Replication Tables: 'Curse of the Mummy-ji: The influence of Mothers-in-Law on Women in India'

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Table 1: Summary statistics

	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Age	671	25.67	2.65	18	30
Husband age	644	32.57	9.45	18	73
SC	671	0.43	0.50	0	1
ST	671	0.01	0.12	0	1
OBC	671	0.44	0.50	0	1
Upper caste	671	0.12	0.32	0	1
Hindu	671	0.93	0.25	0	1
Years of schooling	671	9.53	4.47	0	15
Marriage duration (years)	655	7.31	3.61	0	21
Age at marriage	655	18.36	2.52	6	28
Mother-in-law	671	0.68	0.47	0	1
Own land	638	0.60	0.49	0	1
Amount of land owned (acres)	671	5.43	2.72	1	26
No. of living sons	671	0.96	0.76	0	4
No. of living children	671	1.95	0.92	1	5
First born is a son	671	0.50	0.50	0	1
Allowed to visit alone:					
Home of relatives/friends	671	0.12	0.32	0	1
Health facility	671	0.14	0.35	0	1
Grocery store	671	0.16	0.37	0	1
Short distance train/bus	671	0.08	0.27	0	1
Market	671	0.19	0.39	0	1
Outside village/community	671	0.21	0.40	0	1
Wears ghunghat/purdah	671	0.88	0.32	0	1
Worked in the last 7 days	666	0.14	0.35	0	1
use modern method	670	0.18	0.38	0	1
Has visited family planning clinic	671	0.35	0.48	0	1

Note: Notes: This table describes the characteristics of our sample. Columns (1)–(5) report, respectively, the number of observations, the mean, the standard deviation, the minimum, and the maximum value for each variable. SC, ST, and OBC denote, respectively scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, and other backward class.

Table 2: Influence of the MIL on DIL's Number of Peers, OLS

Co-residence with:	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	A. Outcome: # close peers in the village				
Mother-in-law	-0.120**	-0.114**	-0.117**	-0.128**	-0.129**
	[0.045]	[0.045]	[0.050]	[0.049]	[0.053]
Father-in-law		-0.000	-0.020	-0.010	-0.011
		[0.039]	[0.041]	[0.039]	[0.039]
# other women > age 18			0.072**		
			[0.029]		
# other 18-30 women				0.079**	
				[0.033]	
# women 18-30 married women					0.129***
					[0.039]
Control mean	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61
	B. Outcome: # close outside peers in the village				
Mother-in-law	-0.133***	-0.138***	-0.137***	-0.133***	-0.134***
	[0.035]	[0.044]	[0.044]	[0.044]	[0.045]
Father-in-law		0.003	0.010	0.007	0.005
		[0.045]	[0.045]	[0.045]	[0.044]
# other women > age 18			-0.028*		
			[0.016]		
# other 18-30 women				-0.032	
				[0.020]	
# women 18-30 married women					-0.035
					[0.023]
Control mean	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36
N	671	653	653	653	653

Note: This table reports coefficients from specification (1). Each column is a separate OLS regression. The outcome variables in panels A and B are the DIL's number of close peers in the same village and the number of close peers that are not household members, respectively. In all cases, we control for the DIL's age, years of schooling, Hindu dummy, amount of land owned by the household, and fixed effects for her caste category (SC-ST, OBC, or other caste) and village. In addition, we gradually add an indicator for residence with the FIL, the number of other women in the HH that are above 18, in the 18–30 age group, and in the married 18–30 group, as controls across columns. Control mean refers to the dependent variable mean for women who do not live with their MIL. Robust standard errors in brackets are clustered by village. $^{*}p < 0.1, ^{**}p < 0.05, ^{***}p < 0.01$.

Table 3: Influence of the MIL on DIL's Mobility, OLS

	Outcome: DIL is usually allowed to visit the following places alone:						
	Home of relatives/ friends (1)	Health facility (2)	Grocery store (3)	Short distance bus/train (4)	Market (5)	Outside village/ community (6)	Wears ghunghat/ purdah (7)
Lives with MIL	-0.096**	-0.134***	-0.157***	-0.043*	-0.167***	-0.083***	0.064***
	[0.036]	[0.037]	[0.038]	[0.021]	[0.035]	[0.026]	[0.019]
N	671	671	671	671	671	671	671
Control mean	0.218	0.255	0.310	0.125	0.329	0.296	0.838

Note: This table reports coefficients from specification (1). Each column is a separate regression. The outcome variables are indicators that equal one if the DIL is usually allowed to visit the respective places alone. In all cases, we control for the DIL's age, years of schooling, Hindu dummy, amount of land owned by the household, and fixed effects for her caste category (SC-ST, OBC, or other caste) and village. Control mean refers to the dependent variable mean for women who do not live with their MIL. Robust standard errors in brackets are clustered by village. $^{*}p < 0.1, ^{**}p < 0.05, ^{***}p < 0.01$.

Table 4: Test for Selection into Living with MIL

	Live with MIL=0		Live with MIL=1		Difference
	N	Mean	N	Mean	(2)-(4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Age	216	26.380	455	25.336	1.043***
Husband age	211	31.938	433	32.875	-0.937
Marriage duration (years)	210	8.595	445	6.697	1.899***
Years of schooling	216	8.102	455	10.207	-2.105***
Spousal gap in education	211	0.275	432	-0.155	0.430
SC or ST	216	0.472	455	0.429	0.044
ST	216	0.014	455	0.015	-0.001
OBC	216	0.454	455	0.431	0.023
Hindu	216	0.926	455	0.938	-0.013
Amount of land owned (acres)	216	5.374	455	5.460	-0.085
Worked in the last 7 days	213	0.131	453	0.146	-0.014
No. of living sons	216	1.028	455	0.925	0.103

Note: This table compares the average characteristics of women who do not live with the MIL (columns (1)–(2)) and women who do (columns (3)–(4)). Column (5) reports the difference in the sample mean for the two groups. SC, ST, and OBC denotes, respectively scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, and other backward class. $^{*}p < 0.1$,$^{**}p < 0.05$,$^{***}p < 0.01$

Table 5: Influence of the MIL on DIL's Mobility, if FIL is co-resident, OLS regressions

Outcome: DIL is usually allowed to visit the following places alone:								
	# Close outside peers	Home of relatives/ friends	Health facility	Grocery store	Short distance bus/train	Market	Outside village/ community	Wears ghunghat/ purdah
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sample restriction: FIL co-resident								
Lives with MIL	-0.234***	-0.134**	-0.098**	-0.131***	-0.054	-0.168**	-0.091	0.020
	[0.081]	[0.059]	[0.045]	[0.047]	[0.042]	[0.061]	[0.060]	[0.036]
N	406	406	406	406	406	406	406	406
Control mean	0.422	0.234	0.203	0.250	0.109	0.313	0.250	0.891

Note: This table reports coefficients from specification (1). Each column is a separate regression. The outcome variables are the same as those in Tables 2 and 3. The sample is restricted to households where the father-in-law (FIL) is co-resident. In all cases, we control for the DIL's age, years of schooling, Hindu dummy, amount of land owned by the household, and fixed effects for her caste category (SC-ST, OBC, or Other caste) and village. Control mean refers to the dependent variable mean for women who have a co-resident FIL but who do not live with their MIL. Robust standard errors in brackets are clustered by village. $^{*}p < 0.1$,$^{**}p < 0.05$,$^{***}p < 0.01$.

Table 6: Heterogeneity in the Influence of the MIL on DIL's Number of Peers, by MIL's Fertility Preferences, OLS Regressions

	MIL disapproves to FP (1)	MIL approves of FP (2)	Ideal Kids^{MIL} > Ideal Kids^{DIL} (3)	Idead Kids^{MIL} ≤ Idead Kids^{DIL} (4)	Idead Sons^{MIL} > DIL's sons (5)	Idead Sons^{MIL} ≤ DIL's sons (6)
			A. Outcome: # close peers in the village			
Lives with MIL	-0.160**	-0.115*	-0.117**	0.000	-0.127**	0.074
	[0.061]	[0.060]	[0.045]	[0.145]	[0.052]	[0.144]
Control mean	0.556	0.691	0.572	0.744	0.573	0.550
	B. Outcome: # close outside peers in the village					
Lives with MIL	-0.149***	-0.119*	-0.103**	-0.169	-0.098**	-0.164
	[0.041]	[0.064]	[0.041]	[0.125]	[0.043]	[0.134]
Control mean	0.348	0.383	0.329	0.488	0.316	0.350
N	320	351	519	152	530	141

Note: This table reports coefficients from specification (1). Each column within a panel is a separate regression. The outcome variable is the number of closepeers a woman has in her village in Panel A and the number of such peers outside the household in Panel B. Columns (1) and (2) split the sample by whether the MIL approves of using FP or not. Columns (3) and (4) compare the number of children the MIL would like the DIL to have (Ideal KidsMIL) and the DIL's ideal number of children (Ideal KidsDIL). Columns (5) and (6) compare the number of sons the MIL would like the DIL to have (Ideal SonsMIL) and the DIL's numberof sons at the time of the survey (DIL sons). In all cases, we control for the DIL's age, years of schooling, Hindu dummy, amount of land owned by the household, and fixed effects for her caste category (SC-ST, OBC, or Other caste) and village. Control mean refers to the dependent variable mean for women who do not live with their MIL. Robust standard errors in brackets are clustered by village. $^{*}p < 0.1,^{**}p < 0.05,^{***}p < 0.01$.

Table 7: The Influence of Peers on Women's Access and Use of Family Planning, OLS Regressions

	Has visited FP clinic (1)	Uses modern method (2)	Beliefs about FP use in village (3)	Allowed to visit health facility with someone (4)
# close outside peers	0.130**	0.067	0.233	0.024***
	[0.054]	[0.039]	[0.188]	[0.008]
N	671	670	671	671
Control mean	0.303	0.164	2.295	0.971

Note: This table reports coefficients from specification (1). Each column is a separate regression. The key explanatory variable is a woman's number of close peers who live in her village but not in her household. The outcome variables are: an indicator for whether a woman has visited a health facility for reproductive health, fertility, or family planning services in column (1); an indicator for whether a woman is using a modern method of contraception at the time of survey in column (2); a categorical variable that takes values 0 to 6 with higher values indicating a woman's belief that more women in her village use family planning in column (3); and an indicator for whether a woman is usually allowed to visit a health facility with someone in column (4). In all cases, we control for the DIL's age, years of schooling, Hindu dummy, amount of land owned by the household, and fixed effects for her caste category (SC-ST, OBC, or Other caste) and village. Control mean refers to the dependent variable mean for women who do not have a close outside peer in their village. Robust standard errors in brackets are clustered by village. $^{*}p < 0.1,^{**}p < 0.05,^{***}p < 0.01$.

Table 8: Mediation Analysis

	ATE (1)	ACDE (g-est) (2)	ATE (3)	ACDE (g-est) (4)
		A. Has visited FP clinic		
MIL	-0.066*	-0.050	-0.079*	-0.064
	[0.037]	[0.038]	[0.040]	[0.040]
WC Bootstrap		(0.041)		
N	671	671	671	671
decline		24%		19%
p-value		0.0002		0.0002
		B. Uses modern method		
MIL	-0.005	0.004	-0.011	-0.002
	[0.047]	[0.047]	[0.049]	[0.050]
WC Bootstrap		(0.036)		
N	670	670	670	670
p-value		0.0006		0.0009
		C. Beliefs about FP use in village		
MIL	-0.436**	-0.412**	-0.478**	-0.458**
	[0.180]	[0.178]	[0.187]	[0.185]
WC Bootstrap		(0.169)		
N	671	671	671	671
decline		6%		4%
p-value		0.0002		0.0002
		D. allowed to visit health facility with someone		
MIL	-0.020**	-0.017*	-0.023**	-0.020**
	[0.009]	[0.009]	[0.010]	[0.010]
WC Bootstrap		(0.010)		
N	671	671	671	671
decline		14%		13%
p-value		0.0002		0.0002

Note: The p-values test if the estimates of ACDE from sequential g-estimation are significantly different from the estimated ATE. In columns (3) and (4), the specification includes Caste x Village FE. Standard errors in brackets are clustered at the village level and in parentheses are bootstrapped.$^{*}p < 0.1,^{**}p < 0.05,^{***}p < 0.01$.

Table 9: First-Stage Results from 2SLS Regressions

	Outcome: No. of close outisde peers in village					
	$Prop_{cv}$		$Prop_{cv}^{1830}$		$Prop_{cv}^{1830,married}$	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
$Prop_{cv} \times MIL_i$	-0.256***	-0.214***	-0.265***	-0.232***	-0.265***	-0.229***
	[0.066]	[0.068]	[0.063]	[0.066]	[0.065]	[0.068]
$Prop_{cv}$	0.162*		0.158*		0.156*	
	[0.094]		[0.087]		[0.087]	
N	671	671	671	671	671	671
First stage F-stat	14.93	10.05	17.78	12.51	16.77	11.35
X_i		x		x		x
Caste FE		x		x		x
Village FE		x		x		x
Caste x Village FE		x		x		x

Note: This table reports coefficients from two versions of specification (5); in columns (1), (3), and (5), we only include Propcv * MILi and Propcv as explanatory variables, while the rest of the columns estimate the full version of specification (5). Each column is a separate regression. The outcome variable is a woman's number of close peers who live in her village but not in her household. Across columns, we use the three definitions of the peer pool described in the text. Robust standard errors in brackets are clustered at the village level. $^{*}p < 0.1, ^{**}p < 0.05, ^{***}p < 0.01$.

Table 10: Second stage and Reduced Form Results from 2SLS Results

	Visited FP clinic (1)	Use modern method (2)	Beliefs about FP use in village (3)	Allowed to visit health facility with someone (4)
A. Second Stage				
# close outside peers	0.664*	0.111	2.607***	0.103
	[0.345]	[0.350]	[0.966]	[0.072]
B. Reduced Form				
$Prop_{cv} \times MIL_i$	-0.152*	-0.024	-0.596*	-0.024
	[0.083]	[0.082]	[0.321]	[0.017]
N	671	670	671	671

Note: This table reports coefficients from specification (6) in PanelAand the reduced form estimates for our IV estimation in Panel B. Each coefficient is from a separate regression. The outcome variables are: an indicator for whether a woman has ever visited a health facility for reproductive health, fertility, or family planning services in column (1); an indicator for whether a woman is using a modern method of contraception at the time of survey in column (2); a categorical variable that takes values 0 to 6 with higher values indicating a woman's belief that more women in her village use family planning in column (3); and an indicator for whether a woman is usually allowed to visit a health facility with someone in column (4). Robust standard errors in brackets are clustered at the village level. $^{*}p < 0.1, ^{**}p < 0.05, ^{***}p < 0.01$.

Table 11: Placebo Tests

	Firstborn is son (1)	Involved in land dispute (2)	Mother attended school (3)	Father attended school (4)
A. Second Stage				
# close outside peers	-0.204	-0.038	0.320	-0.489
	[0.353]	[0.182]	[0.304]	[0.308]
B. Reduced Form				
$Prop_{cv} \times MIL_i$	0.047	0.009	-0.073	0.112
	[0.083]	[0.045]	[0.075]	[0.075]
N	671	671	671	671

Note: This table reports coefficients from specification (6) in PanelAand the reduced form estimates for our IV estimation in Panel B. Each column is a separate regression. The outcome variables are indicators that equal one if the firstborn child of the woman is a son in column (1), if her household is involved in a land dispute in column (2), if her mother attended school in column (3), and if her father attended school in column (4). Robust standard errors in brackets are clustered at the village level.$^{*}p < 0.1,^{**}p < 0.05,^{***}p < 0.01$.

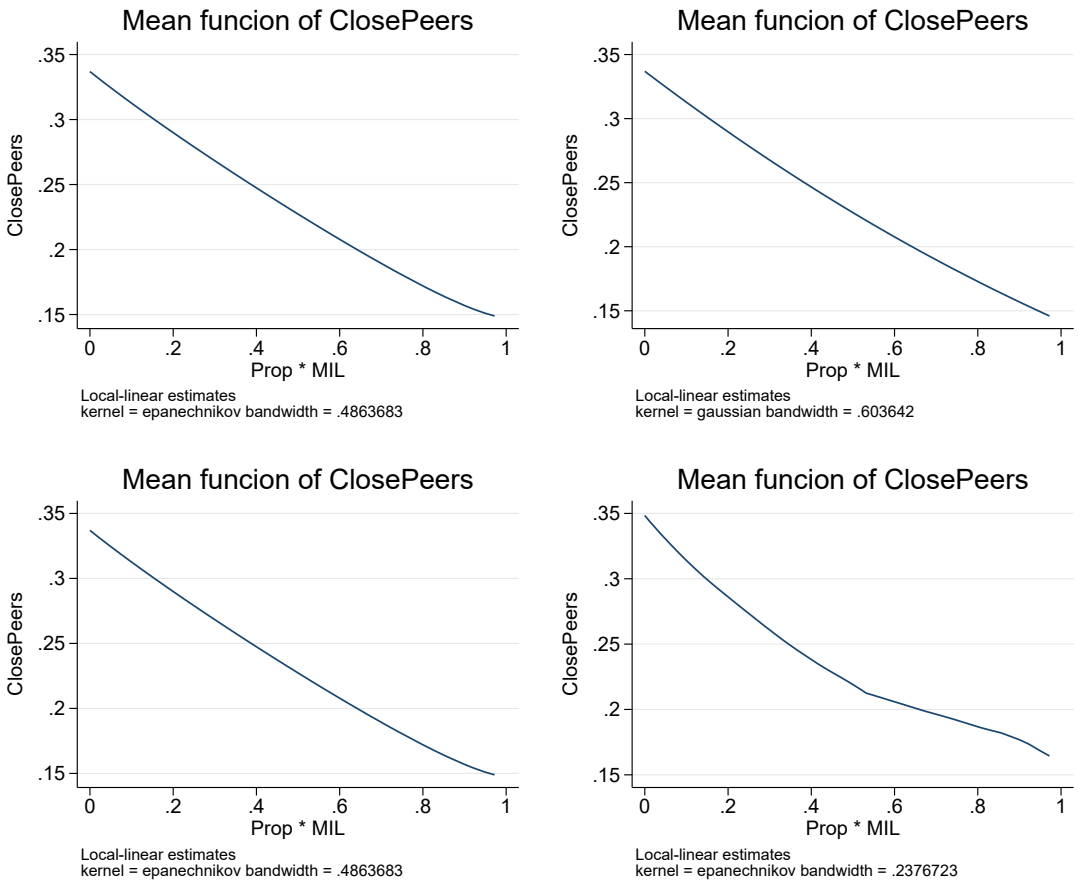

Figure 1: Non-parametric relationship between $ClosePeers_{icv}$ and IV

ONLINE APPENDIX

Curse of the Mummy-ji: The influence of Mother-in-Law on Women in India

Table A.1: Influence of the MIL on DIL's Number of Peers, excluding landholding control, OLS Regressions

Co-residence with:	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	A. Outcome: # close peers in the village				
Mother-in-law	-0.114**	-0.108**	-0.113**	-0.123**	-0.125**
	[0.045]	[0.044]	[0.050]	[0.049]	[0.053]
Father-in-Law		-0.002	-0.022	-0.012	-0.013
		[0.040]	[0.041]	[0.039]	[0.040]
# other women > age 18			0.075**		
			[0.030]		
# other 18-30 women				0.083**	
				[0.035]	
# other 18-30 married women					0.135***
					[0.042]
Control mean	0.606	0.606	0.606	0.606	0.606
	B. Outcome: # close outside peers in the village				
Mother-in-law	-0.131***	-0.135***	-0.134***	-0.130***	-0.132***
	[0.034]	[0.042]	[0.043]	[0.042]	[0.043]
Father-in-Law		0.001	0.008	0.004	0.003
		[0.046]	[0.045]	[0.045]	[0.045]
# other women > age 18			-0.026		
			[0.015]		
# other 18-30 women				-0.029	
				[0.021]	
# other 18-30 married women					-0.029
					[0.023]
Control mean	0.361	0.361	0.361	0.361	0.361
N	671	653	653	653	653

Note: This table reports coefficients from specification (1). Each column is a separate OLS regression. The outcome variables in panels A and B are the DIL's number of close peers in the same village and the number of close peers that are not household members, respectively. In all cases, we control for the DIL's age, years of schooling, Hindu dummy, and fixed effects for her caste category (SC-ST, OBC, or Other caste) and village. In addition, we gradually add an indicator for residence with the FIL, the number of other women in the HH that are above 18, in the 18-30 age group, and in the married 18-30 group, as controls across columns. Control mean refers to the dependent variable mean for women who do not live with their MIL. Standard errors in brackets are clustered by village. $^{*}p < 0.1, ^{**}p < 0.05, ^{***}p < 0.01$.

Table A.2: Influence of the MIL on DIL's Mobility, if FIL is co-resident, OLS regressions

	Outcome: DIL is usually allowed to visit the following places alone:						
	Home of relatives/ friends (1)	Health facility (2)	Grocery store (3)	Short distance bus/train (4)	Market (5)	Outside village/ community (6)	Wears ghunghat/ purdah (7)
MIL	-0.096**	-0.131***	-0.156***	-0.042*	-0.162***	-0.078***	0.065***
	[0.037]	[0.039]	[0.040]	[0.021]	[0.038]	[0.026]	[0.019]
N	671	671	671	671	671	671	671
Control mean	0.218	0.255	0.310	0.125	0.329	0.296	0.838

Note: This table reports coefficients from specification (1). Each column is a separate regression. The outcome variables are the same as those in Tables 2 and 3. The sample is restricted to households where the father-in-law (FIL) is co-resident. In all cases, we control for the DIL's age, years of schooling, Hindu dummy, amount of land owned by the household, and fixed effects for her caste category (SC-ST, OBC, or Other caste) and village. Control mean refers to the dependent variable mean for women who have a co-resident FIL but who do not live with their MIL. Robust standard errors in brackets are clustered by village. $^{*}p < 0.1, ^{**}p < 0.05, ^{***}p < 0.01$.

Table A.3: Influence of the MIL on DIL's Mobility, if FIL is co-resident, OLS regressions

	Outcome: # close outside peers in village					
	Marital duration ≤ 5 (1)	Marital duration > 5 (2)	Husband disapproves of FP (3)	Husband approves of FP (4)	Husband migrant (5)	Husband not migrant (6)
Lives with MIL	-0.187**	-0.108**	-0.202	-0.131***	-0.221***	-0.082
	[0.071]	[0.047]	[0.172]	[0.036]	[0.061]	[0.048]
N	240	431	70	601	341	329
Control mean (new)	0.365	0.360	0.375	0.359	0.384	0.342
Control mean (original)	0.196	0.297	0.257	0.261	0.238	0.286

Note: This table reports coefficients from specification (1). Each column is a separate regression. The outcome variables are the same as those in Tables 2 and 3. The sample is restricted to households where the father-in-law (FIL) is co-resident. In all cases, we control for the DIL's age, years of schooling, Hindu dummy, amount of land owned by the household, and fixed effects for her caste category (SC-ST, OBC, or Other caste) and village. Control mean refers to the dependent variable mean for women who have a co-resident FIL but who do not live with their MIL. Robust standard errors in brackets are clustered by village. $^{*}p < 0.1, ^{**}p < 0.05, ^{***}p < 0.01$.

Table A.4: Second stage and Reduced Form Results from 2SLS Results

	Visited FP clinic (1)	Use modern method (2)	Beliefs about FP use in village (3)	Allowed to visit health facility with someone (4)
A. Second Stage				
# close outside peers	0.615*	0.111	2.443**	0.102
	[0.360]	[0.342]	[1.008]	[0.072]
B. Reduced Form				
$Prop_{cv} \times MIL_i$	-0.139	-0.024	-0.553*	-0.023
	[0.086]	[0.079]	[0.317]	[0.017]
N	671	670	671	671

Note: This table reports coefficients from specification (6) in Panel A and the reduced form estimates for our IV estimation in Panel B. Each coefficient is from a separate regression. The outcome variables are: an indicator for whether a woman has ever-visited a health facility for reproductive health, fertility, or family planning services in column (1); an indicator for whether a woman is using a modern method of contraception at the time of survey in column (2); a categorical variable that takes values 0 to 6 with higher values indicating a woman's belief that more women in her village use family planning in column (3); and an indicator for whether a woman is usually allowed to visit a health facility with someone in column (4). Standard errors in brackets are clustered at the village level. $^{*}p < 0.1,^{**}p < 0.05,^{***}p < 0.01$.

Table A.5: Second stage and Reduced Form Results from 2SLS Results, with wild cluster bootstrapped standard errors

	Visited FP clinic (1)	Use modern method (2)	Beliefs about FP use in village (3)	Allowed to visit health facility with someone (4)
A. Second Stage				
# close outside peers	0.664	0.111	2.607	0.103
	[0.345]*	[0.350]	[0.966]***	[0.072]
WC Bootstrapped CI	(0.015;1.958)	(-0.577;1.247)	(0.477;4.301)	(-0.020;0.272)
WC Bootstrap p-values	0.040	0.784	0.031	0.126
B. Reduced Form				
$Prop_{cv} \times MIL_i$	-0.152	-0.024	-0.596	-0.024
	[0.083]*	[0.082]	[0.321]*	[0.017]
N	671	670	671	671

Note: This table reports coefficients from specification (6) in Panel A and the reduced form estimates for our IV estimation in Panel B. Each coefficient is from a separate regression. The outcome variables are: an indicator for whether a woman has ever-visited a health facility for reproductive health, fertility, or family planning services in column (1); an indicator for whether a woman is using a modern method of contraception at the time of survey in column (2); a categorical variable that takes values 0 to 6 with higher values indicating a woman's belief that more women in her village use family planning in column (3); and an indicator for whether a woman is usually allowed to visit a health facility with someone in column (4). Standard errors in brackets are clustered at the village level. In Panel A, we also report bootstrapped confidence intervals and associated p-values using the wild cluster bootstrap method with 1,000 replications and a Webb six-point distribution. $^{*}p < 0.1,^{**}p < 0.05,^{***}p < 0.01$.

Table A.6: Compliers in the first-stage results from 2SLS regressions

	Outcome: # of close outside peers in village					
	DIL's years of schooling		DIL's age			
	≤ 10 (1)	> 10 (2)	≤ 26 (3)	> 26 (4)	Husband migrant (5)	Husband not migrant (6)
$Prop_{cv} \times MIL_i$	-0.236*	-0.237***	-0.230*	-0.238**	-0.371***	-0.109
	[0.132]	[0.063]	[0.127]	[0.102]	[0.080]	[0.097]
N	364	307	371	300	341	329
	MIL disapproves to FP	MIL approves of FP	Ideal Kids^{MIL} > Ideal Kids^{DIL}	Idead Kids^{MIL} $\leq$ Idead Kids^{DIL}	Idead Sons^{MIL} > DIL's sons	Idead Sons^{MIL} $\leq$ DIL's sons
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
$Prop_{cv} \times MIL_i$	-0.257**	-0.155	-0.179**	-0.325	-0.162*	-0.370
	[0.113]	[0.093]	[0.081]	[0.215]	[0.079]	[0.216]
N	320	351	519	152	530	141

Note: This table reports coefficients from specification (5) for various sub-samples. Each column is a separate regression. The outcome variable is a woman's number of close peers who live in her village but not in her household. Standard errors in brackets are clustered at the village level. $^{*}p < 0.1, ^{**}p < 0.05, ^{***}p < 0.01$.

Table A.7: Robustness Checks

	Outcome: Visited FP clinic			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. First Stage	Outcome: # close outside peers			
$Prop_{cv} \times MIL_i$	-0.201***	-0.214***	-0.232***	-0.228***
	[0.063]	[0.068]	[0.066]	[0.072]
B. Second Stage				
# close outside peers	1.120***	0.652*	0.665*	0.659**
	[0.423]	[0.372]	[0.343]	[0.331]
C. Reduced Form				
$Prop_{cv} \times MIL_i$	-0.225**	-0.140*	-0.154*	-0.150*
	[0.112]	[0.082]	[0.085]	[0.084]
N	451	671	671	627

Note: This table reports coefficients from specifications (5) and (6) in Panels A and B, and the reduced form estimates for our IV estimation in Panel C. Each coefficient is from a separate regression. The outcome variable is an indicator for the woman having visited a health facility for reproductive health, fertility, or family planning services. Standard errors in brackets are clustered at the village level.$^{*}p < 0.1, ^{**}p < 0.05, ^{***}p < 0.01$.