Table 1: Difference in differences, Rivera

	Table	Employment []		Hours worked		
***	1000	* ·				
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	0.074	0.005	-0.010	4.968	1.322	0.434
	(0.040)	(0.046)	(0.035)	(1.489)	(2.156)	(1.313)
	3497	3336	3043	3497	3336	3043
Kids und	er 14 before p	olicy change				
Yes	0.074	0.008	0.087	4.289	2.588	2.400
	(0.049)	(0.048)	(0.057)	(1.620)	(1.694)	(2.503)
	2242	2404	975	2242	2404	975
No	0.046	-0.023	-0.057	5.462	-3.071	0.047
	(0.039)	(0.075)	(0.040)	(1.589)	(3.462)	(1.683)
	1255	932	2068	1255	932	2068
Married						
Yes	-0.054	0.011	-0.004	0.082	2.313	0.484
	(0.062)	(0.049)	(0.048)	(2.006)	(2.155)	(1.972)
	1360	2522	2141	1360	2522	2141
No	0.168	-0.031	-0.028	8.597	-1.240	0.426
	(0.030)	(0.077)	(0.050)	(1.381)	(3.041)	(1.966)
	2137	814	902	2137	814	902

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.