

Employment in the times of Terror: A gendered perspective on Pakistan

Sarah Khan Jana Kuhnt and Atika Pasha*

Preliminary draft, please do not cite without the authors' permission

Abstract

This paper estimates the impact of terrorist activities, and political violence in more general, on the labour market outcomes of Pakistani women, using ten consecutive rounds of the Pakistan Social and Living Standards survey (PSLM) from the years 2004 to 2015. This data is merged with data on terrorist attacks compiled from the Global Terrorism Database (GTD) and general crime and unrest data using the BFRS Political Violence dataset. The variation in intensity of violence, measured by a weighted index, including the number of attacks, people injured and killed in each district over time, is used to identify the effect of terrorism on the employment rates of women. Theories based in social psychology propose that the fear and insecurity induced by violent attacks a drop in overall female employment rates is expected when the violence levels escalate. The empirical analysis suggests that there is indeed a shortlive negative impact on women's overall employment rates, pointing to a temporary fear effect created by the violence. This is the first micro-level analysis establishing a causal relationship between terrorism and female employment on a large dataset over a long time frame.

JEL classification: J21, F51, B54.

Keywords: Women's labour force participation, conflict, terror, BFRS, Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM), Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), Global Terror Database (GTD), difference in difference

*We would like to thank Junaid Ahmed, who willingly shared a wave of the PSLM data with us before it became available for free! We gratefully acknowledge funding from the Growth and Economic Opportunities for Women (GrOW) initiative, a multi-funder partnership between the UKs Department for International Development, the Hewlett Foundation and the International Development Research Centre.

1 Introduction

This study contributes to the growing literature that investigates the impact of persistent acts of terrorism and violence over prolonged periods on labour market outcomes of women. Not only do people living in the troubled areas suffer injuries and have their property destroyed, they may also be displaced from their towns, lose their means of livelihood, or be unable to take part in the labour market or in schooling activities. All of these may result in a permanent decline in their stock of human capital and earnings. Furthermore, since war costs tend to be disproportionately borne by the underprivileged and most vulnerable populations, conflicts might increase inequality and poverty. Generally, it is the case that men are the ones most affected by war, conflict, and the spillovers thereof, since they are most likely to participate in these acts. Nonetheless, there are forms of terrorism that result in an overall heightened atmosphere of vulnerability and anxiety (such as bombings, riots, assassinations etc.). For over 30 years now, Pakistan has been facing immense economic and social costs due to the protracted period of conflict in Afghanistan, leading to one of the largest flows of forced migration worldwide. Moreover, the 9/11 terror attacks and the subsequent international war on terror, has created an additional burden on Pakistan in the way of a growing insecurity and violence. Women there constantly face challenges in actively participating in society, as the terrorists propaganda and agenda have specifically targeted women. The situation is further aggravated by the deteriorating security and instability, leading to increasing disempowerment and male-dependence of women.

Using the waves of the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) Survey from 2004 to 2015, we attempt to uncover the medium and long-term impact of terrorism and general level of insecurity on labour force participation rates of women. The Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data is also used as a robustness check for the same analysis, over a longer period of 22 years (from 1990 to 2012). We proxy for this heightened atmosphere of insecurity and terror using the Global Terrorism Database (GTD) and the BFRS Political Violence dataset, which provide detailed information on not only terroristic activities but also general political conflict in Pakistan. The DHS data shows that female employment in Pakistan had increased considerably between 1990 and

2012 - from nearly 13% to 22%, although it has been always below the male labour participation rates. This study is largely interested in the spatial and temporal effects, especially in regions closer to the border with Afghanistan. Within both conflict datasets, a large increase in the level of conflict is observed after 2008-2009, because of the increasing international anti-terroristic military intervention in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Therefore, this jump in the number of attacks is exploited for a subset of our analysis, which examines the effect of terror on the female labour force participation using a difference and difference technique. Understanding the short-term and long-term economic consequences of terrorism is important for implementing post-conflict reconstruction strategies efficiently and helping identify those populations that this policy should target. The analysis shows that there has indeed been a deterrent effect of terror attacks on female labour force participation, although this effect is small and deteriorates as the time from the terror attack decreases.

The paper has been organized as follows: Section 2 describes the literature on conflict and female labour force participation so far, but also delves a bit more into the socio-psychological literature. Sections 3 and 4 describe the four different datasets used in this study, and the empirical methodology followed to estimate this effect, respectively. We present and discuss our initial results in Section 5, checking these with the difference in difference estimation in Section 6. The last section concludes.

2 Theoretical Background and Literature Review

The aim of terror is to create fear and a feeling of insecurity among the targeted population groups and to make people believe that they are in imminent danger. Different types of terror might aim at different population subgroups and target diverse goals. According to the *Protection-Motivation Theory*, there are four stimuli that influence how people react to threatening situations. Firstly, the perceived severity of a threatening event, and secondly, the perceived probability of the occurrence, both influence the assessment of the threat by the individual. Further, the individual's evaluation of the efficacy of a possible preventive behaviour, and the perceived self-efficacy, determine whether the individual would engage in certain coping strategies to respond to the threatening situation (Maddux

and Rogers, 1983). There is a large body of literature trying to conceptualize and explain the choices people take in risky situations. Drawing on research from several psychological fields, the *Risk-as-Feelings Hypothesis* shows that in risky situations there is often a conflict between the emotional reactions and the cognitive assessments of these risks (Loewenstein et al., 2001). In situations that are dominated by anxiety, emotions often inform decision-making, meaning that people tend to overreact in threatening situations. Stein et al. (2013) tried to conceptualize and measure individuals' coping strategies in reaction to terror incidences. Items that strongly influence this included problem-focused items (i.e. looking for a way out, avoid certain locations, taking precautions when going out), faith-based items (i.e. praying or meditating), and positive engagements (i.e. spending time with loved ones). Furthermore, the *Terror Management Theory* suggests that the confrontation with an individual's fear of death leads to self-preservation behaviour (Solomon et al., 1991). This might lead to inward turning behaviour and withdrawal from certain activities. What is particularly relevant for our study is the finding that there seems to be a gender difference with respect to the stress experienced after traumatic events. Thomas (2003) reports that women have shown higher levels of stress than men. Recent research shows that women often react to severe stress by protecting themselves and their loved ones. They tend to affiliate with their offspring after facing conditions of stress (Taylor, 2006). Thomas (2003) found that there was a strong tendency among a sample of midlife women in the US to nest and spend time with loved ones after the 9/11 attacks. Women's reactions were dominated by their concern for their loved ones and the wish to be home with their family. Moreover, women tended to concentrate on things that were meaningful to them, re-evaluating their priorities in life. Death anxiety has also been shown to lead to political conservatism and more traditional world views (Jost et al., 2003).

Hence, based on these theoretical justifications we would expect women to withdraw from the labour market in reaction to terror attacks. Their desire to nest and affiliate with their family would be an important stimulus to reduce their labour supply. If work is not understood as a meaningful and self-fulfilling necessity at the time, then an increase in the focus on their loved ones would be expected. Evidence from psychological studies suggests that this reaction is especially strong for women. We also expect the effect to be

especially strong for those women that have to leave the home for their work. Leaving a “safe haven” is difficult in times of imminent danger and one coping mechanism to avoid this would be to stay home. According to the *protection-motivation theory*, a woman’s behaviour depends on how severe she judges the situation to be (more recent and deadlier attacks) and how likely she feels that she can avoid these situations by leaving her workplace. In a conservative society like Pakistan, the confrontation with mortality might also lead to an increased revitalization of traditional values, i.e. a withdrawal from the workplace for women and their taking over of the traditional roles within the household. We expect to see a fading-out of the effects of terror on women’s reactions. The *recency bias* describes that the more recent an event the stronger its effect e.g. the higher the levels of anxiety experienced and the stronger the reactions taken (e.g., Atkinson and Shiffrin 1968). Hence, the recency of the terror attack is an important variable to account for when looking at its possible effects on female labour force participation rates.

Recent studies have proposed a link between terror attacks and female participation in the labour market. But the direction of the established relationship is unclear. Robison (2010) found that increased female labour participation negatively affects Islamic terror attacks. They argue that women are more violence-averse and empowered women can actively work to prevent violent acts (see Robison 2010 for the argument). Gender inequality, as seen in lower female employment, is reported to have a negative effect on intrastate stability (Caprioli, 2005). While these studies propose that female employment affects and move terror related activities, others argue that terrorism drives female participation in the labour market.

Following the theoretical argumentation, the experience of fear through terrorism could lead to a decreased supply of labour by women. This is supported by insights from surveys administered among women in Karachi, Pakistan investigating their reaction to terror attacks. 20% of the women voluntarily left their job, 22% were prepared to leave their job and several faced mental illnesses (Chachar et al., 2013). They did not feel safe to move from their home to their workplace due to the insecurity they experienced. Becker and Rubinstein (2011) aimed to integrate the fear created by the resulting “terror” of terrorism

into an econometric model. They argue that in reaction to the experienced fear, individuals change their preferences but can adjust their emotions over time. This is costly and influenced by the economic incentives and necessities the individuals are facing. Hence, in our setting escaping poverty might be an economic incentive and we would expect poorer individuals to less strongly react to terror attacks in the longer-term. The first empirical study that tried to establish causality has been published recently by Berrebi and Oswald (2016). Using macro-level panel data of 165 countries, they find a negative relationship between terror attacks and female labour force participation rates. Hence, terror seems to decrease the participation of women in the labour force and increase the gender labour gap. They also find that the severity of attacks does not play a significant role but rather the consistency of attacks. Attacks on governmental entities and transnational incidences have larger effects on female labour force participation rates. The authors underpin their fixed effects estimations by using two different instruments to overcome endogeneity issues. Firstly, they exploit the association between natural disasters creating instability, which increases the probability for terror attacks. Secondly, the authors propose a lagged measure of terror incidences in neighbouring countries as an instrument. It can be argued that the exogeneity of both instruments is flawed and these results should therefore be interpreted cautiously.

Another important strand of literature investigates *added worker effects* in face of conflicts, economic depressions, and wars (Goldin, 1991; Clark and Summers, 1982; Acemoglu et al., 2004; Fernandez et al., 2004; Prieto-Rodriguez and Rodriguez-Gutierrez, 2003). Women increased their supply of labour to compensate for the loss of male income and because demand for female labour input increased to replace the “missing men” . This was also investigated in the context of developing countries, where significant added worker effects were found (e.g. Cho and Newhouse 2013; Menon and van der Meulen Rodgers 2015; Kreibaum and Klasen 2015). Also there is an extensive literature covering the labour supply changes in response to shocks and experienced income insecurity. Generally, they find that heightened risk perception increases the labour supply significantly (e.g. Kochar 1999; Rose 2001; Attanasio et al. 2005). Female labour supply might function as an insurance mechanism against (idiosyncratic) income shocks.

If the direct victims of terrorism are mainly male, then women might see the need to access the labour market and further might be employed in traditionally male-dominated occupations. But as terror attacks have a rather small death toll compared to civil conflicts and wars, we do not expect to see an *added worker effect* or the need to buffer income insecurity in this context. The aim of terror is primarily to create fear while death tolls are often rather negligible.

Moving from the labour supply perspective to the labour demand side, there is evidence that terrorism particularly affects industries, like tourism, where largely women are employed (Berrebi and Klor, 2008; Enders et al., 1992). Brodeur (2015) shows that terror attacks decrease the job-to-population ratio hence, reducing the labour demand. But as terrorism is a rather underdeveloped sector in Pakistan this is not expected to be the main driver.

Hence, in the context of Pakistan we expect to find a negative effect of terror attacks on female labour force participation rates. This study is the first micro-level assessment that establishes a causal relationship between general conflict and terror and female labour force. Moreover, this study also relies on a long time frame to determine this effect, using a difference in difference analysis to control for other factors that might simultaneously be affecting our variables. Thereby, this paper contributes to the literature investigating the direction and nature of the link between terrorism and women's employment.

3 Data

The study is carried out at the household level but as detailed information on the geographical location of the households is lacking, the analysis is conducted at the district level. There are two sources of household data that we use for this study: the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) survey data and the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). The main source of data in our study is the PSLM, which is preferred because it has a more consistent time span and also can be used for the difference in difference analysis with both the conflict datasets. It has been collected from 2004 to 2015, having ten waves of a nationally representative survey, although the tribal region is

not represented in any of the rounds. The survey is organized at the level of the household and covers education, health, social capital, fertility and marriage, employment, and economic status.

Table 1 describes the variables available in the PSLM dataset for the sample of women above the age of 15, when it is combined with both the BFRS and the GTD datasets. As can be seen from the first and third columns, there are fewer observations within the BFRS, since this data is only available till 2011. The three last waves of the PSLM (2012-13, 2013-14, and 2014-2015) were deleted during the merging of the datasets as there was no corresponding conflict data to the household data. Otherwise, upon the first glance there is not so much difference in the two samples as far as the covariates are concerned. Less than 20% of the women are found to be working with roughly 3 years of completed education. Nearly the entire sample has male headed households and over 70% of the women are married. There are no large differences in the sample besides a larger share of women living in the urban areas in the BFRS merged data and a large number of attacks as well.

Table 1: Descriptives pertaining to the PSLM dataset

Women aged 15+	Obs	Mean	Obs	Mean
	GTD		BFRS	
Currently working	709,240	0.181405	390,939	0.172234
Age	759,996	34.30823	429,436	33.92603
Age squared	759,996	1416.434	429,436	1383.433
Married	759,996	0.736159	429,436	0.725275
Urban region	759,996	0.515075	429,436	0.601196
Years of Education	759,996	3.283836	429,436	3.149487
Household head female	759,996	0.03845	429,436	0.035067
Household head's education	759,996	4.11624	429,436	4.460299
Household size	759,996	9.279929	429,436	8.847088
Children under 5	759,996	1.303019	429,436	1.222054
Elderly 60+	759,996	0.484407	429,436	0.425828
Attacks N	717,714	0.697589	403,734	1.673986
Province	759,996	2.770805	429,436	2.763024

The other dataset that would be used for secondary robustness analysis is the DHS, containing three rounds of household information from 1990-91 to 2012-13, with a middle round in 2006-07. This dataset is used within the study for the first set of analysis since, compared to the PSLM, there is much more information pertaining to demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the household contained within. Table 2 describes the

variables available in the DHS dataset, when it is combined with both the BFRS and the GTD datasets. As can be seen from the first and third columns, there are again fewer observations within the BFRS, since this data is only available till 2011. Unfortunately the last wave of the DHS (2012-13) was removed since there was no corresponding conflict data to the household data. As such, upon the first glance there is not so much difference in the two samples as far as the covariates are concerned. Slightly above 20% of the women are found to be working, while nearly 97% of the men are working. Nearly the entire sample has male headed households (male is coded as 1 while female as 2) and the average years of schooling for women (2-2.6 years) is less than half of that of the men (5-6 years).

Table 2: Descriptives pertaining to the DHS dataset

	Obs	Mean	Obs	Mean
	BFRS		GTD	
Currently Working	86,832	0.206399	136,012	0.200997
Attacks	87,015	1.049221	136,188	1.262916
Killed	87,015	13.43389	136,188	19.4925
Injured	87,015	26.04816	136,188	42.40106
Index	87,015	5.945935	136,188	11.75714
Age of woman	87,015	31.71156	136,188	32.07918
Age squared	87,015	1077.04	136,188	1099.944
Years of education	87,000	2.14046	136,173	2.771195
Children younger than 5	87,015	1.785738	136,188	1.709512
Literacy	86,758	1.399237	135,937	1.146686
Daughter at home	87,015	1.74155	136,188	1.695539
Birth in last year	87,015	0.238683	136,188	0.217949
Currently pregnant	87,015	0.137712	136,188	0.126164
Birth in interview month	87,015	0.011389	136,188	0.009994
Worked before marriage	86,849	0.211482	136,030	0.205911
Worked after marriage	86,836	0.231528	136,018	0.228786
Residence type	87,015	1.578061	136,188	1.558074
Sex of hhead	87,015	1.05884	136,188	1.062847
Relation with hhead	87,000	3.444057	136,173	3.658119
Husband working	84,431	0.976644	133,784	0.973233
Husband's years of education	86,771	5.416902	135,958	6.03846
Province	87,015	5.600747	136,188	5.266176

The information on terror and overall conflict and unrest within the region is derived from two different data sources: The Global Terrorism Database (GTD) and the BFRS Political Violence in Pakistan dataset. The GTD is an open-source database that is compiled and shared by the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) at the University of Maryland. The BFRS dataset is compiled by scholars affiliated with the Empirical Studies in Conflict Project (ESOC) at Princeton

University and contains data on incidences of political violence in Pakistan from January 1988 up to May 2011. The authors base their datasets on press reporting (Bueno de Mesquita et al., 2015). Although both datasets are similar in their purpose, there is one key difference that we are interested in exploiting within our study as well. Unlike the GTD, which only reports terror attacks and detailed information on the same, the BFRS dataset additionally contains information on different kinds of political violence, which can take many forms in Pakistan. Violent clashes between political parties, riots, terrorism and kidnapping by anti-state groups, but also government forces engaging in violent repression are frequently occurring. Approaching political violent unrest from a broader perspective can serve as a useful indicator of general crime and violence as well, providing us with a proximate indicator of security and safety in the country. In both cases however, a large or majority share of the incidents is dominated by terror attacks.

There is no clear indication on how to quantify terrorism. Previous studies have simply aggregated the number of terror incidences to approximate terror intensity (Choi and Salehyan, 2013). But simply accounting for the number of attacks does not accurately reflect the economic and utility losses by individuals and a society (Frey and Luechinger, 2004). Hence, some few studies account for the number of casualties, the number of people killed or injured, to capture the importance of different terror events (e.g. Enders et al. 2016; Mansour and Rees 2012; Guerrero Serdan 2009). We follow this strand of literature and proxy terror by the number of attacks, the number of individuals killed and injured per district. Since we expect there to be a lagged effect of the incident on the labour force participation rates, we use a period of one month, as well as lags of three months, six months and one year. Each of the aforementioned are created as the cumulative number of incidents over the given time frame. Therefore, the number of individuals killed over the last 6 months in the district will be cumulatively captured within that variable. The same exercise is repeated for the number of attacks as well as the number of injured. This exercise is mostly to capture the severity of the impact, especially if one district has a much larger share of incidents compared to the other, and if they are of a more violent nature. In order to account for the interdependence of the three measures, we propose to use the weighing mechanism adopted by the *Global Terrorism Index*. This is an internationally widely accepted index on terrorism, including the number of incidents,

number of fatalities and injuries, as well as the sum of property damages (if data is available). It was developed by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) and is based on data from GTD (of Economics and Peace, 2016). The scoring system accounts for the relative impact of each incidence. While each act is simply weighted, the greatest weighing is attributed to a fatality (each fatality is counted three times), and the number of injuries is counted by 0.5.

We combine each households dataset with both the conflict datasets separately to generate four different datasets, running the same analyses on each (apart from the relatively larger number of control variables within the DHS, as shown in 2).

4 Empirical Methodology

This section outlines the empirical model used to determine the effects of conflict on female labour force participation. Since the dataset consists of multiple cross-sectional waves of household data, OLS is the preferred model in our case, with appropriate time and geographical dummies. We use the following OLS model to determine the relation between our variable of interest X_{dt} , which could be the cumulative number of attacks, individuals killed or injured, or the weighted index from the *Global Terrorism Index* over the last one, three, six or 12 months, and our dependent variable Y_{idt} , whether the woman is currently employed or not.

$$Y_{idt} = \beta X_{dt} + \delta Z_{idt} + \gamma_t + \mu_d + \gamma_t * \mu_d + \epsilon$$

We have included several variables to control for any demographic and socio-economic differences that might be driving the results, given by Z_{idt} . Moreover, since we have multiple waves of the data, we control for any wave specific effects using a wave dummy, ϵ_t . μ_d are district dummies which control for any spatial differences, while ϵ signifies the difference between the actual and estimated value of the dependent variable. Finally, to control for any district specific time trends we interact the district and time dummies as well ($\gamma_t * \mu_d$).

4.1 Difference and differences

In both the conflict datasets, we are able to observe a sharp and sudden increase in the incidents, mostly on account of terror related activities. We have reason to believe that this increase is exogenous to the level of female labour force participation, and rather driven by the increasing military presence in Pakistan. Therefore, we exploit this sharp cut-off within a difference and difference approach.¹

For our estimation strategy, the treatment here is the incidence of conflict. We categorize the data as no incident districts, or at least one incident in that district. This differentiates our treatment and control group from each other, where our control group would be the districts with no conflict. The time dummy will basically be assigning a value of 1 to years after 2009 in the household datasets, specified as *post*.²

$$Y_{idt} = \alpha post_t + \beta treatment_{dt} + \tau * post * treatment + \delta Z_{idt} + \epsilon$$

The effects that we will be identifying are specified by τ , which is the interaction between the treatment village to the varying intensity of conflict.

5 Results and discussion

Table 3 and 4 present the results of the effects of violent incidents on female labour force participation, using ten rounds of PSLM merged with event data from GTD and BFRS respectively.

Individual's characteristics: The results on controls are generally in line with the expectations. Employment exhibits an inverted U-shape as age increases, which is a standard outcome for increase in age. Older individuals are less likely to be in labour force as age increases, hinting towards an inverted U-shape of the employment curve. Years of education has a positive coefficient for all specifications, which is a highly intuitive result. Next, marriage decreases the probability of being employed. Married women generally

¹Figures A1-A6 in the appendix depict the sudden increase in the conflict across provinces by each variable: attack, killed and injured respectively for both GTD and BFRS data.

²For the DHS dataset this difference does not matter since BFRS waves are only till 2011, which means we cannot use this strategy. Also, since the only two waves of the DHS around that time are in 2006-07 and 2012-13, these will not be affected whether the year is set as 2008 or 2009.

spend more time on childcare and home production, hence they do not get the opportunity to engage in employment outside of the house.

Household characteristics: Female employment is a decreasing function of household size. Larger households in Pakistan are a rural phenomenon where people live in joint families, where there are several male breadwinners. Women in larger households are likely to stay home for childcare and home management. Conversely, as the number of young children in the household increases (holding household size constant), the coefficient on female employment also increases. This is likely because more children mean fewer family members who are capable of employment, and also more mouths to feed. Location of residence has the expected sign, i.e. women residing in urban areas have higher employment rates. In urban settings, there are more opportunities for paid employment and non-farm work, which are lucrative options for women in the labour force. Being a female household head is associated with higher employment rates. Female heads are usually widows or single mothers who would likely be the sole breadwinner. Household head education leads to lower employment rates for women. The reason for this phenomenon is that rather than accepting low paying casual jobs, women from affluent backgrounds generally stay at home. This is referred to as husband's income/education effect.

Variables of interest- Incidence of violence : Using the GTI weighted index of violent events and the total number of attacks in a month gives us a highly significant but small negative coefficient on employment rates of women in the full sample of PSLM. An increase of one attack per month, decreases the labour force participation by 0.016 percentage points respectively. Using the Index, a unit increase in the terror activities leads to a 0.2 percentage decrease in the female labour force participation. By adding lags to the violent event, of one month, six months, and twelve months, negative coefficient on participation rates seems to get smaller as the lags are added. This points towards a short-lived effect of violence on female employment, i.e. as time passes, women return to work.

We also run the same specification for the GTD/BRFS information on number of persons killed and injured in each event (A5 and A6 in the appendix). The results are consistent with the weighted index of attacks specification: there are no long-term negative effect of violence on female employment.

Table 3: Effect of conflict on women's labour force participation in PSLM with GTD

FLFP	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Index N	Attacks N	Index 1	Attacks 1	Index 3	Attacks 3	Index 6	Attacks 6	Index 12	Attacks 12
Attack index/No. of attacks - N	-0.000165*** (4.17e-05)	-0.00197** (0.000925)								
Attack index/No. of attacks - Lag 1			-0.000123** (4.87e-05)	-0.00276** (0.00129)						
Attack index/No. of attacks - Lag 3					-7.21e-05** (3.14e-05)	-0.00115** (0.000520)				
Attack index/No. of attacks - Lag6							-3.25e-05 (2.46e-05)	-0.000531** (0.000240)		
Attack index/No. of attacks - Lag12									-2.44e-05** (1.22e-05)	-0.000324*** (0.000122)
Age of woman	0.0119*** (0.000611)	0.0119*** (0.000611)	0.0119*** (0.000611)	0.0119*** (0.000611)	0.0119*** (0.000611)	0.0119*** (0.000611)	0.0119*** (0.000611)	0.0119*** (0.000611)	0.0119*** (0.000611)	0.0119*** (0.000611)
Age squared	-0.000144*** (7.69e-06)	-0.000144*** (7.69e-06)	-0.000144*** (7.69e-06)	-0.000144*** (7.69e-06)	-0.000144*** (7.69e-06)	-0.000144*** (7.69e-06)	-0.000144*** (7.69e-06)	-0.000144*** (7.69e-06)	-0.000144*** (7.69e-06)	-0.000144*** (7.69e-06)
Married	-0.0216*** (0.00419)	-0.0216*** (0.00419)	-0.0216*** (0.00418)	-0.0216*** (0.00419)	-0.0216*** (0.00419)	-0.0216*** (0.00419)	-0.0216*** (0.00419)	-0.0217*** (0.00419)	-0.0216*** (0.00419)	-0.0217*** (0.00419)
Urban region	0.00290 (0.00352)	0.00279 (0.00355)	0.00298 (0.00350)	0.00290 (0.00351)	0.00312 (0.00347)	0.00306 (0.00347)	0.00302 (0.00349)	0.00314 (0.00347)	0.00306 (0.00349)	0.00333 (0.00343)
Years of education	0.00325*** (0.000777)	0.00325*** (0.000777)	0.00325*** (0.000777)	0.00325*** (0.000776)	0.00325*** (0.000776)	0.00325*** (0.000775)	0.00325*** (0.000776)	0.00325*** (0.000776)	0.00325*** (0.000775)	0.00325*** (0.000776)
Female household head	0.0437*** (0.00682)	0.0437*** (0.00682)	0.0438*** (0.00682)	0.0437*** (0.00682)	0.0437*** (0.00682)	0.0437*** (0.00681)	0.0437*** (0.00681)	0.0437*** (0.00681)	0.0437*** (0.00681)	0.0437*** (0.00681)
Household head education	-0.00680*** (0.000463)	-0.00679*** (0.000464)	-0.00679*** (0.000465)	-0.00678*** (0.000466)	-0.00678*** (0.000466)	-0.00679*** (0.000465)	-0.00679*** (0.000466)	-0.00678*** (0.000466)	-0.00678*** (0.000467)	-0.00678*** (0.000467)
Household size	-0.00163*** (0.000420)	-0.00164*** (0.000421)	-0.00165*** (0.000424)	-0.00164*** (0.000420)	-0.00166*** (0.000424)	-0.00165*** (0.000419)	-0.00165*** (0.000424)	-0.00165*** (0.000420)	-0.00165*** (0.000424)	-0.00165*** (0.000421)
Childrun under 5	0.000503 (0.000727)	0.000490 (0.000724)	0.000499 (0.000727)	0.000501 (0.000725)	0.000501 (0.000727)	0.000495 (0.000724)	0.000501 (0.000727)	0.000497 (0.000725)	0.000503 (0.000728)	0.000503 (0.000727)
Elderly 60+	-0.000580 (0.000585)	-0.000575 (0.000585)	-0.000570 (0.000585)	-0.000583 (0.000584)	-0.000580 (0.000584)	-0.000586 (0.000582)	-0.000577 (0.000582)	-0.000583 (0.000583)	-0.000581 (0.000583)	-0.000589 (0.000582)
2005.YearN	-0.0327 (0.0270)	-0.0318 (0.0268)	-0.0323 (0.0270)	-0.0319 (0.0267)	-0.0329 (0.0271)	-0.0325 (0.0268)	-0.0327 (0.0271)	-0.0328 (0.0269)	-0.0329 (0.0271)	-0.0328 (0.0269)
2006.YearN	0.0964* (0.0529)	0.0966* (0.0529)	0.0966* (0.0529)	0.0974* (0.0528)	0.0960* (0.0531)	0.0968* (0.0530)	0.0962* (0.0531)	0.0964* (0.0531)	0.0957* (0.0533)	0.0964* (0.0531)
2007.YearN	0.211*** (0.0301)	0.211*** (0.0300)	0.211*** (0.0299)	0.211*** (0.0299)	0.211*** (0.0301)	0.212*** (0.0298)	0.211*** (0.0301)	0.211*** (0.0299)	0.211*** (0.0301)	0.212*** (0.0299)
2008.YearN	0.0185 (0.0332)	0.0197 (0.0330)	0.0188 (0.0332)	0.0200 (0.0327)	0.0188 (0.0333)	0.0203 (0.0328)	0.0187 (0.0333)	0.0197 (0.0329)	0.0187 (0.0333)	0.0198 (0.0330)
2009.YearN	-0.0560*** (0.0267)	-0.0543*** (0.0265)	-0.0555*** (0.0267)	-0.0524*** (0.0259)	-0.0557*** (0.0267)	-0.0521** (0.0258)	-0.0556*** (0.0267)	-0.0531*** (0.0262)	-0.0560*** (0.0266)	-0.0536*** (0.0262)
2010.YearN	-0.0271 (0.0347)	-0.0286 (0.0342)	-0.0293 (0.0344)	-0.0283 (0.0338)	-0.0277 (0.0343)	-0.0274 (0.0337)	-0.0286 (0.0344)	-0.0275 (0.0341)	-0.0295 (0.0344)	-0.0271 (0.0341)
2011.YearN	-0.0163 (0.0412)	-0.0159 (0.0411)	-0.0165 (0.0412)	-0.0146 (0.0404)	-0.0168 (0.0413)	-0.0148 (0.0406)	-0.0162 (0.0412)	-0.0157 (0.0410)	-0.0164 (0.0412)	-0.0152 (0.0409)
2012.YearN	-0.00522 (0.0286)	-0.00482 (0.0283)	-0.00946 (0.0288)	-0.00634 (0.0281)	-0.00839 (0.0287)	-0.00543 (0.0280)	-0.00776 (0.0282)	-0.00653 (0.0286)	-0.00735 (0.0281)	-0.00646 (0.0281)
2013.YearN	0.0281 (0.0323)	0.0300 (0.0322)	0.0285 (0.0324)	0.0324 (0.0316)	0.0313 (0.0325)	0.0340 (0.0319)	0.0298 (0.0327)	0.0325 (0.0320)	0.0308 (0.0325)	0.0337 (0.0317)
2014.YearN	0.0449 (0.0433)	0.0479 (0.0433)	0.0456 (0.0434)	0.0501 (0.0429)	0.0456 (0.0434)	0.0508 (0.0432)	0.0456 (0.0435)	0.0497 (0.0433)	0.0470 (0.0436)	0.0518 (0.0433)
2015.YearN	0.129** (0.0635)	0.131** (0.0629)	0.129** (0.0634)	0.133** (0.0624)	0.130** (0.0635)	0.136** (0.0625)	0.129** (0.0635)	0.135** (0.0628)	0.136** (0.0636)	0.136** (0.0630)
District fixed effects		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Year Fixed effects		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Province*Year Interaction		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Constant	-0.0247* (0.0141)	-0.0271* (0.0140)	-0.0235* (0.0137)	-0.0277* (0.0150)	-0.0251* (0.0141)	-0.0298* (0.0155)	-0.0246* (0.0142)	-0.0295* (0.0155)	-0.0257* (0.0147)	-0.0305* (0.0156)
Observations	669,289	669,289	669,289	669,289	669,289	669,289	669,289	669,289	669,289	669,289
R-squared	0.115	0.115	0.115	0.115	0.115	0.115	0.115	0.115	0.115	0.115

Robust standard errors in parentheses
 *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 4: Effect of conflict on women's labour force participation in PSLM with BFRS

FLFP	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Index N	Attacks N	Index 1	Attacks 1	Index 3	Attacks 3	Index 6	Attacks 6	Index 12	Attacks 12
Attack index/No. of attacks - N	-0.000118** (5.26e-05)	-0.000995*** (0.000184)								
Attack index/No. of attacks - Lag 1			-0.000145 (9.40e-05)	-0.00130*** (0.000223)						
Attack index/No. of attacks - Lag 3					-7.73e-05* (4.33e-05)	-0.000583*** (0.000105)				
Attack index/No. of attacks - Lag6							-5.21e-05* (2.96e-05)	-0.000423*** (7.38e-05)		
Attack index/No. of attacks - Lag12									-4.03e-05** (1.67e-05)	-0.000271*** (4.34e-05)
Age of woman	0.00765*** (0.000427)	0.00765*** (0.000426)	0.00765*** (0.000427)	0.00765*** (0.000426)	0.00765*** (0.000426)	0.00766*** (0.000426)	0.00765*** (0.000425)	0.00766*** (0.000425)	0.00766*** (0.000425)	0.00766*** (0.000425)
Age squared	-8.83e-05*** (4.85e-06)	-8.83e-05*** (4.84e-06)	-8.83e-05*** (4.85e-06)	-8.83e-05*** (4.84e-06)	-8.83e-05*** (4.84e-06)	-8.83e-05*** (4.83e-06)	-8.84e-05*** (4.83e-06)	-8.84e-05*** (4.82e-06)	-8.84e-05*** (4.82e-06)	-8.85e-05*** (4.82e-06)
Married	-0.00157 (0.00388)	-0.00157 (0.00388)	-0.00156 (0.00388)	-0.00153 (0.00387)	-0.00157 (0.00388)	-0.00156 (0.00388)	-0.00158 (0.00388)	-0.00156 (0.00387)	-0.00157 (0.00388)	-0.00155 (0.00387)
Urban region	0.0362*** (0.00535)	0.0362*** (0.00535)	0.0362*** (0.00535)	0.0363*** (0.00532)	0.0363*** (0.00533)	0.0364*** (0.00531)	0.0364*** (0.00528)	0.0369*** (0.00522)	0.0366*** (0.00526)	0.0371*** (0.00519)
Years of education	0.0120*** (0.000780)	0.0120*** (0.000781)	0.0120*** (0.000780)	0.0120*** (0.000780)	0.0120*** (0.000780)	0.0120*** (0.000780)	0.0120*** (0.000780)	0.0120*** (0.000781)	0.0120*** (0.000781)	0.0120*** (0.000782)
Female household head	0.0305*** (0.00666)	0.0305*** (0.00666)	0.0305*** (0.00666)	0.0305*** (0.00668)	0.0305*** (0.00665)	0.0305*** (0.00666)	0.0305*** (0.00665)	0.0305*** (0.00667)	0.0304*** (0.00664)	0.0305*** (0.00667)
Household head education	-0.00827*** (0.000362)	-0.00827*** (0.000361)	-0.00827*** (0.000361)	-0.00827*** (0.000361)	-0.00827*** (0.000361)	-0.00826*** (0.000361)	-0.00827*** (0.000361)	-0.00826*** (0.000361)	-0.00827*** (0.000361)	-0.00826*** (0.000360)
Household size	-0.00150*** (0.000409)	-0.00150*** (0.000408)	-0.00150*** (0.000409)	-0.00149*** (0.000408)	-0.00150*** (0.000409)	-0.00149*** (0.000407)	-0.00150*** (0.000408)	-0.00148*** (0.000405)	-0.00150*** (0.000408)	-0.00148*** (0.000405)
Childrun under 5	0.00220*** (0.000759)	0.00219*** (0.000757)	0.00219*** (0.000757)	0.00219*** (0.000754)	0.00218*** (0.000754)	0.00218*** (0.000751)	0.00217*** (0.000751)	0.00216*** (0.000747)	0.00218*** (0.000752)	0.00216*** (0.000747)
Elderly 60+	-0.00312*** (0.000851)	-0.00311*** (0.000851)	-0.00311*** (0.000852)	-0.00311*** (0.000852)	-0.00311*** (0.000852)	-0.00311*** (0.000852)	-0.00311*** (0.000852)	-0.00312*** (0.000852)	-0.00311*** (0.000852)	-0.00313*** (0.000852)
2005.YearN	-0.0291 (0.0204)	-0.0288 (0.0204)	-0.0292 (0.0204)	-0.0288 (0.0203)	-0.0289 (0.0202)	-0.0286 (0.0203)	-0.0289 (0.0203)	-0.0287 (0.0203)	-0.0283 (0.0197)	-0.0283 (0.0198)
2006.YearN	0.0966** (0.0412)	0.0966** (0.0413)	0.0966** (0.0412)	0.0974** (0.0411)	0.0966** (0.0412)	0.0977** (0.0410)	0.0968** (0.0411)	0.0981** (0.0409)	0.0971** (0.0409)	0.0986** (0.0407)
2007.YearN	0.167*** (0.0290)	0.168*** (0.0290)	0.167*** (0.0290)	0.168*** (0.0290)	0.167*** (0.0290)	0.168*** (0.0290)	0.167*** (0.0290)	0.168*** (0.0291)	0.168*** (0.0286)	0.170*** (0.0285)
2008.YearN	-0.0286 (0.0306)	-0.0283 (0.0306)	-0.0276 (0.0304)	-0.0277 (0.0305)	-0.0276 (0.0304)	-0.0276 (0.0307)	-0.0274 (0.0305)	-0.0269 (0.0307)	-0.0267 (0.0302)	-0.0255 (0.0303)
2009.YearN	-0.0699** (0.0287)	-0.0690** (0.0288)	-0.0699** (0.0287)	-0.0691** (0.0286)	-0.0700** (0.0287)	-0.0691** (0.0286)	-0.0699** (0.0287)	-0.0699** (0.0287)	-0.0689** (0.0281)	-0.0693** (0.0285)
2010.YearN	-0.0176 (0.0217)	-0.0180 (0.0220)	-0.0171 (0.0216)	-0.0170 (0.0216)	-0.0161 (0.0213)	-0.0160 (0.0214)	-0.0144 (0.0212)	-0.0133 (0.0212)	-0.0133 (0.0207)	-0.0122 (0.0207)
2011.YearN	-0.00535 (0.0293)	-0.00602 (0.0295)	-0.00538 (0.0293)	-0.00568 (0.0294)	-0.00485 (0.0292)	-0.00522 (0.0294)	-0.00393 (0.0291)	-0.00431 (0.0293)	-0.00178 (0.0285)	-0.00192 (0.0286)
District fixed effects										
Year Fixed effects										
Province*Year Interaction										
Constant	0.00348 (0.0151)	0.00320 (0.0152)	0.00333 (0.0148)	0.00279 (0.0153)	0.00217 (0.0152)	0.00214 (0.0154)	0.00127 (0.0154)	0.00162 (0.0154)	0.000105 (0.0156)	0.00131 (0.0154)
Observations	366,557	366,557	366,557	366,557	366,557	366,557	366,557	366,557	366,557	366,557
R-squared	0.130	0.130	0.130	0.130	0.130	0.130	0.130	0.130	0.130	0.130

Robust standard errors in parentheses

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

6 Robustness Checks

6.1 Demographic and Health Survey

There are two particular reason why we use the DHS for our robustness analysis. It is the only other nationally representative household survey that we know that has information on all our variables of interest. It also gives us the liberty of conducting sub-sample analysis based on the type of occupation of the woman. Nonetheless, given that there are only two waves, we have to approach these results with caution. The results for both the datasets, the GTD and the BFRS are presented in Table 5 and 6 respectively.

As can be seen from the Tables, the results are different from those using the PSLM data, where not only is there found to be no significant relation between conflict and female labour force participation, at times we even observe a positive effect. While this might seem contradictory to our hypothesis, there are two possible reasons to believe that this result might be misleading. With the use of the BFRS data at the very least, we can see that the last wave of the DHS will be dropped, since the last year of the BFRS is in 2011. This therefore implies that we will be comparing the change in female labour force participation between 1993 and 2006, a period of more than thirteen years. This specification could thereby be picking up only the general increase in women's labour market participation, rather than the effect of conflict on it. Moreover, even if conflict might have increased between the two years, labour force participation rates amongst women have been increasing at a faster pace. Therefore we find these positive or insignificant results not very perplexing.

As a further check, we decided to remove all those women who were working from home from the sample and thus observe the effect of terror only on women who had to leave their household for labour market opportunities. In the process all women who were involved in agriculture, for instance, were dropped from this sample. The results can be found in Tables A7 and A8 of the appendix. While there appears to be no effect of conflict on women who have to leave the house in the BFRS data, there are some small negative and significant longer term effects within the GTD data. With an increase in the number of attacks and the number of injured, female labour force participation declines after a lag of six months and a year.

Table 5: Effect of conflict on women's labour force participation in DHS with GTD

Dependent variable: Currently Working	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	1 month			3 months				6 months				12 months				
Index Average	3.36e-06 (1.80e-05)			6.37e-06 (2.24e-05)				-2.53e-05 (3.10e-05)				-6.08e-08 (6.72e-05)				
Attacks	4.03e-05 (0.00111)			-0.000435 (0.000390)				-0.000413 (0.000365)				-0.000226 (0.000366)				
Killed	1.25e-05 (6.44e-05)			3.10e-05 (7.97e-05)				-0.000134 (0.000139)				-3.25e-05 (0.000328)				
Injured	7.93e-06 (4.04e-05)			3.31e-05 (5.08e-05)				4.61e-06 (5.92e-05)				5.00e-05 (0.00108)				
Age of woman	0.00688*** (0.00201)	0.00688*** (0.00201)	0.00688*** (0.00201)	0.00688*** (0.00201)	0.00687*** (0.00201)	0.00688*** (0.00201)	0.00688*** (0.00201)	0.00688*** (0.00201)	0.00687*** (0.00201)	0.00687*** (0.00201)	0.00687*** (0.00201)	0.00688*** (0.00201)	0.00688*** (0.00201)	0.00688*** (0.00201)	0.00687*** (0.00201)	0.00688*** (0.00201)
Age squared	-0.000107*** (3.18e-05)	-0.000107*** (3.19e-05)	-0.000107*** (3.19e-05)	-0.000107*** (3.18e-05)	-0.000107*** (3.19e-05)	-0.000107*** (3.19e-05)	-0.000107*** (3.19e-05)	-0.000107*** (3.18e-05)	-0.000107*** (3.18e-05)	-0.000107*** (3.19e-05)	-0.000107*** (3.18e-05)	-0.000107*** (3.18e-05)	-0.000107*** (3.18e-05)	-0.000107*** (3.18e-05)	-0.000107*** (3.18e-05)	-0.000107*** (3.18e-05)
Years of education	-8.19e-05 (0.000691)	-8.19e-05 (0.000692)	-8.18e-05 (0.000691)	-8.20e-05 (0.000691)	-8.25e-05 (0.000691)	-8.25e-05 (0.000691)	-7.16e-05 (0.000691)	-8.25e-05 (0.000691)	-8.41e-05 (0.000691)	-7.52e-05 (0.000691)	-7.09e-05 (0.000692)	-7.46e-05 (0.000690)	-8.20e-05 (0.000691)	-8.14e-05 (0.000690)	-8.07e-05 (0.000692)	-8.55e-05 (0.000690)
Number of children younger than 5	-0.00336* (0.00185)	-0.00336* (0.00185)	-0.00336* (0.00185)	-0.00336* (0.00185)	-0.00336* (0.00185)	-0.00338* (0.00185)	-0.00335* (0.00185)	-0.00335* (0.00185)	-0.00338* (0.00185)	-0.00337* (0.00185)	-0.00338* (0.00185)	-0.00336* (0.00185)	-0.00336* (0.00185)	-0.00337* (0.00185)	-0.00336* (0.00185)	-0.00334* (0.00185)
Daughter at home	0.000587 (0.00168)	0.000588 (0.00168)	0.000587 (0.00168)	0.000587 (0.00168)	0.000586 (0.00169)	0.000591 (0.00168)	0.000585 (0.00168)	0.000584 (0.00169)	0.000597 (0.00168)	0.000597 (0.00168)	0.000600 (0.00169)	0.000587 (0.00169)	0.000588 (0.00169)	0.000594 (0.00169)	0.000590 (0.00169)	0.000580 (0.00169)
Birth within last year	-0.0162** (0.00624)	-0.0162** (0.00623)	-0.0162** (0.00624)	-0.0162** (0.00623)	-0.0162** (0.00624)	-0.0162** (0.00623)	-0.0162** (0.00624)	-0.0162** (0.00624)	-0.0161** (0.00622)	-0.0161** (0.00623)	-0.0161** (0.00623)	-0.0162** (0.00623)	-0.0162** (0.00623)	-0.0162** (0.00623)	-0.0162** (0.00623)	-0.0162** (0.00624)
Currently pregnant	-0.0107* (0.00591)	-0.0107* (0.00590)	-0.0107* (0.00591)	-0.0107* (0.00591)	-0.0107* (0.00592)	-0.0106* (0.00592)	-0.0108* (0.00593)	-0.0108* (0.00590)	-0.0106* (0.00588)	-0.0106* (0.00590)	-0.0106* (0.00588)	-0.0107* (0.00588)	-0.0107* (0.00588)	-0.0107* (0.00589)	-0.0107* (0.00587)	-0.0108* (0.00588)
Birth within interview month	-0.0114 (0.0195)	-0.0114 (0.0195)	-0.0114 (0.0195)	-0.0114 (0.0195)	-0.0114 (0.0195)	-0.0114 (0.0195)	-0.0114 (0.0195)	-0.0113 (0.0195)	-0.0114 (0.0195)	-0.0114 (0.0195)	-0.0114 (0.0195)	-0.0114 (0.0195)	-0.0114 (0.0195)	-0.0114 (0.0195)	-0.0114 (0.0195)	-0.0114 (0.0195)
Worked before marriage	0.0740*** (0.0238)	0.0740*** (0.0238)	0.0740*** (0.0238)	0.0740*** (0.0238)	0.0740*** (0.0238)	0.0740*** (0.0238)	0.0740*** (0.0238)	0.0740*** (0.0238)	0.0740*** (0.0238)	0.0740*** (0.0238)	0.0740*** (0.0238)	0.0740*** (0.0238)	0.0740*** (0.0238)	0.0740*** (0.0238)	0.0740*** (0.0238)	0.0740*** (0.0238)
Worked after marriage	0.703*** (0.0419)	0.703*** (0.0419)	0.703*** (0.0419)	0.703*** (0.0419)	0.703*** (0.0419)	0.703*** (0.0419)	0.703*** (0.0419)	0.703*** (0.0419)	0.703*** (0.0419)	0.703*** (0.0419)	0.703*** (0.0419)	0.703*** (0.0419)	0.703*** (0.0419)	0.703*** (0.0419)	0.703*** (0.0419)	0.703*** (0.0419)
Urban	-0.0159** (0.00680)	-0.0159** (0.00681)	-0.0159** (0.00680)	-0.0159** (0.00681)	-0.0159** (0.00679)	-0.0161** (0.00676)	-0.0159** (0.00679)	-0.0159** (0.00680)	-0.0160** (0.00679)	-0.0160** (0.00676)	-0.0160** (0.00679)	-0.0159** (0.00680)	-0.0159** (0.00679)	-0.0160** (0.00676)	-0.0159** (0.00680)	-0.0159** (0.00681)
Sex of hhhead	-0.000934 (0.00692)	-0.000935 (0.00692)	-0.000935 (0.00692)	-0.000931 (0.00692)	-0.000995 (0.00692)	-0.000932 (0.00691)	-0.000907 (0.00692)	-0.000965 (0.00692)	-0.000999 (0.00691)	-0.000966 (0.00691)	-0.000996 (0.00691)	-0.000934 (0.00692)	-0.000937 (0.00691)	-0.000992 (0.00691)	-0.000948 (0.00691)	-0.000890 (0.00692)
Relation to hhhead	-0.000503 (0.000853)	-0.000503 (0.000853)	-0.000503 (0.000853)	-0.000504 (0.000853)	-0.000504 (0.000852)	-0.000500 (0.000852)	-0.000504 (0.000851)	-0.000507 (0.000851)	-0.000498 (0.000851)	-0.000506 (0.000851)	-0.000497 (0.000851)	-0.000503 (0.000851)	-0.000503 (0.000851)	-0.000500 (0.000851)	-0.000503 (0.000852)	-0.000509 (0.000852)
Huband working	0.00850 (0.0110)	0.00849 (0.0110)	0.00850 (0.0110)	0.00850 (0.0110)	0.00850 (0.0110)	0.00851 (0.0110)	0.00851 (0.0110)	0.00851 (0.0110)	0.00851 (0.0110)	0.00863 (0.0110)	0.00848 (0.0110)	0.00849 (0.0110)	0.00857 (0.0110)	0.00849 (0.0110)	0.00847 (0.0110)	0.00847 (0.0110)
Huband's years of education	-0.00131*** (0.000372)	-0.00131*** (0.000372)	-0.00131*** (0.000372)	-0.00131*** (0.000372)	-0.00131*** (0.000372)	-0.00131*** (0.000372)	-0.00131*** (0.000372)	-0.00131*** (0.000372)	-0.00131*** (0.000372)	-0.00131*** (0.000372)	-0.00131*** (0.000372)	-0.00131*** (0.000372)	-0.00131*** (0.000372)	-0.00131*** (0.000372)	-0.00131*** (0.000372)	-0.00131*** (0.000372)
Year=2006	-0.108*** (0.0323)	-0.108*** (0.0323)	-0.108*** (0.0323)	-0.108*** (0.0323)	-0.108*** (0.0323)	-0.108*** (0.0323)	-0.108*** (0.0323)	-0.108*** (0.0323)	-0.108*** (0.0323)	-0.108*** (0.0323)	-0.108*** (0.0323)	-0.108*** (0.0323)	-0.108*** (0.0323)	-0.108*** (0.0323)	-0.108*** (0.0323)	-0.108*** (0.0323)
Year= 2012	-0.0604** (0.0243)	-0.0604** (0.0244)	-0.0604** (0.0243)	-0.0604** (0.0243)	-0.0604** (0.0243)	-0.0595** (0.0243)	-0.0604** (0.0243)	-0.0604** (0.0242)	-0.0602** (0.0243)	-0.0602** (0.0243)	-0.0604** (0.0243)	-0.0604** (0.0242)	-0.0604** (0.0243)	-0.0597** (0.0244)	-0.0603** (0.0243)	-0.0603** (0.0242)
Constant	-0.0135 (0.0316)	-0.0135 (0.0317)	-0.0135 (0.0316)	-0.0135 (0.0316)	-0.0136 (0.0316)	-0.0134 (0.0317)	-0.0136 (0.0316)	-0.0137 (0.0316)	-0.0133 (0.0316)	-0.0134 (0.0317)	-0.0133 (0.0316)	-0.0135 (0.0316)	-0.0135 (0.0315)	-0.0134 (0.0317)	-0.0134 (0.0315)	-0.0137 (0.0316)
Observations	133,448	133,448	133,448	133,448	133,448	133,448	133,448	133,448	133,448	133,448	133,448	133,448	133,448	133,448	133,448	133,448
R-squared	0.659	0.659	0.659	0.659	0.659	0.659	0.659	0.659	0.659	0.659	0.659	0.659	0.659	0.659	0.659	0.659

Table 6: Effect of conflict on women's labour force participation in DHS with BFRS

Dependent variable: Currently Working	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	1 month			3 months				6 months				12 months				
Index Average	0.000689** (0.000335)				0.000342* (0.000195)				0.000192 (0.000126)				7.07e-05 (5.61e-05)			
Attacks		0.00321* (0.00166)				0.00146 (0.00108)				0.000636 (0.000632)				0.000349 (0.000286)		
Killed			0.00255** (0.00120)				0.00144* (0.000826)				0.00102 (0.000632)				0.000474 (0.000359)	
Injured				0.000389 (0.000579)				0.000536 (0.000366)				0.000210 (0.000177)				5.87e-05 (5.46e-05)
Age of woman	0.00632*** (0.00204)	0.00631*** (0.00206)	0.00631*** (0.00204)	0.00644*** (0.00205)	0.00628*** (0.00204)	0.00632*** (0.00204)	0.00627*** (0.00203)	0.00640*** (0.00204)	0.00631*** (0.00204)	0.00637*** (0.00204)	0.00625*** (0.00204)	0.00643*** (0.00205)	0.00638*** (0.00205)	0.00638*** (0.00205)	0.00636*** (0.00205)	0.00643*** (0.00205)
Age squared	-9.43e-05*** (3.20e-05)	-9.44e-05*** (3.23e-05)	-9.41e-05*** (3.19e-05)	-9.60e-05*** (3.21e-05)	-9.40e-05*** (3.20e-05)	-9.47e-05*** (3.21e-05)	-9.37e-05*** (3.20e-05)	-9.56e-05*** (3.20e-05)	-9.43e-05*** (3.20e-05)	-9.53e-05*** (3.21e-05)	-9.34e-05*** (3.21e-05)	-9.59e-05*** (3.21e-05)	-9.53e-05*** (3.21e-05)	-9.54e-05*** (3.21e-05)	-9.49e-05*** (3.22e-05)	-9.58e-05*** (3.22e-05)
Years of education	0.000837 (0.000855)	0.000824 (0.000850)	0.000864 (0.000859)	0.000864 (0.000851)	0.000912 (0.000850)	0.000795 (0.000838)	0.000792 (0.000859)	0.000815 (0.000846)	0.000865 (0.000843)	0.000792 (0.000839)	0.000826 (0.000849)	0.000778 (0.000845)	0.000885 (0.000845)	0.000840 (0.000845)	0.000824 (0.000839)	0.000819 (0.000849)
Number of children younger than 5	-0.00231 (0.00193)	-0.00234 (0.00193)	-0.00230 (0.00194)	-0.00237 (0.00193)	-0.00229 (0.00193)	-0.00231 (0.00193)	-0.00229 (0.00193)	-0.00234 (0.00193)	-0.00229 (0.00192)	-0.00229 (0.00192)	-0.00227 (0.00191)	-0.00236 (0.00193)	-0.00233 (0.00192)	-0.00231 (0.00191)	-0.00231 (0.00191)	-0.00237 (0.00193)
Daughter at home	-0.000371 (0.00206)	-0.000399 (0.00207)	-0.000359 (0.00207)	-0.000394 (0.00208)	-0.000356 (0.00207)	-0.000357 (0.00207)	-0.000345 (0.00207)	-0.000408 (0.00208)	-0.000387 (0.00207)	-0.000381 (0.00208)	-0.000377 (0.00207)	-0.000406 (0.00208)	-0.000426 (0.00208)	-0.000410 (0.00208)	-0.000443 (0.00208)	-0.000404 (0.00208)
Birth within last year	-0.0130* (0.00763)	-0.0131* (0.00764)	-0.0130* (0.00761)	-0.0129* (0.00759)	-0.0129* (0.00762)	-0.0130* (0.00763)	-0.0129* (0.00760)	-0.0129* (0.00762)	-0.0129* (0.00760)	-0.0129* (0.00760)	-0.0129* (0.00759)	-0.0128* (0.00761)	-0.0128* (0.00759)	-0.0129* (0.00760)	-0.0128* (0.00758)	-0.0128* (0.00759)
Currently pregnant	-0.0127* (0.00721)	-0.0129* (0.00722)	-0.0126* (0.00720)	-0.0127* (0.00723)	-0.0127* (0.00721)	-0.0129* (0.00723)	-0.0126* (0.00719)	-0.0128* (0.00721)	-0.0127* (0.00722)	-0.0128* (0.00723)	-0.0126* (0.00720)	-0.0128* (0.00721)	-0.0128* (0.00721)	-0.0126* (0.00722)	-0.0126* (0.00719)	-0.0126* (0.00721)
Birth within interview month	-0.0173 (0.0296)	-0.0169 (0.0296)	-0.0173 (0.0295)	-0.0171 (0.0296)	-0.0172 (0.0295)	-0.0170 (0.0295)	-0.0173 (0.0295)	-0.0171 (0.0296)	-0.0171 (0.0295)	-0.0174 (0.0295)	-0.0171 (0.0295)	-0.0169 (0.0295)	-0.0170 (0.0295)	-0.0170 (0.0295)	-0.0171 (0.0295)	-0.0169 (0.0295)
Worked before marriage	0.0319** (0.0146)	0.0317** (0.0147)	0.0319** (0.0146)	0.0314** (0.0146)	0.0317** (0.0146)	0.0314** (0.0146)	0.0317** (0.0146)	0.0316** (0.0146)	0.0315** (0.0146)	0.0313** (0.0146)	0.0316** (0.0146)	0.0313** (0.0146)	0.0313** (0.0146)	0.0313** (0.0146)	0.0314** (0.0146)	0.0312** (0.0145)
Worked after marriage	0.784*** (0.0171)	0.785*** (0.0170)	0.784*** (0.0172)	0.784*** (0.0172)	0.784*** (0.0171)	0.784*** (0.0170)	0.784*** (0.0171)	0.784*** (0.0171)	0.784*** (0.0171)	0.784*** (0.0171)	0.784*** (0.0171)	0.784*** (0.0172)	0.784*** (0.0171)	0.784*** (0.0171)	0.784*** (0.0171)	0.784*** (0.0172)
Urban	-0.0105 (0.00657)	-0.0105 (0.00646)	-0.0104 (0.00658)	-0.0102 (0.00654)	-0.0105 (0.00661)	-0.0110* (0.00652)	-0.0104 (0.00661)	-0.0101 (0.00661)	-0.0111* (0.00653)	-0.0111* (0.00668)	-0.0114* (0.00648)	-0.0109* (0.00656)	-0.0104 (0.00649)	-0.0111* (0.00658)	-0.0115* (0.00645)	-0.0113* (0.00654)
Sex of hhhead	-0.00212 (0.00909)	-0.00185 (0.00908)	-0.00218 (0.00906)	-0.00205 (0.00910)	-0.00202 (0.00911)	-0.00172 (0.00909)	-0.00212 (0.00909)	-0.00202 (0.00913)	-0.00183 (0.00907)	-0.00176 (0.00906)	-0.00185 (0.00906)	-0.00201 (0.00906)	-0.00201 (0.00909)	-0.00181 (0.00904)	-0.00172 (0.00904)	-0.00198 (0.00902)
Relation to hhhead	0.00130 (0.00135)	0.00128 (0.00135)	0.00131 (0.00135)	0.00130 (0.00135)	0.00129 (0.00134)	0.00129 (0.00135)	0.00131 (0.00134)	0.00126 (0.00134)	0.00127 (0.00134)	0.00126 (0.00134)	0.00129 (0.00134)	0.00128 (0.00135)	0.00128 (0.00135)	0.00128 (0.00135)	0.00129 (0.00135)	0.00129 (0.00135)
Huband working	0.000577 (0.0155)	-0.000180 (0.0155)	0.000854 (0.0156)	0.000311 (0.0156)	0.000236 (0.0155)	-0.000168 (0.0154)	0.000524 (0.0156)	1.28e-05 (0.0155)	-0.000291 (0.0154)	-0.000389 (0.0155)	-3.57e-05 (0.0155)	-6.57e-05 (0.0155)	-3.57e-05 (0.0155)	-0.000371 (0.0154)	0.000113 (0.0155)	0.000153 (0.0155)
Huband's years of education	-0.00132*** (0.000379)	-0.00132*** (0.000379)	-0.00132*** (0.000379)	-0.00131*** (0.000380)	-0.00132*** (0.000380)	-0.00132*** (0.000379)	-0.00131*** (0.000380)	-0.00132*** (0.000380)	-0.00131*** (0.000379)	-0.00132*** (0.000380)	-0.00131*** (0.000379)	-0.00132*** (0.000379)	-0.00132*** (0.000378)	-0.00131*** (0.000378)	-0.00131*** (0.000378)	-0.00131*** (0.000379)
Year=2006	-0.0706** (0.0324)	-0.0711** (0.0320)	-0.0707** (0.0325)	-0.0718** (0.0325)	-0.0706** (0.0325)	-0.0710** (0.0324)	-0.0707** (0.0326)	-0.0712** (0.0326)	-0.0707** (0.0325)	-0.0712** (0.0325)	-0.0707** (0.0325)	-0.0712** (0.0325)	-0.0705** (0.0325)	-0.0715** (0.0327)	-0.0710** (0.0327)	-0.0715** (0.0325)
Constant	-0.0335 (0.0354)	-0.0328 (0.0356)	-0.0335 (0.0353)	-0.0341 (0.0355)	-0.0322 (0.0354)	-0.0323 (0.0354)	-0.0323 (0.0353)	-0.0333 (0.0356)	-0.0319 (0.0354)	-0.0324 (0.0355)	-0.0317 (0.0352)	-0.0334 (0.0356)	-0.0340 (0.0355)	-0.0336 (0.0356)	-0.0344 (0.0354)	-0.0339 (0.0356)
Observations	84,079	84,079	84,079	84,079	84,079	84,079	84,079	84,079	84,079	84,079	84,079	84,079	84,079	84,079	84,079	84,079
R-squared	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.700

6.2 Difference in Difference Approach

In the difference in difference specification, we estimate the effect of sudden increase in the number of violent incidents, mainly due to an increase in Islamic terrorist incidents.

Table 7 and table 8 presents the estimates for the difference in difference model. The individual and household controls are consistent with previous specifications. Age has an inverted U-shape relationship with employment rates. Women living in urban areas are more engaged in work as there are more opportunities for paid non-farm employment. Marriage decreases female labour force participation while years of education increases it. Women from more affluent households stay out of the labour force while female household heads are highly likely to be employed. Women from larger households are more likely to work while those with young children are out of the labour force.

The variables of interest here, are the "post*attacks" variables, which measure the effect experiencing attacks in the years with high intensity terrorist incidents in the GTD and BFRS data, i.e. the *difference in difference*. For instance, "post*Lag 1" measures the effect of experiencing attacks (with a lag of one month) during the high intensity terrorist activity years. The coefficient on DiD terms are insignificant for all lags i.e. female labour force participation is not negatively effected by the increase in terrorist activities, even with added lags. In the case of the BFRS they become positive and significant even in the 3 and 6 months indicating similar results to those of the GTD. The DHS robustness checks give a similar outcome, however, in the interest of expediency, these results are not reported.

The difference in difference results are consistent with the initial estimation using year fixed effects, where the negative effects of violent events are miniscule and decrease overtime.

Table 7: Effect of conflict on women's labour force participation in PSLM with GTD - Difference in Difference specification

VARIABLES	Index N ffp	Attacks N ffp	Index 1 ffp	Attacks 1 ffp	Index 3 ffp	Attacks 3 ffp	Index 6 ffp	Attacks 6 ffp	Index 12 ffp	Attacks 12 ffp
Post period	-0.00562 (0.0101)	-0.00340 (0.0102)	-0.00375 (0.0104)	-0.00366 (0.0104)	-0.00867 (0.0103)	-0.00733 (0.0103)	-0.00849 (0.0108)	-0.00646 (0.0109)	-0.00452 (0.0122)	-0.00469 (0.0125)
Attack index/No. of attacks - N	-0.0414** (0.0184)	-0.0762*** (0.0262)								
Post*Index	0.0121 (0.0208)	0.0226 (0.0291)								
Attack index/No. of attacks - Lag 1			-0.0531** (0.0210)	-0.0620** (0.0241)						
Post* Lag 1			0.0126 (0.0238)	0.0184 (0.0259)						
Attack index/No. of attacks - Lag 3					-0.0590*** (0.0180)	-0.0745*** (0.0230)				
Post* Lag 3					0.0251 (0.0201)	0.0260 (0.0232)				
Attack index/No. of attacks - Lag6							-0.0594*** (0.0194)	-0.0739*** (0.0208)		
Post* Lag 6							0.0209 (0.0208)	0.0284 (0.0200)		
Attack index/No. of attacks - Lag12									-0.0507** (0.0217)	-0.0533** (0.0247)
Post* Lag 12									0.0118 (0.0208)	0.0110 (0.0208)
Age of woman	0.0119*** (0.000616)	0.0119*** (0.000617)	0.0120*** (0.000621)	0.0120*** (0.000627)	0.0119*** (0.000612)	0.0118*** (0.000577)	0.0118*** (0.000591)	0.0118*** (0.000536)	0.0120*** (0.000621)	0.0119*** (0.000574)
Age squared	-0.000144*** (7.74e-06)	-0.000143*** (7.72e-06)	-0.000145*** (7.81e-06)	-0.000145*** (7.86e-06)	-0.000144*** (7.70e-06)	-0.000142*** (7.28e-06)	-0.000143*** (7.54e-06)	-0.000142*** (6.96e-06)	-0.000145*** (7.95e-06)	-0.000144*** (7.47e-06)
Married	-0.0177*** (0.00430)	-0.0162*** (0.00434)	-0.0175*** (0.00435)	-0.0151*** (0.00435)	-0.0186*** (0.00441)	-0.0180*** (0.00443)	-0.0182*** (0.00442)	-0.0194*** (0.00470)	-0.0193*** (0.00418)	-0.0205*** (0.00420)
Urban region	-0.00558 (0.00415)	-0.00281 (0.00403)	-0.00715* (0.00407)	-0.00605 (0.00422)	-0.00668 (0.00451)	-0.00446 (0.00482)	-0.00599 (0.00446)	-0.00402 (0.00479)	-0.00890* (0.00474)	-0.0101* (0.00551)
Years of education	0.00486*** (0.000808)	0.00489*** (0.000815)	0.00479*** (0.000820)	0.00486*** (0.000815)	0.00479*** (0.000796)	0.00510*** (0.000792)	0.00477*** (0.000813)	0.00477*** (0.000808)	0.00457*** (0.000851)	0.00462*** (0.000851)
Female household head	0.0494*** (0.00727)	0.0500*** (0.00748)	0.0481*** (0.00737)	0.0465*** (0.00761)	0.0476*** (0.00748)	0.0478*** (0.00779)	0.0479*** (0.00747)	0.0488*** (0.00791)	0.0489*** (0.00732)	0.0494*** (0.00765)
Household head education	-0.00855*** (0.000523)	-0.00869*** (0.000532)	-0.00855*** (0.000515)	-0.00879*** (0.000535)	-0.00845*** (0.000523)	-0.00849*** (0.000531)	-0.00833*** (0.000529)	-0.00823*** (0.000541)	-0.00841*** (0.000528)	-0.00826*** (0.000525)
Household size	0.00475*** (0.000633)	0.00492*** (0.000646)	0.00468*** (0.000627)	0.00492*** (0.000665)	0.00451*** (0.000613)	0.00469*** (0.000609)	0.00441*** (0.000636)	0.00399*** (0.000632)	0.00452*** (0.000628)	0.00452*** (0.000714)
Children under 5	-0.00450*** (0.000811)	-0.00467*** (0.000813)	-0.00426*** (0.000798)	-0.00450*** (0.000826)	-0.00425*** (0.000771)	-0.00447*** (0.000775)	-0.00421*** (0.000857)	-0.00404*** (0.000867)	-0.00438*** (0.000818)	-0.00435*** (0.000879)
Elderly 60+	0.000534 (0.000613)	0.000589 (0.000635)	0.000548 (0.000616)	0.000558 (0.000653)	0.000568 (0.000612)	0.000427 (0.000648)	0.000564 (0.000611)	0.000612 (0.000618)	0.000655 (0.000615)	0.000734 (0.000645)
District fixed effects	YES									
Constant	-0.0518*** (0.0111)	-0.0546*** (0.0112)	-0.0527*** (0.0113)	-0.0576*** (0.0116)	-0.0504*** (0.0112)	-0.0534*** (0.0109)	-0.0476*** (0.0104)	-0.0459*** (0.0100)	-0.0449*** (0.0111)	-0.0324*** (0.0104)
Observations	637,831	607,226	636,891	598,977	632,414	582,854	627,026	575,642	632,163	578,162
R-squared	0.073	0.074	0.074	0.074	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.078	0.075	0.078
Robust standard errors in parentheses	*** p<0.01	** p<0.05	* p<0.1							

Table 8: Effect of conflict on women's labour force participation in PSLM with BFRS - -Difference in Difference specification

VARIABLES	Index N fffp	Attacks N fffp	Index 1 fffp	Attacks 1 fffp	Index 3 fffp	Attacks 3 fffp	Index 6 fffp	Attacks 6 fffp	Index 12 fffp	Attacks 12 fffp
Post period	-0.172*** (0.00744)	-0.171*** (0.00746)	-0.174*** (0.00743)	-0.174*** (0.00744)	-0.190*** (0.00883)	-0.190*** (0.00897)	-0.195*** (0.0120)	-0.194*** (0.0120)	-0.188*** (0.0126)	-0.183*** (0.0133)
Attack index/No. of attacks - N	-0.000884 (0.00922)	-0.00434 (0.0109)								
Post*Index	0.0026574 -0.012	0.00917 (0.0146)								
Attack index/No. of attacks - Lag 1			-0.00266 (0.00782)	-0.00907 (0.0101)						
Post* Lag 1			0.00695 (0.0123)	0.0187 (0.0148)						
Attack index/No. of attacks - Lag 3					-0.00131 (0.0102)	-0.00654 (0.0115)				
Post* Lag 3					0.0292** (0.0127)	0.0317** (0.0144)				
Attack index/No. of attacks - Lag6							-0.00335 (0.0140)	-0.00258 (0.0150)		
Post* Lag 6							0.0333** (0.0148)	0.0409** (0.0165)		
Attack index/No. of attacks - Lag12									-0.00193 (0.0119)	-0.00273 (0.0138)
Post* Lag 12									0.0205 (0.0149)	0.0196 (0.0162)
Age of woman	0.00794*** (0.000419)	0.00785*** (0.000436)	0.00791*** (0.000428)	0.00788*** (0.000458)	0.00788*** (0.000423)	0.00817*** (0.000449)	0.00783*** (0.000423)	0.00789*** (0.000448)	0.00791*** (0.000419)	0.00785*** (0.000413)
Age squared	-9.11e-05*** (4.70e-06)	-9.05e-05*** (4.91e-06)	-9.06e-05*** (4.77e-06)	-9.04e-05*** (5.02e-06)	-9.04e-05*** (4.78e-06)	-9.30e-05*** (5.09e-06)	-9.00e-05*** (4.81e-06)	-9.10e-05*** (5.14e-06)	-9.09e-05*** (4.77e-06)	-9.01e-05*** (4.67e-06)
Married	0.00151 (0.00397)	0.00353 (0.00431)	0.000519 (0.00415)	0.000672 (0.00470)	0.000731 (0.00390)	-0.00128 (0.00411)	0.00175 (0.00400)	0.00176 (0.00404)	0.00103 (0.00388)	0.000953 (0.00407)
Urban region	0.0434*** (0.00770)	0.0426*** (0.00844)	0.0436*** (0.00756)	0.0461*** (0.00793)	0.0439*** (0.00752)	0.0428*** (0.00821)	0.0435*** (0.00747)	0.0415*** (0.00798)	0.0443*** (0.00739)	0.0413*** (0.00751)
Years of education	0.0136*** (0.000822)	0.0138*** (0.000851)	0.0134*** (0.000822)	0.0134*** (0.000831)	0.0135*** (0.000831)	0.0135*** (0.000848)	0.0134*** (0.000833)	0.0133*** (0.000845)	0.0134*** (0.000828)	0.0131*** (0.000831)
Female household head	0.0360*** (0.00696)	0.0357*** (0.00728)	0.0347*** (0.00696)	0.0361*** (0.00680)	0.0335*** (0.00695)	0.0355*** (0.00780)	0.0335*** (0.00690)	0.0320*** (0.00754)	0.0350*** (0.00675)	0.0327*** (0.00701)
Household head education	-0.00906*** (0.000382)	-0.00911*** (0.000392)	-0.00902*** (0.000380)	-0.00908*** (0.000398)	-0.00902*** (0.000378)	-0.00887*** (0.000405)	-0.00913*** (0.000376)	-0.00910*** (0.000399)	-0.00904*** (0.000374)	-0.00890*** (0.000386)
Household size	0.00241*** (0.000485)	0.00256*** (0.000504)	0.00250*** (0.000513)	0.00268*** (0.000534)	0.00236*** (0.000509)	0.00233*** (0.000522)	0.00233*** (0.000521)	0.00246*** (0.000555)	0.00244*** (0.000504)	0.00237*** (0.000502)
Children under 5	-0.00277*** (0.000831)	-0.00283*** (0.000883)	-0.00252*** (0.000839)	-0.00281*** (0.000865)	-0.00245*** (0.000845)	-0.00269*** (0.000825)	-0.00271*** (0.000847)	-0.00307*** (0.000900)	-0.00287*** (0.000813)	-0.00303*** (0.000827)
Elderly 60+	-0.00155* (0.000883)	-0.000860 (0.000980)	-0.00173** (0.000839)	-0.00233** (0.000927)	-0.00170** (0.000852)	-0.00169* (0.000946)	-0.00161* (0.000865)	-0.00115 (0.000946)	-0.00170** (0.000830)	-0.00164* (0.000834)
District fixed effects										
Constant	0.0660*** (0.00942)	0.0646*** (0.00993)	0.0677*** (0.00915)	0.0601*** (0.00961)	0.0763*** (0.00916)	0.0673*** (0.00993)	0.0790*** (0.0104)	0.0739*** (0.0105)	0.0736*** (0.0102)	0.0751*** (0.0104)
Observations	345,032	302,161	347,832	307,321	351,328	306,197	350,165	308,885	357,699	332,820
R-squared	0.113	0.114	0.113	0.114	0.115	0.118	0.113	0.113	0.112	0.111
Robust standard errors in parentheses	*** p<0.01	** p<0.05	* p<0.1							

7 Conclusion

The aim of this study was to causally investigate the relationship between terror attacks and female labour force participation in Pakistan. Herewith, it contributes to the growing literature that established a relationship between the two. Several insights from social psychology further support this association. We used ten waves of the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) Survey and employed the GTD and BFRS to proxy for a heightened threat environment. A weighted measure of terror attacks, including injuries and fatalities, was used to account for terror intensity. The DHS dataset from 1990 to 2012 was used as a robustness check. This is the first micro-level assessment of this interrelation. Pakistan has been facing instability due to terror attacks in all its provinces and heightened political violence. We employed fixed effects regressions controlling for several covariates and including district and wave dummies. To further encounter possible endogeneity issues, we used a difference-in-difference estimation by exploiting the surge in terror attacks seen after 2009 and differentiating between different terror intensity levels across districts. The results suggest that increased levels of terror intensity slightly decrease female labour force participation, although this effect fades out as the time since the attack passes. These results were robust to a multitude of specifications, including using the DHS dataset. Using difference in difference though, we find no significant negative results, implying that there are only short term, if any, effects on women's labour of these attacks. The results presented here are supported by the insights from social psychology and are in line with previous macro-level findings with regard to the established direction of effect. But the size of our estimates is small and hence, suggest only a weak relationship. There is no evidence that terror incidences, including fear created by Islamic terror, leads to large drops in female labour force participation in Pakistan. Further, one can see a return to normality several months after the terror incidence suggesting that the effects found here are only short-lived. We do find using DHS that those women working away from home do have a negative effect on their working, but this is also only after a longer time period, which could be reflective of the consistency of the attack in this case, and not the intensity itself. We appear to be getting somewhat contradictory effects for BFRS or GTD, which we interpret as the differences in the data, where the former ends

reporting in 2011, only two years after the supposed increase in the incidence of terror activities and general conflict. There is still much more room for research in this area, especially to explore the lagged effect (intensity versus consistency) as well as the effect on women leaving their homes. Family and peer pressure might be additional factors that might influence this decision either way, but due to data concerns we are unable to tackle this issue as well. In general, it seems to be that conflict in Pakistan has a limited impact on female labour force participation. While this might not be so concerning, without a counterfactual we cannot be sure that the rate of improvement in ratio of male to female labour force would not have improved significantly more otherwise.

References

- Acemoglu, D., Autor, D., and Lyle, D. (2004). Women, War, and Wages: The Effect of Female Labor Supply on the Wage Structure at Midcentury. *Journal of Political Economy*, 112(3):497–551.
- Atkinson, R. C. and Shiffrin, R. M. (1968). Human Memory: A Proposed System and its Control Processes¹. In Spence, K. W. S. a. J. T., editor, *Psychology of Learning and Motivation*, volume 2, pages 89–195. Academic Press. DOI: 10.1016/S0079-7421(08)60422-3.
- Attanasio, O., Low, H., and Snchez-Marcos, V. (2005). Female Labor Supply as Insurance against Idiosyncratic Risk. *Journal of the European Economic Association*, 3(2-3):755–764.
- Becker, G. and Rubinstein, Y. (2011). Fear and the Response to Terrorism: An Economic Analysis. CEP Discussion Paper, Centre for Economic Performance, LSE.
- Berrebi, C. and Klor, E. F. (2008). The Impact of Terrorism on the Defence Industry. *Economica*.
- Berrebi, C. and Ostwald, J. (2016). Terrorism and the Labor Force: Evidence of an Effect on Female Labor Force Participation and the Labor Gender Gap. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 60(1):32–60.
- Brodeur, A. (2015). Terrorism and Employment: Evidence from Successful and Failed Terror Attacks. SSRN Scholarly Paper ID 2696364, Social Science Research Network, Rochester, NY.
- Bueno de Mesquita, E., Fair, C. C., Jordan, J., Rais, R. B., and Shapiro, J. N. (2015). Measuring political violence in Pakistan: Insights from the BFRS Dataset. *Conflict Management and Peace Science*, 32(5):536–558.
- Caprioli, M. (2005). Primed for Violence: The Role of Gender Inequality in Predicting Internal Conflict. *International Studies Quarterly*, 49(2):161–178.

- Chachar, A. A., Mangi, A. A., Abbasi, Z., and Chachar, Z. A. (2013). Impact of Terrorism on the Psychology of Working Women in Pakistan: A Case Study of Sindh. *2*(1):83–86.
- Cho, Y. and Newhouse, D. (2013). How Did the Great Recession Affect Different Types of Workers? Evidence from 17 Middle-Income Countries. *World Development*, 41:31–50.
- Choi, S.-W. and Salehyan, I. (2013). No Good Deed Goes Unpunished: Refugees, Humanitarian Aid, and Terrorism. *Conflict Management and Peace Science*, 30(1):53–75.
- Clark, K. B. and Summers, L. H. (1982). Labour Force Participation: Timing and Persistence. *The Review of Economic Studies*, 49(5):825.
- Enders, W., Hoover, G. A., and Sandler, T. (2016). The Changing Nonlinear Relationship between Income and Terrorism. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 60(2):195–225.
- Enders, W., Sandler, T., and Parise, G. F. (1992). An Econometric Analysis of the Impact of Terrorism on Tourism. *Kyklos*, 45(4):531–554.
- Fernandez, R., Fogli, A., and Olivetti, C. (2004). Mothers and Sons: Preference Formation and Female Labor Force Dynamics. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 119(4):1249–1299.
- Frey, B. S. and Luechinger, S. (2004). Measuring Terrorism. *SSRN Electronic Journal*.
- Goldin, C. (1991). The Role of World War II in the Rise of Women’s Employment. *American Economic Review*, 81(4):741–56.
- Guerrero Serdan, G. (2009). The effects of the war in Iraq on nutrition and health: an analysis using anthropometric outcomes of children.
- Jost, J. T., Glaser, J., Kruglanski, A. W., and Sulloway, F. J. (2003). Political conservatism as motivated social cognition. *Psychological Bulletin*, 129(3):339–375.
- Kochar, A. (1999). Smoothing Consumption by Smoothing Income: Hours-of-Work Responses to Idiosyncratic Agricultural Shocks in Rural India. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 81(1):50–61.
- Kreibaum, M. and Klasen, S. (2015). Missing Men: Differential Effects of War and Socialism on Female Labour Force Participation in Vietnam.

- Loewenstein, G. F., Weber, E. U., Hsee, C. K., and Welch, N. (2001). Risk as feelings. *Psychological Bulletin*, 127(2):267–286.
- Maddux, J. E. and Rogers, R. W. (1983). Protection motivation and self-efficacy: A revised theory of fear appeals and attitude change. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 19(5):469–479.
- Mansour, H. and Rees, D. I. (2012). Armed conflict and birth weight: Evidence from the al-Aqsa Intifada. *Journal of Development Economics*, 99(1):190–199.
- Menon, N. and van der Meulen Rodgers, Y. (2015). War and Women’s Work: Evidence from the Conflict in Nepal. *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 59(1):51–73.
- of Economics and Peace, I. (2016). Global Terrorism Index 2016 Measuring and Understanding the impact of terrorism. Technical report.
- Prieto-Rodrguez, J. and Rodrguez-Gutierrez, C. (2003). Participation of married women in the European labor markets and the added worker effect. *The Journal of Socio-Economics*, 32(4):429–446.
- Robison, K. K. (2010). Unpacking the Social Origins of Terrorism: The Role of Women’s Empowerment in Reducing Terrorism. *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, 33(8):735–756.
- Rose, E. (2001). Ex ante and ex post labor supply response to risk in a low-income area. *Journal of Development Economics*, 64(2):371–388.
- Solomon, S., Greenberg, J., and Pyszczynski, T. (1991). A Terror Management Theory of Social Behavior: The Psychological Functions of Self-Esteem and Cultural Worldviews. *Advances in Experimental Social Psychology*, 24:93–159.
- Stein, N. R., Schorr, Y., Litz, B. T., King, L. A., King, D. W., Solomon, Z., and Horesh, D. (2013). Development and Validation of the Coping With Terror Scale. *Assessment*, 20(5):597–609.
- Taylor, S. E. (2006). Tend and Befriend: Biobehavioral Bases of Affiliation Under Stress. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 15(6):273–277.

Thomas, S. (2003). none of Us Will Ever Be the Same Again: Reactions of American Midlife Women to 9/11. *Health Care for Women International*, 24(10):853–867.

A Appendix

Table A1: Descriptive statistics for pre and post-terrorism years of the PSLM with GTD

GTD	2004-2009		2010-2015	
	Obs	mean	Obs	mean
Currently working	328,489	0.174944	380,751	0.186981
Age	364,492	33.7802	395,504	34.79486
Age squared	364,492	1368.813	395,504	1460.322
Married	364,492	0.726436	395,504	0.74512
Urban region	364,492	0.606052	395,504	0.431232
Years of Education	364,492	3.137493	395,504	3.418704
Household head female	364,492	0.033534	395,504	0.042981
Household head's education	364,492	4.331818	395,504	3.917566
Household size	364,492	8.804961	395,504	9.717654
Children under 5	364,492	1.217453	395,504	1.381875
Elderly 60+	364,492	0.408807	395,504	0.554078
Attacks N	351,732	0.210314	365,982	1.165891
Province	364,492	2.755405	395,504	2.784998

Table A2: Descriptive statistics for pre and post-terrorism years of the PSLM with BFRS

BFRS	2004-2009		2010-2011	
	Obs	mean	Obs	mean
Currently working	192,617	0.257589	198,322	0.089335
Age	222,873	33.84788	206,563	34.01035
Age squared	222,873	1377.159	206,563	1390.202
Married	222,873	0.725651	206,563	0.724868
Urban region	222,873	0.588918	206,563	0.614442
Years of Education	222,873	3.160643	206,563	3.13745
Household head female	222,873	0.034459	206,563	0.035723
Household head's education	222,873	4.065831	206,563	4.885914
Household size	222,873	9.479834	206,563	8.164381
Children under 5	222,873	1.300122	206,563	1.137822
Elderly 60+	222,873	0.454434	206,563	0.394964
Attacks N	220,185	1.147294	183,549	2.305804
Province	222,873	2.75705	206,563	2.76947

Table A3: Descriptive statistics for each year of the DHS with GTD

	Obs	Mean	Obs	Mean	Obs	Mean
	1990-91		2006-07		2012-13	
Currently Working	32,292	0.150037	47,949	0.237064	55,771	0.199494
Attacks	32,429	0.130994	47,988	0.098295	55,771	2.923186
Killed	32,429	3.637238	47,988	3.932337	55,771	42.10051
Injured	32,429	13.16328	47,988	8.434921	55,771	88.62792
Index	32,429	0.777853	47,988	1.633492	55,771	26.85209
Age of woman	32,429	31.31805	47,988	32.07296	55,771	32.52712
Age squared	32,429	1050.457	47,988	1101.863	55,771	1127.068
Years of education	32,414	1.658357	47,988	2.417459	55,771	3.722347
Children younger than 5	32,429	1.843566	47,988	1.733162	55,771	1.611214
Literacy	32,382	2.545674	47,784	0.568203	55,771	0.830037
Daughter at home	32,429	1.83635	47,988	1.698654	55,771	1.610981
Birth in last year	32,429	0.246292	47,988	0.229808	55,771	0.191264
Currently pregnant	32,429	0.150544	47,988	0.130658	55,771	0.108121
Birth in interview month	32,429	0.011101	47,988	0.013107	55,771	0.00667
Worked before marriage	32,310	0.132652	47,949	0.261069	55,771	0.200929
Worked after marriage	32,298	0.122546	47,949	0.298776	55,771	0.230138
Residence type	32,429	1.475284	47,988	1.63245	55,771	1.542217
Sex of hhead	32,429	1.051189	47,988	1.06387	55,771	1.068745
Husband working	32,429	3.306269	47,973	3.509912	55,771	3.990192
	30,123	1	47,982	0.961548	55,679	0.968821
Husband's years of education	32,267	4.909908	47,920	5.788606	55,771	6.90608
Province	32,429	5.207684	47,988	5.485705	55,771	5.111294

Table A4: Descriptive statistics for each year of the DHS with BFRS

	Obs	Mean	Obs	Mean
	1990-91		2006-07	
Currently Working	35,747	0.153719	51,085	0.243261
Attacks	35,884	1.253372	51,131	0.905948
Killed	35,884	13.94365	51,131	13.07614
Injured	35,884	36.60311	51,131	18.64065
Index	35,884	4.896472	51,131	6.682453
Age of woman	35,884	31.29581	51,131	32.00332
Age squared	35,884	1048.639	51,131	1096.973
Years of education	35,869	1.655692	51,131	2.48053
Children younger than 5	35,884	1.829868	51,131	1.754767
Literacy	35,823	2.549814	50,935	0.590027
Daughter at home	35,884	1.812702	51,131	1.691616
Birth in last year	35,884	0.246489	51,131	0.233205
Currently pregnant	35,884	0.149872	51,131	0.129178
Birth in interview month	35,884	0.011314	51,131	0.011441
Worked before marriage	35,765	0.132811	51,084	0.266561
Worked after marriage	35,752	0.127685	51,084	0.304205
Residence type	35,884	1.492643	51,131	1.638008
Sex of hhead	35,884	1.050468	51,131	1.064716
Husband working	35,884	3.290687	51,116	3.551725
	33,302	1	51,129	0.961431
Husband's years of education	35,722	4.860646	51,049	5.806147
Province	35,884	5.634071	51,131	5.57736

Figure A1: Number of attacks over a year in a province in GTD

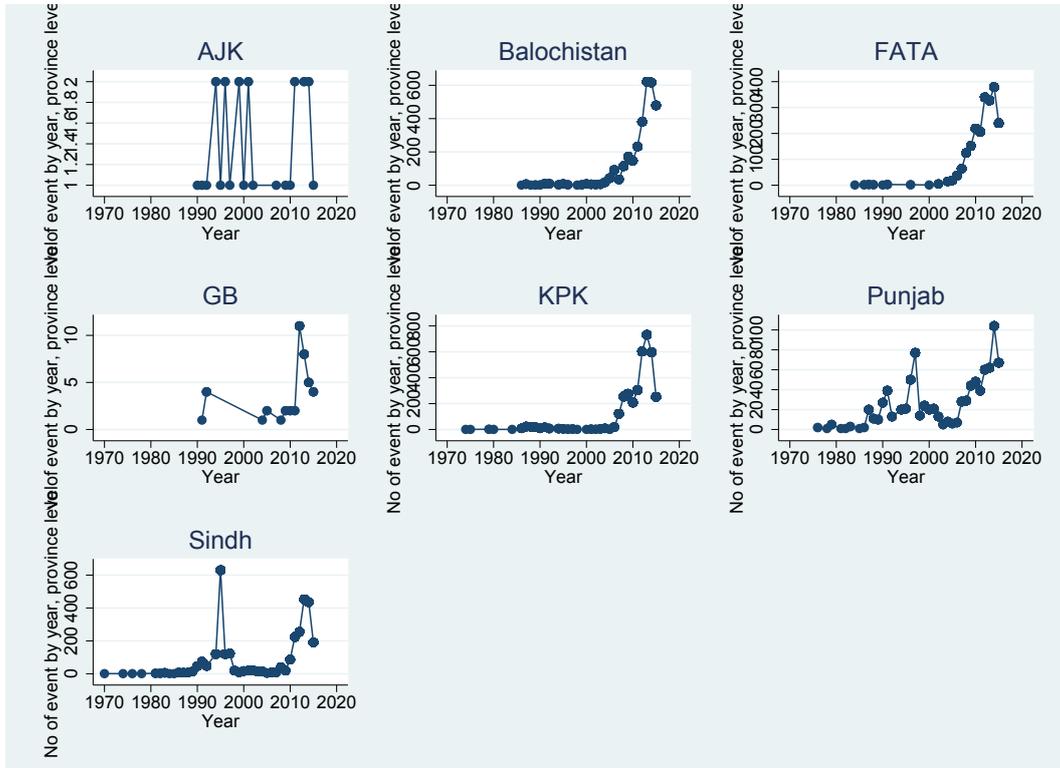


Figure A2: Number of attacks over a year in a province in BFRS

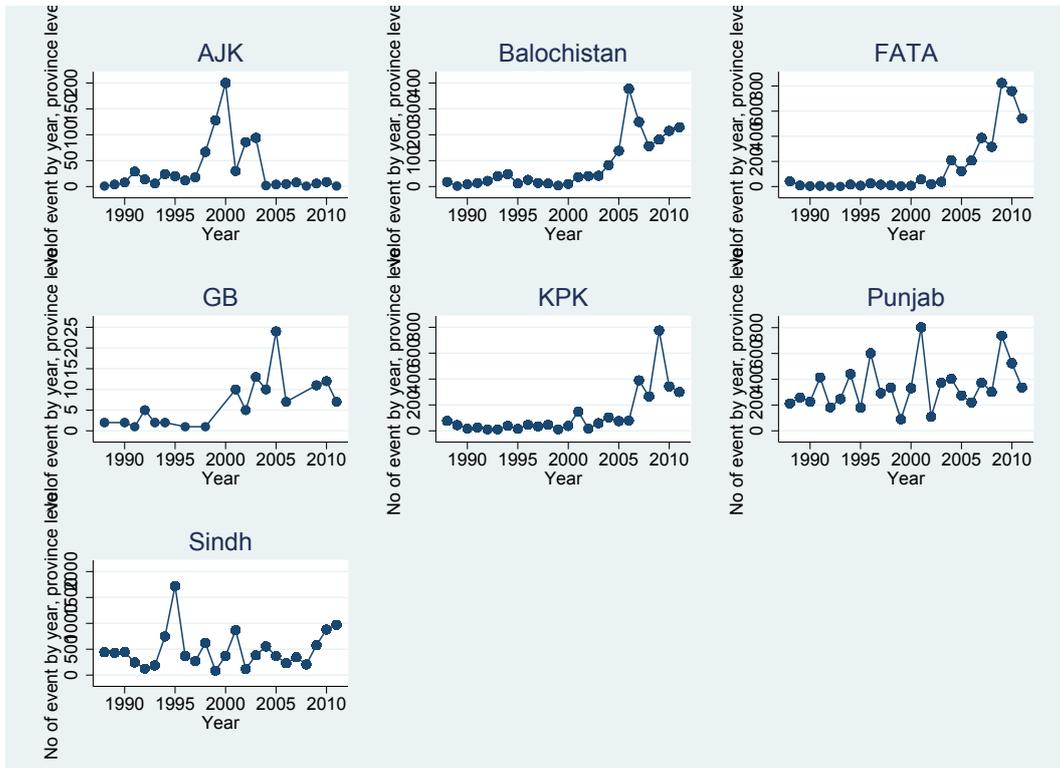


Figure A3: Number of individuals killed over a year in a province in GTD

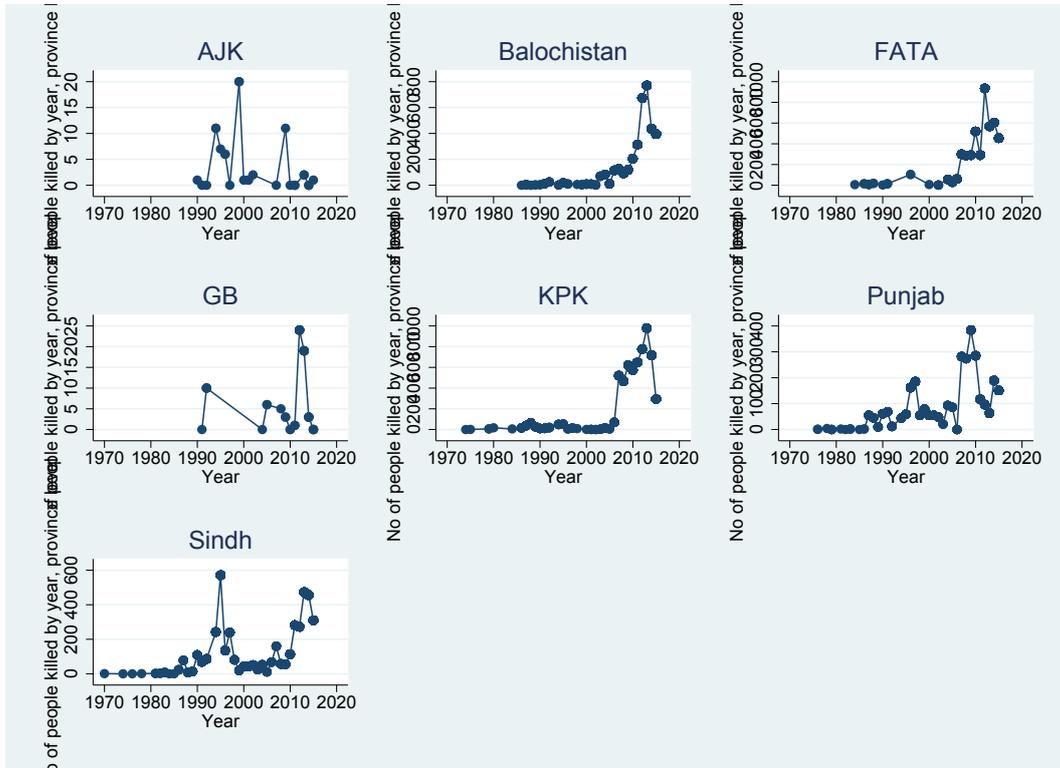


Figure A4: Number of individuals killed over a year in a province in BFRS

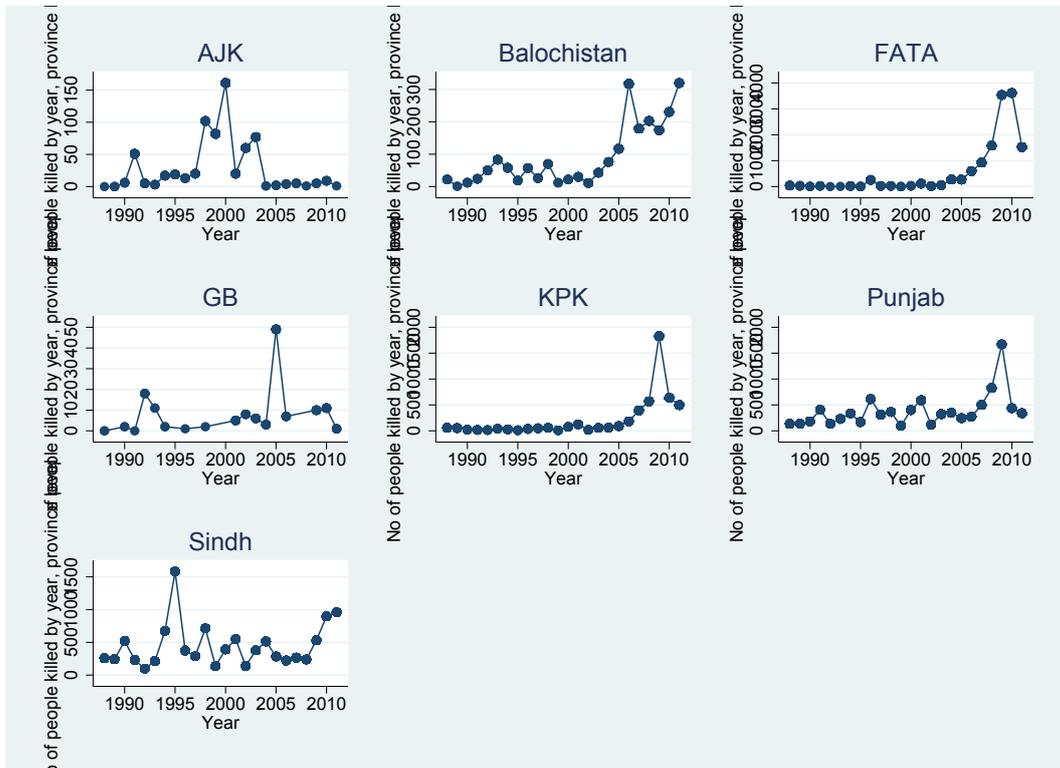


Figure A5: Number of individuals injured over a year in a province in GTD

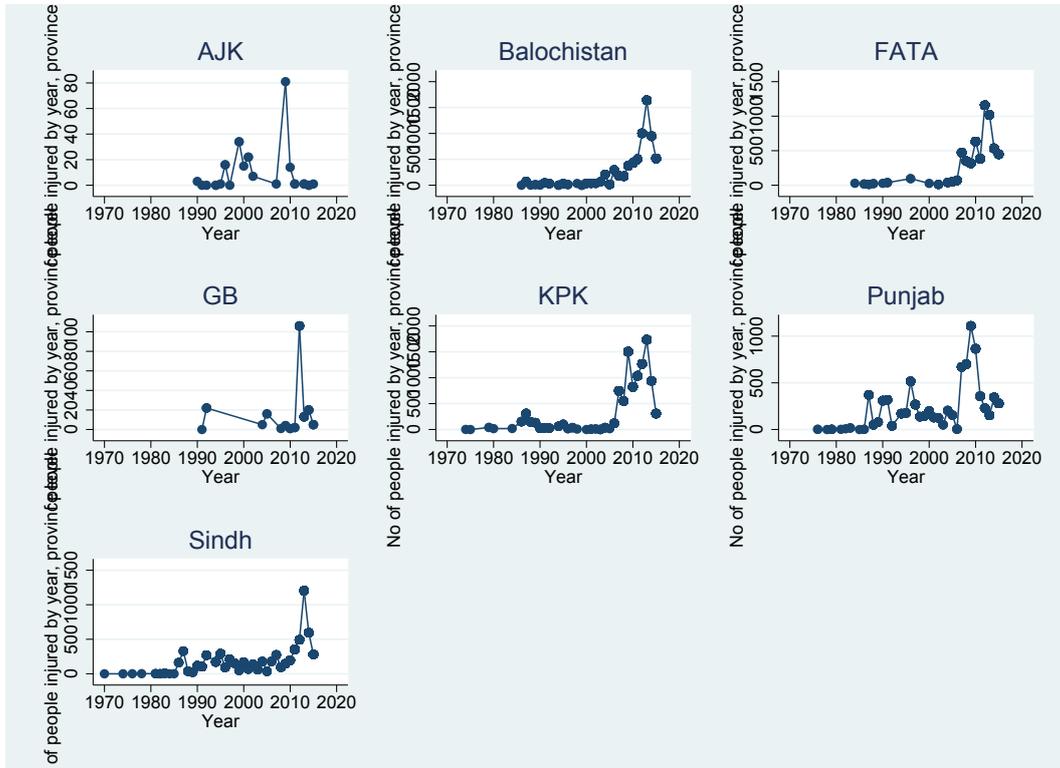


Figure A6: Number of individuals injured over a year in a province in BFRS

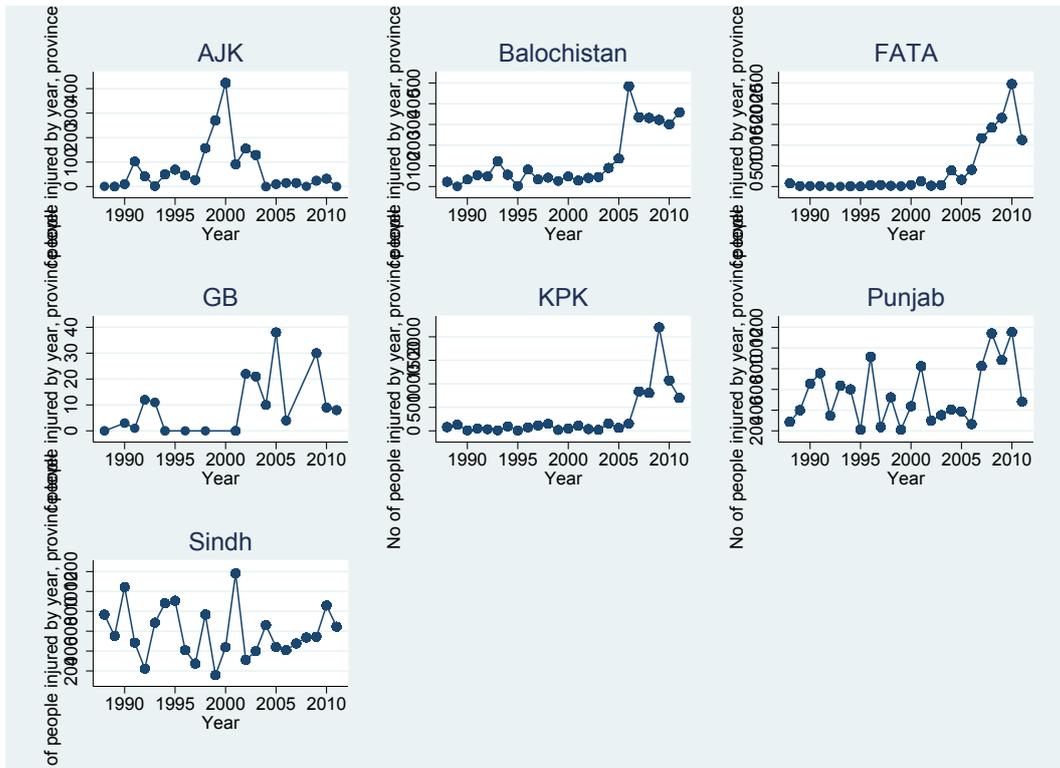


Table A5: Effect of conflict on women's labour force participation in PSLM with GTD - Number of casualties

FLFP	Killed N	Injured N	Killed 1	Injured 1	Killed 3	Injured 3	Killed 6	Injured 6	Killed 12	Injured 12
killed N/Injured N Index month	-0.000570*** (0.000148)	-0.000311*** (8.36e-05)								
killed/Injured lag one month			-0.000456** (0.000196)	-0.000212** (8.42e-05)						
killed/Injured lag three month					-0.000266** (0.000119)	-0.000140* (7.25e-05)				
killed/Injured lag six month							-0.000108 (0.000107)	-7.77e-05 (5.53e-05)		
killed/Injured lag twelve month									-9.41e-05 (5.75e-05)	-4.84e-05* (2.54e-05)
Age of woman	0.0119*** (0.000611)	0.0119*** (0.000611)	0.0119*** (0.000611)	0.0119*** (0.000611)	0.0119*** (0.000611)	0.0119*** (0.000611)	0.0119*** (0.000611)	0.0119*** (0.000611)	0.0119*** (0.000611)	0.0119*** (0.000611)
Age squared	-0.000144*** (7.69e-06)	-0.000144*** (7.69e-06)	-0.000144*** (7.69e-06)	-0.000144*** (7.69e-06)	-0.000144*** (7.69e-06)	-0.000144*** (7.69e-06)	-0.000144*** (7.69e-06)	-0.000144*** (7.69e-06)	-0.000144*** (7.69e-06)	-0.000144*** (7.69e-06)
Married	-0.0216*** (0.00419)	-0.0216*** (0.00419)	-0.0216*** (0.00419)	-0.0216*** (0.00419)	-0.0216*** (0.00419)	-0.0216*** (0.00419)	-0.0216*** (0.00419)	-0.0216*** (0.00419)	-0.0216*** (0.00419)	-0.0216*** (0.00419)
Urban region	0.00295 (0.00351)	0.00282 (0.00349)	0.00299 (0.00349)	0.00295 (0.00351)	0.00313 (0.00351)	0.00301 (0.00350)	0.00302 (0.00349)	0.00293 (0.00352)	0.00306 (0.00348)	0.00295 (0.00352)
Years of education	0.00325*** (0.000777)	0.00325*** (0.000777)	0.00325*** (0.000777)	0.00325*** (0.000777)	0.00325*** (0.000776)	0.00325*** (0.000776)	0.00325*** (0.000776)	0.00325*** (0.000776)	0.00325*** (0.000775)	0.00325*** (0.000775)
Female household head	0.0438*** (0.00682)	0.0438*** (0.00682)	0.0438*** (0.00682)	0.0438*** (0.00682)	0.0437*** (0.00682)	0.0437*** (0.00682)	0.0437*** (0.00682)	0.0437*** (0.00682)	0.0437*** (0.00681)	0.0437*** (0.00682)
Household head education	-0.00680*** (0.000463)	-0.00679*** (0.000464)	-0.00679*** (0.000465)	-0.00679*** (0.000465)	-0.00679*** (0.000466)	-0.00679*** (0.000466)	-0.00679*** (0.000466)	-0.00678*** (0.000466)	-0.00678*** (0.000467)	-0.00678*** (0.000467)
Household size	-0.00163*** (0.000421)	-0.00164*** (0.000421)	-0.00165*** (0.000424)	-0.00165*** (0.000424)	-0.00165*** (0.000424)	-0.00166*** (0.000424)	-0.00165*** (0.000424)	-0.00165*** (0.000425)	-0.00165*** (0.000424)	-0.00166*** (0.000425)
Children under 5	0.000506 (0.000728)	0.000496 (0.000726)	0.000500 (0.000727)	0.000496 (0.000727)	0.000502 (0.000727)	0.000499 (0.000727)	0.000500 (0.000727)	0.000502 (0.000727)	0.000501 (0.000727)	0.000507 (0.000729)
Elderly 60+	-0.000577 (0.000586)	-0.000583 (0.000585)	-0.000570 (0.000585)	-0.000567 (0.000585)	-0.000577 (0.000584)	-0.000580 (0.000585)	-0.000575 (0.000585)	-0.000580 (0.000585)	-0.000579 (0.000583)	-0.000580 (0.000583)
2005. YearN	-0.0324 (0.0270)	-0.0328 (0.0270)	-0.0322 (0.0270)	-0.0322 (0.0270)	-0.0322 (0.0271)	-0.0322 (0.0271)	-0.0322 (0.0271)	-0.0328 (0.0271)	-0.0328 (0.0271)	-0.0329 (0.0272)
2006. YearN	0.0965* (0.0529)	0.0965* (0.0529)	0.0966* (0.0529)	0.0967* (0.0529)	0.0960* (0.0531)	0.0962* (0.0531)	0.0964* (0.0531)	0.0963* (0.0531)	0.0959* (0.0533)	0.0957* (0.0533)
2007. YearN	0.211*** (0.0301)	0.211*** (0.0301)	0.211*** (0.0299)	0.212*** (0.0299)	0.211*** (0.0301)	0.211*** (0.0301)	0.211*** (0.0301)	0.211*** (0.0300)	0.211*** (0.0301)	0.211*** (0.0301)
2008. YearN	0.0185 (0.0333)	0.0183 (0.0332)	0.0187 (0.0332)	0.0189 (0.0332)	0.0186 (0.0333)	0.0188 (0.0333)	0.0186 (0.0333)	0.0187 (0.0332)	0.0186 (0.0333)	0.0185 (0.0333)
2009. YearN	-0.0560** (0.0267)	-0.0559** (0.0267)	-0.0556** (0.0268)	-0.0555** (0.0268)	-0.0558** (0.0268)	-0.0560** (0.0267)	-0.0557** (0.0268)	-0.0558** (0.0267)	-0.0561** (0.0267)	-0.0561** (0.0267)
2010. YearN	-0.0272 (0.0347)	-0.0279 (0.0347)	-0.0292 (0.0345)	-0.0297 (0.0345)	-0.0278 (0.0344)	-0.0282 (0.0344)	-0.0288 (0.0344)	-0.0285 (0.0345)	-0.0297 (0.0344)	-0.0295 (0.0345)
2011. YearN	-0.0161 (0.0412)	-0.0175 (0.0413)	-0.0166 (0.0412)	-0.0168 (0.0412)	-0.0167 (0.0413)	-0.0176 (0.0414)	-0.0162 (0.0412)	-0.0168 (0.0413)	-0.0164 (0.0412)	-0.0169 (0.0413)
2012. YearN	-0.00581 (0.0287)	-0.00738 (0.0286)	-0.00948 (0.0288)	-0.0102 (0.0288)	-0.00841 (0.0287)	-0.00991 (0.0287)	-0.00799 (0.0287)	-0.00904 (0.0287)	-0.00719 (0.0287)	-0.00926 (0.0287)
2013. YearN	0.0271 (0.0324)	0.0286 (0.0323)	0.0279 (0.0325)	0.0281 (0.0325)	0.0304 (0.0326)	0.0288 (0.0325)	0.0306 (0.0328)	0.0300 (0.0326)	0.0301 (0.0326)	0.0301 (0.0324)
2014. YearN	0.0445 (0.0433)	0.0448 (0.0433)	0.0451 (0.0434)	0.0458 (0.0435)	0.0449 (0.0434)	0.0459 (0.0435)	0.0450 (0.0434)	0.0462 (0.0435)	0.0461 (0.0436)	0.0473 (0.0436)
2015. YearN	0.128** (0.0636)	0.128** (0.0635)	0.129** (0.0635)	0.128** (0.0635)	0.129** (0.0635)	0.129** (0.0635)	0.129** (0.0635)	0.129** (0.0635)	0.129** (0.0636)	0.129** (0.0636)
District fixed effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Province*Year Interaction	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Observations	669,289	669,289	669,289	669,289	669,289	669,289	669,289	669,289	669,289	669,289
R-squared	0.115	0.115	0.115	0.115	0.115	0.115	0.114	0.115	0.115	0.115

Robust standard errors in parentheses *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.10

Table A6: Effect of conflict on women's labour force participation in PSLM with BFRS - Number of casualties

FLFP	1 Killed N	2 Injured N	3 Killed 2	4 Injured 2	5 Killed 4	6 Injured 4	7 Killed 7	8 Injured 7	9 Killed 13	10 Injured 13
killed N/Injured N Index month	-0.000430* (0.000248)	-0.000161 (0.000150)								
killed/Injured lag one month			-0.000500 (0.000414)	-0.000154 (0.000200)						
killed/Injured lag three month					-0.000271 (0.000197)	-0.000176 (0.000128)				
killed/Injured lag six month							-0.000176 (0.000135)	-0.000154* (8.72e-05)		
killed/Injured lag twelve month									-0.000146* (7.89e-05)	-0.000118* (6.64e-05)
Age of woman	0.00765*** (0.000427)	0.00765*** (0.000427)	0.00765*** (0.000427)	0.00765*** (0.000427)	0.00765*** (0.000426)	0.00765*** (0.000427)	0.00765*** (0.000426)	0.00765*** (0.000426)	0.00766*** (0.000425)	0.00765*** (0.000426)
Age squared	-8.83e-05*** (4.85e-06)	-8.83e-05*** (4.86e-06)	-8.83e-05*** (4.85e-06)	-8.83e-05*** (4.86e-06)	-8.83e-05*** (4.84e-06)	-8.83e-05*** (4.85e-06)	-8.83e-05*** (4.83e-06)	-8.83e-05*** (4.85e-06)	-8.84e-05*** (4.83e-06)	-8.83e-05*** (4.84e-06)
Married	-0.00157 (0.00388)	-0.00160 (0.00389)	-0.00157 (0.00388)	-0.00161 (0.00388)	-0.00158 (0.00388)	-0.00160 (0.00388)	-0.00159 (0.00388)	-0.00161 (0.00388)	-0.00158 (0.00388)	-0.00160 (0.00388)
Urban region	0.0362*** (0.00536)	0.0363*** (0.00534)	0.0361*** (0.00535)	0.0363*** (0.00536)	0.0362*** (0.00533)	0.0363*** (0.00536)	0.0363*** (0.00530)	0.0363*** (0.00534)	0.0365*** (0.00527)	0.0362*** (0.00539)
Years of education	0.0120*** (0.000780)	0.0120*** (0.000780)	0.0120*** (0.000780)	0.0120*** (0.000780)	0.0120*** (0.000780)	0.0120*** (0.000781)	0.0120*** (0.000781)	0.0120*** (0.000782)	0.0120*** (0.000781)	0.0120*** (0.000783)
Female household head	0.0305*** (0.00666)	0.0305*** (0.00667)	0.0305*** (0.00666)	0.0305*** (0.00665)	0.0304*** (0.00665)	0.0304*** (0.00664)	0.0304*** (0.00664)	0.0304*** (0.00664)	0.0304*** (0.00664)	0.0304*** (0.00665)
Household head education	-0.00827*** (0.000362)	-0.00826*** (0.000362)	-0.00827*** (0.000362)	-0.00827*** (0.000361)	-0.00827*** (0.000361)	-0.00827*** (0.000362)	-0.00827*** (0.000362)	-0.00827*** (0.000361)	-0.00827*** (0.000362)	-0.00827*** (0.000361)
Household size	-0.00150*** (0.000410)	-0.00151*** (0.000410)	-0.00150*** (0.000410)	-0.00151*** (0.000411)	-0.00150*** (0.000409)	-0.00151*** (0.000410)	-0.00151*** (0.000411)	-0.00152*** (0.000411)	-0.00151*** (0.000408)	-0.00153*** (0.000411)
Children under 5	0.00220*** (0.000760)	0.00221*** (0.000763)	0.00219*** (0.000758)	0.00220*** (0.000761)	0.00219*** (0.000754)	0.00221*** (0.000761)	0.00218*** (0.000752)	0.00221*** (0.000761)	0.00219*** (0.000753)	0.00222*** (0.000763)
Elderly 60+	-0.00312*** (0.000851)	-0.00312*** (0.000852)	-0.00312*** (0.000852)	-0.00312*** (0.000851)	-0.00311*** (0.000852)	-0.00312*** (0.000851)	-0.00311*** (0.000852)	-0.00313*** (0.000853)	-0.00310*** (0.000851)	-0.00310*** (0.000851)
2005.YearN	-0.0292 (0.0204)	-0.0291 (0.0205)	-0.0292 (0.0204)	-0.0292 (0.0205)	-0.0290 (0.0203)	-0.0289 (0.0203)	-0.0289 (0.0202)	-0.0289 (0.0202)	-0.0283 (0.0198)	-0.0289 (0.0199)
2006.YearN	0.0965** (0.0412)	0.0965** (0.0412)	0.0965** (0.0412)	0.0964** (0.0412)	0.0964** (0.0412)	0.0967** (0.0411)	0.0965** (0.0412)	0.0972** (0.0411)	0.0967** (0.0410)	0.0973** (0.0410)
2007.YearN	0.167*** (0.0291)	0.167*** (0.0291)	0.167*** (0.0290)	0.167*** (0.0291)	0.167*** (0.0290)	0.167*** (0.0290)	0.167*** (0.0291)	0.168*** (0.0290)	0.167*** (0.0287)	0.170*** (0.0286)
2008.YearN	-0.0286 (0.0306)	-0.0287 (0.0307)	-0.0278 (0.0305)	-0.0283 (0.0307)	-0.0279 (0.0304)	-0.0275 (0.0305)	-0.0279 (0.0305)	-0.0268 (0.0305)	-0.0275 (0.0303)	-0.0259 (0.0302)
2009.YearN	-0.0700** (0.0288)	-0.0705** (0.0287)	-0.0700** (0.0288)	-0.0704** (0.0287)	-0.0702** (0.0287)	-0.0703** (0.0285)	-0.0701** (0.0286)	-0.0696** (0.0285)	-0.0694** (0.0281)	-0.0675** (0.0283)
2010.YearN	-0.0173 (0.0217)	-0.0185 (0.0219)	-0.0170 (0.0216)	-0.0184 (0.0218)	-0.0162 (0.0214)	-0.0177 (0.0213)	-0.0151 (0.0213)	-0.0156 (0.0214)	-0.0142 (0.0208)	-0.0140 (0.0210)
2011.YearN	-0.00528 (0.0293)	-0.00612 (0.0295)	-0.00546 (0.0294)	-0.00605 (0.0295)	-0.00489 (0.0293)	-0.00587 (0.0294)	-0.00401 (0.0291)	-0.00578 (0.0295)	-0.00208 (0.0286)	-0.00423 (0.0292)
District fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Province*Year Interaction	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Constant	0.00372 (0.0150)	0.00436 (0.0151)	0.00367 (0.0148)	0.00450 (0.0148)	0.00255 (0.0151)	0.00345 (0.0151)	0.00191 (0.0153)	0.00176 (0.0156)	0.000670 (0.0155)	0.000668 (0.0159)
Observations	366,557	366,557	366,557	366,557	366,557	366,557	366,557	366,557	366,557	366,557
R-squared	0.130	0.130	0.130	0.130	0.130	0.130	0.130	0.130	0.130	0.130
Robust standard errors in parentheses	*** p<0.01,	** p<0.05	* p<0.1							

Table A7: Effect of conflict on women who leave the household to work with GTD data

Dependent variable: Currently Working	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	1 month			3 months				6 months				12 months				
Index Average	1.66e-05 (1.53e-05)				7.51e-06 (1.89e-05)				-4.28e-05 (3.33e-05)				-6.15e-05** (3.01e-05)			
Attacks		0.000253 (0.00112)				-0.000470 (0.000288)				-0.000690*** (0.000222)				-0.000477*** (0.000166)		
Killed			6.38e-05 (5.87e-05)				4.96e-05 (7.48e-05)				-0.000161 (0.000163)				-0.000293 (0.000192)	
Injured				3.54e-05 (3.19e-05)				1.63e-05 (3.24e-05)				-7.37e-05* (3.99e-05)				-8.14e-05** (3.50e-05)
Age of woman	0.00671*** (0.00203)	0.00671*** (0.00203)	0.00671*** (0.00203)	0.00671*** (0.00203)	0.00671*** (0.00203)	0.00670*** (0.00203)	0.00671*** (0.00203)	0.00671*** (0.00203)	0.00669*** (0.00203)	0.00670*** (0.00204)	0.00669*** (0.00203)	0.00669*** (0.00203)	0.00670*** (0.00203)	0.00671*** (0.00203)	0.00669*** (0.00203)	0.00670*** (0.00203)
Age squared	-0.000106*** (3.23e-05)	-0.000106*** (3.23e-05)	-0.000106*** (3.23e-05)	-0.000106*** (3.23e-05)	-0.000106*** (3.23e-05)	-0.000106*** (3.23e-05)	-0.000106*** (3.23e-05)	-0.000106*** (3.23e-05)	-0.000106*** (3.22e-05)	-0.000106*** (3.23e-05)	-0.000106*** (3.23e-05)	-0.000106*** (3.23e-05)	-0.000106*** (3.22e-05)	-0.000106*** (3.23e-05)	-0.000106*** (3.22e-05)	-0.000106*** (3.23e-05)
Years of education	0.00112* (0.000663)	0.00111* (0.000664)	0.00112* (0.000662)	0.00112* (0.000663)	0.00112* (0.000662)	0.00112* (0.000662)	0.00113* (0.000662)	0.00112* (0.000663)	0.00113* (0.000664)	0.00112* (0.000663)	0.00113* (0.000664)	0.00113* (0.000663)	0.00112* (0.000664)	0.00113* (0.000663)	0.00112* (0.000664)	0.00112* (0.000663)
Numberof children younger than 5	-0.00287 (0.00178)	-0.00288 (0.00178)	-0.00287 (0.00178)	-0.00287 (0.00178)	-0.00288 (0.00178)	-0.00290 (0.00177)	-0.00287 (0.00178)	-0.00288 (0.00178)	-0.00291 (0.00178)	-0.00291 (0.00178)	-0.00291 (0.00178)	-0.00291 (0.00178)	-0.00292 (0.00177)	-0.00291 (0.00178)	-0.00292 (0.00178)	-0.00292 (0.00178)
Daughter at home	0.000138 (0.00161)	0.000142 (0.00161)	0.000138 (0.00161)	0.000139 (0.00161)	0.000140 (0.00161)	0.000146 (0.00161)	0.000138 (0.00161)	0.000140 (0.00161)	0.000160 (0.00161)	0.000160 (0.00160)	0.000158 (0.00161)	0.000154 (0.00161)	0.000166 (0.00161)	0.000156 (0.00161)	0.000169 (0.00161)	0.000156 (0.00161)
Birth within last year	-0.0178*** (0.00615)	-0.0177*** (0.00613)	-0.0178*** (0.00615)	-0.0177*** (0.00615)	-0.0177*** (0.00615)	-0.0177*** (0.00614)	-0.0178*** (0.00615)	-0.0177*** (0.00614)	-0.0177*** (0.00614)	-0.0177*** (0.00614)	-0.0177*** (0.00613)	-0.0177*** (0.00614)	-0.0177*** (0.00613)	-0.0177*** (0.00614)	-0.0177*** (0.00614)	-0.0177*** (0.00614)
Currently pregnant	-0.00822 (0.00553)	-0.00817 (0.00552)	-0.00822 (0.00553)	-0.00821 (0.00553)	-0.00818 (0.00555)	-0.00804 (0.00555)	-0.00820 (0.00555)	-0.00818 (0.00553)	-0.00800 (0.00550)	-0.00798 (0.00553)	-0.00801 (0.00549)	-0.00804 (0.00551)	-0.00797 (0.00551)	-0.00798 (0.00551)	-0.00799 (0.00549)	-0.00800 (0.00552)
Birth within interview month	0.0158 (0.0102)	0.0157 (0.0102)	0.0157 (0.0102)	0.0158 (0.0102)	0.0155 (0.0102)	0.0157 (0.0102)	0.0157 (0.0102)	0.0157 (0.0102)	0.0157 (0.0102)	0.0157 (0.0102)	0.0157 (0.0102)	0.0157 (0.0102)	0.0158 (0.0102)	0.0158 (0.0102)	0.0158 (0.0102)	0.0158 (0.0102)
Worked before marriage	0.0737*** (0.0254)	0.0737*** (0.0254)	0.0737*** (0.0254)	0.0737*** (0.0254)	0.0737*** (0.0254)	0.0737*** (0.0254)	0.0737*** (0.0254)	0.0737*** (0.0254)	0.0737*** (0.0254)	0.0737*** (0.0254)	0.0737*** (0.0254)	0.0737*** (0.0254)	0.0737*** (0.0254)	0.0737*** (0.0254)	0.0737*** (0.0254)	0.0737*** (0.0254)
Worked after marriage	0.658*** (0.0475)	0.658*** (0.0475)	0.658*** (0.0475)	0.658*** (0.0475)	0.658*** (0.0475)	0.658*** (0.0475)	0.658*** (0.0475)	0.658*** (0.0475)	0.658*** (0.0475)	0.658*** (0.0475)	0.658*** (0.0475)	0.658*** (0.0475)	0.658*** (0.0475)	0.658*** (0.0475)	0.658*** (0.0475)	0.658*** (0.0475)
Urban	-0.00171 (0.00577)	-0.00170 (0.00578)	-0.00171 (0.00577)	-0.00169 (0.00578)	-0.00173 (0.00577)	-0.00192 (0.00575)	-0.00172 (0.00577)	-0.00172 (0.00578)	-0.00181 (0.00576)	-0.00193 (0.00576)	-0.00181 (0.00577)	-0.00178 (0.00576)	-0.00183 (0.00575)	-0.00188 (0.00575)	-0.00183 (0.00576)	-0.00178 (0.00575)
Sex of hhhead	0.00365 (0.00675)	0.00364 (0.00676)	0.00364 (0.00675)	0.00366 (0.00675)	0.00364 (0.00675)	0.00356 (0.00675)	0.00364 (0.00675)	0.00364 (0.00675)	0.00358 (0.00675)	0.00352 (0.00674)	0.00359 (0.00675)	0.00352 (0.00674)	0.00359 (0.00674)	0.00351 (0.00674)	0.00353 (0.00674)	0.00355 (0.00674)
Relation to hhhead	-0.000694 (0.000828)	-0.000693 (0.000828)	-0.000694 (0.000828)	-0.000695 (0.000828)	-0.000692 (0.000828)	-0.000688 (0.000826)	-0.000693 (0.000828)	-0.000693 (0.000828)	-0.000682 (0.000826)	-0.000696 (0.000826)	-0.000683 (0.000826)	-0.000682 (0.000826)	-0.000685 (0.000824)	-0.000686 (0.000825)	-0.000689 (0.000824)	-0.000679 (0.000825)
Huband working	-0.00218 (0.0114)	-0.00223 (0.0114)	-0.00218 (0.0114)	-0.00220 (0.0114)	-0.00221 (0.0114)	-0.00218 (0.0114)	-0.00220 (0.0114)	-0.00222 (0.0114)	-0.00222 (0.0114)	-0.00198 (0.0114)	-0.00225 (0.0114)	-0.00216 (0.0114)	-0.00218 (0.0114)	-0.00206 (0.0114)	-0.00222 (0.0114)	-0.00218 (0.0114)
Husband's years of education	-0.000850*** (0.000324)	-0.000852*** (0.000323)	-0.000850*** (0.000324)	-0.000849*** (0.000324)	-0.000851*** (0.000323)	-0.000850*** (0.000324)	-0.000850*** (0.000324)	-0.000851*** (0.000324)	-0.000855*** (0.000324)	-0.000848*** (0.000324)	-0.000855*** (0.000324)	-0.000855*** (0.000323)	-0.000855*** (0.000323)	-0.000850*** (0.000323)	-0.000846*** (0.000323)	-0.000850*** (0.000323)
Year=2006	-0.106*** (0.0297)	-0.106*** (0.0297)	-0.106*** (0.0297)	-0.106*** (0.0297)	-0.106*** (0.0297)	-0.106*** (0.0297)	-0.106*** (0.0297)	-0.106*** (0.0297)	-0.106*** (0.0297)	-0.106*** (0.0297)	-0.106*** (0.0297)	-0.106*** (0.0297)	-0.107*** (0.0297)	-0.107*** (0.0297)	-0.106*** (0.0297)	-0.106*** (0.0297)
Year= 2012	-0.0691*** (0.0245)	-0.0694*** (0.0247)	-0.0691*** (0.0245)	-0.0691*** (0.0245)	-0.0691*** (0.0245)	-0.0691*** (0.0245)	-0.0691*** (0.0245)	-0.0691*** (0.0245)	-0.0689*** (0.0245)	-0.0674*** (0.0244)	-0.0689*** (0.0245)	-0.0692*** (0.0245)	-0.0686*** (0.0245)	-0.0677*** (0.0245)	-0.0686*** (0.0245)	-0.0692*** (0.0245)
Constant	-0.0186 (0.0346)	-0.0185 (0.0346)	-0.0186 (0.0346)	-0.0187 (0.0346)	-0.0186 (0.0346)	-0.0184 (0.0347)	-0.0186 (0.0346)	-0.0186 (0.0346)	-0.0182 (0.0346)	-0.0184 (0.0347)	-0.0182 (0.0346)	-0.0182 (0.0346)	-0.0181 (0.0346)	-0.0184 (0.0346)	-0.0180 (0.0346)	-0.0183 (0.0346)
Observations	123,390	123,390	123,390	123,390	123,390	123,390	123,390	123,390	123,390	123,390	123,390	123,390	123,390	123,390	123,390	123,390
R-squared	0.615	0.615	0.615	0.615	0.615	0.615	0.615	0.615	0.615	0.616	0.615	0.615	0.616	0.616	0.616	0.615

Table A8: Effect of conflict on women who leave the household to work with BFRS data

Dependent variable: Currently Working	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	1 month			3 months				6 months				12 months				
Index Average	0.000468 (0.000296)				0.000133 (0.000191)				7.00e-05 (0.000117)				2.84e-05 (4.87e-05)			
Attacks		0.00146 (0.00142)				0.000205 (0.000931)					-0.000294 (0.000486)				-1.39e-05 (0.000249)	
Killed			0.00205* (0.00103)				0.000793 (0.000822)				0.000705 (0.000588)					0.000330 (0.000328)
Injured				-1.95e-05 (0.000424)				-4.03e-06 (0.000245)				-3.33e-05 (0.000130)				-1.16e-05 (5.12e-05)
Age of woman	0.00580*** (0.00211)	0.00584*** (0.00213)	0.00579*** (0.00211)	0.00590*** (0.00211)	0.00583*** (0.00211)	0.00588*** (0.00212)	0.00580*** (0.00210)	0.00590*** (0.00211)	0.00585*** (0.00211)	0.00593*** (0.00211)	0.00576*** (0.00212)	0.00590*** (0.00211)	0.00588*** (0.00212)	0.00590*** (0.00212)	0.00584*** (0.00212)	0.00590*** (0.00211)
Age squared	-9.34e-05*** (3.30e-05)	-9.39e-05*** (3.33e-05)	-9.31e-05*** (3.29e-05)	-9.46e-05*** (3.31e-05)	-9.38e-05*** (3.30e-05)	-9.45e-05*** (3.32e-05)	-9.33e-05*** (3.30e-05)	-9.46e-05*** (3.31e-05)	-9.41e-05*** (3.31e-05)	-9.49e-05*** (3.31e-05)	-9.29e-05*** (3.31e-05)	-9.46e-05*** (3.31e-05)	-9.44e-05*** (3.31e-05)	-9.47e-05*** (3.31e-05)	-9.40e-05*** (3.32e-05)	-9.47e-05*** (3.31e-05)
Years of education	0.00120 (0.000817)	0.00122 (0.000812)	0.00121 (0.000820)	0.00127 (0.000815)	0.00121 (0.000810)	0.00125 (0.000804)	0.00120 (0.000813)	0.00127 (0.000814)	0.00122 (0.000811)	0.00122 (0.000809)	0.00116 (0.000810)	0.00127 (0.000817)	0.00123 (0.000812)	0.00127 (0.000812)	0.00119 (0.000813)	0.00127 (0.000810)
Number of children younger than 5	-0.00219 (0.00181)	-0.00222 (0.00181)	-0.00218 (0.00181)	-0.00225 (0.00181)	-0.00221 (0.00180)	-0.00223 (0.00180)	-0.00220 (0.00180)	-0.00225 (0.00181)	-0.00221 (0.00180)	-0.00229 (0.00180)	-0.00217 (0.00179)	-0.00225 (0.00180)	-0.00223 (0.00180)	-0.00225 (0.00180)	-0.00221 (0.00179)	-0.00224 (0.00181)
Daughter at home	-0.000443 (0.00198)	-0.000467 (0.00199)	-0.000428 (0.00198)	-0.000459 (0.00200)	-0.000445 (0.00199)	-0.000455 (0.00199)	-0.000431 (0.00199)	-0.000459 (0.00200)	-0.000459 (0.00199)	-0.000460 (0.00200)	-0.000448 (0.00198)	-0.000455 (0.00200)	-0.000478 (0.00200)	-0.000458 (0.00200)	-0.000501 (0.00200)	-0.000454 (0.00200)
Birth within last year	-0.0175** (0.00725)	-0.0176** (0.00726)	-0.0175** (0.00724)	-0.0175** (0.00722)	-0.0175** (0.00721)	-0.0175** (0.00722)	-0.0175** (0.00722)	-0.0175** (0.00722)	-0.0174** (0.00721)	-0.0175** (0.00723)						
Currently pregnant	-0.0132** (0.00662)	-0.0133** (0.00663)	-0.0130* (0.00661)	-0.0132* (0.00664)	-0.0132** (0.00661)	-0.0132** (0.00664)	-0.0131* (0.00660)	-0.0132** (0.00663)	-0.0132** (0.00661)	-0.0132** (0.00664)	-0.0131* (0.00660)	-0.0132** (0.00660)	-0.0132** (0.00662)	-0.0131** (0.00660)	-0.0132** (0.00662)	-0.0132** (0.00659)
Birth within interview month	0.00259 (0.0182)	0.00288 (0.0181)	0.00264 (0.0182)	0.00303 (0.0182)	0.00279 (0.0181)	0.00296 (0.0181)	0.00272 (0.0181)	0.00302 (0.0181)	0.00288 (0.0181)	0.00335 (0.0181)	0.00285 (0.0182)	0.00303 (0.0181)	0.00295 (0.0181)	0.00303 (0.0181)	0.00292 (0.0182)	0.00302 (0.0181)
Worked before marriage	0.0275 (0.0172)	0.0273 (0.0172)	0.0276 (0.0172)	0.0272 (0.0172)	0.0273 (0.0172)	0.0272 (0.0172)	0.0274 (0.0171)	0.0272 (0.0172)	0.0272 (0.0172)	0.0272 (0.0172)	0.0272 (0.0172)	0.0273 (0.0172)	0.0272 (0.0172)	0.0272 (0.0172)	0.0273 (0.0172)	0.0272 (0.0172)
Worked after marriage	0.746*** (0.0178)	0.747*** (0.0177)	0.746*** (0.0179)	0.747*** (0.0179)	0.747*** (0.0178)	0.747*** (0.0178)	0.747*** (0.0178)	0.747*** (0.0179)	0.747*** (0.0178)	0.746*** (0.0179)	0.747*** (0.0177)	0.747*** (0.0179)	0.747*** (0.0178)	0.747*** (0.0178)	0.747*** (0.0179)	0.747*** (0.0179)
Urban	0.00312 (0.00548)	0.00317 (0.00544)	0.00312 (0.00551)	0.00332 (0.00554)	0.00319 (0.00549)	0.00320 (0.00541)	0.00320 (0.00551)	0.00332 (0.00555)	0.00298 (0.00536)	0.00389 (0.00533)	0.00279 (0.00537)	0.00336 (0.00551)	0.00293 (0.00534)	0.00337 (0.00533)	0.00253 (0.00529)	0.00337 (0.00550)
Sex of hhhead	-0.00318 (0.00866)	-0.00302 (0.00865)	-0.00323 (0.00862)	-0.00309 (0.00865)	-0.00310 (0.00866)	-0.00305 (0.00862)	-0.00314 (0.00865)	-0.00309 (0.00864)	-0.00303 (0.00864)	-0.00319 (0.00860)	-0.00297 (0.00864)	-0.00308 (0.00863)	-0.00301 (0.00863)	-0.00310 (0.00862)	-0.00292 (0.00861)	-0.00309 (0.00863)
Relation to hhhead	0.00101 (0.00125)	0.000997 (0.00125)	0.00101 (0.00125)	0.00101 (0.00125)	0.00100 (0.00125)	0.00100 (0.00125)	0.00101 (0.00125)	0.00101 (0.00125)	0.000999 (0.00126)	0.00102 (0.00124)	0.00101 (0.00125)	0.00101 (0.00125)	0.00100 (0.00125)	0.00101 (0.00125)	0.00100 (0.00125)	0.00101 (0.00125)
Huband working	-0.000167 (0.0163)	-0.000518 (0.0163)	-0.000176 (0.0164)	-0.000208 (0.0164)	-0.000299 (0.0163)	-0.000306 (0.0163)	-0.000118 (0.0164)	-0.000214 (0.0164)	-0.000519 (0.0162)	0.000195 (0.0163)	-0.000560 (0.0162)	-0.000122 (0.0164)	-0.000412 (0.0163)	-0.000184 (0.0163)	-0.000417 (0.0163)	-0.000159 (0.0164)
Huband's years of education	-0.000632* (0.000332)	-0.000632* (0.000332)	-0.000632* (0.000332)	-0.000631* (0.000333)	-0.000632* (0.000332)	-0.000631* (0.000332)	-0.000630* (0.000333)	-0.000631* (0.000333)	-0.000630* (0.000333)	-0.000630* (0.000333)	-0.000630* (0.000332)	-0.000624* (0.000332)	-0.000630* (0.000332)	-0.000629* (0.000332)	-0.000631* (0.000331)	-0.000632* (0.000333)
Year=2006	-0.0747*** (0.0271)	-0.0753*** (0.0269)	-0.0747*** (0.0271)	-0.0758*** (0.0272)	-0.0752*** (0.0272)	-0.0756*** (0.0272)	-0.0750*** (0.0272)	-0.0758*** (0.0272)	-0.0753*** (0.0272)	-0.0753*** (0.0272)	-0.0762*** (0.0272)	-0.0747*** (0.0271)	-0.0758*** (0.0272)	-0.0754*** (0.0273)	-0.0758*** (0.0273)	-0.0759*** (0.0272)
Constant	-0.0271 (0.0378)	-0.0270 (0.0379)	-0.0272 (0.0377)	-0.0276 (0.0378)	-0.0267 (0.0377)	-0.0273 (0.0379)	-0.0265 (0.0377)	-0.0276 (0.0378)	-0.0268 (0.0377)	-0.0284 (0.0377)	-0.0259 (0.0377)	-0.0277 (0.0377)	-0.0276 (0.0379)	-0.0276 (0.0378)	-0.0278 (0.0379)	-0.0276 (0.0378)
Observations	77,082	77,082	77,082	77,082	77,082	77,082	77,082	77,082	77,082	77,082	77,082	77,082	77,082	77,082	77,082	77,082
R-squared	0.660	0.660	0.660	0.660	0.660	0.660	0.660	0.660	0.660	0.660	0.660	0.660	0.660	0.660	0.660	0.660