

## Online Appendix

### A brief review of gender mainstreaming

The main approach that the World Bank integrates gender norms in aid projects is gender mainstreaming. Gender mainstreaming was established as a major global strategy for the promotion of gender equality in the Beijing Platform for Action from the Fourth United Nations World Conference on Women Beijing in 1995. The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) agreed conclusions called for “**mainstreaming the gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system**” and developed important principles for gender mainstreaming (ECOSOC 1997/2).<sup>1</sup> The concept of mainstreaming is defined as:

“Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women’s as well as men’s concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality.”

Then, the General Assembly's 23rd special session to follow up on the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action enhanced the gender mainstreaming mandate within the United Nations system. In 2001, ECOSOC adopted a resolution on gender mainstreaming (ECOSOC resolution 2001/41) to ensure that gender perspectives are taken into account in all its work.

“The Bank aims to reduce gender disparities and enhance women’s participation in the economic development of their countries by integrating gender considerations in its country assistance program. “(World Bank, 2002).

The World Bank actively incorporated gender issues into country work and lending as soon as the 1980s (The World Bank, 2002). And the World Bank, as a major donor within the United Nations system, was not only an agency subject to gender mainstreaming but also fully gradually institutionalized gender mainstreaming at all levels through specific steps: applied this approach into its policy-making, planning, implementation, monitor and evaluation of development projects. In 2002, the World Bank released its initiative of application of gender mainstreaming: *Integrating Gender into the World Bank’s Work: A Strategy for Action* (World

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/pdf/ECOSOCAC1997.2.PDF>

Bank, 2002).

**The World Bank not only provided a holistic framework to address gender equality with gender integration in development assistance projects but also provided sectoral policies and a toolkit for project practitioners.** For holistic gender mainstreaming, four steps to integrate gender norms (gender mainstreaming) into the World Bank projects:

**(1) Design:** gender assessment and analysis (diagnosis) to help identify and design the gender-responsive actions that are important for development before starting of a project. For example, the World Bank experts use country gender analyses and other analytical tools of identification of policy and operation inventions to prepare for a new project;

**(2) Implement:** integrating the identified gender-responsive actions into the World Bank project. For example, provide human resource, capacity building, expertise, and finance to increase girls enrollment in primary schools in developing countries;

**(3) Monitor and evaluation:** an effective system and relevant criteria to monitor and evaluation the process of gender integration and its impacts on the ground. For instance, the increase of percentage share of female students in households or local schools. To ensure scholarship for kids would not be misappropriated by family's adults or teachers.

In order to support the integration of gender into program operations, the World Bank developed three forms of operational support (The World Bank, 2002):

**(1) Training.** The World Bank adds gender and development content to the Bank's staff orientation course and to existing core courses. And offers selected technical modules to operational staff.

**(2) Operational tools.** The Bank creates and disseminates adaptable tools and good practice examples for use in operations.

**(3) Building capacity in implementing agencies.** The Bank offers technical advice to implementing agencies and work with other organizations to identify and support training opportunities for clients and counterparts.

Besides, other four steps to ensure conducive institutional environment for gender mainstreaming:<sup>2</sup>

- (1) Incorporating gender perspectives into analytical work;**
- (2) Supporting this work with training and capacity-building and tools;**
- (3) Considering the resources needed - both financial and human;**
- (4) Monitoring and evaluation, including of results on the ground.**

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<sup>2</sup> Carolyn Hannan, "Gender mainstreaming in the work of the World Bank -identifying the potentials and challenges", 2002.

## Qualitative evidence at the project level

### Example A: South Sudan Gender Support and Development Project

The project objective is to achieve peace dividends for targeted women in Southern Sudan, through the provision of (a) improvements in access to the existing economic opportunities and (b) support to the Ministry of Gender, Social Work and Religious Affairs (the Ministry of Gender, hereafter) to develop and implement gender policies and strategies.<sup>3</sup> According to the assessment of the World Bank, the efficacy rating of the project is substantial. 40% of the target group (2,854 women) perceived an increase of income as a result of project interventions (the initial goal was set at 20%). The county gender assessment and relevant gender training were completed and the capacity strengthening of the Ministry staff was successful.

The project was being implemented by the Ministry of Gender under the guide of the World Bank experts.

Started: 2009

Completed: 2012

Components	Cost (USD)
(1) Economic empowerment of women	4,000,000
(2) Construction of a Building for the Ministry of Gender	3,600,000
(3) Institutional Development of the Ministry of Gender	2,900,000

### Example B: Accelerating Rural Women's Access to Market and Trade in Kenya

The project “Accelerating Rural Women's Access to Markets and Trade” has been implemented in Molo County and Kitui county, Kenya. An assessment in 2014 rated the overall implementation of the project as moderately satisfactory. The total aid was 3,000,000 (USD). The project aims to contribute to women's economic empowerment and improve livelihoods through enhanced agricultural production and access to markets. “The underlying rationale is to equip women with relevant knowledge and skills as well as enhance their leadership and organizational capabilities to enable them to become drivers of their own social and economic transformation.” This project's beneficiaries were 3,400 rural women. The project has five components.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/940511468311129692/sudan-south-sudan-gender-support-and-development-project>.

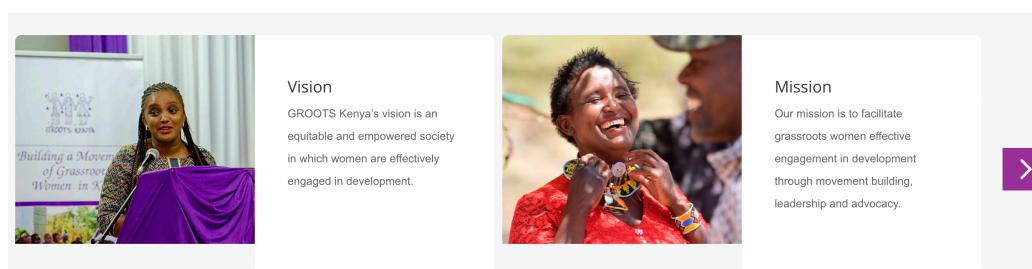
<sup>4</sup> a) Organize women farmers to work collectively in order to economically empower and improve their livelihood; b) Enhance women farmers' lobbying and advocacy capacities for

The project was being implemented by a local civil society group—GROOTS Kenya. According the official website of the organization, “GROOTS is a national movement of grassroots women-led community-based groups (CBOs) and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in Kenya. GROOTS Kenya has invested in nearly 2,500 women-led groups across 14 counties out of the 47 where we have direct presence. Founded in 1995 after the fourth UN Conference on Women in Beijing, China, GROOTS Kenya began as a response to the lack of visibility of grassroots women in development processes and decision-making forums that affect them and their communities.”<sup>5</sup> A snapshot of the website, GROOTS Kenya, attached after the table)

Started: 2012

Completed: 2016

Components	Cost (USD)
(1) Organize Women Farmers to Work Collectively to Economically Empower and Improve their livelihoods	290,600
(2) Enhance Women Farmers’ Lobbying and Advocacy Capacities for Essential Services to improve production	304,400
(3) Enhance Women Farmers’ Business Capacities and Facilitate Market Linkages	414,700
(4) Empower Women to Improve their Production Capabilities on Specific Commodities and Enhance their Access to Microfinance to Strengthen Enterprises	1,326,860
(5) Monitoring & Evaluation and Project Management	521,940



The screenshot shows two columns of text on a light grey background. The left column is titled 'Vision' and contains the text: 'GROOTS Kenya's vision is an equitable and empowered society in which women are effectively engaged in development.' To the left of this text is a photograph of a woman in a purple dress speaking at a podium. The right column is titled 'Mission' and contains the text: 'Our mission is to facilitate grassroots women effective engagement in development through movement building, leadership and advocacy.' To the left of this text is a photograph of a woman in a red top smiling. A purple arrow icon is visible on the right side of the screenshot.

essential services and factors of production; c) Enhance women farmers’ business capacities and facilitate market linkages;

d) Empower women to increase access to micro-finance facilities to improve enterprise performance.

e) Project management, monitoring and evaluation.”

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/830321468050076549/text/ISR-Disclosable-P130785-07-02-2014-1404318722632.txt>.

<sup>5</sup> <https://grootskenya.org/about-groots-kenya/>.

**Table A.1: Time of the Afrobarometer interview**

Country name	Year		Country name	Year	
	Round 3	Round 5		Round 3	Round 5
Algeria		2013	Mauritius		2012
Benin	2005	2011	Morocco		2013
Botswana	2005	2012	Mozambique	2005	2012
Burkina Faso		2012	Namibia		2012
Burundi		2012	Niger		2013
Cameroon		2013	Nigeria	2005	2012
Cape Verde	2005	2011	Senegal	2005	2013
Cote d'Ivoire		2013	Sierra Leone		2012
Egypt		2013	South Africa	2006	2011
Ghana		2012	Sudan		2013
Guinea		2013	Swaziland		2013
Kenya	2005	2011	Tanzania	2005	2012
Lesotho	2005	2012	Togo		2012
Liberia		2012	Tunisia		2013
Madagascar	2005	2013	Uganda	2005	2013
Malawi	2005	2012	Zambia	2005	2013
Mali	2005	2012	Zimbabwe		2012

Notes: A blank cell indicates there was no interview.

**Table A.2: World Bank aid, Chinese aid, and local support of gender equality: all variables**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Full	Gender		Gender-sensitive sectors			
		Male	Female	YES	NO	YES Male	YES Female
<b>Panel A: World Bank aid</b>							
active35	0.041*** (0.008)	0.039*** (0.011)	0.044*** (0.011)	0.056*** (0.012)	0.020* (0.011)	0.040** (0.017)	0.071*** (0.016)
inactive35	0.017 (0.013)	0.035** (0.017)	-0.000 (0.017)	-0.002 (0.019)	0.036** (0.017)	0.013 (0.024)	-0.017 (0.027)
age	0.001** (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.003*** (0.001)	0.002 (0.001)	0.002 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.002 (0.002)
age2	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.000 (0.001)	-0.004*** (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.002 (0.001)	-0.000 (0.002)	-0.003 (0.002)
male	-0.089*** (0.004)	- (0.004)	- (0.004)	-0.075*** (0.006)	-0.102*** (0.006)	- (0.006)	- (0.006)
urban	0.008 (0.006)	0.001 (0.008)	0.017** (0.008)	0.014 (0.009)	-0.003 (0.008)	-0.001 (0.012)	0.030*** (0.012)
education	0.029*** (0.001)	0.032*** (0.002)	0.026*** (0.002)	0.025*** (0.002)	0.032*** (0.002)	0.027*** (0.003)	0.021*** (0.002)

Observations	38,610	19,206	19,404	18,818	19,792	9,291	9,527
R-squared	0.140	0.158	0.150	0.160	0.151	0.190	0.173
Year FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Region FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Difference in difference	0.0245	0.00324	0.0441	0.0577	-0.0161	0.0272	0.0879
F test: active35-inactive35=0	3.581	0.0378	7.125	8.145	0.967	1.094	9.238
p value	0.0585*	0.846	0.00763***	0.0043***	0.326	0.296	0.0024***

**Panel B: Chinese aid**

active35	0.006 (0.008)	0.004 (0.011)	0.009 (0.010)	0.005 (0.012)	0.004 (0.009)	-0.002 (0.017)	0.012 (0.015)
inactive35	0.018 (0.019)	0.009 (0.023)	0.026 (0.021)	0.041* (0.023)	0.004 (0.025)	0.052* (0.030)	0.033 (0.028)
age	0.001* (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)	0.003*** (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.000 (0.002)	0.004** (0.002)
age2	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.000 (0.001)	-0.004*** (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)	0.000 (0.002)	-0.005** (0.002)
male	-0.088*** (0.004)	- -	- -	-0.088*** (0.006)	-0.089*** (0.006)	- -	- -
urban	0.012** (0.006)	0.006 (0.008)	0.019** (0.007)	0.009 (0.009)	0.013* (0.007)	0.012 (0.013)	0.005 (0.011)
education	0.027*** (0.001)	0.030*** (0.002)	0.024*** (0.002)	0.027*** (0.002)	0.027*** (0.002)	0.028*** (0.003)	0.026*** (0.003)
Observations	39,998	19,990	20,008	17,555	22,443	8,775	8,780
R-squared	0.133	0.149	0.142	0.145	0.143	0.175	0.155
Year FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Region FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Difference in difference	-0.0120	-0.00568	-0.0178	-0.0358	0.000513	-0.0536	-0.0211
F test: active35-inactive35=0	0.357	0.0530	0.650	1.847	0.000406	2.697	0.440
p value	0.550	0.818	0.420	0.174	0.984	0.101	0.507

*Notes:* The regressions include baseline controls (age, age squared, gender, education, and urban), year fixed effects, and region fixed effects. Standard errors are in parentheses (clustered by the survey cluster). \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1.

**Table A.3: Aid and local support of gender equality by different cut-offs of distance: WB**

VARIABLES	(1) 10 km	(2) 25 km	(3) 30 km	(4) 35 km	(5) 40 km	(6) 50 km	(7) 75 km
<b>Panel A: Full sample</b>							
active	0.031*** (0.007)	0.028*** (0.008)	0.034*** (0.008)	0.041*** (0.008)	0.043*** (0.009)	0.036*** (0.010)	0.014 (0.011)
inactive	0.022 (0.014)	0.013 (0.012)	0.018 (0.013)	0.017 (0.013)	0.016 (0.014)	0.021 (0.015)	0.015 (0.015)
Observations	38,610	38,610	38,610	38,610	38,610	38,610	38,610

R-squared	0.140	0.140	0.140	0.140	0.140	0.140	0.140
Difference in difference	0.00910	0.0153	0.0163	0.0245	0.0274	0.0153	-0.000893
F test: active-inactive=0	0.409	1.529	1.715	3.581	4.194	1.284	0.00400
p value	0.523	0.216	0.190	0.0585*	0.0406**	0.257	0.950

**Panel B: Women sample**

active	0.046***	0.034***	0.035***	0.044***	0.039***	0.031**	0.001
	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.014)
inactive	0.015	0.007	-0.003	-0.000	0.000	0.010	0.011
	(0.017)	(0.016)	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.019)

Observations	19,404	19,404	19,404	19,404	19,404	19,404	19,404
R-squared	0.150	0.149	0.149	0.150	0.149	0.149	0.149
Difference in difference	0.0303	0.0274	0.0380	0.0441	0.0391	0.0209	-0.00955
F test: active-inactive=0	3.008	3.059	5.693	7.125	5.609	1.495	0.291
p value	0.0829*	0.0804*	0.0171***	0.00763***	0.0179**	0.222	0.589

**Panel C: Gender-sensitive**

active	0.034***	0.049***	0.057***	0.056***	0.059***	0.034**	0.020
	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.017)
inactive	0.014	-0.011	-0.003	-0.002	0.002	0.002	0.004
	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.019)	(0.020)	(0.020)	(0.020)

Observations	18,818	18,818	18,818	18,818	18,818	18,818	18,818
R-squared	0.159	0.160	0.160	0.160	0.160	0.159	0.159
Difference in difference	0.0194	0.0600	0.0597	0.0577	0.0574	0.0326	0.0161
F test: active-inactive=0	1.097	9.539	9.564	8.145	7.664	2.423	0.579
p value	0.295	0.00203***	0.00201***	0.00435***	0.00568***	0.120	0.447

**Panel D: Gender-sensitive and women**

active	0.058***	0.061***	0.069***	0.071***	0.073***	0.046**	0.015
	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.022)
inactive	0.002	-0.030	-0.036	-0.017	-0.012	-0.022	-0.016
	(0.024)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.027)	(0.027)	(0.028)	(0.025)

Observations	9,527	9,527	9,527	9,527	9,527	9,527	9,527
R-squared	0.173	0.173	0.174	0.173	0.173	0.172	0.171
Difference in difference	0.0561	0.0914	0.104	0.0879	0.0846	0.0678	0.0313
F test: active-inactive=0	4.850	11.82	15.11	9.238	9.043	5.109	1.166
p value	0.0277**	0.00059***	0.00010***	0.0024***	0.0026***	0.0239**	0.280

*Notes:* The regressions include baseline controls (age, age squared, gender, education, and urban), year fixed effects, and region fixed effects. Standard errors are in parentheses (clustered by the survey cluster). \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1.

**Table A.4: Aid and local support of gender equality by different cut-offs of distance: China**

VARIABLES	(1) 10 km	(2) 25 km	(3) 30 km	(4) 35 km	(5) 40 km	(6) 50 km	(7) 75 km
<b>Panel A: Full sample</b>							
active	0.008 (0.010)	-0.010 (0.008)	-0.005 (0.008)	0.006 (0.008)	0.006 (0.008)	-0.009 (0.008)	-0.032*** (0.009)
inactive	0.042** (0.018)	0.042** (0.017)	0.041** (0.018)	0.018 (0.019)	0.008 (0.019)	-0.012 (0.017)	0.002 (0.019)
Observations	39,998	39,998	39,998	39,998	39,998	39,998	39,998
R-squared	0.133	0.133	0.133	0.133	0.133	0.133	0.133
Difference in difference	-0.0341	-0.0523	-0.0462	-0.0120	-0.00278	0.00295	-0.0341
F test: active-inactive=0	3.255	8.955	5.986	0.357	0.0197	0.0260	3.068
p value	0.0713*	0.00278***	0.0145**	0.550	0.888	0.872	0.0799*
<b>Panel B: Women sample</b>							
active	0.014 (0.011)	-0.012 (0.010)	-0.007 (0.010)	0.009 (0.010)	0.007 (0.010)	-0.004 (0.010)	-0.017 (0.011)
inactive	0.031 (0.023)	0.038* (0.021)	0.040* (0.022)	0.026 (0.021)	0.013 (0.021)	-0.007 (0.020)	0.007 (0.022)
Observations	20,008	20,008	20,008	20,008	20,008	20,008	20,008
R-squared	0.143	0.143	0.143	0.142	0.142	0.142	0.143
Difference in difference	-0.0167	-0.0500	-0.0473	-0.0178	-0.00554	0.00352	-0.0236
F test: active-inactive=0	0.480	5.225	4.507	0.650	0.0631	0.0285	1.119
p value	0.489	0.0223**	0.0338**	0.420	0.802	0.866	0.290
<b>Panel C: Gender-sensitive</b>							
active	0.001 (0.014)	-0.022* (0.012)	-0.014 (0.012)	0.005 (0.012)	0.013 (0.013)	-0.007 (0.012)	-0.019 (0.014)
inactive	0.054** (0.022)	0.020 (0.021)	0.028 (0.023)	0.041* (0.023)	0.038 (0.024)	0.036 (0.023)	0.067*** (0.026)
Observations	17,555	17,555	17,555	17,555	17,555	17,555	17,555
R-squared	0.145	0.145	0.145	0.145	0.145	0.145	0.145
Difference in difference	-0.0531	-0.0415	-0.0417	-0.0358	-0.0258	-0.0439	-0.0854
F test: active-inactive=0	4.309	3.209	2.671	1.847	0.916	3.043	10.82
p value	0.0380	0.0733*	0.102	0.174	0.339	0.0812*	0.00102***
<b>Panel D: Gender-sensitive and women</b>							
active	0.010 (0.016)	-0.021 (0.016)	-0.013 (0.015)	0.012 (0.015)	0.017 (0.016)	-0.009 (0.016)	-0.031* (0.018)
inactive	0.034 (0.029)	0.018 (0.028)	0.025 (0.029)	0.033 (0.028)	0.018 (0.030)	0.007 (0.029)	0.032 (0.033)



Observations	8,780	8,780	8,780	8,780	8,780	8,780	8,780
R-squared	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.155	0.156
Difference in difference	-0.0241	-0.0384	-0.0380	-0.0211	-0.00165	-0.0158	-0.0625
F test: active-inactive=0	0.552	1.621	1.374	0.440	0.00237	0.246	3.498
p value	0.458	0.203	0.241	0.507	0.961	0.620	0.0616*

*Notes:* The regressions include baseline controls (age, age squared, gender, education, and urban), year fixed effects, and region fixed effects. Standard errors are in parentheses (clustered by the survey cluster). \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1.

**Table A.5: Robustness checks**

VARIABLES	(1) Full	(2) Women	(3) Gender-sensitive	(4) Gender-sensitive and women
<b>Panel A: Completed projects</b>				
active35	0.052*** (0.010)	0.051*** (0.013)	0.064*** (0.014)	0.078*** (0.017)
inactive35	0.026* (0.014)	0.014 (0.019)	0.005 (0.020)	-0.010 (0.029)
Observations	28,270	14,242	16,440	8,323
R-squared	0.139	0.153	0.151	0.168
Difference in difference	0.0260	0.0379	0.0588	0.0880
F test: active-inactive=0	3.385	4.097	7.533	8.041
p value	0.0659*	0.0430**	0.00611***	0.00462***
<b>Panel B: Logit model</b>				
active35	0.235*** (0.0467)	0.263*** (0.0633)	0.307*** (0.0693)	0.421*** (0.0958)
inactive35	0.101 (0.0697)	0.000409 (0.0956)	0.00836 (0.110)	-0.0766 (0.166)
Observations	38,396	18,877	18,468	8,943
Difference in difference	0.134	0.263	0.299	0.498
F test: active-inactive=0	3.79	7.71	6.77	8.42
p value	0.0515*	0.005***	0.009***	0.003***
<b>Panel C: Without Round 5</b>				
active35	0.074*** (0.017)	0.069*** (0.022)	0.102*** (0.023)	0.129*** (0.032)
inactive35	0.033** (0.015)	0.014 (0.021)	0.014 (0.022)	-0.000 (0.032)

Observations	12,820	6,368	7,801	3,898
R-squared	0.156	0.166	0.174	0.184
Difference in difference	0.0404	0.0550	0.0885	0.130
F test: active-inactive=0	6.205	5.871	13.27	11.70
p value	0.0128**	0.0155**	0.0002***	0.0006***

**Panel D: Within 100 km**

active35	0.039***	0.041***	0.052***	0.068***
	(0.009)	(0.011)	(0.013)	(0.016)
inactive35	0.017	-0.003	0.000	-0.016
	(0.013)	(0.017)	(0.020)	(0.029)

Observations	34,067	17,128	16,485	8,352
R-squared	0.147	0.156	0.166	0.178
Difference in difference	0.0226	0.0433	0.0518	0.0834
F test: active-inactive=0	2.947	6.503	6.133	7.721
p value	0.0861*	0.0108**	0.0134**	0.00551***

**Panel E: Precision code equals 1**

active35	0.042***	0.044***	0.058***	0.072***
	(0.008)	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.016)
inactive35	0.016	-0.006	-0.001	-0.017
	(0.013)	(0.017)	(0.019)	(0.028)

Observations	37,793	18,996	18,345	9,293
R-squared	0.142	0.151	0.162	0.176
Difference in difference	0.0265	0.0492	0.0590	0.0883
F test: active-inactive=0	4.053	8.472	8.203	8.928
p value	0.0442**	0.00362***	0.00422***	0.00284***

**Panel F: Within 5 years**

active35	0.046***	0.042***	0.073***	0.091***
	(0.009)	(0.012)	(0.015)	(0.020)
inactive35	0.023*	0.000	-0.000	-0.015
	(0.013)	(0.017)	(0.019)	(0.029)

Observations	29,264	14,666	12,759	6,438
R-squared	0.149	0.158	0.173	0.186
Difference in difference	0.0226	0.0411	0.0727	0.107
F test: active-inactive=0	3.104	5.662	12.76	11.97
p value	0.0782*	0.0174**	0.000363***	0.000555***

**Panel G: ODA-like of Chinese aid**

active35	0.016	0.020	0.006	0.014
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	(0.010)	(0.012)	(0.014)	(0.017)
inactive35	0.027	0.033	0.047**	0.039
	(0.020)	(0.022)	(0.024)	(0.028)
Observations	27,814	13,884	15,380	7,680
R-squared	0.129	0.141	0.147	0.158
Difference in difference	-0.0113	-0.0137	-0.0415	-0.0245
F test: active-inactive=0	0.266	0.323	2.345	0.561
p value	0.606	0.570	0.126	0.454

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*Notes:* The regressions include baseline controls (age, age squared, gender, education, and urban), year fixed effects, and region fixed effects. Standard errors are in parentheses (clustered by the survey cluster). \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*  $p < 0.1$ .