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Appendix: Heterogeneous Effects of Womens Schooling on Fertility, Literacy and Work: Evidence from Burundis Free Primary Education Policy

APPENDIX

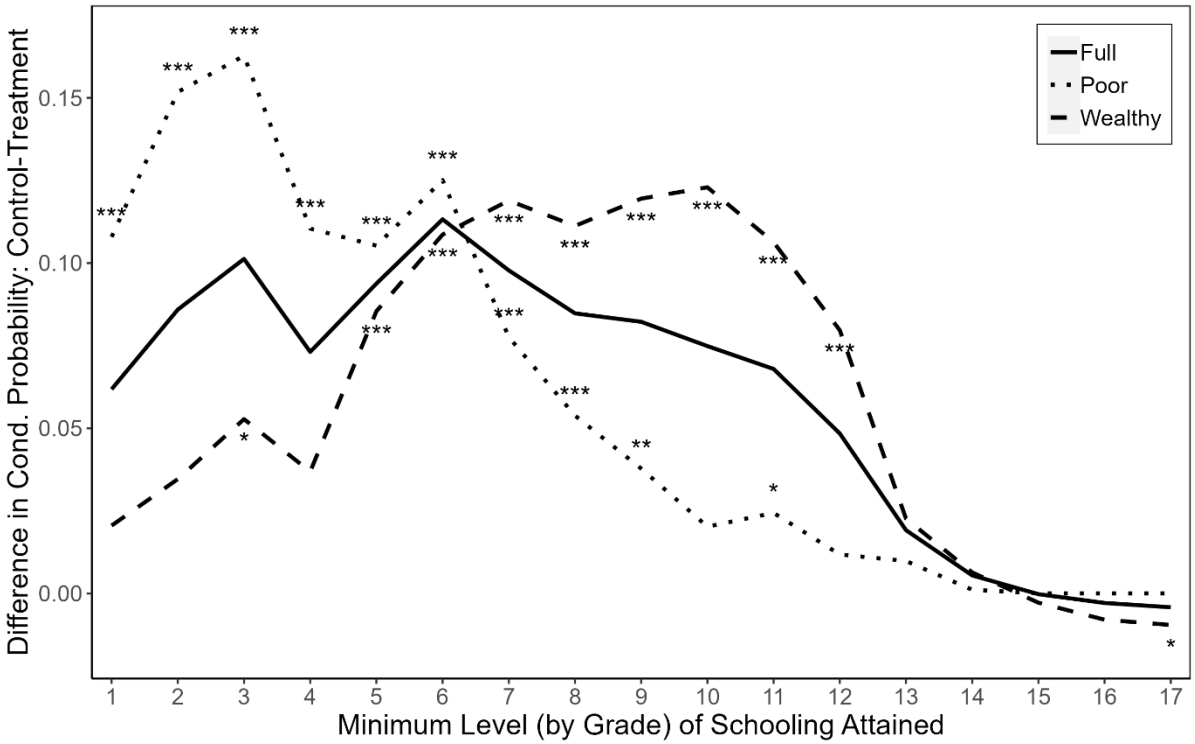
"*Heterogeneous Effects of Women's Schooling on Fertility, Literacy and Work: Evidence from Burundi's Free Primary Education Policy*"

A. HETEROGENOUS EFFECTS: FURTHER EVIDENCE

A salient feature distinguishing poor and wealthy subgroups within our main sample is their educational exposure altogether, and correspondingly, the levels of schooling at which FPE-induced educational gains were realized. This section explores this difference more profoundly. Specifically, we investigate the grade levels at which the increases in education were added via FPE for our full sample, as well as for the poor and wealthy subgroups, separately. Given that our IV-estimates resemble local average treatment effects (LATE), this exercise informs us about the sub-population of "compliers" driving our results (see Acemoglu and Angrist 2001; Angrist and Pischke 2009). Figure A1 depicts the shifts in grade levels achieved due to FPE visually, plotting the difference in the conditional probability (on the y-axis) of having completed at least a given school grade (on the x-axis) for women that were just young enough to benefit from the policy change (13 years and younger), compared to women who too old to benefit from the removal of fees (14 years and older). The differences depicted are conditional CDF changes, estimated from regressions including our usual covariates and including survey weights.[1] Note that we do not report significance levels for the full sample, as they are significant at the 1% level (10% level) up until year 12 (year 13).

[1] Note that the changes of the three different samples are normalized by their respective first-stages as outlined in Angrist and Pischke (2009), giving us the contribution (weight) of the respective schooling level change towards the average causal response over all educational levels.

Figure A1 FPE-Induced Shifts in Grade Levels Attained



Notes: Data from the 2010/2011 and the 2016/2017 Burundi DHS Female Surveys. Respondents are restricted to age 20 and older. Weighted using DHS sample weights. ***, **, * represents significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent level, respectively.

The figure shows that for the poor, schooling increases induced by FPE were highest at the (early) primary school level, increases for the wealthy were highest (and significant) at later primary- to secondary schooling years: Being born in or after 1992 increased poor women's probability of having attained at least some primary school years (between 1-3 years) between 10.8 and 16.3 percentage-points, contrary to (statistically insignificant) increases between 2 and 5.3 percentage-points for the wealthy for these earlier school years. Increases for wealthier women catch up to the level of poor women's increases while moving rightwards along the x-axis and exceed them at secondary school grades. This indicates that removing primary school fees induced wealthier women to also transition into secondary school (e.g. see also Keats 2018).

Overall, the exercise shows that treatment groups across the poor and wealthy subsamples differ systematically in their levels of added schooling induced by their exposure to FPE. Burundian women from the wealthier strata attained lower grade levels independent of

the policy. For poor women, however, FPE mainly increased the probability to obtain lower grade levels of schooling, which proves sufficient to induce behavioral changes.[2] Reconciling these insights with our main findings suggests that next to women's household wealth, schooling attained at lower grade levels may matter more in influencing women's outcomes regarding literacy, fertility and work than later schooling years, at least judging by our specific setting for women exposed to FPE in Burundi.[3]

[2] This goes against findings prior to the year 2000 in which a handful of developing countries (including Burundi) show a curvilinear relationship between schooling and fertility, meaning that the early years of education actually increased women's levels of childbearing (Cochrane 1979; Martin 1995; Ainsworth et al. 1996). Note, however, that these findings were attributed to a country's very (early) status along the fertility transition for one (Martin 1995) and secondly, to education's differential impact on mediating factors such as contraceptive usage and breastfeeding (Jain 1981).

[3] Our IV-estimates represent the local average treatment effect (LATE), which is specific to the setting and sample at hand Angrist et al. (1996).

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B. FURTHER INFORMATION AND ROBUSTNESS CHECKS

Table B1 Summary Statistics

	Summary Statistics					
	Full Sample		Poor		Wealthy	
	Control	Treatment	Control	Treatment	Control	Treatment
Number of Observations	4476	3238	2302	1556	2174	1682
Age at Survey	24.19	21.96	24.16	21.93	24.23	21.99
	[3.05]	[1.46]	[3.03]	[1.47]	[3.08]	[1.45]
Education (completed schooling years)	3.55	5.60	1.99	3.98	5.56	7.45
	[4.18]	[4.30]	[2.79]	[3.60]	[4.77]	[4.29]
Never received schooling (0/1)	0.44	0.23	0.57	0.32	0.26	0.13
Residence: Rural (0/1)	0.87	0.85	0.99	0.99	0.73	0.69
Number of Siblings	6.20	5.91	6.18	5.95	6.22	5.86
	[2.47]	[2.42]	[2.45]	[2.33]	[2.51]	[2.53]
Religion						
Catholic (0/1)	0.59	0.55	0.62	0.61	0.54	0.49
Protestant (0/1)	0.34	0.36	0.31	0.31	0.38	0.42
Muslim (0/1)	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.05
Wealth Quintile (1-5)	3.01	3.09	1.94	1.97	4.38	4.38
Dwelling						
Electricity (0/1)	0.10	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.26
Wood Fuel (0/1)	0.85	0.81	0.99	0.98	0.66	0.61
Piped Water (0/1)	0.32	0.37	0.17	0.17	0.53	0.60
Flush Toilet (0/1)	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.13
Fertility						
Age at First Birth	19.67	18.98	19.59	18.99	19.80	18.97
	[2.55]	[2.06]	[2.43]	[1.98]	[2.72]	[2.20]
Has given Birth before Age 20 (0/1)	0.34	0.32	0.37	0.39	0.31	0.25
Reproductive Behavior						
Age First Marriage	18.78	18.17	18.60	18.03	19.07	18.42
	[2.72]	[2.19]	[2.52]	[2.09]	[2.98]	[2.34]
Married before Age 20 (0/1)	0.48	0.39	0.54	0.49	0.41	0.28
Age at First Sex	13.63	11.55	14.28	12.88	12.85	10.04
	[8.62]	[8.74]	[8.08]	[8.21]	[9.16]	[9.07]
Has had Sex before Age 20 (0/1)	0.55	0.51	0.59	0.58	0.50	0.42
Pathway: Learning						
Literacy: Able to read sentence (0/1)	0.56	0.71	0.43	0.60	0.73	0.84
Desired Number of Children	4.01	3.67	4.05	3.63	3.96	3.72
	[1.42]	[1.33]	[1.43]	[1.30]	[1.41]	[1.37]
Pathway: Income						
Worked Last Year (0/1)	0.86	0.81	0.92	0.90	0.78	0.71
Works outside of the Household for Cash/Money (0/1)	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.08

Notes: The sample consists of the 2010/2011 and 2016/2017 Burundi DHS Female Surveys, using a bandwidth size of five birth year cohorts on either side of the cut-off. Respondents are restricted to age 20 and older at the time of the survey. The 'Control' group is comprised of individuals born between 1987-1991, the 'Treatment' group is comprised of individuals born between 1992-1996. The 'poor' and 'wealthy' subsamples include women whose households score on and below as well as above the median wealth level, respectively. The statistics are weighted using the DHS sample weights and account for the pooling of survey rounds.

Table B2 Regression Discontinuity Estimates, Years of Schooling (Controls following Post-Double-Selection)

	First Stage Discontinuity: Years of Schooling								
	Full			Poor			Wealthy		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1[Year of Birth ≥ 1992]	1.344***	1.223***	1.266***	0.849***	0.908***	0.893***	1.356***	1.280***	1.357***
	(0.255)	(0.223)	(0.211)	(0.228)	(0.220)	(0.210)	(0.397)	(0.367)	(0.362)
Mean of Control Group		[3.55]			[1.99]			[5.56]	
Interaction: 1*Year of Birth	0.135	0.164**	0.081	0.378***	0.339***	0.196***	-0.179	-0.099	-0.123
	(0.090)	(0.077)	(0.073)	(0.081)	(0.078)	(0.073)	(0.141)	(0.130)	(0.121)
Year of Birth	0.052	0.038	-0.530**	0.059	0.064	0.098	0.116	0.070	-0.882**
	(0.054)	(0.047)	(0.226)	(0.046)	(0.044)	(0.228)	(0.090)	(0.085)	(0.360)
Effect on the second cohort treated by FPE									
1[YoB ≥ 1992] + 1*YoB + YoB		1.426***			1.312***			1.250***	
		(0.197)			(0.187)			(0.338)	
Observations	7,713	7,709	7,263	3,857	3,856	3,783	3,856	3,853	3,480
Adj. R^2	0.054	0.263	-	0.099	0.183	-	0.041	0.187	-
Controls	NO	YES	PDS (28)	NO	YES	PDS (25)	NO	YES	PDS (23)
Province Fixed Effects	NO	YES	PDS	NO	YES	PDS	NO	YES	PDS
Survey Fixed Effects	YES	YES	PDS	YES	YES	PDS	YES	YES	PDS

Notes: The results in each column are produced by a seperate regression. Columns (3), (6) and (9) report results using the Post Double Selection (PDS) algorithm developed in Belloni et al. (2014), considering a total of 896 potential controls. The included number of PDS' selected controls are given in parenthesis at the bottom of the table. The standard errors reported are clustered at the survey-cluster level. ***, **, * represents significance at the 1, 5 and 10 percent level, respectively. See full notes below Table 1.

Table B3 Second-Stage Results, Literacy and Desired Fertility (Controls following Post-Double-Selection)

	Second-Stage Results: Literacy and Desired Fertility								
	Full			Poor			Wealthy		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Panel A: Literacy (0/1)									
Schooling	0.054***	0.050***	0.059***	0.067**	0.067**	0.072**	0.033	0.027	0.037
Instrumented by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.015)	(0.017)	(0.016)	(0.033)	(0.030)	(0.029)	(0.022)	(0.024)	(0.023)
Mean of Control Group		[0.56]			[0.43]			[0.73]	
F-Statistic	27.7	29.9	35.5	13.8	17.1	18.7	11.4	11.9	13.9
Observations	7,708	7,704	7,258	3,856	3,855	3,782	3,852	3,849	3,476
Panel B: Desired Number of Children									
Schooling	-0.144**	-0.151**	-0.153**	-0.307**	-0.261**	-0.281**	-0.093	-0.088	-0.079
Instrumented by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.060)	(0.063)	(0.061)	(0.136)	(0.118)	(0.119)	(0.086)	(0.086)	(0.079)
Mean of Control Group		[4.01]			[4.05]			[3.96]	
F-Statistic	25.9	28.3	34.9	12.5	15.8	17.5	11.4	11.9	14.7
Observations	7,520	7,516	7,087	3,764	3,763	3,691	3,756	3,753	3,396
Controls	NO	YES	PDS (34,36)	NO	YES	PDS (27,27)	NO	YES	PDS (23,26)
Province Fixed Effects	NO	YES	PDS	NO	YES	PDS	NO	YES	PDS
Survey Fixed Effects	YES	YES	PDS	YES	YES	PDS	YES	YES	PDS

Notes: The results in each panel and column are produced by a seperate regression. Columns (3), (6) and (9) report results using the Post Double Selection (PDS) algorithm developed in Belloni et al. (2014), considering a total of 896 potential controls. The included number of PDS' selected controls are given in parenthesis at the bottom of the table. The IV-estimate and key explanatory variable 'Schooling' is instrumented by the binary indicator of being born in or after the cutoff, '1[Year of Birth (YoB) ≥ 1992]'. The strength of the exluded instrument is given by the reported Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F-Statistic. The standard errors reported are clustered at the survey-cluster level. ***, **, * represents significance at the 1, 5 and 10 percent level, respectively. See full notes below Table 1.

Table B4 Second-Stage Results, Fertility and Reproductive Behavior (Controls following Post-Double-Selection)

	Second-Stage Results: Fertility and Reproductive Behavior								
	Full			Poor			Wealthy		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Panel A: Age at First Birth									
Schooling	0.440**	0.468**	0.511***	0.435	0.449*	0.516**	0.640*	0.757	0.686
Instrumented by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.179)	(0.204)	(0.198)	(0.274)	(0.263)	(0.245)	(0.381)	(0.564)	(0.465)
Mean of Control Group		[19.7]			[19.6]			[19.8]	
F-Statistic	14.9	11.9	14.1	9.1	10.3	12.6	3.9	2.1	2.0
Observations	4,918	4,917	4,769	2,830	2,830	2,800	2,088	2,087	2,087
Panel B: First Birth before Age 20 (0/1)									
Schooling	-0.037**	-0.034*	-0.049***	-0.056	-0.069*	-0.086**	-0.026	-0.012	-0.020
Instrumented by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.018)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.041)	(0.039)	(0.040)	(0.024)	(0.025)	(0.024)
Mean of Control Group		[0.34]			[0.37]			[0.31]	
F-Statistic	27.9	30.0	36.7	13.8	17.0	18.5	11.7	12.2	14.1
Observations	7,713	7,709	7,263	3,857	3,856	3,783	3,856	3,853	3,480
Panel C: Married before Age 20 (0/1)									
Schooling	-0.063***	-0.061***	-0.081***	-0.078**	-0.090**	-0.113***	-0.059**	-0.045*	-0.064**
Instrumented by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.020)	(0.039)	(0.037)	(0.040)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.025)
Mean of Control Group		[0.48]			[0.54]			[0.41]	
F-Statistic	27.9	30.0	35.5	13.8	17.0	18.4	11.7	12.2	13.7
Observations	7,713	7,709	7,263	3,857	3,856	3,783	3,856	3,853	3,480
Panel D: Sex before Age 20 (0/1)									
Schooling	-0.044**	-0.042**	-0.063***	-0.047	-0.064*	-0.082**	-0.046*	-0.031	-0.052**
Instrumented by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.018)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.037)	(0.035)	(0.037)	(0.028)	(0.029)	(0.026)
Mean of Control Group		[0.55]			[0.59]			[0.50]	
F-Statistic	28.5	29.9	36.1	14.8	17.9	19.1	11.2	11.4	13.6
Observations	7,623	7,619	7,180	3,807	3,806	3,733	3,816	3,813	3,447
Controls	NO	YES	(24,47,43,46)	NO	YES	(19,33,35,37)	NO	YES	(47,28,28,23)
Province Fixed Effects	NO	YES	PDS	NO	YES	PDS	NO	YES	PDS
Survey Fixed Effects	YES	YES	PDS	YES	YES	PDS	YES	YES	PDS

Notes: The results in each panel and column are produced by a seperate regression. Columns (3), (6) and (9) report results using the Post Double Selection (PDS) algorithm developed in Belloni et al. (2014), considering a total of 896 potential controls. The included number of PDS' selected controls are given in parenthesis at the bottom of the table. The IV-estimate and key explanatory variable 'Schooling' is instrumented by the binary indicator of being born in or after the cutoff, '1[Year of Birth (YoB) ≥ 1992]'. The strength of the exluded instrument is given by the reported Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F-Statistic. The standard errors reported are clustered at the survey-cluster level. ***, **, * represents significance at the 1, 5 and 10 percent level, respectively. See full notes below Table 1.

Table B5 Second-Stage Results, Income (Controls following Post-Double-Selection)

	Second-Stage Results: Income								
	Full			Poor			Wealthy		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Panel A: Worked Last Year (0/1)									
Schooling	-0.003	-0.002	0.003	0.017	0.005	0.002	0.000	-0.002	0.004
Instrumented by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.015)	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.024)	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.025)	(0.022)	(0.021)
Mean of Control Group		[0.86]			[0.92]			[0.78]	
F-Statistic	27.9	30.0	34.5	13.8	17.0	18.8	11.7	12.2	13.5
Observations	7,713	7,709	7,263	3,857	3,856	3,783	3,856	3,853	3,480
Panel B: Works outside of the Household for Cash/Money (0/1)									
Schooling	0.023**	0.026**	0.024**	0.058*	0.057**	0.052**	0.007	0.008	0.003
Instrumented by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.011)	(0.013)	(0.012)	(0.031)	(0.027)	(0.025)	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.014)
Mean of Control Group		[0.08]			[0.08]			[0.07]	
F-Statistic	27.9	30.0	35.1	13.8	17.0	18.7	11.7	12.2	13.3
Observations	7,713	7,709	7,263	3,857	3,856	3,783	3,856	3,853	3,480
Controls	NO	YES	PDS (44,39)	NO	YES	PDS (33,29)	NO	YES	PDS (28,29)
Province Fixed Effects	NO	YES	PDS	NO	YES	PDS	NO	YES	PDS
Survey Fixed Effects	YES	YES	PDS	YES	YES	PDS	YES	YES	PDS

Notes: The results in each panel and column are produced by a seperate regression. Columns (3), (6) and (9) report results using the Post Double Selection (PDS) algorithm developed in Belloni et al. (2014), considering a total of 896 potential controls. The included number of PDS' selected controls are given in parenthesis at the bottom of the table.The IV-estimate and key explanatory variable 'Schooling' is instrumented by the binary indicator of being born in or after the cutoff, '1[Year of Birth (YoB) ≥ 1992]'. The strength of the exluded instrument is given by the reported Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F-Statistic. The standard errors reported are clustered at the survey-cluster level. ***, **, * represents significance at the 1, 5 and 10 percent level, respectively. See full notes below Table 1.

Table B6 Second-Stage Results, Birth before Age (0/1)

	Second-Stage Results: First Birth before Age ... (0/1)							
	Age 16	Age 17	Age 18	Age 19	Age 20	Age 21	Age 22	Age 23
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Panel A: Full								
Mean of Control Group	[0.03]	[0.07]	[0.12]	[0.22]	[0.34]	[0.48]	[0.60]	[0.68]
Schooling	0.002	0.012	0.009	-0.031*	-0.034*	-0.033	-0.033	-0.018
Instrumented by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.007)	(0.010)	(0.014)	(0.017)	(0.019)	(0.029)	(0.027)	(0.029)
F-Statistic	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	12.6	13.8	11.3
Observations	7,709	7,709	7,709	7,709	7,709	6,412	5,553	4,576
Panel B: Poor								
Mean of Control Group	[0.03]	[0.07]	[0.13]	[0.23]	[0.37]	[0.52]	[0.65]	[0.74]
Schooling	-0.003	0.019	0.016	-0.054	-0.069*	0.001	-0.041	-0.025
Instrumented by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.013)	(0.021)	(0.029)	(0.034)	(0.039)	(0.066)	(0.045)	(0.042)
F-Statistic	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	4.9	9.8	8.7
Observations	3,856	3,856	3,856	3,856	3,856	3,217	2,792	2,325
Panel C: Wealthy								
Mean of Control Group	[0.03]	[0.07]	[0.11]	[0.19]	[0.31]	[0.44]	[0.52]	[0.60]
Schooling	0.008	0.010	0.006	-0.021	-0.012	-0.062	-0.037	-0.008
Instrumented by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.009)	(0.014)	(0.018)	(0.023)	(0.025)	(0.039)	(0.043)	(0.058)
F-Statistic	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	5.9	4.5	3.1
Observations	3,853	3,853	3,853	3,853	3,853	3,195	2,761	2,251
Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Province Fixed Effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Survey Fixed Effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Notes: The results in each panel and column panel are produced by a seperate regression. The IV-estimate at each age increment tests the outcome that women had a first birth before the indicated age while restricting the sample to respondents aged at least that of the investigated age. The IV-estimate and key explanatory variable 'Schooling' is instrumented by the binary indicator of being born in or after the cutoff, '1[Year of Birth (YoB) ≥ 1992]'. The strength of the exluded instrument is given by the reported Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F-Statistic. The standard errors reported are clustered at the survey-cluster level. ***, **, * represents significance at the 1, 5 and 10 percent level, respectively. See full notes below Table 1. See full notes below regression Table 1.

Table B7 Second-Stage Results, Married before Age (0/1)

	Second-Stage Results: Married before Age ... (0/1)							
	Age 16	Age 17	Age 18	Age 19	Age 20	Age 21	Age 22	Age 23
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Panel A: Full								
Mean of Control Group	[0.07]	[0.13]	[0.22]	[0.34]	[0.48]	[0.58]	[0.66]	[0.71]
Schooling	-0.012	-0.007	-0.007	-0.032	-0.061***	-0.044	-0.032	-0.017
Instrumented by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.011)	(0.013)	(0.017)	(0.019)	(0.018)	(0.027)	(0.025)	(0.028)
F-Statistic	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	12.6	13.8	11.3
Observations	7,709	7,709	7,709	7,709	7,709	6,412	5,553	4,576
Panel B: Poor								
Mean of Control Group	[0.08]	[0.14]	[0.24]	[0.38]	[0.54]	[0.65]	[0.74]	[0.79]
Schooling	-0.021	0.009	-0.008	-0.059	-0.090**	-0.020	-0.024	-0.009
Instrumented by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.022)	(0.028)	(0.033)	(0.037)	(0.037)	(0.064)	(0.039)	(0.041)
F-Statistic	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	4.9	9.8	8.7
Observations	3,856	3,856	3,856	3,856	3,856	3,217	2,792	2,325
Panel C: Wealthy								
Mean of Control Group	[0.06]	[0.11]	[0.19]	[0.30]	[0.41]	[0.49]	[0.55]	[0.61]
Schooling	-0.006	-0.023	-0.004	-0.011	-0.045*	-0.066*	-0.042	-0.020
Instrumented by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.013)	(0.017)	(0.022)	(0.027)	(0.025)	(0.038)	(0.043)	(0.050)
F-Statistic	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	5.9	4.5	3.1
Observations	3,853	3,853	3,853	3,853	3,853	3,195	2,761	2,251
Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Province Fixed Effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Survey Fixed Effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Notes: The results in each panel and column panel are produced by a seperate regression. The IV-estimate at each age increment tests the outcome that women had a first birth before the indicated age while restricting the sample to respondents aged at least that of the investigated age. The IV-estimate and key explanatory variable 'Schooling' is instrumented by the binary indicator of being born in or after the cutoff, '1[Year of Birth (YoB) ≥ 1992]'. The strength of the exluded instrument is given by the reported Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F-Statistic. The standard errors reported are clustered at the survey-cluster level. ***, **, * represents significance at the 1, 5 and 10 percent level, respectively. See full notes below Table 1. See full notes below regression Table 1.

Table B8 Second-Stage Results, Sex before Age (0/1)

	Second-Stage Results: First Sex before Age ... (0/1)							
	Age 16	Age 17	Age 18	Age 19	Age 20	Age 21	Age 22	Age 23
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Panel A: Full								
Mean of Control Group	[0.09]	[0.15]	[0.26]	[0.42]	[0.55]	[0.66]	[0.73]	[0.78]
Schooling	-0.006	-0.002	-0.039**	0.000	-0.042**	-0.031	-0.016	-0.019
Instrumented by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.011)	(0.015)	(0.018)	(0.020)	(0.019)	(0.027)	(0.024)	(0.025)
F-Statistic	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	12.8	13.7	11.4
Observations	7,619	7,619	7,619	7,619	7,619	6,340	5,489	4,528
Panel B: Poor								
Mean of Control Group	[0.09]	[0.16]	[0.27]	[0.43]	[0.59]	[0.71]	[0.78]	[0.83]
Schooling	-0.017	0.002	-0.076**	-0.018	-0.064*	-0.010	0.001	-0.004
Instrumented by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.022)	(0.028)	(0.035)	(0.036)	(0.035)	(0.054)	(0.037)	(0.035)
F-Statistic	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	5.4	10.1	8.8
Observations	3,806	3,806	3,806	3,806	3,806	3,176	2,756	2,298
Panel C: Wealthy								
Mean of Control Group	[0.08]	[0.14]	[0.25]	[0.39]	[0.50]	[0.59]	[0.66]	[0.71]
Schooling	0.002	-0.006	-0.015	0.018	-0.031	-0.050	-0.039	-0.041
Instrumented by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.016)	(0.021)	(0.026)	(0.032)	(0.029)	(0.040)	(0.042)	(0.049)
F-Statistic	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	5.4	4.1	3.0
Observations	3,813	3,813	3,813	3,813	3,813	3,164	2,733	2,230
Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Province Fixed Effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Survey Fixed Effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Notes: The results in each panel and column panel are produced by a seperate regression. The IV-estimate at each age increment tests the outcome that women had a first birth before the indicated age while restricting the sample to respondents aged at least that of the investigated age. The IV-estimate and key explanatory variable 'Schooling' is instrumented by the binary indicator of being born in or after the cutoff, '1[Year of Birth (YoB) ≥ 1992]'. The strength of the exluded instrument is given by the reported Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F-Statistic. The standard errors reported are clustered at the survey-cluster level. ***, **, * represents significance at the 1, 5 and 10 percent level, respectively. See full notes below Table 1. See full notes below regression Table 1.

Table B9 Second-Stage Results, Knowledge and Use of Condoms

	Second-Stage Results: Contraceptive Knowledge and Use of Condoms					
	Full		Poor		Wealthy	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Knows Condom as contr. Method (0/1)						
Schooling	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.012	0.010	0.011
Instrumented by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.020)	(0.019)	(0.011)	(0.011)
Mean of Control Group	[0.94]		[0.92]		[0.96]	
F-Statistic	27.9	30.0	13.8	17.0	11.7	12.2
Observations	7,713	7,709	3,857	3,856	3,856	3,853
Panel B: Used Condom with last sex. Partner (0/1)						
Schooling	0.040**	0.042*	0.033*	0.031*	0.070	0.090
Instrumented by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.020)	(0.025)	(0.019)	(0.018)	(0.071)	(0.126)
Mean of Control Group	[0.02]		[0.01]		[0.04]	
F-Statistic	10.7	8.5	8.4	9.8	1.6	0.7
Observations	4,801	4,799	2,703	2,702	2,098	2,097
Controls	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Province Fixed Effects	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Survey Fixed Effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Notes: The results in each panel and column are produced by a seperate regression. The IV-estimate and key explanatory variable 'Schooling' is instrumented by the binary indicator of being born in or after the cutoff, '1[Year of Birth (YoB) ≥ 1992]'. The strength of the exluded instrument is given by the reported Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F-Statistic. The standard errors reported are clustered at the survey-cluster level. ***, **, * represents significance at the 1, 5 and 10 percent level, respectively. See full notes below Table 1.

Table B10 Second-Stage Results, Engagement with Mass Media

	Second-Stage Results: Engagement with Mass Media					
	Full		Poor		Wealthy	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Reads Newspaper at least once per Week (0/1)						
Schooling	-0.011	-0.013	-0.003	-0.003	-0.025	-0.026
Instrumented by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.015)	(0.016)
Mean of Control Group	[0.06]		[0.03]		[0.10]	
F-Statistic	27.9	30.0	13.9	17.1	11.7	12.2
Observations	7,712	7,708	3,856	3,855	3,856	3,853
Panel B: Listens to Radio at least once per Week (0/1)						
Schooling	0.029*	0.025	0.015	0.014	0.023	0.019
Instrumented by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.017)	(0.019)	(0.034)	(0.032)	(0.026)	(0.027)
Mean of Control Group	[0.42]		[0.30]		[0.58]	
F-Statistic	27.8	29.8	13.8	17.0	11.6	12.1
Observations	7,712	7,708	3,857	3,856	3,855	3,852
Panel C: Watches TV at least once per Week (0/1)						
Schooling	0.014	0.010	0.007*	0.007*	0.013	0.012
Instrumented by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.009)	(0.008)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.019)	(0.017)
Mean of Control Group	[0.06]		[0.003]		[0.14]	
F-Statistic	28.0	30.2	13.9	17.1	11.7	12.2
Observations	7,710	7,706	3,856	3,855	3,854	3,851
Controls	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Province Fixed Effects	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Survey Fixed Effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Notes: The results in each panel and column are produced by a seperate regression. The IV-estimate and key explanatory variable 'Schooling' is instrumented by the binary indicator of being born in or after the cutoff, '1[Year of Birth (YoB) ≥ 1992]'. The strength of the exluded instrument is given by the reported Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F-Statistic. The standard errors reported are clustered at the survey-cluster level. ***, **, * represents significance at the 1, 5 and 10 percent level, respectively. See full notes below Table 1.

Table B11 Second-Stage Results, Husband's Characteristics

	Second-Stage Results: Husband's Characteristics					
	Full		Poor		Wealthy	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A: Husband's Age						
Schooling	-1.183	-1.411	-1.402	-1.177	-2.093	-4.269
Instrumented by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.854)	(0.994)	(1.148)	(0.990)	(3.407)	(10.813)
Mean of Control Group	[29.8]		[29.4]		[30.4]	
F-Statistic	6.3	5.2	5.7	7.3	0.6	0.2
Observations	4,430	4,430	2,576	2,576	1,854	1,854
Panel B: Husband's Education						
Schooling	0.593	0.591	0.115	0.164	1.575	2.322
Instrumented by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.392)	(0.441)	(0.451)	(0.399)	(2.225)	(4.940)
Mean of Control Group	[3.59]		[2.49]		[5.30]	
F-Statistic	5.9	5.1	5.7	7.2	0.4	0.2
Observations	4,485	4,485	2,606	2,606	1,879	1,879
Panel C: Husband's Ideal Number of Children: Same? (0/1)						
Schooling	0.065	0.078	0.078	0.071	0.102	0.134
Instrumented by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.054)	(0.065)	(0.080)	(0.073)	(0.156)	(0.262)
Mean of Control Group	[0.63]		[0.62]		[0.63]	
F-Statistic	9.7	7.6	7.5	8.7	1.2	0.5
Observations	3,899	3,899	2,240	2,240	1,659	1,659
Controls	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Province Fixed Effects	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Survey Fixed Effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Notes: The results in each panel and column are produced by a seperate regression. The IV-estimate and key explanatory variable 'Schooling' is instrumented by the binary indicator of being born in or after the cutoff, '1[Year of Birth (YoB) ≥ 1992]'. The strength of the exluded instrument is given by the reported Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F-Statistic. The standard errors reported are clustered at the survey-cluster level. ***, **, * represents significance at the 1, 5 and 10 percent level, respectively. See full notes below Table 1.

Table B12 Smoothness Test of Covariates, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

Smoothness Test of Covariates: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

Panel A: Household Characteristics

	Ever Attended School (0/1)	Wealth Index (1-5)	Urban (0/1)	Household Size (1-14)	Mother Alive (0/1)	Father Alive (0/1)	Religion (HH Head) (1-6)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1[Year of Birth ≥ 1992]	-0.032	0.018	-0.016	-0.298	0.003	-0.068	0.038
	(0.046)	(0.144)	(0.014)	(0.204)	(0.041)	(0.055)	(0.093)
Mean of Control Group	[0.79]	[3.01]	[0.07]	[5.61]	[0.82]	[0.65]	[1.40]
Observations	2,518	2,523	2,523	2,523	2,205	2,196	2,523
Adj. R^2	(0.001)	0.002	0.001	0.012	0.023	0.036	0.000

Panel B: Mothers' & Children's Characteristics

					Last Born Child		
	Education Level (0-3)	Literacy (0/1)	Ever Married (0/1)	Children Born (1-13)	Height at Birth (1-5)	Has been Breastfeeding (0/1)	Received Vitamin A (0/1)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1[Children's Year of Birth ≥ 1992]	-0.048	-0.031	0.014	-0.351*	0.064	0.032	0.047
	(0.088)	(0.064)	(0.044)	(0.185)	(0.159)	(0.029)	(0.088)
Mean of Control Group	[0.42]	[0.29]	[0.77]	[5.92]	[3.24]	[0.97]	[0.39]
Observations	1,124	1,792	1,913	1,913	857	875	874
Adj. R^2	0.043	0.027	0.022	0.232	0.002	0.002	(0.000)

Notes: The results in each panel and column are produced by a seperate regression, using the Burundi Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) of 2005. The discontinuities estimated in panel A reflect changes in the characteristics of households whose members are born in or after 1992, compared to households of members born in or before 1991. The discontinuities estimated in panel B reflect changes in characteristics of "potential mothers' ", i.e. of women who have had their first birth in or after 1992. The standard errors reported are clustered at the survey-cluster level. ***, **, * represents significance at the 1, 5 and 10 percent level, respectively. See full notes below regression Table 1.

Table B13 Education and Women's Household Wealth

	Education and Women's Household Wealth													
	DHS Wealth Score		*Dwelling:* Electricity (0/1)		*Dwelling:* Piped Water (0/1)		*Dwelling:* Flush Toilet (0/1)		Radio (0/1)		TV (0/1)		Bicycle (0/1)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Schooling	5755.257	3142.718	0.016	0.007	0.018	0.016	0.007	0.002	0.050***	0.051**	0.006	0.000	0.020	0.024
Instrumented by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(3913.7)	(2463.7)	(0.013)	(0.011)	(0.022)	(0.019)	(0.011)	(0.008)	(0.019)	(0.021)	(0.010)	(0.009)	(0.019)	(0.020)
Mean of Control Group	-[4444.59]		[0.10]		[0.32]		[0.04]		[0.46]		[0.06]		[0.22]	
F-Statistic	27.9	30.0	25.8	27.5	25.2	27.2	25.7	27.5	25.7	27.5	25.7	27.5	25.7	27.5
Observations	7,713	7,709	7,612	7,609	7,568	7,565	7,614	7,611	7,614	7,611	7,614	7,611	7,610	7,607
Controls	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Province Fixed Effects	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Survey Fixed Effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Notes: The results in each column are produced by a seperate regression. The IV-estimate and key explanatory variable 'Schooling' is instrumented by the binary indicator of being born in or after the cutoff, '1[Year of Birth (YoB) ≥ 1992]'. The strength of the exluded instrument is given by the reported Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F-Statistic. The standard errors reported are clustered at the survey-cluster level. ***, **, * represents significance at the 1, 5 and 10 percent level, respectively. See full notes below Table 1.

Table B14 Second-Stage Results, Redefined Poor and Wealthy Subgroups

Second-Stage Results: Redefined Poor and Wealthy Subgroups

Panel A: Literacy, Preferences & Fertility

	Literacy (0/1)		Ideal Number of Childern		Age at First Birth		First Birth before Age 20 (0/1)	
	Poor	Wealthy	Poor	Wealthy	Poor	Wealthy	Poor	Wealthy
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Schooling	0.055**	0.036	-0.215**	-0.036	0.604**	0.232	-0.051*	-0.014
Instrumented by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.024)	(0.023)	(0.091)	(0.104)	(0.276)	(0.305)	(0.028)	(0.029)
Mean of Control Group	[0.56]	[0.86]	[4.01]	[3.72]	[19.67]	[20.49]	[0.34]	[0.22]
F Statistic	20.9	5.9	20.6	5.5	8.6	2.3	21.0	5.8
Observations	5,801	1,718	5,651	1,682	4,040	775	5,804	1,719

Panel B: Marriage, Sex & Labour Market Outcomes

	Married before Age 20 (0/1)		Sex before Age 20 (0/1)		Worked last Year (0/1)		Works outside of HH for Cash/Money (0/1)	
	Poor	Wealthy	Poor	Wealthy	Poor	Wealthy	Poor	Wealthy
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Schooling	-0.088***	-0.003	-0.064**	0.003	0.004	-0.035	0.045**	-0.005
Instrumented by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.028)	(0.031)	(0.028)	(0.034)	(0.018)	(0.029)	(0.018)	(0.020)
Mean of Control Group	[0.48]	[0.25]	[0.55]	[0.41]	[0.86]	[0.66]	[0.08]	[0.12]
F Statistic	21.0	5.8	21.0	5.6	21.0	5.8	21.0	5.8
Observations	5,804	1,719	5,737	1,701	5,804	1,719	5,804	1,719
Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Province Fixed Effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Survey Fixed Effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Notes: The results in each panel and column are produced by a seperate regression. Odd columns present estimates for women in the poor subgroup, which are re-categorized as living in households with sand, dung or dirt flooring. Correspondingly, even columns present estimates for women in the wealthy subgroup. The IV-estimate and key explanatory variable 'Schooling' is instrumented by the binary indicator of being born in or after the cutoff, '1[Year of Birth (YoB) ≥ 1992]'. The strength of the exluded instrument is given by the reported Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F-Statistic. The standard errors reported are clustered at the survey-cluster level. ***, **, * represents significance at the 1, 5 and 10 percent level, respectively. See full notes below Table 1.

Table B15 Second-Stage Results, Dropping Provinces with above-median Conflict Intensity

	Second-Stage Results: Dropping Provinces with above-median Conflict Intensity							
	Literacy (0/1)	Ideal Number of Childern	Age at first Birth	First Birth before Age 20 (0/1)	Married before Age 20 (0/1)	Sex before Age 20 (0/1)	Worked last Year (0/1)	Works outside of the HH for Cash/Money (0/1)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Schooling	0.078***	-0.166**	0.448**	-0.043**	-0.062***	-0.038*	-0.016	0.019
Instrumented by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.017)	(0.076)	(0.206)	(0.020)	(0.022)	(0.021)	(0.016)	(0.013)
Mean of Control Group	[0.54]	[4.27]	[19.46]	[0.37]	[0.51]	[0.56]	[0.85]	[0.07]
F-Statistic	22.59	20.82	9.85	22.60	22.60	22.78	22.60	22.60
Observations	3,823	3,692	2,471	3,824	3,824	3,772	3,824	3,824
Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Province Fixed Effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Survey Fixed Effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Notes: The results in each column are produced by a seperate regression.The sample is comprised of provinces with below median conflict intensities. The IV-estimate and key explanatory variable 'Schooling' is instrumented by the binary indicator of being born in or after the cutoff, '1[Year of Birth (YoB) ≥ 1992]'. The strength of this exluded instrument is given by the reported Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F-Statistic. The standard errors reported are clustered at he survey-cluster level. ***, **, * represents significance at the 1, 5 and 10 percent level, respectively. See full notes below Table 1.

Table B16 First-stage Discontinuity in Schooling, Varying Functional Form

First-Stage Discontinuity in Schooling: Varying Functional Form

	(a) Linear			(b) Linear Interaction			(c) Quadratic			(d) Quadratic Interaction			(e) Cubic			(f) Cubic Interaction		
	Full	Poor	Wealthy	Full	Poor	Wealthy	Full	Poor	Wealthy	Full	Poor	Wealthy	Full	Poor	Wealthy	Full	Poor	Wealthy
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1[Year of Birth ≥ 1992]	1.234***	0.956***	1.284***	1.223***	0.908***	1.280***	1.170***	0.772***	1.348***	1.498***	0.843**	1.787***	1.228***	0.683**	1.526***	0.413	-0.510	0.569
	(0.223)	(0.220)	(0.366)	(0.223)	(0.220)	(0.367)	(0.228)	(0.230)	(0.365)	(0.365)	(0.355)	(0.619)	(0.296)	(0.296)	(0.477)	(0.731)	(0.717)	(1.283)
Interaction: 1*Year of Birth				0.164**	0.339***	-0.099				0.428**	0.193	0.647**				-1.385	-1.832*	-1.698
				(0.077)	(0.078)	(0.130)				(0.169)	(0.141)	(0.286)				(0.959)	(1.000)	(1.596)
Interaction: 1*(Year of Birth)^2										0.965***	0.922***	0.706				-1.385	-0.294	-0.182
										(0.302)	(0.328)	(0.484)				(0.959)	(0.449)	(0.696)
Interaction: 1*(Year of Birth)^3																-0.116	-0.170***	-0.147*
																(0.408)	(0.063)	(0.085)
Year of Birth	0.105***	0.200***	0.028	0.038	0.064	0.070	0.127***	0.257***	0.004	-0.370	-0.081	-0.466	0.103	0.295***	-0.069	1.252	1.919**	1.301
	(0.037)	(0.038)	(0.058)	(0.047)	(0.044)	(0.085)	(0.040)	(0.043)	(0.060)	(0.241)	(0.236)	(0.415)	(0.095)	(0.097)	(0.148)	(0.874)	(0.881)	(1.523)
Year of Birth^2							0.011	0.028***	-0.013	-0.066*	-0.024	-0.086	0.013	0.026***	-0.008	0.535*	0.718**	0.568
							(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.013)	(0.039)	(0.038)	(0.066)	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.015)	(0.315)	(0.322)	(0.549)
Year of Birth^3													0.001	-0.002	0.003	0.066*	0.081**	0.072
													(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.034)	(0.036)	(0.060)
Intercept	6.497***	3.238***	7.135***	6.288***	2.804***	7.258***	6.440***	3.099***	7.197***	5.753***	2.601***	6.559***	#######	3.172***	7.051***	7.023***	4.172***	7.933***
	(0.436)	(0.788)	(0.596)	(0.442)	(0.779)	(0.622)	(0.436)	(0.780)	(0.601)	(0.518)	(0.854)	(0.812)	(0.284)	(0.811)	(0.659)	(0.830)	(0.986)	(1.403)
Observations	7709	3856	3853	7709	3856	3853	7709	3856	3853	7709	3856	3853	7709	3856	3853	7709	3856	3853
Adj. R^2	0.262	0.179	0.187	0.263	0.183	0.187	0.263	0.182	0.187	0.264	0.184	0.187	0.263	0.182	0.187	0.264	0.185	0.187
Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Province Fixed Effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Survey Fixed Effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Notes: The results in each column are produced by a seperate regression. The estimate in row one '1[Year of Birth ≥ 1992]' represents the discontinuous increase in schooling by women just-treated by the policy (13 years old), compared to women just too old to benefit from free schooling (14 years old). The standard errors reported are clustered at the survey-cluster level. ***, **, * represents significance at the 1, 5 and 10 percent level, respectively. See full notes below Table 1.

Table B17 Second-Stage Results: Varying Functional Form

Second-Stage Results: Varying Functional Form

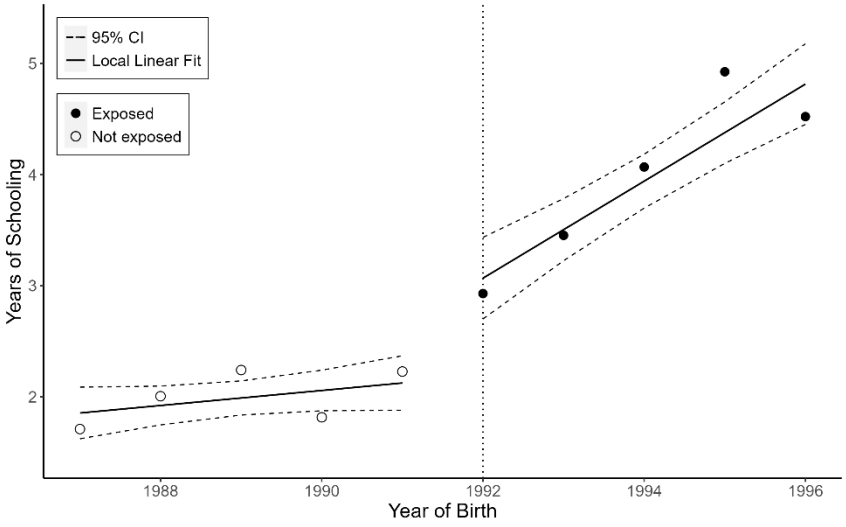
	(a) Linear			(b) Linear Interaction			(c) Quadratic			(d) Quadratic Interaction			(e) Cubic			(f) Cubic Interaction		
	Full	Poor	Wealthy	Full	Poor	Wealthy	Full	Poor	Wealthy	Full	Poor	Wealthy	Full	Poor	Wealthy	Full	Poor	Wealthy
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Literacy (0/1)																		
Schooling	0.051***	0.070**	0.027	0.050***	0.067**	0.027	0.043**	0.057	0.025	0.066***	0.081	0.041	0.052**	0.052	0.039	0.043	0.143	0.043
Instr. by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.017)	(0.028)	(0.024)	(0.017)	(0.030)	(0.024)	(0.018)	(0.035)	(0.022)	(0.023)	(0.055)	(0.030)	(0.023)	(0.058)	(0.027)	(0.203)	(0.204)	(0.216)
F-Statistic	[30.4]	[19.0]	[12.0]	[29.9]	[17.1]	[11.9]	[26.2]	[11.3]	[13.4]	[16.7]	[5.6]	[8.0]	[17.0]	[5.3]	[10.0]	[0.3]	[0.5]	[0.1]
Ideal Number of Children																		
Schooling	-0.150**	-0.248**	-0.088	-0.151**	-0.261**	-0.088	-0.153**	-0.306**	-0.076	-0.035	-0.091	-0.027	-0.063	-0.177	-0.025	-1.233	0.759	-0.657
Instr. by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.063)	(0.112)	(0.086)	(0.063)	(0.118)	(0.086)	(0.066)	(0.148)	(0.079)	(0.079)	(0.205)	(0.093)	(0.075)	(0.207)	(0.084)	(2.850)	(1.049)	(1.416)
F-Statistic	[28.9]	[17.5]	[11.9]	[28.3]	[15.8]	[11.9]	[24.4]	[10.5]	[12.8]	[17.4]	[5.7]	[9.1]	[17.8]	[5.2]	[11.2]	[0.2]	[0.8]	[0.2]
Age at First Birth																		
Schooling	0.401**	0.367	0.710	0.468**	0.449*	0.757	0.632**	0.676**	0.837	0.225	0.433	0.115	0.324	0.566	0.238	1.942	8.224	11.278
Instr. by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.191)	(0.245)	(0.554)	(0.204)	(0.263)	(0.564)	(0.256)	(0.342)	(0.607)	(0.215)	(0.421)	(0.319)	(0.205)	(0.415)	(0.273)	(3.569)	(139.187)	(160.028)
F-Statistic	[12.9]	[11.6]	[2.1]	[11.9]	[10.3]	[2.1]	[9.5]	[7.6]	[2.0]	[10.3]	[5.0]	[3.0]	[11.0]	[5.2]	[4.0]	[0.3]	[0.0]	[0.0]
First Birth before Age 20 (0/1)																		
Schooling	-0.033*	-0.066*	-0.013	-0.034*	-0.069*	-0.012	-0.038**	-0.083*	-0.016	-0.038	-0.122	0.003	-0.037	-0.125	0.003	-0.251	0.167	-0.176
Instr. by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.019)	(0.037)	(0.025)	(0.019)	(0.039)	(0.025)	(0.020)	(0.047)	(0.023)	(0.029)	(0.079)	(0.035)	(0.027)	(0.080)	(0.032)	(0.454)	(0.370)	(0.419)
F-Statistic	[30.5]	[19.0]	[12.3]	[30.0]	[17.0]	[12.2]	[26.3]	[11.3]	[13.6]	[16.9]	[5.6]	[8.3]	[17.2]	[5.3]	[10.2]	[0.3]	[0.5]	[0.2]
Married before Age 20 (0/1)																		
Schooling	-0.062***	-0.088**	-0.044*	-0.061***	-0.090**	-0.045*	-0.059***	-0.099**	-0.037	-0.082***	-0.180**	-0.039	-0.074***	-0.179**	-0.027	-0.226	-0.030	-0.364
Instr. by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.018)	(0.035)	(0.025)	(0.018)	(0.037)	(0.025)	(0.019)	(0.044)	(0.023)	(0.030)	(0.090)	(0.034)	(0.027)	(0.087)	(0.031)	(0.399)	(0.239)	(0.763)
F-Statistic	[30.5]	[19.0]	[12.3]	[30.0]	[17.0]	[12.2]	[26.3]	[11.3]	[13.6]	[16.9]	[5.6]	[8.3]	[17.2]	[5.3]	[10.2]	[0.3]	[0.5]	[0.2]
Sex before Age 20 (0/1)																		
Schooling	-0.042**	-0.063*	-0.031	-0.042**	-0.064*	-0.031	-0.039**	-0.067	-0.025	-0.042	-0.110	-0.008	-0.043	-0.112	-0.011	-0.115	0.083	-0.037
Instr. by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.019)	(0.033)	(0.028)	(0.019)	(0.035)	(0.029)	(0.020)	(0.041)	(0.027)	(0.029)	(0.077)	(0.037)	(0.028)	(0.076)	(0.035)	(0.250)	(0.276)	(0.223)
F-Statistic	[30.3]	[19.8]	[11.6]	[29.9]	[17.9]	[11.4]	[26.5]	[12.0]	[13.0]	[17.3]	[5.8]	[8.2]	[17.4]	[5.5]	[9.8]	[0.4]	[0.5]	[0.3]
Worked Last Year (0/1)																		
Schooling	-0.002	0.003	-0.002	-0.002	0.005	-0.002	0.000	0.015	-0.004	0.003	0.005	0.005	0.009	0.010	0.013	-0.183	0.080	-0.209
Instr. by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.013)	(0.019)	(0.022)	(0.013)	(0.020)	(0.022)	(0.015)	(0.026)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.039)	(0.034)	(0.021)	(0.040)	(0.031)	(0.320)	(0.181)	(0.444)
F-Statistic	[30.5]	[19.0]	[12.3]	[30.0]	[17.0]	[12.2]	[26.3]	[11.3]	[13.6]	[16.9]	[5.6]	[8.3]	[17.2]	[5.3]	[10.2]	[0.3]	[0.5]	[0.2]
Works outside of the Household for Cash/Money (0/1)																		
Schooling	0.026**	0.055**	0.008	0.026**	0.057**	0.008	0.024*	0.061*	0.006	0.058***	0.124*	0.038	0.063***	0.140*	0.036	0.054	-0.021	0.087
Instr. by 1[YoB ≥ 1992]	(0.012)	(0.026)	(0.015)	(0.013)	(0.027)	(0.015)	(0.013)	(0.033)	(0.015)	(0.023)	(0.073)	(0.024)	(0.023)	(0.078)	(0.024)	(0.166)	(0.145)	(0.245)
F-Statistic	[30.5]	[19.0]	[12.3]	[30.0]	[17.0]	[12.2]	[26.3]	[11.3]	[13.6]	[16.9]	[5.6]	[8.3]	[17.2]	[5.3]	[10.2]	[0.3]	[0.5]	[0.2]
Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Province Fixed Effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Survey Fixed Effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Notes: The results in each panel and in each column are produced by a seperate regression. The IV-estimate and key explanatory variable 'Schooling' is instrumented by the binary indicator of being born in or after the cutoff, '1[Year of Birth (YoB) ≥ 1992]'. The strength of the exluded instrument is given by the reported Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F-Statistic. The standard errors reported are clustered at the survey-cluster level. ***, **, * represents significance at the 1, 5 and 10 percent level, respectively. See full notes below Table 1.

Figure B1 Regression Discontinuity Estimate, Full Sample

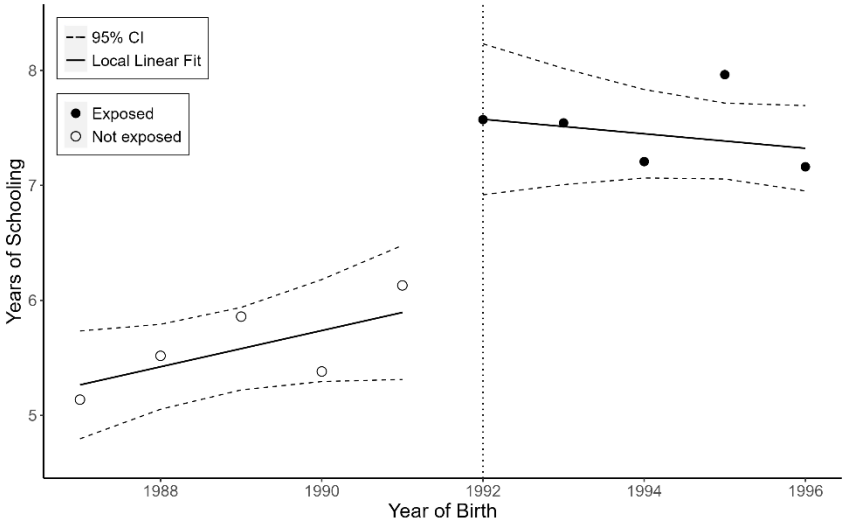
Notes: Data from the 2010/2011 and the 2016/2017 Burundi DHS Female Surveys. Respondents are restricted to age 20 and older. Weighted using DHS sample weights. The local linear fit represents the predicted regression line as specified in equation (1).

Figure B2 Regression Discontinuity Estimate, Poor Subgroup



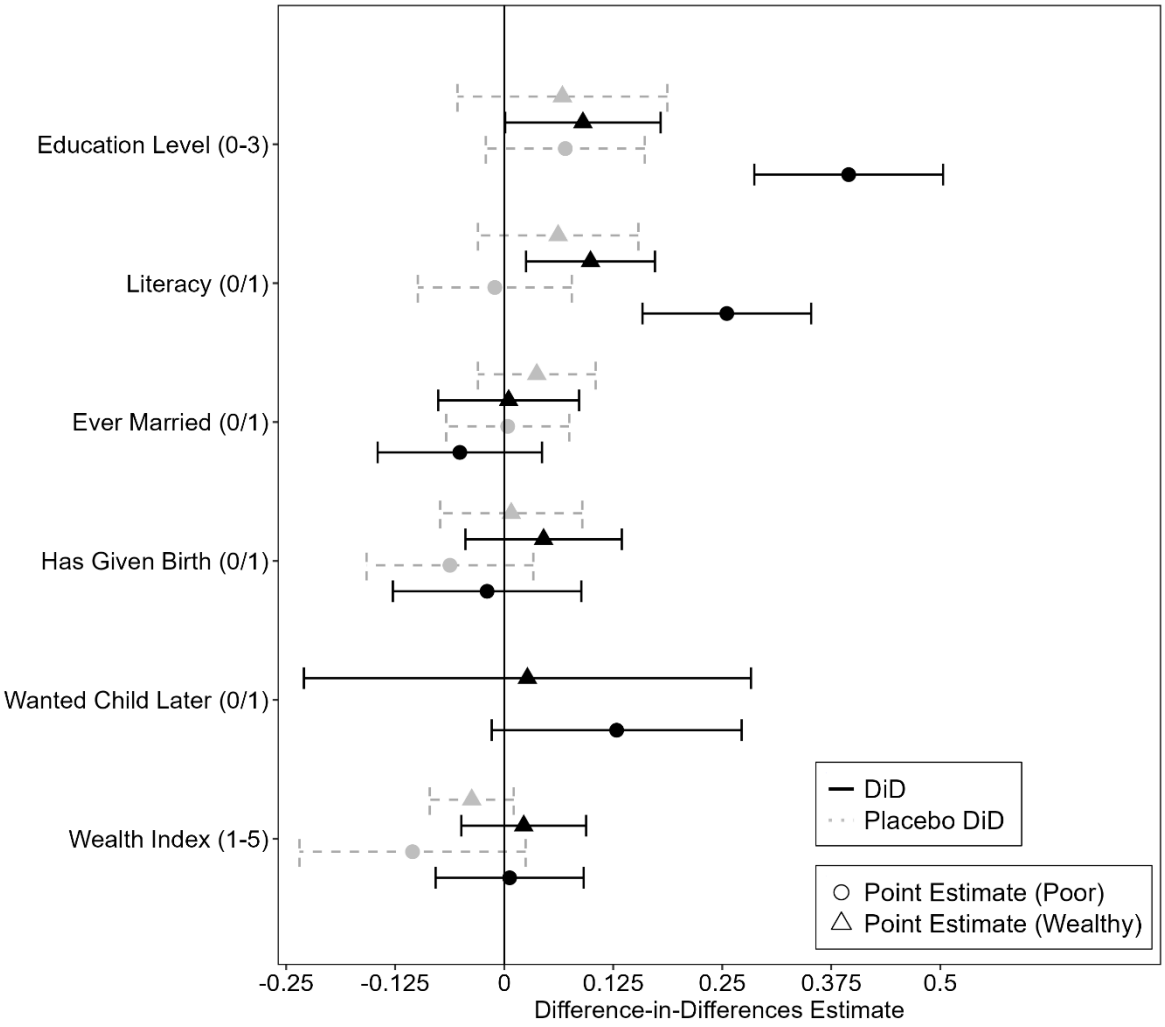
Notes: Data from the 2010/2011 and the 2016/2017 Burundi DHS Female Surveys. Respondents are restricted to age 20 and older. Weighted using DHS sample weights. The local linear fit represents the predicted regression line as specified in equation (1).

Figure B3 Regression Discontinuity Estimate, Wealthy Subgroup



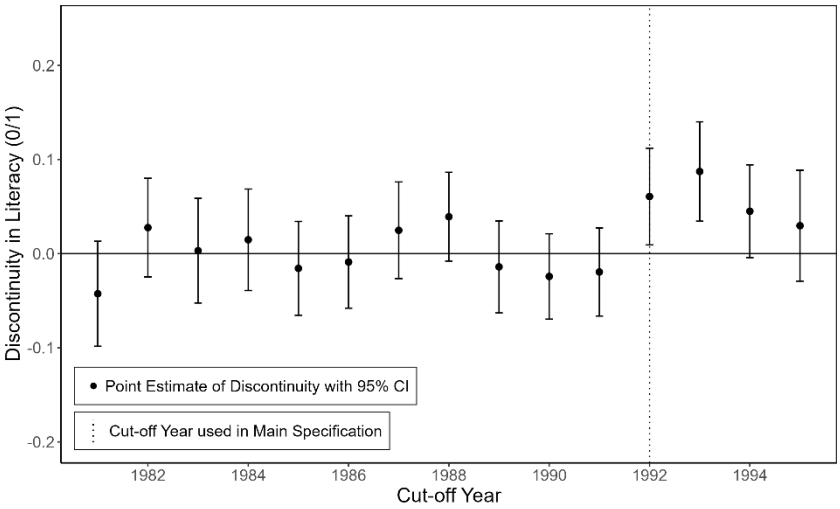
Notes: Data from the 2010/2011 and the 2016/2017 Burundi DHS Female Surveys. Respondents are restricted to age 20 and older. Weighted using DHS sample weights. The local linear fit represents the predicted regression line as specified in equation (1).

Figure B4 Difference-in-Difference-in-Differences



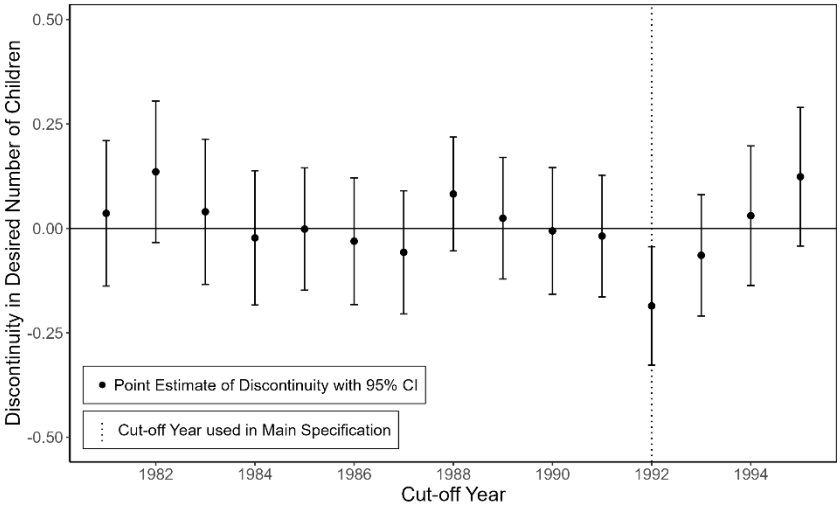
Notes: The 'Point Estimates' represent difference-in-differences estimates, including a 95% confidence interval, for the respective dependent variable indicated on the Y-axis. Data come from the 2000 and 2005 Multiple Cluster Indicator Surveys (MICS) as well as the 2010/2011 Burundi DHS survey, using the women's recodes. The coefficients are estimated through a 'triple-difference' estimation, comparing individuals aged 15-19 to individuals aged 20-24 in 2000, 2005 and 2010 for both 'wealthy' and for 'poor' households (splitting at the median household wealth level). The 'Placebo DiD Estimates' are estimated using these same differences between 2000 and 2005, only. The estimates are weighted using MICS/DHS sample weights. Standard errors are clustered at the birth-year and enumeration-area level.

Figure B5 Placebo Discontinuity, Literacy (0/1)



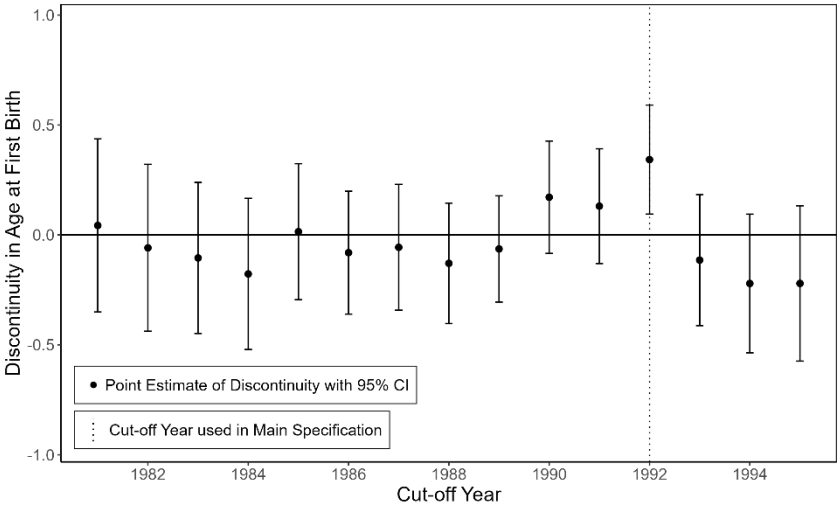
Notes: Data from the 2010/2011 and 2016/2017 Burundi DHS Female Surveys. Respondents are restricted to age 20 and older. Weighted using DHS sample weights.The point estimate represents the coefficient on the discontinuity of the respective dependent variable (Y-axis), i.e. the dichotomous indicator '1[Year of Birth ≥ 1992]'.

Figure B6 Placebo Discontinuity, Desired Number of Children



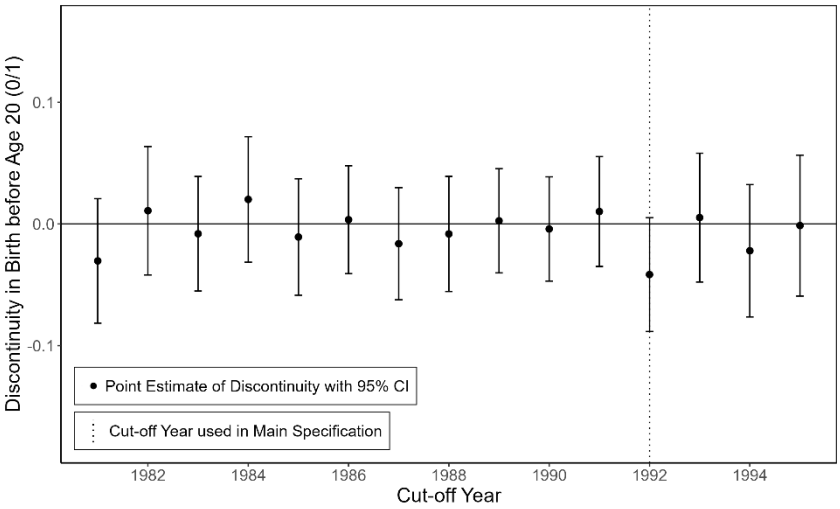
Notes: Data from the 2010/2011 and 2016/2017 Burundi DHS Female Surveys. Respondents are restricted to age 20 and older. Weighted using DHS sample weights.The point estimate represents the coefficient on the discontinuity of the respective dependent variable (Y-axis), i.e. the dichotomous indicator '1[Year of Birth ≥ 1992]'.

Figure B7 Placebo Discontinuity, Age at First Birth



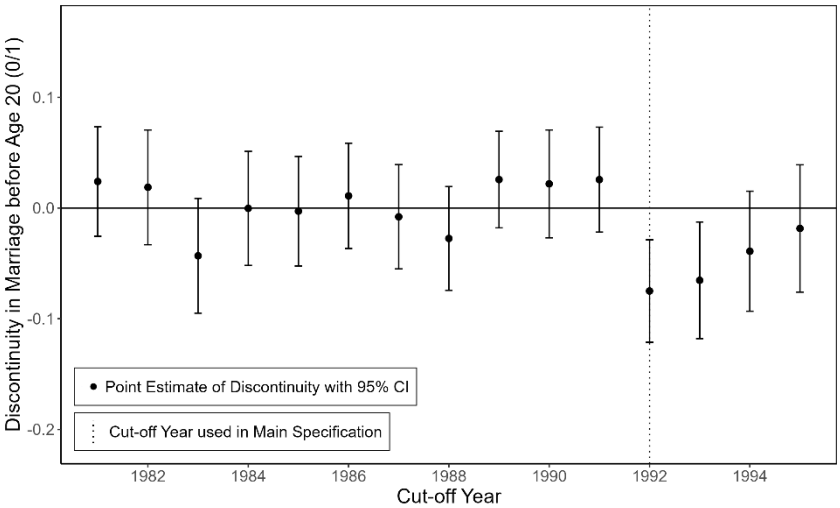
Notes: Data from the 2010/2011 and 2016/2017 Burundi DHS Female Surveys. Respondents are restricted to age 20 and older. Weighted using DHS sample weights.The point estimate represents the coefficient on the discontinuity of the respective dependent variable (Y-axis), i.e. the dichotomous indicator '1[Year of Birth ≥ 1992]'.

Figure B8 Placebo Discontinuity, First Birth before Age 20 (0/1)



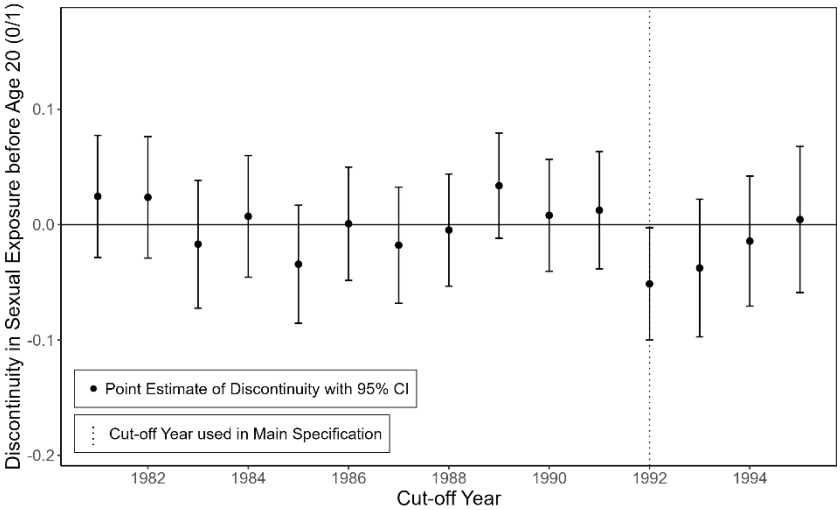
Notes: Data from the 2010/2011 and 2016/2017 Burundi DHS Female Surveys. Respondents are restricted to age 20 and older. Weighted using DHS sample weights.The point estimate represents the coefficient on the discontinuity of the respective dependent variable (Y-axis), i.e. the dichotomous indicator '1[Year of Birth ≥ 1992]'.

Figure B9 Placebo Discontinuity, Married before Age 20 (0/1)



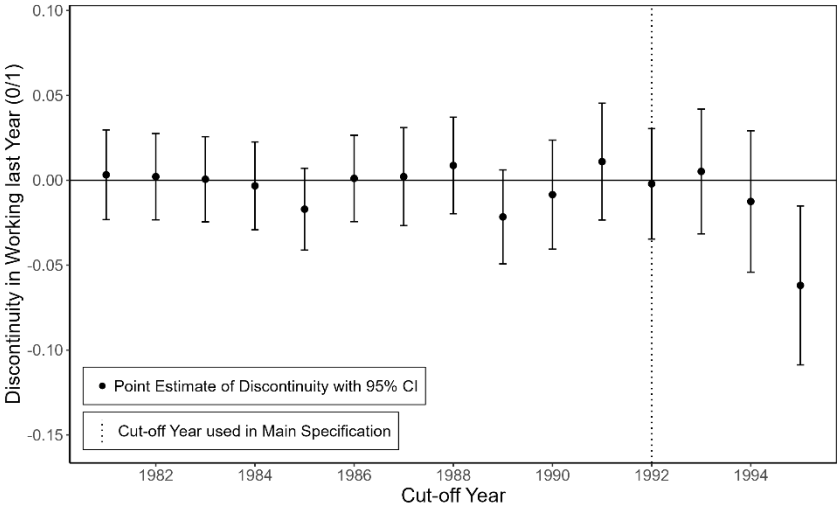
Notes: Data from the 2010/2011 and 2016/2017 Burundi DHS Female Surveys. Respondents are restricted to age 20 and older. Weighted using DHS sample weights.The point estimate represents the coefficient on the discontinuity of the respective dependent variable (Y-axis), i.e. the dichotomous indicator '1[Year of Birth ≥ 1992]'.

Figure B10 Placebo Discontinuity, Sex before Age 20 (0/1)



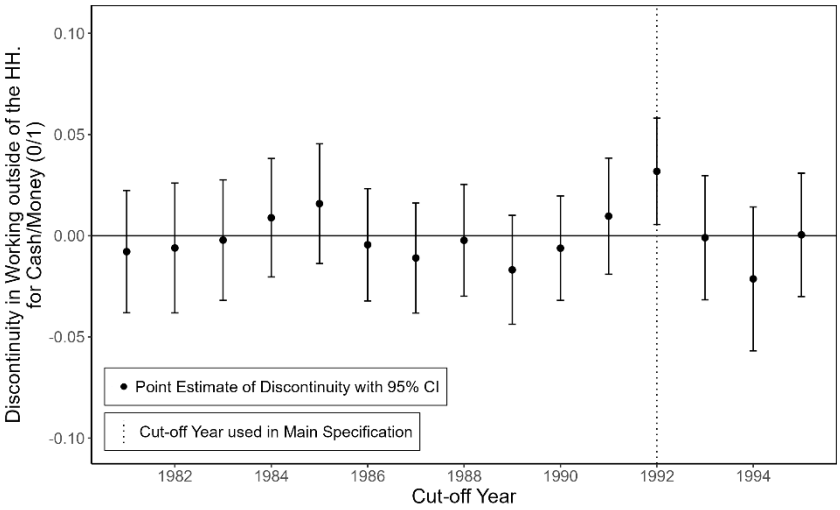
Notes: Data from the 2010/2011 and 2016/2017 Burundi DHS Female Surveys. Respondents are restricted to age 20 and older. Weighted using DHS sample weights.The point estimate represents the coefficient on the discontinuity of the respective dependent variable (Y-axis), i.e. the dichotomous indicator '1[Year of Birth ≥ 1992]'.

Figure B11 Placebo Discontinuity, Worked the Last Year (0/1)



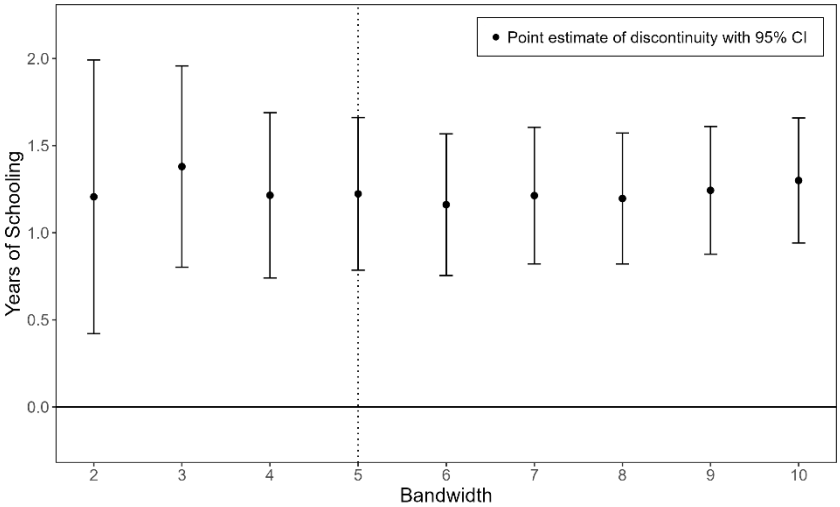
Notes: Data from the 2010/2011 and 2016/2017 Burundi DHS Female Surveys. Respondents are restricted to age 20 and older. Weighted using DHS sample weights.The point estimate represents the coefficient on the discontinuity of the respective dependent variable (Y-axis), i.e. the dichotomous indicator '1[Year of Birth ≥ 1992]'.

Figure B12 Placebo Discontinuity, Works outside of the Household for Cash/Money (0/1)



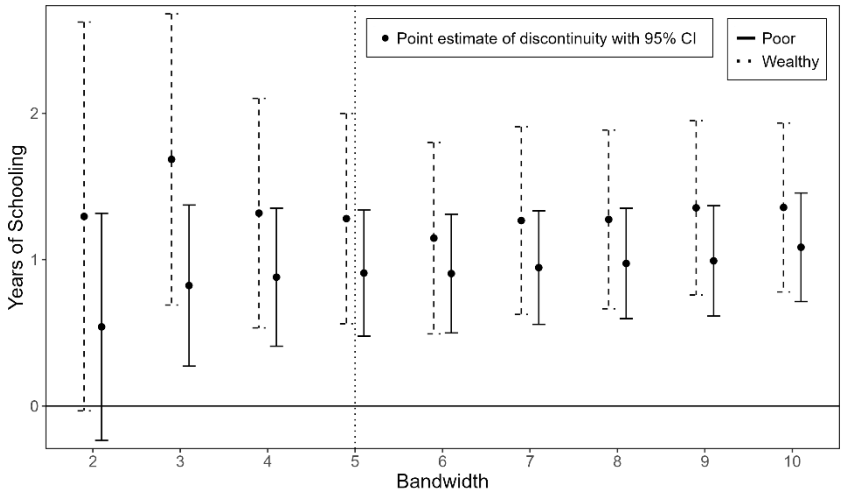
Notes: Data from the 2010/2011 and 2016/2017 Burundi DHS Female Surveys. Respondents are restricted to age 20 and older. Weighted using DHS sample weights.The point estimate represents the coefficient on the discontinuity of the respective dependent variable (Y-axis), i.e. the dichotomous indicator '1[Year of Birth ≥ 1992]'.

Figure B13 First-Stage Discontinuity by Bandwidth



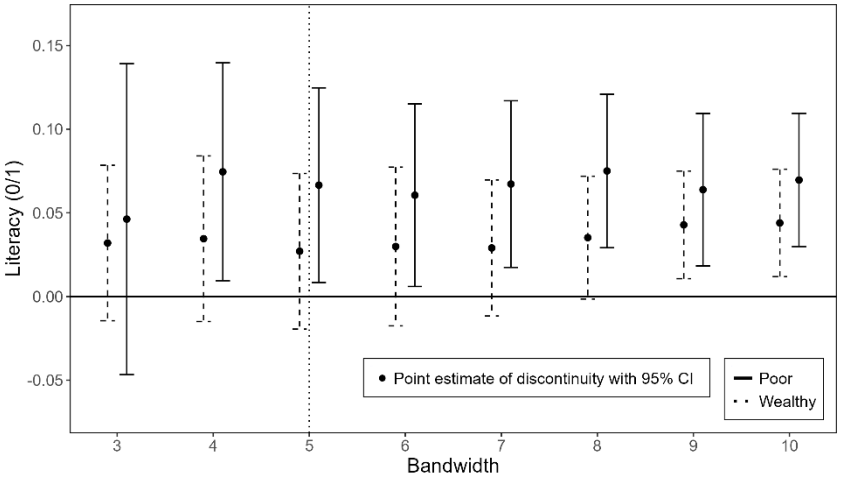
Notes: Data from the 2010/2011 and 2016/2017 Burundi DHS Female Surveys. Respondents are restricted to age 20 and older. Weighted using DHS sample weights.The point estimate represents the coefficient on the discontinuity of the respective dependent variable (on the Y-axis), i.e. the dichotomous indicator '1[Year of Birth ≥ 1992]'.

Figure B14 First-Stage Discontinuity by Bandwidth, Separated by Wealth



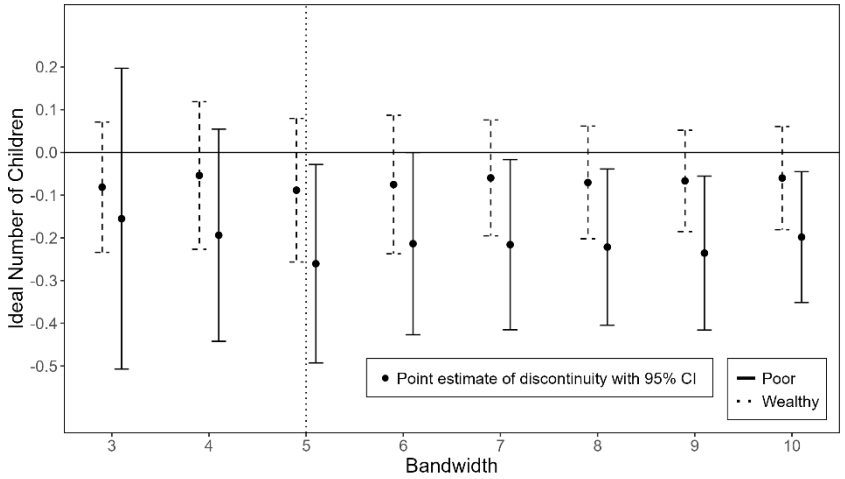
Notes: Data from the 2010/2011 and 2016/2017 Burundi DHS Female Surveys. Respondents are restricted to age 20 and older Weighted using DHS sample weights.The point estimate represents the coefficient on the discontinuity of the respective dependent variable (on the Y-axis), i.e. the dichotomous indicator '1[Year of Birth ≥ 1992]'. Estimates for the 'Poor' and 'Wealthy' come from seperate regressions using subsamples split at the median household wealth level.

Figure B15 Second-Stage Estimate by Bandwidth, Literacy



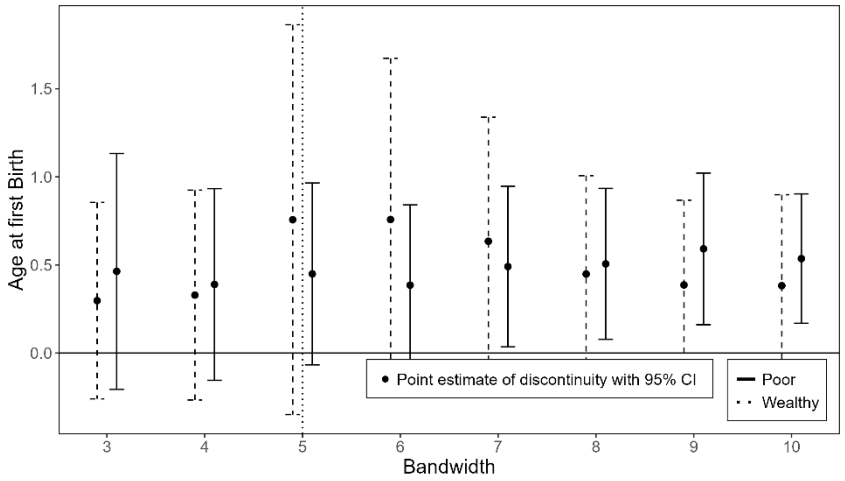
Notes: Data from the 2010/2011 and 2016/2017 Burundi DHS Female Surveys. Respondents are restricted to age 20 and older. Weighted using DHS sample weights.The point estimate represents the IV-estimate of education on the respective dependent variable (Y-axis), instrumented by the coefficient on the discontinuity, the dichotomous indicator '1[Year of Birth ≥ 1992]'. Estimates for the 'Poor' and 'Wealthy' coefficients come from seperate regressions using subsamples split at the median household wealth level.

Figure B16 Second-Stage Estimate by Bandwidth, Ideal Number of Children



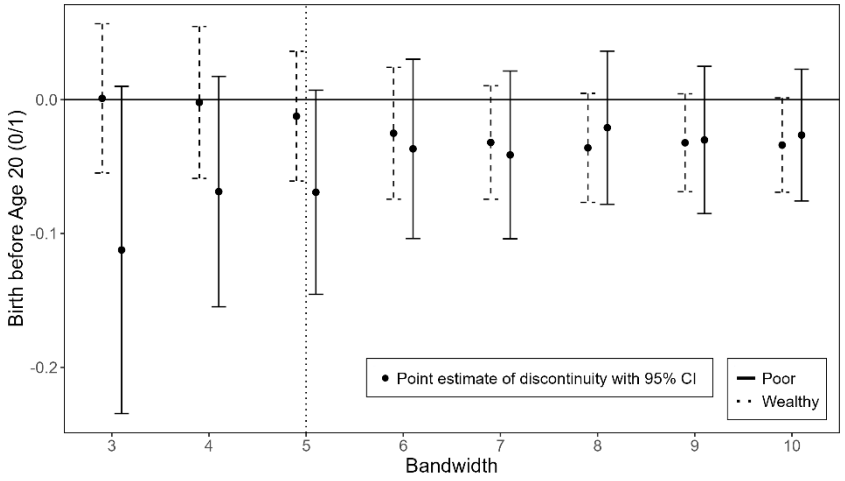
Notes: Data from the 2010/2011 and 2016/2017 Burundi DHS Female Surveys. Respondents are restricted to age 20 and older. Weighted using DHS sample weights.The point estimate represents the IV-estimate of education on the respective dependent variable (Y-axis), instrumented by the coefficient on the discontinuity, the dichotomous indicator '1[Year of Birth ≥ 1992]'. Estimates for the 'Poor' and 'Wealthy' coefficients come from seperate regressions using subsamples split at the median household wealth level.

Figure B17 Second-Stage Estimate by Bandwidth, Age at first Birth



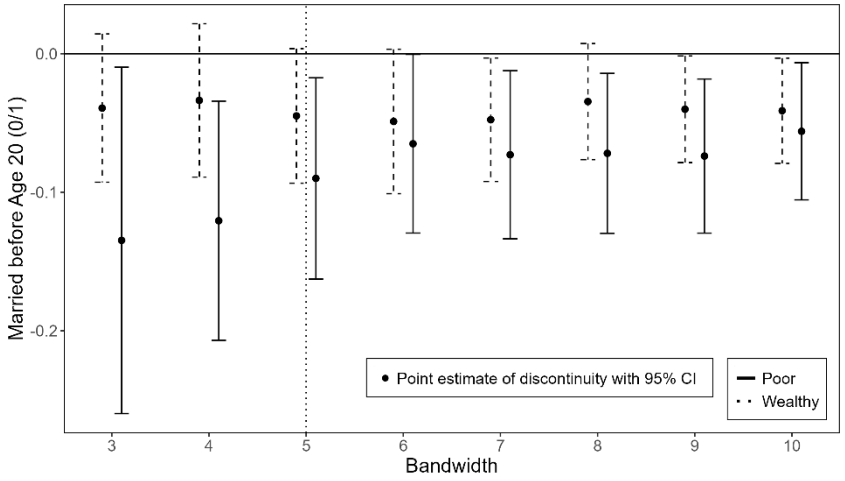
Notes: Data from the 2010/2011 and 2016/2017 Burundi DHS Female Surveys. Respondents are restricted to age 20 and older. Weighted using DHS sample weights.The point estimate represents the IV-estimate of education on the respective dependent variable (Y-axis), instrumented by the coefficient on the discontinuity, the dichotomous indicator '1[Year of Birth ≥ 1992]'. Estimates for the 'Poor' and 'Wealthy' coefficients come from seperate regressions using subsamples split at the median household wealth level.

Figure B18 Second-Stage Estimate by Bandwidth, Birth before Age 20 (0/1)



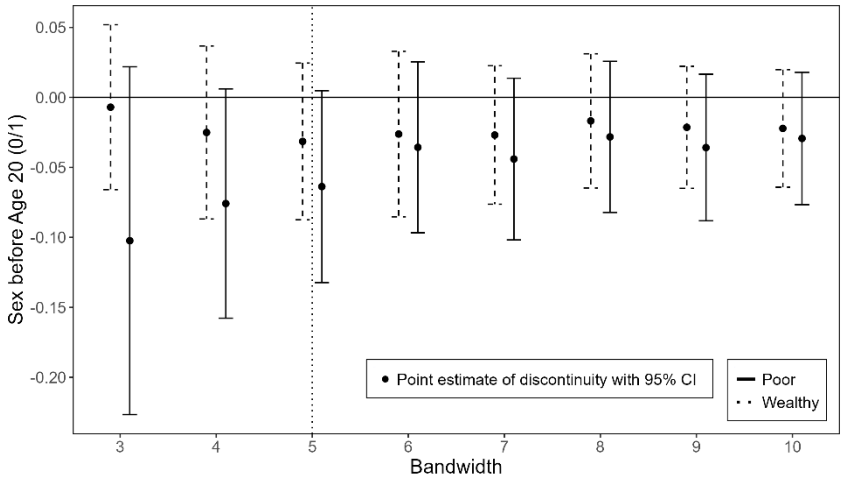
Notes: Data from the 2010/2011 and 2016/2017 Burundi DHS Female Surveys. Respondents are restricted to age 20 and older. Weighted using DHS sample weights.The point estimate represents the IV-estimate of education on the respective dependent variable (Y-axis), instrumented by the coefficient on the discontinuity, the dichotomous indicator '1[Year of Birth ≥ 1992]'. Estimates for the 'Poor' and 'Wealthy' coefficients come from seperate regressions using subsamples split at the median household wealth level.

Figure B19 Second-Stage Estimate by Bandwidth, Married before Age 20 (0/1)



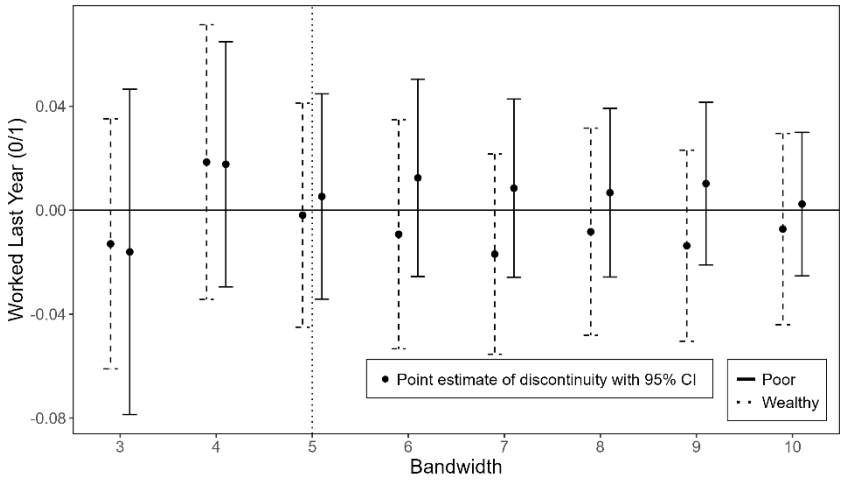
Notes: Data from the 2010/2011 and 2016/2017 Burundi DHS Female Surveys. Respondents are restricted to age 20 and older. Weighted using DHS sample weights.The point estimate represents the IV-estimate of education on the respective dependent variable (Y-axis), instrumented by the coefficient on the discontinuity, the dichotomous indicator '1[Year of Birth ≥ 1992]'. Estimates for the 'Poor' and 'Wealthy' coefficients come from seperate regressions using subsamples split at the median household wealth level.

Figure B20 Second-Stage Estimate by Bandwidth, Sex before Age 20 (0/1)



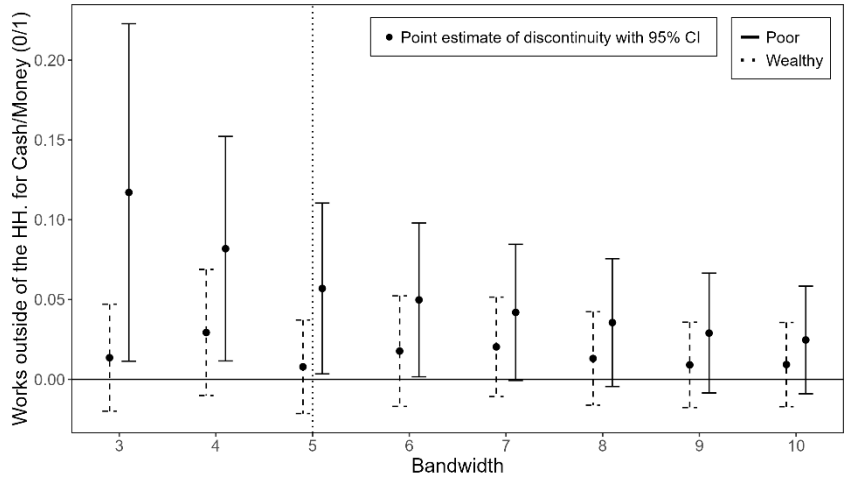
Notes: Data from the 2010/2011 and 2016/2017 Burundi DHS Female Surveys. Respondents are restricted to age 20 and older. Weighted using DHS sample weights.The point estimate represents the IV-estimate of education on the respective dependent variable (Y-axis), instrumented by the coefficient on the discontinuity, the dichotomous indicator '1[Year of Birth ≥ 1992]'. Estimates for the 'Poor' and 'Wealthy' coefficients come from seperate regressions using subsamples split at the median household wealth level.

Figure B21 Second-Stage Estimate by Bandwidth, Worked Last Year (0/1)



Notes: Data from the 2010/2011 and 2016/2017 Burundi DHS Female Surveys. Respondents are restricted to age 20 and older. Weighted using DHS sample weights.The point estimate represents the IV-estimate of education on the respective dependent variable (Y-axis), instrumented by the coefficient on the discontinuity, the dichotomous indicator '1[Year of Birth ≥ 1992]'. Estimates for the 'Poor' and 'Wealthy' coefficients come from seperate regressions using subsamples split at the median household wealth level.

Figure B22 Second-Stage Estimate by Bandwidth, Works outside of the Household for Cash/Money (0/1)



Notes: Data from the 2010/2011 and 2016/2017 Burundi DHS Female Surveys. Respondents are restricted to age 20 and older. Weighted using DHS sample weights.The point estimate represents the IV-estimate of education on the respective dependent variable (Y-axis), instrumented by the coefficient on the discontinuity, the dichotomous indicator '1[Year of Birth ≥ 1992]'. Estimates for the 'Poor' and 'Wealthy' coefficients come from seperate regressions using subsamples split at the median household wealth level.