

**Table S 3. Regression results of difference-in-differences estimations on fertility. Source: own estimations from survey data.**

	DD	DD with covariates	DD with PSM
Year	1.283 *** (0.069)	0.581 *** (0.057)	0.679 *** (0.073)
Wage employment	-0.011 (0.033)	-0.113 ** (0.052)	-0.034 (0.050)
Employed * Year	-0.332 ** (0.139)	-0.291 ** (0.122)	-0.320 ** (0.130)
Age		0.070 *** (0.006)	0.057 *** (0.006)
Literacy		-0.249 *** (0.053)	-0.230 *** (0.067)
Single		-0.503 *** (0.063)	-0.682 *** (0.071)
Religion (1=christian)		-0.291 ** (0.138)	-0.490 *** (0.161)
Ethnicity (1=Wolof)		-0.100 (0.080)	-0.178 * (0.100)
Ethnicity (1=Pular)		0.029 (0.085)	-0.036 (0.110)
Land owned (ha)		-0.001 (0.003)	0.007 (0.008)
Distance to concrete road (km)		0.013 (0.010)	0.017 (0.015)
Constant	0.119 *** (0.016)	-0.697 *** (0.152)	-0.348 ** (0.169)
Number of observations	1994	1994	1990
R-squared	0.174	0.378	0.379

The first column reports the simple DD regression  $Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 T_i + \beta_2 t + \beta_3 T_i t + \varepsilon_i$  where  $Y$  is fertility,  $T$  is female employment and  $t$  is the year. The second column reports the DD regression when additional observable characteristics are taken into account:  $Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 T_i + \beta_2 t + \beta_3 T_i t + \beta_k X_{ik} + \varepsilon_i$ , where  $X$  is a vector of individual and household characteristics observed in 2005 and 2013. The third column reports the DD regression after matching treated observations with untreated observations based on an estimated propensity score and using Kernel matching, and controlling for  $X$ . The propensity score is estimated as the probability of employment conditional on  $X$ . Standard errors are reported in parentheses. Significant effects are indicated with \*  $p < 0.1$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$  or \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$ .