Online Appendix 1 - Results using all female low-wage 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 low-wage 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	0.990	0.990	0.990	0.990	0.990	0.990	0.431	0.990	0.990	0.265	0.990	0.328	0.990
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 low-wage 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 labor market outcomes of domestic workers

	Registered	Unemployed	Hours of work per week on main job	Underemployment	Income per month from main job	Wage per hour from main job
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Domestic worker × Reform	0.047***	-0.001	-0.063***	0.000	0.023*	0.086***
	(0.010)	(0.004)	(0.013)	(0.007)	(0.013)	(0.013)
Mean dependent variable	0.156	0.0868	24.66	0.169	469.6	5.889
R-squared	0.416	0.100	0.269	0.095	0.583	0.444
Observations	111,564	121,242	111,564	111,564	111,564	111,564
q-value	0.000	0.975	0.000	0.975	0.230	0.000
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	32	32	32	32	32	32

Note: In column 1, the dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one when the individual reports their employer makes contributions to the pension system. In column 2, the dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one if the individual is unemployed. The dependent variable in column 3 is the natural logarithm of number of hours of work per week in the main job. In column 4, the dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one if the respondent is willing to work more hours. In columns 5 and 6, the dependent variable is the natural logarithm of income from the main job and the hourly wage from the main job, respectively. In all cases, the coefficients are difference-in-differences estimates from an OLS regression. The sample is composed of employed individuals, with the exception of column 2, where the sample includes all employed and unemployed individuals with a previous job. Domestic workers refers to female respondents who identify themselves as domestic workers. The comparison group is composed of female wage workers in low-wage 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: Impact of domestic worker's reform on labor market outcomes at the household level

	Labor force participation (1)	Share registered (2)	Hours of work per week (3)	Labor income per month (4)
Spouse of Domestic worker × Reform	-0.014**	0.027**	-0.006	0.011
	(0.006)	(0.010)	(0.015)	(0.025)
Mean dependent variable	0.768	0.278	74.59	1698
R-squared	0.041	0.272	0.042	0.206
Observations	71,994	71,994	71,994	71,994
q-value	0.038	0.037	0.704	0.704
Controls	No	No	No	No
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	No	No	No	No
MA Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	32	32	32	32

Note: Dependent variable in column 1 is the share of individuals in the household of legal working age (16 and above) who are working or looking for a job. In column 2, the dependent variable is the share of workers in the household who are registered by their employer and therefore work in the formal sector. The dependent variable in column 3 is natural logarithm of combined number of hours of work per week of all household members who are working. In column 4, the dependent variable is the natural logarithm of the combined labor income per month of all household members who are working. Coefficients are difference-in-differences estimates from an OLS regression. Domestic worker refers to household in which one member is a domestic worker. The sample includes all households in which there is a domestic worker or a woman employed in a low-wage occupation who has a spouse and/or children of working age (16 and over). 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: 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 low-wage occupations.
*** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$

Table OA.6: 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	36.75	36.71	-0.039
Monthly income (2008 ARS)	860.31	1090.76	220.455***
Hourly wage (2008 ARS)	6.32	7.73	1.403***
Pension contribution	0.30	0.46	0.159***
Health insurance contribution	0.30	0.47	0.167***

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 other low-wage occupations.

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

Table OA.7: Impact of domestic worker's reform on labor market outcomes of spouses and children

	Participation (1)	Registered (2)	Hours of work per week (3)	Income per month (4)	Wage per hour (5)
Panel A: Spouses					
Spouse of Domestic worker × Reform	-0.009	-0.004	-0.009	-0.028*	-0.019
	(0.009)	(0.018)	(0.009)	(0.016)	(0.018)
Mean dependent variable	0.89	0.63	46.9	1541	8.83
R-squared	0.243	0.265	0.178	0.570	0.473
Observations	24,054	13,486	13,486	13,486	13,486
q-value	0.675	0.821	0.675	0.423	0.675
Panel B: Children					
Child of Domestic Worker × Reform	-0.021**	0.008	-0.026	0.004	0.030
	(0.009)	(0.012)	(0.018)	(0.022)	(0.020)
Mean dependent variable	0.457	0.299	36.75	860.3	6.322
R-squared	0.309	0.337	0.301	0.514	0.380
Observations	50,363	12,961	12,961	12,961	12,961
q-value	0.465	0.935	0.935	0.935	0.935
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	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 5 is the natural logarithm of hours of work in the main job, income from the main job, and the hourly wage from the main job, respectively. Coefficients are difference-in-differences estimates from an OLS regression. In Panel A, the sample includes all spouses of female domestic workers and those of female workers from other low-wage occupations (column 1) and only those who are employed (columns 2 through 7). In Panel B, the sample includes all children of household heads aged 16 to 25 (column 1) and those who are employed (columns 2 through 5). Treated group corresponds to men (Panel A) and children (Panel B) whose spouse (mother) is a domestic worker. Comparison group correspond to men (Panel A) and children (Panel B) whose spouse (mother) is a worker in a low-wage occupation. 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

Table OA.8: Impact of domestic worker's reform on children's labor market outcomes

	Participation	Registered	Hours of work per week	Income per month	Wage per hour
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Panel A: All Children					
Child of Domestic Worker × Reform	-0.021**	0.008	-0.026	0.004	0.030
	(0.009)	(0.012)	(0.018)	(0.022)	(0.020)
Mean dependent variable	0.457	0.299	36.75	860.3	6.322
R-squared	0.309	0.337	0.301	0.514	0.380
Observations	50,363	12,961	12,961	12,961	12,961
q-value	0.465	0.935	0.935	0.935	0.935
Panel B: Female Children					
Child of Domestic Worker × Reform	-0.031**	0.004	-0.052	-0.008	0.044
	(0.013)	(0.020)	(0.040)	(0.034)	(0.031)
Mean dependent variable	0.347	0.278	29.05	673.1	6.307
R-squared	0.244	0.374	0.300	0.525	0.374
Observations	24,612	4,812	4,812	4,812	4,812
q-value	0.400	0.935	0.935	0.935	0.935
Panel C: Male Children					
Child of Domestic Worker × Reform	-0.010	0.012	-0.010	0.019	0.029
	(0.014)	(0.020)	(0.022)	(0.031)	(0.026)
Mean dependent variable	0.563	0.311	41.53	974.4	6.321
R-squared	0.356	0.346	0.205	0.485	0.411
Observations	25,738	8,089	8,089	8,089	8,089
q-value	0.935	0.935	0.935	0.935	0.935
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	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 5 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 16 to 25 (column 1) and those who are employed (columns 2 through 5). Treated group corresponds to children whose mother is a domestic worker. Comparison group correspond to children whose mother is a worker in other low-wage 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 - 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.9: Summary statistics of domestic workers and other female workers

	Domestic workers	Low-wage 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	25714	14243	

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. Low-wage service workers refers to female wage workers in other low-wage service occupations.
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table OA.10: 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	0.995	0.995	0.995	0.995	0.995	0.995	0.995	0.995	0.995	0.995	0.995	0.995	0.995
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 low-wage 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.11: Effect of policy reform on labor market outcomes of domestic workers

	Registered	Unemployed	Hours of work per week on main job	Underemployment	Income per month from main job	Wage per hour from main job
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Domestic worker × Reform	0.043***	-0.001	-0.054***	0.003	0.017	0.071***
	(0.012)	(0.005)	(0.013)	(0.007)	(0.018)	(0.016)
Mean dependent variable	0.153	0.0904	24.70	0.174	464.6	5.821
R-squared	0.318	0.092	0.199	0.088	0.434	0.312
Observations	65,164	71,757	65,164	65,164	65,164	65,164
q-value	0.002	0.921	0.000	0.921	0.921	0.000
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	32	32	32	32	32	32

Note: In column 1, the dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one when the individual reports their employer makes contributions to the pension system. In column 2, the dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one if the individual is unemployed. The dependent variable in column 3 is the natural logarithm of number of hours of work per week in the main job. In column 4, the dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one if the respondent is willing to work more hours. In columns 5 and 6, the dependent variable is the natural logarithm of income from the main job and the hourly wage from the main job, respectively. In all cases, the coefficients are difference-in-differences estimates from an OLS regression. The sample is composed of employed individuals, with the exception of column 2, where the sample includes all employed and unemployed individuals with a previous job. Domestic workers refers to female respondents who identify themselves as domestic workers. The comparison group is composed of female wage workers in low-wage service 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.12: Impact of domestic worker's reform on labor market outcomes at the household level

	Labor force participation (1)	Share registered (2)	Hours of work per week (3)	Labor income per month (4)
Domestic worker × Reform	-0.010	0.027**	-0.001	0.018
	(0.006)	(0.012)	(0.017)	(0.027)
Mean dependent variable	0.768	0.273	73.35	1642
R-squared	0.037	0.209	0.036	0.136
Observations	42,993	42,993	42,993	42,993
q-value	0.339	0.114	0.969	0.969
Controls	No	No	No	No
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	No	No	No	No
MA Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	32	32	32	32

Note: Dependent variable in column 1 is the share of individuals in the household of legal working age (16 and above) who are working or looking for a job. In column 2, the dependent variable is the share of workers in the household who are registered by their employer and therefore work in the formal sector. The dependent variable in column 3 is natural logarithm of combined number of hours of work per week of all household members who are working. In column 4, the dependent variable is the natural logarithm of the combined labor income per month of all household members who are working. Coefficients are difference-in-differences estimates from an OLS regression. Domestic worker refers to household in which one member is a domestic worker. The sample includes all households in which there is a domestic worker or a woman employed in a low-wage occupation in the service sector who has a spouse and/or children of working age (16 and over). 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.13: 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.14: 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	36.93	37.17	0.244
Monthly income (2008 ARS)	852.59	1002.44	149.85***
Hourly wage (2008 ARS)	6.20	7.09	0.897***
Pension contribution	0.30	0.38	0.081***
Health insurance contribution	0.30	0.39	0.089***

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 low-wage service occupations.
*** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$

Table OA.15: Impact of domestic worker's reform on labor market outcomes of spouses and children

	Participation	Registered	Hours of work per week	Income per month	Wage per hour
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Panel A: Spouses					
Spouse of Domestic worker × Reform	-0.011	-0.002	-0.005	-0.019	-0.014
	(0.009)	(0.016)	(0.009)	(0.014)	(0.015)
Mean dependent variable	0.89	0.63	46.89	1522	8.71
R-squared	0.241	0.267	0.171	0.574	0.478
Observations	28,710	16,111	16,111	16,111	16,111
q-value	0.903	0.903	0.903	0.844	0.903
Panel B: Children					
Child of Domestic Worker × Reform	-0.031**	-0.009	-0.037	0.007	0.044**
	(0.012)	(0.017)	(0.023)	(0.025)	(0.019)
Mean dependent variable	0.455	0.304	36.93	852.6	6.197
R-squared	0.302	0.330	0.314	0.520	0.360
Observations	37,047	10,369	10,369	10,369	10,369
q-value	0.159	0.882	0.882	0.882	0.348
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	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 5 is the natural logarithm of hours of work in the main job, income from the main job, and the hourly wage from the main job, respectively. Coefficients are difference-in-differences estimates from an OLS regression. In Panel A, the sample includes all spouses of female domestic workers and those of female workers from other low-wage service occupations (column 1) and only those who are employed (columns 2 through 7). In Panel B, the sample includes all children of household heads aged 16 to 25 (column 1) and those who are employed (columns 2 through 5). Treated group corresponds to men (Panel A) and children (Panel B) whose spouse (mother) is a domestic worker. Comparison group correspond to men (Panel A) and children (Panel B) whose spouse (mother) is a worker in a low-wage service occupation. 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.
*** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$

Table OA.16: Impact of domestic worker's reform on children's labor market outcomes

	Participation (1)	Registered (2)	Hours of work per week (3)	Income per month (4)	Wage per hour (5)
Panel A: All Children					
Child of Domestic Worker × Reform	-0.031**	-0.009	-0.037	0.007	0.044**
	(0.012)	(0.017)	(0.023)	(0.025)	(0.019)
Mean dependent variable	0.455	0.304	36.93	852.6	6.197
R-squared	0.302	0.330	0.314	0.520	0.360
Observations	37,047	10,369	10,369	10,369	10,369
q-value	0.159	0.882	0.882	0.882	0.348
Panel B: Female Children					
Child of Domestic Worker × Reform	-0.039**	-0.024	-0.049	0.018	0.066*
	(0.015)	(0.032)	(0.045)	(0.045)	(0.039)
Mean dependent variable	0.345	0.277	29.44	665.1	6.149
R-squared	0.227	0.358	0.296	0.520	0.347
Observations	18,290	3,844	3,844	3,844	3,844
q-value	0.194	0.882	0.882	0.882	0.882
Panel C: Male Children					
Child of Domestic Worker × Reform	-0.021	-0.003	-0.019	0.012	0.031
	(0.019)	(0.021)	(0.031)	(0.041)	(0.028)
Mean dependent variable	0.564	0.319	41.56	966.2	6.212
R-squared	0.339	0.340	0.199	0.483	0.395
Observations	18,756	6,486	6,486	6,486	6,486
q-value	0.882	0.882	0.882	0.882	0.882
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan Area Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	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 5 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 16 to 25 (column 1) and those who are employed (columns 2 through 5). Treated group corresponds to children whose mother is a domestic worker. Comparison group correspond to children whose mother is a worker in other low-wage service 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.
*** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$