

Additional Follow Up Survey

An Endline 5 survey was conducted one year after the efficacy intervention ended.

Additional Primary Outcomes

I added several primary outcomes to the list above

(4) Other economic outcomes: (d) husbands' work and earnings across all sectors, (e) women's goals for own employment, children's education, and savings, (f) household decision-making, (g) time use of women and family members.

- All four were measured on at least one endline, and (d) is the only one of the four that was also measured at baseline. All outcomes were measured using survey (self- or family member-reported) data.

(5) Gender attitudes.

(6) Effort task decision.

- During the Endline 4 and Endline 5 surveys, women were asked to choose to either (1) receive a Rs.20 phone top-up card, or (2) attempt to complete a puzzle in two minutes, and win a top-up card worth more than Rs.20 if successful and worth Rs.10 if not. On the Endline 4 survey, completing the puzzle meant assembling a small jigsaw puzzle, and on the Endline 5 survey, it meant assembling small, plastic blocks to build a toy house modeled in a picture. A key feature of both tasks is that success is primarily a function of own ability and effort rather than luck; women's decisions at least partly reflect assessments of their own ability and willingness to exert effort. A randomization determined whether the top-up card a participant could win from successfully completing the puzzle was worth Rs.30 or Rs.40. Individuals who believe their chance of success is very high should be willing to attempt the puzzle at either prize level, while those who believe their chance is less high may be willing to complete the puzzle only at the Rs.40 level.

(7) Consumption allocation and household discussion decisions.

- On the Endline 4 survey, women were invited to enter lotteries at no cost. The winner of the first women's lottery would receive Rs.500 allotted as she wished across four goods: women's accessories, men's accessories, women's clothing, and men's clothing. Women had to choose during the survey how they would like the money allotted should they win. Any husbands that took the family member Endline 4 survey could enter an identical lottery for men and also had to make their allotment choice during the survey. Any women that entered the lotteries were also put into a separate drawing. Women again had to choose during the survey the prize they would like should they win this separate lottery, but the choices differed from those in the first lottery. In particular, each woman could

choose from two options. The first was the set of goods her husband had selected as his prize should he win the men's lottery. The second was a set of the four goods worth Rs.X, again chosen by her husband, but chosen after a discussion with her. If the woman chose the second option and won, a surveyor would meet the two several weeks later, let them discuss the allotment, and then ask the husband how the money would be allotted. A randomization set X at 500, 450, or 400; since the value of the goods in the first option is Rs.500, this assignment created a "price" of discussion of Rs.0, Rs.50, or Rs.100, respectively. The offering of goods creates a tension between women's and men's preferences for the allotment. Women's decisions to discuss or not depend upon utility gains from additional women's goods, upon their perceived ability to persuade their husbands, and upon the effort costs of persuasion. The higher a woman's expected net benefit, the more likely she is to choose discussion and the higher the price she is willing to pay to discuss.

(8) Risk task decision.

- On the Endline 5 survey, I asked women to make a decision that was identical to the effort task decision with one exception: instead of attempting a puzzle, participants could draw out a ball from a canvas bag without looking, winning if the ball was one of the two balls with happy faces and losing if the ball was the one with a sad face. This task is one in which success is purely a function of luck. Women who are less risk averse should be more willing to draw out a ball. The least risk averse women may be willing to draw out a ball at either prize level, while women with slightly more risk aversion may be willing to draw out a ball only at the Rs.40 level.

Addition of Separate Sample Surveys

I also collected data from a separate sample to better understand effects in the main sample. This separate sample comes from the catchment areas of two planned women's weaving centers.

The goal of the first survey in the separate sample was to better understand the effects of the intra-household opposition intervention. It was taken with husbands and in-laws of women who would have been eligible for the study had the household lived in a main-sample catchment area. A randomization determined whether individuals were given the marketing of the women's weaving opportunity that was given to main-sample husbands and in-laws in the intra-household opposition treatment group. Survey questions then elicited opinions about the opportunity.

The second activity in this separate sample was done with the aim of understanding the effects of measuring the psychological outcomes (item (1) in primary outcomes) multiple times. I conducted surveys once a week for three weeks in the larger of the two separate sample catchment areas. I randomly assigned would-be eligible women from that

catchment area to answer the psychological outcome questionnaire on each of the three surveys or to answer this questionnaire only on the third survey (and to answer unrelated questions on the first two surveys).

Addition of Job Offer Experiment

In five of the six main-sample catchment areas, more than 20 women enrolled in the women's weaving opportunity. In these areas, I randomly ordered each catchment area's enrollees. I first randomly ordered households that had any enrollees. Any enrollees from households with multiple enrollees were then randomly ordered within their households' position to create a randomly ordered list of women. Women in the first 20 positions of their catchment areas' lists were invited to begin the program on its first day. If a participating woman dropped out, the next woman that had not yet been invited on her catchment area's list was invited. In total, and excluding the catchment area that did not have oversubscription, 256 women from 241 households were entered into the job offer experiment. 100 women from 92 households were offered the job initially, and 156 from 149 households were positioned on a waitlist.