Table 1: Difference in differences, Rivera

	Table	Employment	in differences	Hours worked		
337	1.0.00	• •				
Women	Age: $16-30$	Age: $31-45$	Age: $46-60$	Age: 16-30	Age: $31-45$	Age: 46-60
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Baseline	0.464	0.209	-0.016	4.235	1.452	0.743
	(0.208)	(0.257)	(0.154)	(1.660)	(1.508)	(1.810)
	3496	3335	3042	1431	2232	1895
Kids und	er 14 before p	olicy change				
Yes	0.355	0.225	0.316	5.689	3.364	-1.084
	(0.241)	(0.242)	(0.267)	(2.741)	(1.501)	(3.485)
	2241	2403	975	922	1550	606
No	0.547	0.043	-0.168	2.721	-3.781	2.945
	(0.248)	(0.422)	(0.182)	(2.795)	(2.466)	(2.222)
	1252	912	2067	509	682	1289
Married						
Yes	-0.073	0.275	-0.121	-0.812	2.275	2.476
	(0.265)	(0.260)	(0.211)	(2.046)	(1.207)	(2.737)
	$1359^{'}$	2521	2141	686	$1626^{'}$	$1251^{'}$
No	0.988	0.022	0.287	9.187	-1.491	-2.328
	(0.220)	(0.401)	(0.349)	(2.142)	(2.796)	(2.029)
	$2137^{'}$	814	901	745	606	644

Notes: The table reports the interaction coefficients from a difference in differences regression model. We control for time fixed effects, age, marital status, number of people in the household, child presence, household income, and other housing indicators (number of rooms, having sewage, hot water, refrigerator, internet and other alike). Standard errors are clustered at the semester level. The unit of observation is the individual-semester. Our baseline samples include women between 16 and 30 and between 31 and 45 years old.