collar service occupations. Standard errors clustered at the Metropolitan Area (MA) level. Q-value correspond Hochberg's q-values that adjust for False Discovery Rate.
*** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$

Table OA.25: Effect of policy reform on formality status

	Contribution to Pension System (1)	Contribution to Health Insurance (2)	Health insurance coverage (3)
Domestic worker × Reform	0.043***	0.038***	0.010
	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.014)
Mean dependent variable	0.153	0.148	0.417
R-squared	0.318	0.330	0.259
Observations	65,164	65,164	65,164
q-value	0.004	0.027	1.000
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	32	32	32

Note: In columns 1 and 2, the dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one when the individual reports their employer makes contributions to the pension system and health insurance, respectively. In column 3, the dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one if the individual has health insurance coverage. Domestic workers refers to female respondents who identify themselves as domestic workers. The comparison group is composed of female wage workers in blue collar service occupations. Means of dependent variable correspond to averages for the affected group in the pre-reform period (2009-2012). Controls include age, age squared, migrant status, household size, literacy status, years of education, years of education squared, marital status and decile of per-capita family income. Standard errors clustered at the Metropolitan Area level in parentheses. Q-value corresponds to Hochberg's q-value to adjust for False Discovery Rate.
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table OA.26: Effect of policy reform on unemployment and hours of work

	Unemployment (1)	Hours of work per week in main job (2)	Involuntary part-time worker (3)
Domestic worker × Reform	-0.001	-0.054***	0.003
	(0.005)	(0.013)	(0.007)
Mean dependent variable	0.0904	24.70	0.174
R-squared	0.092	0.199	0.088
Observations	71,757	65,164	65,164
q-value	1.000	0.000	1.000
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	32	32	32

Note: Dependent variable in column 1 is an indicator that takes the value of one if the individual is unemployed, and the sample includes all employed and unemployed individuals with a previous job. Dependent variable in column 2 is the natural logarithm of number of hours of work per week in the main job, and the sample includes all employed individuals. Dependent variable in column 3 is an indicator that takes the value of one if the respondent is willing to work more hours. In all cases, the coefficients are difference-in-differences estimates from an OLS regression. Domestic workers refers to female respondents who identify themselves as domestic workers. The comparison group is composed of female wage workers in blue collar service occupations. Mean dependent variable corresponds to average for the affected group in the pre-reform period (2009-2012). Controls include age, age squared, migrant status, household size, literacy status, years of education, years of education squared, marital status and decile of per-capita family income. Standard errors clustered at the Metropolitan Area level in parentheses. Q-value corresponds to Hochberg's q-value to adjust for False Discovery Rate.
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table OA.27: Changes in earnings after policy reform

	Income per month from main job (1)	Wage per hour from main job (2)	Income per month from all jobs (3)	Total income per month (4)
Domestic worker × Reform	0.017	0.071***	0.021	0.038*
	(0.018)	(0.016)	(0.018)	(0.020)
Mean dependent variable	464.6	5.821	528.8	656.9
R-squared	0.434	0.312	0.425	0.385
Observations	65,164	65,164	65,164	65,164
q-value	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.340
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	32	32	32	32

Note: Dependent variable is the natural logarithm of income from the main job (column 1), the hourly wage from the main job (column 2), income from all jobs (column 3) and total income (column 4). In all cases, the coefficients are difference-in-differences estimates from an OLS regression. Domestic workers refers to female respondents who identify themselves as domestic workers. The comparison group is composed of female wage workers in blue collar service occupations. Mean dependent variables correspond to average for the affected group in the pre-reform period (2009-2012) and are expressed in Argentina Pesos of 2008. Controls include age, age squared, migrant status, household size, literacy status, years of education, years of education squared, marital status and decile of per-capita family income. Standard errors clustered at the Metropolitan Area level in parentheses. Q-value corresponds to Hochberg's q-value to adjust for False Discovery Rate.

*** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$

Table OA.28: Changes in non-labor earnings after policy reform

	Any non-labor income		Pension		Welfare		Alimony	
	Reception	Amount	Reception	Amount	Reception	Amount	Reception	Amount
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Domestic worker × Reform	0.011	0.038	0.004	0.07	0.006	0.007	0.004	0.033
	(0.011)	(0.064)	(0.006)	(0.071)	(0.007)	(0.041)	(0.005)	(0.056)
Mean dependent variable	0.334	391.09	0.0868	670.35	0.202	198.06	0.0636	427.49
R-squared	0.117		0.242		0.130		0.087	
Observations	65,164	65,164	65,164	65,164	65,164	65,164	65,164	65,164
q-value	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32

Note: The dependent variable in odd columns is an indicator that takes the value of one if the individual received non-labor income from the corresponding source, and the coefficients are difference-in-differences estimates from an OLS regression. Dependent variable in even columns is the natural logarithm of the amount of non-labor income from the corresponding source, and the coefficients are marginal effects from a Tobit regression conditional on positive earnings. Domestic workers refers to female respondents who identify themselves as domestic workers. The comparison group is composed of female wage workers in blue collar service occupations. Mean dependent variables correspond to average for the affected group in the pre-reform period (2009-2012) and for earnings are expressed in Argentina Pesos of 2008. Controls include age, age squared, migrant status, household size, literacy status, years of education, years of education squared, marital status and decile of per-capita family income. Standard errors clustered at the Metropolitan Area level in parentheses. Q-value corresponds to Hochberg's q-value to adjust for False Discovery Rate.
*** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$

Table OA.29: Summary statistics of male spouses

	Spouses of domestic workers	Spouses of female service workers	Difference
Demographics			
Age	45.32	43.96	-1.362***
Share internal migrant	0.23	0.25	0.029***
Share foreign migrant	0.08	0.05	-0.027***
Household size	4.33	4.32	-0.015
Has health insurance	0.51	0.69	0.182***
Education			
Literacy	0.99	1.00	0.007***
Ever attended school	0.99	1.00	0.004***
Complete primary school (share)	0.88	0.92	0.043***
Complete secondary school (share)	0.23	0.32	0.094***
Complete higher education (share)	0.02	0.04	0.023***
Years of education	8.30	9.17	0.869***
Work			
Labor force participation (share)	0.89	0.90	0.010*
Hours of work per week	46.89	46.56	-0.327
Monthly income (2008 ARS)	1522.20	1741.85	219.656***
Hourly wage (2008 ARS)	8.71	10.29	1.572***
Pension contribution	0.63	0.72	0.093***
Health insurance contribution	0.63	0.72	0.094***

Note: Mean refers to the mean of the variable for the corresponding group in the pre-reform period (2009-2012) for spouses in the sample. The column Difference shows the difference in the variable mean in the pre-reform period between affected and comparison groups, with stars representing the statistical significance of the difference. Spouses of domestic workers refers to male respondents married to or living with of domestic workers. Spouses of female service workers refers to male individuals married to or living with a wage worker in blue collar service occupations.
*** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$

Table OA.30: Summary statistics of children

	Children of domestic workers	Children of female service workers	Difference
Demographics			
Age	17.78	17.82	0.039
Gender	0.50	0.50	0.003
Share internal migrant	0.07	0.07	0.007*
Share foreign migrant	0.02	0.01	-0.007***
Household size	5.53	5.36	-0.170***
Has health insurance	0.37	0.60	0.238***
Education			
Literacy	1.00	1.00	-0.001
Ever attended school	1.00	1.00	-0.000
Complete primary school (share)	0.89	0.90	0.011**
Complete secondary school (share)	0.46	0.50	0.039***
Years of education	9.29	9.45	0.170***
Work			
Labor force participation (share)	0.32	0.29	-0.027***
Hours of work per week	36.80	37.06	0.251
Monthly income (2008 ARS)	846.50	995.35	148.852***
Hourly wage (2008 ARS)	6.17	7.06	0.889***
Pension contribution	0.30	0.38	0.080***
Health insurance contribution	0.30	0.39	0.087***

Note: Mean refers to the mean of the variable for the corresponding group in the pre-reform period (2009-2012) for children in the sample. The column Difference shows the difference in the variable mean in the pre-reform period between affected and comparison groups, with stars representing the statistical significance of the difference. Children of domestic workers refers to children whose mother is a domestic worker. Children of female service workers refers to whose mother is a wage worker in blue collar service occupations.
*** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$

Table OA.31: Impact of domestic worker's reform on spouses' labor market outcomes

	Participation	Formality	Hours of work per week on main job	Income per month from main job	Wage per hour from main job	Income per month from all jobs	Total income per month
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Spouse of Domestic worker × Reform	-0.011	-0.002	-0.005	-0.019	-0.014	-0.023	-0.021
	(0.009)	(0.016)	(0.009)	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.014)
Mean dependent variable	0.89	0.63	46.89	1522	8.71	1553	1586
R-squared	0.241	0.267	0.171	0.574	0.478	0.587	0.603
Observations	28,710	16,111	16,111	16,111	16,111	16,111	16,111
q-value	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	32	32	32	32	32	32	32

Note: In column 1, dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one if the individual is working or looking for a job. In column 2, the dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one when the individual reports their employer makes contributions to the pension system. Dependent variable in columns 3 through 7 is the natural logarithm of the number of hours of work per week in the main job, income from the main job, the hourly wage from the main job, income from all jobs, and total income, respectively. The sample includes all spouses of female domestic workers and those of female workers from other blue-collar service sectors (column 1) and only those who are employed (columns 2 through 7). Mean dependent variables correspond to average for the affected group in the pre-reform period (2009-2012), and in the case of earnings they are expressed in Argentina Pesos of 2008. Controls include age, age squared, migrant status, household size, literacy status, years of education, years of education squared, marital status and decile of per-capita family income. Standard errors clustered at the Metropolitan Area level in parentheses.

*** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$

Table OA.32: Impact of domestic worker's reform on children's labor market outcomes

	Participation	Formality	Hours of work per week on main job	Income per month from main job	Wage per hour from main job	Income per month from all jobs	Total income per month
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Panel A: All Children							
Child of Domestic Worker × Reform	-0.024***	-0.010	-0.036	0.008	0.044**	0.007	0.006
	(0.008)	(0.017)	(0.024)	(0.026)	(0.020)	(0.026)	(0.026)
Mean dependent variable	0.315	0.300	36.80	846.5	6.169	860	873.3
R-squared	0.395	0.331	0.314	0.522	0.360	0.521	0.510
Observations	53,760	10,496	10,496	10,496	10,496	10,496	10,496
q-value	0.206	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.676	1.000	1.000
Panel B: Female Children							
Child of Domestic Worker × Reform	-0.029***	-0.027	-0.048	0.015	0.063	0.013	0.008
	(0.010)	(0.033)	(0.045)	(0.044)	(0.040)	(0.042)	(0.044)
Mean dependent variable	0.237	0.276	29.44	661.3	6.126	678.7	706.3
R-squared	0.299	0.358	0.298	0.520	0.344	0.515	0.502
Observations	26,742	3,888	3,888	3,888	3,888	3,888	3,888
q-value	0.207	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Panel C: Male Children							
Child of Domestic Worker × Reform	-0.019	-0.004	-0.016	0.014	0.030	0.010	0.010
	(0.013)	(0.021)	(0.032)	(0.041)	(0.028)	(0.041)	(0.040)
Mean dependent variable	0.40	0.31	41.3	969.1	6.31	979.21	983.7
R-squared	0.475	0.341	0.203	0.490	0.397	0.495	0.498
Observations	27,012	6,569	6,569	6,569	6,569	6,569	6,569
q-value	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	32	32	32	32	32	32	32

Note: In column 1, dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one if the individual is working or looking for a job. In column 2, the dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one when the individual reports their employer makes contributions to the pension system. Dependent variables in columns 3 through 7 is the natural logarithm of hours of work in the main job, income from the main job, the hourly wage from the main job, income from all jobs, and total income, respectively. Coefficients are difference-in-differences estimates from an OLS regression. The sample includes all children of household heads aged 12 to 25 (column 1) and those who are employed (columns 2 through 7). Treated group corresponds to children whose mother is a domestic worker. Comparison group correspond to children whose mother is a worker in other blue-collar service occupations. Mean dependent variables correspond to average for the affected group in the pre-reform period (2009-2012), and in the case of earnings they are expressed in Argentina Pesos of 2008. Controls include age, age squared, gender, household size, marital status, years of education of the household head, years of education of the household head squared, and decile of per-capita family income. Standard errors clustered at the Metropolitan Area level in parentheses. Q-value corresponds to Hochberg's q-value to adjust for False Discovery Rate.
*** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$

Table OA.33: Impact of domestic worker's reform on children's education

	Attendance (1)	Years of education (2)	Complete secondary school (3)
Panel A: All Children			
Child of Domestic Worker × Reform	0.014	0.043	0.026*
	(0.010)	(0.062)	(0.015)
Mean dependent variable	0.870	8.078	0.458
R-squared	0.149	0.416	0.173
Observations	29,135	29,135	27,791
q-value	0.709	1.000	0.538
Panel B: Female Children			
Child of Domestic Worker × Reform	-0.003	-0.117	-0.007
	(0.015)	(0.085)	(0.021)
Mean dependent variable	0.901	8.252	0.557
R-squared	0.121	0.458	0.164
Observations	14,530	14,530	13,527
q-value	1.000	0.709	1.000
Panel C: Male Children			
Child of Domestic Worker × Reform	0.031**	0.202***	0.057***
	(0.014)	(0.072)	(0.017)
Mean dependent variable	0.840	7.905	0.362
R-squared	0.178	0.379	0.138
Observations	14,601	14,601	14,262
q-value	0.249	0.067	0.023
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	No	No	No
Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	32	32	32

Note: Dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one if the individual is currently attending school (column 1), an indicator that takes the value of one if the individual has completed secondary education (column 2), and the number of years of education (column 3). Coefficients are difference-in-differences estimates from an OLS regression. For column 1 and 2, the sample includes all children of secondary school age (12 to 18) who have not finished secondary school, and those aged 18 and above, respectively. For column 3 the sample includes all children aged 12 to 25. Treated group corresponds to children whose mother is a domestic worker. Comparison group corresponds to children whose mother works in a blue-collar service occupation. Mean dependent variables correspond to average for the affected group in the pre-reform period (2009-2012). Controls include age, age squared, gender, household size, decile of per-capita family income, years of education of the household head, and years of education of the household head squared. Standard errors clustered at the Metropolitan Area level in parentheses. Q-value corresponds to Hochberg's q-value to adjust for False Discovery Rate.
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1