

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	<i>Personal Attitudes</i>		<i>Perceived Community Norms</i>			<i>Personal Attitudes</i>		<i>Perceived Community Norms</i>		
	Gender Equitable Attitudes (Index)	Women should not go out to work (Yes = 1)	% Who speak badly of a woman who works in the fields	% Who believe a man is a bad provider if his wife working for pay	% Who speak badly of a woman who travels out village	Gender Equitable Attitudes (Index)	Women should not go out to work (Yes = 1)	% Who speak badly of a woman who works in the fields	% Who believe a man is a bad provider if his wife working for pay	% Who speak badly of a woman who travels out village
	<i>Full Sample (CTs and NCTs) in Program Villages</i>					<i>RDD 18 (CTs and NCTs) in Program Villages</i>				
CT in CT villages [A]	-0.03 [0.22]	-0.02 [0.09]	5.75 [4.48]	1.38 [5.69]	2.54 [5.81]	-0.36 [0.23]	-0.02 [0.09]	5.49 [5.14]	-2.56 [5.97]	-0.13 [5.93]
NCT in CT villages [B]	-0.08 [0.22]	-0.03 [0.09]	7.93* [4.58]	2.20 [5.85]	3.37 [6.10]	-0.36 [0.24]	-0.05 [0.09]	6.75 [5.27]	-1.32 [6.33]	1.37 [6.43]
PET[C]	0.03 [0.23]	-0.01 [0.11]	4.29 [5.83]	4.73 [5.28]	3.41 [5.83]	0.66** [0.29]	-0.13 [0.13]	2.91 [6.81]	10.19* [5.90]	9.81 [7.65]
PEV[D]	-0.06 [0.19]	0.12* [0.07]	-1.60 [6.20]	-2.59 [6.65]	-4.75 [7.12]	0.11 [0.39]	0.28** [0.14]	16.64* [8.80]	10.80 [10.05]	7.19 [11.58]
#HH[E]	-0.02 [0.05]	0.04 [0.02]	-0.73 [1.39]	0.07 [1.47]	1.16 [1.35]	0.08 [0.09]	0.04 [0.04]	-1.12 [2.47]	-2.50 [2.84]	-2.62 [3.15]
Constant	0.06 [0.20]	0.22*** [0.07]	33.57*** [3.68]	38.31*** [5.26]	37.02*** [5.31]	-0.05 [0.23]	0.18** [0.07]	28.18*** [4.62]	34.96*** [5.89]	33.84*** [5.78]
Observations	1166	1166	1166	1166	1166	467	467	467	467	467
Adjusted R-squared	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04
Meters	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Outcome Mean Pure Control	0.05	0.32	34.88	39.76	38.21	0.05	0.32	34.88	39.76	38.21
CT recipients around (%)	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
EVs around (%)	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Households around(#)	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78

Notes: *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001.

(1) Outcomes are as follows: (1) "Gender Equitable Attitudes index" is standardized weighted index as described in Anderson (2008) constructed from 8 different categorical attitude questions that individually rank from 1 to 5, with 5 being the most gender progressive; (2) "Women should not go out to work" is a dummy variable equal to 1 if the respondent personally believes women should not go out of the home to work; (3) Perceived Norms measure perceptions of what the respondent thinks their community thinks around women's work and mobility. Respondents had to indicate out of ten neighbors in their community: what share would speak badly of a woman who works in the fields; what share believe that a man is a bad provider if his wife is working for pay; and what share would speak badly of a woman who travels outside the village alone (recorded as a percentage 0-100%).

(2) Regression uses OLS estimation. All regressions control for local government area (LGA) fixed effects. In columns 1 to 10 standard errors are clustered at the village level; and in columns 11 to 15 Conley standard errors that account for spatial correlation in the data are used (Conley 1999, 2008).

(3) CT in CT villages = 1 if household was randomly assigned to receive cash transfers in a cash transfer program village; NCT in CT villages = 1 if household was randomly assigned to receive no cash transfers in program villages (non-beneficiaries in treatment villages); and Pure Control = 1 if household did not receive cash transfers in a non-program village where no cash transfers were ever paid.

(4) In Table 8 columns 11 to 15 we include a set of variables to control for local neighborhood effects that includes the size of the local market (#HH), the density of cash transfers (PET) and the relative level of poverty (PEV) in a 400 meter radius. #HH is the total number of households in the local area rescaled by a factor of 100. PET is a vector for the proportion of cash transfer households in the local area equivalent to the total number of cash transfer households over the number of eligible households around household 1 in a 400m radius. PEV is the proportion of extremely vulnerable households out of the total number of households in the local neighborhood.

(5) Attitudes and norms outcomes are measured at endline only. Table 8 shows impacts at endline and the sample is a cross-section that includes all ultra-poor households surveyed at both midline and endline. This sample includes responses from the primary female respondent.