

Online appendix to
Direct and Spillover Effects of Enforcing Labor Standards:
Evidence from Argentina

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1 Results using female wage workers in all occupations as comparison group

The following tables replicate the analysis shown in the paper but changing the comparison group of the direct effect to be composed of women employed as wage workers in all occupations instead of only those of blue collar occupations in the service sector. In consequence, the comparison group for the spillover effects is also altered to include the spouses and children of these workers.

Table 1: Share of registered workers in each year by registration status the previous year and type of worker.

Period	Year	Not registered the previous year		Registered the previous year	
		Domestic workers (1)	Other workers (2)	Domestic workers (3)	Other workers (4)
Pre-reform	2011	0.081	0.308	0.672	0.963
	2012	0.097	0.306	0.623	0.968
	Average	0.089	0.307	0.648	0.966
Post-reform	2013	0.114	0.296	0.649	0.963
	2014	0.124	0.284	0.716	0.961
	2015	0.136	0.319	0.680	0.958
	Average	0.125	0.300	0.682	0.961

Note: The table shows, for each year, the proportion of workers who are registered, depending on their registration status as reported in the previous year and their type of work. Other workers refers to female wage workers in other occupations.

Table 2: Summary statistics

	Domestic workers	Other female workers	Difference
Demographics			
Age	40.50	38.43	-2.075***
Share internal migrant	0.19	0.18	-0.005
Share foreign migrant	0.08	0.02	-0.054***
Household size	4.32	3.75	-0.575***
Has health insurance	0.42	0.87	0.444***
Education			
Literacy (share)	0.99	1.00	0.007***
Ever attended school (share)	0.99	1.00	0.006***
Complete primary school (share)	0.90	0.99	0.086***
Complete secondary school (share)	0.31	0.81	0.508***
Complete higher education (share)	0.02	0.39	0.370***
Years of education	8.91	13.28	4.377***
Work			
Hours of work per week	24.66	34.74	10.080***
Monthly income (2008 ARS)	469.76	1649.64	1179.884***
Hourly wage (2008 ARS)	5.89	12.84	6.953***
Health insurance contribution	0.16	0.77	0.612***
Pension contribution	0.15	0.78	0.627***
Observations			
	19180	66809	

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. Other female workers refers to female wage workers in other occupations.

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

Table 3: 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 x Reform	0.016 (0.025)	0.005 (0.017)	-0.003 (0.019)	0.009 (0.020)	0.040 (0.020)	0.006 (0.020)	-0.048 (0.023)	-0.030 (0.027)	0.004 (0.025)	0.075 (0.029)	0.034 (0.017)	-0.011 (0.009)	0.035 (0.016)
Observations	158203	158203	158203	158203	158203	158203	158203	158203	158203	158203	158203	158203	158203
q-value	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.419	1.000	0.406	1.000	1.000	0.402	0.406	1.000	0.406
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
MA 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 MA level. Stars correspond Hochberg's q-values used to adjust for False Discovery Rate.
** q<0.01, ** q<0.05, * q<0.1

Table 4: Share of individuals employed as domestic workers each year by occupation and labor force status in the previous year.

Year	Domestic worker	Other female workers	Inactive
2011	0.901	0.020	0.386
2012	0.904	0.022	0.405
2013	0.906	0.017	0.372
2014	0.920	0.022	0.375
2015	0.903	0.023	0.414

Note: The table shows, for each year, the proportion of individuals who are employed as domestic workers, depending on their occupation and labor force participation status in the previous year. Other female workers refers to female wage workers in other occupations.

Table 5: Direct effects of policy reform - Placebo tests assuming treatment in 2011

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Domestic worker \times Reform	0.001 (0.009)	0.005 (0.009)	-0.005 (0.009)	-0.003 (0.006)	-0.257 (0.308)	-0.009 (0.008)	-0.007 (0.014)	-0.004 (0.013)	-0.003 (0.012)	-0.011 (0.010)
Mean dependent variable	0.15	0.14	0.43	0.09	24.74	0.18	454.82	5.71	518.63	649.93
R-squared	0.325	0.340	0.263	0.084	0.188	0.097	0.440	0.309	0.429	0.386
Observations	85,980	85,980	85,980	92,712	85,980	85,980	85,980	85,980	85,980	85,980
q-value	1.000	1.000	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	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MA Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32

Note: In columns 1 and 2, dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one if the individual reports that her employer is making contributions to the pension system and to health insurance, respectively. In column 3, the dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one if the individual has health insurance. In column 4, the dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one if the individual is unemployed. The dependent variable in column 5 is the number of hours of work per week in the main job. In column 6, the dependent variable is an indicator that takes the value of one if the individual is willing to work more hours than she currently is. The dependent variable in columns 7, 8, 9 and 10 is the natural logarithm of 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 post-reform period is set in 2011, when the bill was approved by the House of Representatives and it was expected to pass, and the regression is run for the years 2010-2012. The sample is composed of female wage workers, and in column 4 it is composed of female wage workers and unemployed women with a previous job who are currently looking for work. Domestic workers refers to female respondents who identify themselves as domestic workers. Mean dependent variable corresponds the average for the affected group in the pre-reform period. The comparison group is composed of female wage workers in other occupations. 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 6: Effect of policy reform on formality status

	Contribution to Pension System (1)	Contribution to Health Insurance (2)	Health insurance coverage (3)
Domestic worker \times Reform	0.050*** (0.009)	0.049*** (0.010)	0.036** (0.013)
Mean dependent variable	0.16	0.15	0.42
R-squared	0.428	0.438	0.355
Observations	158,201	158,201	158,201
q-value	0.000	0.000	0.023
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
MA 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 (column 1) and health insurance (column 2). 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 other 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 (MA) level in parentheses. Q-value corresponds to Hochberg's q-value to adjust for False Discovery Rate.
 ** q<0.01, * q<0.05, * q<0.1

Table 7: 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 \times Reform	-0.003 (0.004)	-1.665*** (0.266)	0.000 (0.006)
Mean dependent variable	0.09	24.66	0.17
R-squared	0.186	0.252	0.088
Observations	170,468	158,201	158,201
q-value	1.000	0.000	1.000
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
MA 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 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 other 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 (MA) level in parentheses. Q-value corresponds to Hochberg's q-value to adjust for False Discovery Rate.
 ** q<0.01, * q<0.05, * q<0.1

Table 8: 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 X Reform	0.041*** (0.012)	0.107*** (0.013)	0.048*** (0.012)	0.060*** (0.013)
Mean dependent variable	469.76	5.89	535.27	674.16
R-squared	0.615	0.528	0.618	0.586
Observations	158,201	158,201	158,201	158,201
q-value	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MA 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 other 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 (MA) level in parentheses. Q-value corresponds to Hochberg's q-value to adjust for False Discovery Rate.

** q<0.01, ** q<0.05, * q<0.1

Table 9: Changes in non-labor earnings after policy reform

	Any non-labor income		Pension		Welfare		Alimony	
	Reception (1)	Amount (2)	Reception (3)	Amount (4)	Reception (5)	Amount (6)	Reception (7)	Amount (8)
Domestic worker \times Reform	0.006 (0.009)	0.028 (0.045)	0.003 (0.004)	0.036 (0.037)	-0.000 (0.007)	0.017*** (0.004)	0.004 (0.003)	0.044 (0.037)
Mean dependent variable	0.35	383.78	0.09	652.14	0.22	193.13	0.07	424.48
R-squared	0.163		0.242		0.172		0.106	
Observations	158,201	158,201	158,201	158,201	158,201	158,201	158,201	158,201
q-value	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.002	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
MA 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 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 (MA) level in parentheses. Q-value corresponds to Hochberg's q-value to adjust for False Discovery Rate. *** q<0.01, ** q<0.05, * q<0.1

Table 10: Summary statistics of male spouses

	Spouses of domestic workers	Spouses of other female workers	Difference
Demographics			
Age	45.48	42.98	-2.500***
Share internal migrant	0.22	0.23	0.012*
Share foreign migrant	0.08	0.03	-0.050***
Household size	4.32	3.78	-0.540***
Has health insurance	0.52	0.86	0.343***
Education			
Literacy	0.99	1.00	0.010***
Ever attended school	0.99	1.00	0.007***
Complete primary school (share)	0.88	0.98	0.097***
Complete secondary school (share)	0.24	0.69	0.459***
Complete higher education (share)	0.02	0.27	0.245***
Years of education	8.36	12.32	3.959***
Work			
Labor force participation (share)	0.89	0.93	0.044***
Hours of work per week	46.90	44.14	-2.760***
Monthly income (2008 ARS)	1545.66	2342.83	797.172***
Hourly wage (2008 ARS)	8.88	14.44	5.563***
Pension contribution	0.63	0.85	0.217***
Health insurance contribution	0.63	0.85	0.221***

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 other female workers refers to male individuals married to or living with a wage worker in other occupations.

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

Table 11: Main occupations of spouses of domestic workers and share of sample in each occupation, by group

Sector of occupation	Spouses of domestic workers	Spouses of other workers
Building and Related Trades Workers	18.01	4.99
Drivers and Mobile Plant Operators	14.57	8.83
Metal, Machinery and Related Trades Workers	10.28	3.1
Labourers in Mining, Construction, Manufacturing and Transport	7.98	1.97
Sales Workers	7.45	9.59
Assemblers	7.45	4.02
Protective Services Workers	6.67	6.26
Cleaners and Helpers	5.59	2.28
General and Keyboard Clerks	3.75	12.57
Personal Services Workers	3.37	2.04
Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Labourers	2.05	0.54
Science and Engineering Associate Professionals	1.82	3.13
Numerical and Material Recording Clerks	1.49	3.64
Business and Administration Associate Professionals	1.14	5.1
Food Preparation Assistants	1.12	0.66
Total	92.74	68.72

Note: The table shows the fifteen main sectors of employment (according to the ISCO 08 classification) of spouses of domestic workers who are wage employees, and the share of individuals employed in each sector. Column 2 show the share of spouses of female service workers who are employed in each occupation.

Table 12: Summary statistics of children

	Children of domestic workers	Children of other female workers	Difference
Demographics			
Age	17.84	17.66	-0.183***
Gender	0.50	0.52	0.013**
Share internal migrant	0.07	0.07	-0.001
Share foreign migrant	0.01	0.01	-0.008***
Household size	5.51	5.24	-0.271***
Has health insurance	0.37	0.75	0.381***
Education			
Literacy	1.00	1.00	-0.001
Ever attended school	1.00	1.00	-0.000
Complete primary school (share)	0.89	0.91	0.014***
Complete secondary school (share)	0.46	0.65	0.190***
Years of education	9.36	10.01	0.649***
Work			
Labor force participation (share)	0.32	0.23	-0.086***
Hours of work per week	36.63	37.25	0.620
Monthly income (2008 ARS)	857.12	1103.08	245.957***
Hourly wage (2008 ARS)	6.31	7.81	1.501***
Pension contribution	0.30	0.46	0.158***
Health insurance contribution	0.30	0.46	0.164***

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 other female workers refers to whose mother is a wage worker in other occupations.

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

Table 13: Main occupations of children of domestic workers and share of sample in each occupation, by group

Sector of occupation	Children of domestic workers	Children of service workers
Cleaners and Helpers	18.04	9.55
Labourers in Mining, Construction, Manufacturing and Transport	17.50	10.95
Sales Workers	15.87	18.10
Building and Related Trades Workers	7.23	5.26
Metal, Machinery and Related Trades Workers	4.82	4.64
Assemblers	4.06	3.63
Food Preparation Assistants	3.61	3.77
Personal Care Workers	3.56	2.47
General and Keyboard Clerks	3.23	8.81
Personal Services Workers	3.08	2.87
Drivers and Mobile Plant Operators	2.85	2.84
Protective Services Workers	2.35	2.69
Customer Services Clerks	1.71	2.53
Numerical and Material Recording Clerks	1.69	2.85
Business and Administration Associate Professionals	1.2	2.30
Total	90.77	83.26

Note: The table shows the fifteen main sectors of employment (according to the ISCO 08 classification) of children of domestic workers who are wage employees, and the share of individuals employed in each sector. Column 2 show the share of children of other female workers who are employed in each occupation.

Table 14: Impact of domestic worker's reform on spouses' labor market outcomes

	Participation (1)	Formality (2)	Hours of work per week on main job (3)	Income per month from main job (4)	Wage per hour from main job (5)	Income per month from all jobs (6)	Total income per month (7)
Spouse of Domestic worker \times Reform	-0.010 (0.007)	-0.006 (0.014)	-0.907 (0.344)	-0.012 (0.012)	0.007 (0.014)	-0.011 (0.012)	-0.011 (0.012)
Mean dependent variable	0.89	0.63	46.90	1545.66	8.88	1576.73	1606.41
R-squared	0.208	0.231	0.228	0.592	0.555	0.625	0.637
Observations	79,707	50,130	50,130	50,130	50,130	50,130	50,130
q-value	1.000	1.000	0.153	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
MA 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 column 3 is the number of hours of work per week in the main job. Dependent variable in columns 4, 5, 6 and 7 is the natural logarithm of 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 spouses of female domestic workers and those of female workers from other 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 squared, marital status and decile of per-capita family income. Standard errors clustered at the Metropolitan Area (MA) level in parentheses. Q-value corresponds to Hochberg's q-value to adjust for False Discovery Rate.

** q<0.01, ** q<0.05, * q<0.1

Table 15: Impact of domestic worker's reform on income and hours of work of couples

	Hours of work per week on main job (1)	Income per month from main job (2)	Income per month from all jobs (3)	Total income per month (4)
Spouse of Domestic worker \times Reform	-1.22 (0.633)	0.009 (0.009)	0.009 (0.010)	0.012 (0.008)
Mean dependent variable	68.74	2010.88	2111.13	2213.27
R-squared	0.162	0.786	0.822	0.836
Observations	50,130	50,130	50,130	50,130
q-value	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
MA Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of clusters	32	32	32	32

Note: Dependent variable in column 1 is the combined number of hours of work per week in the main job of the household head and his/her spouse. Dependent variable in columns 2, 3 and 4 is the natural logarithm of the combined income from the main job, income from all jobs, and total income, respectively, of the household head and his/her spouse. Coefficients are difference-in-differences estimates from an OLS regression. The sample includes all employed spouses of female domestic workers and female workers from other 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, 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 (MA) level in parentheses. Q-value corresponds to Hochberg's q-value to adjust for False Discovery Rate.

** q<0.01, * q<0.05, * q<0.1

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

	Participation (1)	Formality (2)	Hours of work per week on main job (3)	Income per month from main job (4)	Wage per hour from main job (5)	Income per month from all jobs (6)	Total income per month (7)
<i>Panel A: All Children</i>							
Child of Domestic Worker \times Reform	-0.014 (0.006)	-0.018 (0.012)	-0.550 (0.435)	0.008 (0.020)	0.018 (0.017)	0.003 (0.019)	0.002 (0.020)
Mean dependent variable	0.32	0.30	36.63	857.12	6.31	870.13	885.33
R-squared	0.359	0.307	0.263	0.484	0.386	0.482	0.472
Observations	169,305	26,514	26,514	26,514	26,514	26,514	26,514
q-value	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
<i>Panel B: Female Children</i>							
Child of Domestic Worker \times Reform	-0.016 (0.007)	-0.025 (0.019)	-0.151 (0.659)	0.000 (0.028)	0.008 (0.030)	-0.000 (0.028)	-0.006 (0.029)
Mean dependent variable	0.24	0.28	29.07	672.8	6.30	690.54	723.14
R-squared	0.277	0.338	0.253	0.490	0.374	0.486	0.471
Observations	82,038	9,436	9,436	9,436	9,436	9,436	9,436
q-value	0.231	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
<i>Panel C: Male Children</i>							
Child of Domestic Worker \times Reform	-0.012 (0.008)	-0.014 (0.014)	-0.860 (0.570)	0.015 (0.024)	0.030 (0.021)	0.008 (0.024)	0.010 (0.024)
Mean dependent variable	0.40	0.31	41.28	970.57	6.32	980.67	985.15
R-squared	0.435	0.303	0.181	0.456	0.405	0.459	0.459
Observations	87,267	17,065	17,065	17,065	17,065	17,065	17,065
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
MA 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 column 3 is the number of hours of work per week in the main job. Dependent variable in columns 4, 5, 6 and 7 is the natural logarithm of 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 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 (MA) level in parentheses. Q-value corresponds to Hochberg's q-value to adjust for False Discovery Rate.

** q<0.01, * q<0.05, * q<0.1

Table 17: Impact of domestic worker's reform on children's education

	Attendance (1)	Years of education (2)	Complete secondary school (3)
<i>Panel A: All Children</i>			
Child of Domestic Worker \times Reform	0.011 (0.007)	0.078 (0.040)	0.019 (0.011)
Mean dependent variable	0.88	8.17	0.46
R-squared	0.116	0.532	0.222
Observations	91,995	98,783	84,561
q-value	0.362	0.317	0.362
<i>Panel B: Female Children</i>			
Child of Domestic Worker \times Reform	-0.004 (0.009)	-0.002 (0.043)	-0.000 (0.015)
Mean dependent variable	0.91	8.35	0.56
R-squared	0.101	0.571	0.198
Observations	44,576	48,389	40,302
q-value	1.000	0.998	1.000
<i>Panel C: Male Children</i>			
Child of Domestic Worker \times Reform	0.026 (0.010)	0.166 (0.064)	0.039 (0.016)
Mean dependent variable	0.85	8.00	0.36
R-squared	0.130	0.498	0.216
Observations	47,419	50,394	44,259
q-value	0.106	0.106	0.106
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Occupation Fixed Effects	No	No	No
MA 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 is a wage worker in any other occupation. 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 (MA) level in parentheses. Q-value corresponds to Hochberg's q-value to adjust for False Discovery Rate.

** q<0.01, * q<0.05, * q<0.1