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Young people and household caring in the
postwar: Evidence from the FARC
cease-fire in Colombia

by

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Time is really the only capital that any human being has, and the only thing he can't afford to lose.

- Thomas Edison

Abstract

This study examines the impact of violence-related governmental policies on time allocation in Colombia. More specifically, using data from the Encuesta Nacional del Uso de Tiempo, and FARC-EP related conflict by municipality, I employed a difference-in-differences identification strategy to analyze the behavior towards time use of young individuals (between the ages of 14 and 28) before and after the 2014 ceasefire. Results show that the absence of violence increased their time spent in taking care of other household members and encouraged them to immerse in the labour market, with the trade off of decreasing their time sleeping. Furthermore, by increasing the amount of time spent on household activities for young men and reducing it for young women, the latter increased the time spent and the probability of entering the labour market, thereby benefiting from a more equal household distribution of chores. Finally, young people in households with higher levels of education and greater possession of goods were able to prioritize entry into the labour market despite increasing their time spent on care-giving, even if this meant sacrificing hours of education and sleep. In contrast, those from less advantaged households tended to increase their time mainly in care-giving and household activities. The results are proven to be time sensitive and robust to selective migration patterns.

1 Introduction

Colombia has a history of striving for peace amidst ongoing armed conflict, spanning more than fifty years. In 2012, a momentous milestone was achieved with the beginning of negotiations to establish the General Agreement for the Termination of the Conflict and the Construction of a Stable and Lasting Peace (Peace Agreement) between the National Government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC-EP), which was signed in 2016. The primary aim of this agreement was to bring an end to the war through a mutually agreed upon definitive and bilateral ceasefire, as well as the laying down of weapons ([Cancillería, 2016](#)). The positive impact of such actions on the population's quality of life is expected to be evident in the medium and long term, as resources can be allocated towards physical and human capital and the implementation of development programs. As time is an asset with intrinsic economic value, it is imperative to understand the social and behavioral aspects of time management, contributing with tools to boost personal growth and the overall development of a country.

Time is an important resource available to everyone, but its value is particularly high for younger generations. The ceasefire agreement in Colombia in 2014 created a window of opportunity for the population to redirect their time and energy towards other activities, as hope for an end to

the long-standing armed conflict and the renewal of a established permanent peace. To evaluate the impact of the ceasefire on young peoples behaviour towards time use, I employed a difference-in-differences approach. The results show that, on average, young people living in municipalities previously affected by the FARC-EP conflict increased their time spent on care giving, as well as the likelihood of engaging in such activities, in the labour market and in household chores. As a result, the amount of time they spend on sleep and household chores decreased.

Additionally, other results found by an heterogeneous analysis, show that the absence of violence has important effects on gender gaps and access to labour for women, making household chores more equitable and increasing the probability of women going into the labour market. Nevertheless, the gap remains, or could potentially increase, for households with different levels of education and possession of goods, having found that those with bigger education and income levels get to do productive and paid activities after the ceasefire. Additionally, the effect of prolonged exposure to conflict is found to be time-sensitive, with diminishing magnitude over time. Nevertheless, when the sample is limited to municipalities with a similar probability of being impacted by the FARC-EP conflict, the results demonstrate robustness. Furthermore, selective migration patterns are not found to be a significant factor in household composition, thus, not acting as a main driver of young people's time use behavioral changes after the ceasefire.

Time use is a topic that has recently received a lot of attention as a result of its growing significance in understanding aspects such as labour market inequality and the economy of care. Because of this, research have begun to focus on capturing how people use this so-called *asset*, and what it implied in diverse socioeconomic contexts. Aguiar, Hurst and Karabarbounis (2012), discuss how old and new data can be used to evaluate time use theories and analyze recent developments in long-term time usage trends, life-cycle spending patterns and labour supply, and time allocation across the business cycle (Aguiar et al., 2012). In Colombia, Based on the 2012-2013 ENUT, Urdinola and Tovar (2019), as well as Medina, Fernández and Barrera (2021), analysed time usage patterns by age, sex and socioeconomic levels. As a general conclusion, these analysis mainly suggest that enabling people to make informed decisions about how they spend their time can help them participate wisely in important life-changing decisions (Aguirre and Ferrari, 2013).

Studies have also interacted time use with development indicators. Barnes et, al (2007) examined adolescent time use for effects on troublesome behaviors. They look into a wide variety of time use categories and found that the most important predictors of young individual's behaviors are family and peer time (Barnes et al., 2007). Also, it has been found that gender differences in social

roles (such as household labour, child care, and care giving), is associated with gender distinctions in health quality (Bird and Fremont, 1991). Furthermore, some studies have found that the largest reciprocal relationship to sleep is work time, with results that depend on age and gender (Basner et al., 2007). Nevertheless, time use policies are equally relevant, with emerging discussions on time costs and how it can be conceptualized as a constraint on aspects such as demand for public benefits utilization and public health under specific circumstances like delays in delivering those benefits (Schwartz and Hursh, 2023).

On the topic of armed conflict, despite having global scale cases like the world wars in the 1910s and 1930-40s, there has been growing interest in assessing the socioeconomic impact of peace building efforts at the country level in different contexts. A study made on the ceasefire agreement in Sri Lanka, for example, showed that it induced an increasing tendency in household income levels, which largely went into savings or investments. Also, housing conditions and amenities such as access to drinking water, electricity and telecommunication improved after the ceasefire (Mahamadachchi, 2006). In a general picture, human rights and development are known to be mutually enforcing, thus, successful peace oriented policies are associated with faster economic growth, and vice versa. An interesting case study is the historic evolution of Botswana and Sierra Leone despite coming from very similar backgrounds. In Botswana, the extraction and export of diamonds came to be an engine of rapid economic growth, while in Sierra Leone, inefficient governance methods created the incentive for a rebellion and conflict throughout the 1990s, leading the country to being one of the poorest today (Collier et al., 2003).

Colombia's armed conflict is well known internationally due to its intensity and socioeconomic repercussions, being present for more than half a century, therefore, becoming a case study of high interest. A study carried out by Namen et. al. (2019) used a difference-in-differences identification strategy to examine the impact of the 2014 ceasefire declared by FARC-EP during peace negotiations with the government of Colombia. They found that it led to a significant reduction in school dropout rates in the areas most affected by the guerrilla group (Namen et al., 2019). Other studies have also demonstrated that this particular ceasefire increased fertility in areas exposed to violence, and credit access for farmers in high-conflict municipalities (Guerra-Cújar et al., 2022; Roux and Martínez, 2021). Building on the existing literature, this work aims to provide a new perspective on the value of time by providing evidence on whether post conflict measures achieve to promote behavioural changes in younger generations around this asset. Consequently, time is assessed as a crucial asset to translate public policies into long-term sustainable development, and its examined how peace oriented public policies work for young generations in a developing econ-

omy environment.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 provides some background on the importance of time use studies, particularly focusing on the young population and the conflict history of Colombia. Section 3 summarizes the data sources used for the investigation and provides details on how they were used. Section 4 explains the identification strategy used to estimate the effect of the ceasefire on the time use of young people. Section 5 presents and analyzes the main findings of the study. Section 6 talks robustness analysis. Section 7 investigates the potential mechanisms behind the main results and finally, Section 8 concludes.

2 Context

At first, literature sought to comprehend people’s behavior in relation to time use, distinguishing between gender, age groups, and geographic location, among other factors. Worldwide, there is an unequal allocation of tasks such as unpaid labour, with women focusing more on care and household responsibilities and men focusing more on paid labour market activities. Colombia is no exception, with gender gaps in labour, social, and political engagement. Research have found that women with the lowest educational level spend three times more on non-paid domestic tasks at age twenty while facing limitations in terms of the time available to earn their own income, and people of high socioeconomic levels in all age groups devote more time to leisure and recreational activities (Urdinola and Tovar, 2019; Medina et al., 2021). In this sense, people’s ability to make time decisions, akin to having the freedom to choose one’s lifestyle, should be recognized. By doing so, we allow individuals to exercise their rights, which are mutually reinforcing with human development, consistent with findings of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 2001.

Today, social and economic disparities persist in the country, being an especially important topic for younger generations. They find themselves in a critical phase of life wherein they are shaping the path that will profoundly influence their future endeavors. It is during this period that they make pivotal decisions regarding their educational pursuits, employment prospects, among others. In Colombia, young people make up approximately 26% of the population, which means, the decisions they make related to their time can greatly impact productivity levels, thus, their future well-being and that of the country. Nonetheless, exposure to a violent context can make any effort for development a lot more challenging. Given the vulnerability generated by facing economic inequality and lack of social mobility in the context of the armed conflict, young people

are more likely and find themselves compelled to abandon productive activities and/or develop habits that endanger their personal growth and, by extension, that of the country (Cuartas et al., 2019).

Colombia's armed conflict is known for being one of the largest and most intense socially, economically and politically. In fact, approximately 16% of the country's population (more than 9 million people) was directly affected in 2021, especially those living in rural areas (Red Nacional de Información (RNI), 2021). According to Registro Único de Víctimas, young people are directly affected by 30% of victimizing activities by armed groups, such as forced displacement, killings, kidnappings, and land dispossession. They are also the primary targets of forced recruitment and enforced disappearances, particularly in distant, rural, and underprivileged communities. In fact, approximately four out of every ten members of the FARC were children or adolescents in 2012 (British Council Colombia, 2018; Springer, 2012).

Unfortunately, being exposed to violent environments is associated with a decrease in years of schooling and engagement in productive activities characterized by lower levels of human capital (Talero et al., 2015), among others. Displaced individuals, for instance, usually struggle to regain their previous level of welfare due to a permanent loss of physical and human capital (Ibañez and Moya, 2010). Also, having close contact with such acts of injustice and violation of human rights can build a sense of hopelessness due to the perception of insecurity and lack of stable opportunities, consequently leading to circumstances such as 'brain drain'. It also delays every public policy efforts made or in the making. For young people, it is crucial to understand the context of this ongoing conflict if they are to become future policymakers. Prioritizing young generations' physical, emotional and intellectual capabilities in public policy agendas is the way to secure country resilience and adaptability towards meeting future needs of the population.

Efforts to achieve a lasting peace in the country have been ongoing for several decades. In 1990, the first peace agreement was signed between the M19 guerrilla group and the Colombian State. More recently, negotiations began again in 2012, this time with the FARC-EP guerrilla group, under the mandate of Juan Manuel Santos during his first presidential term (2012-2016). The peace agreement established several points of action aimed at preventing further victims and building a stable and lasting peace. The first objective was to end hostilities through a bilateral ceasefire and the complete surrender of weapons. The ceasefire aimed to end all actions against civilians, the public force, and infrastructure, and was monitored by the United Nations. The FARC-EP announced a unilateral ceasefire in December 2014, and it became bilateral in August

2016, marking a significant step towards peace in the country ([Cancillería, 2016](#); [Centro Nacional de Memoria Histórica, 2020](#)).

Colombia is acknowledged for having one of Latin America's most prominent economies, however, its macroeconomic figures today reveal significant social and economic disparities. A substantial body of literature has investigated the origins of inequality, poverty, among other phenomenon in the country. In fact, studies have shown that violence and lower levels of human capital are inversely related, and higher levels of violence tend to coincide with higher levels of voter turnout. Moreover, the presence of the state has been associated with violence, while displacement has been shown to negatively affect literacy and educational attainment ([Holmes et al., 2006](#)). In great scale, conflict and violence are two prominent negatively influential factors in the country's path towards higher levels of equality and opportunities. These, among many more plausible analysis and conclusions, make for a strong case on the need to effectively design peace and development oriented policies that are equitable and long lasting in one of the most resource full and diverse countries in the world.

3 Data

To investigate the impact of the permanent ceasefire on development, a database was constructed based on individual, municipal, and yearly data, using young people's time as the primary tool. According to Law 1885 of 2018, individuals aged between 14 and 28 are considered young people and will be the focus of this investigation. The study period spans from 2012 to 2021, with 2012 marking the beginning of peace negotiations with FARC and 2014 signifying the initial step towards implementing the ceasefire. The sample consists of **42,281** individuals residing in **202** municipalities. Further, this paper will elaborate on the primary variables and data sources.

3.1 Variables on the use of time

The first Colombian time use survey, the Encuesta Nacional de Uso del Tiempo (ENUT), is used as the main data source, carried out by the Colombian Official Statistics Bureau (Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística – DANE). This survey provides information on the time dedicated by the population aged 10 and over to activities such as paid work, unpaid work, leisure, among many others. It is an analytical form composed of 9 chapters: identification, housing conditions, household data, household composition, health, care for children under 5 years of age, education, labour force and time use. It takes place every three to four years, therefore the data bases used took place between 2012-2013, 2016-2017, and 2020-2021. Depending on the chapter,

the observation unit is dwellings, households, or individuals, and it is representative at the national level for the country’s five regions.

The National Time Transfer Accounts (NTTA) methodology by Gretchen Donehower (2014) and the International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics (UNDESA, 2016) were used as input to create six sets of profiles: Labour market, leisure and self-care, sleep, education, household activities, and care of individuals. Household activities and care are considered NTTA activities because they involve unpaid care giving labour, which is an important component of the generational economy.¹ These profiles serve as the study’s main dependent variables and were calculated by summing the time reported by each individual for each activity in each category. The reported time was converted into hours and adjusted for multitasking to ensure that each individual’s day lasted 24 hours (Urdinola and Tovar, 2019). To control for outliers, the 99th percentile was removed. More details on the variables used in this work can be found in Table A1.

3.2 Exposure to FARC-EP armed conflict

To build a measure of exposure to armed conflict by FARC-EP guerrilla, I followed the methodology used by Namen et al. (2019). First, Restrepo et al. (2004) constructed a database with events listed in the periodicals *Justicia y Paz* and *Noche y Niebla* published quarterly by the Colombian NGO’S CINEP and the Comisión Intercongregacional de Justicia y Paz (Namen et al., 2019; Restrepo et al., 2004). Exposure to armed conflict is measured by a dichotomous variable $CONFLICT_m$ based on the database variable that indicates the number of attacks by FARC-EP in each municipality between the years of 2011 and 2014, the first presidency period of Juan Manuel Santos. One implies that the number of attacks in the municipality is positive, indicating that FARC violence was present, whereas zero suggests the number of attacks is zero, implying the contrary. Applying this measure, 17.8% of municipalities (36 out of 202) had experienced FARC violence, affecting 20.6% of the sample or 8,732 individuals between the ages of 14 and 28.

3.3 Data analysis

It is important to keep in mind that the ENUT database includes a proportion of answers that are unknown due to the nature of the survey. This means that missing information cannot be considered strictly missing values or reported zeros with certainty. To ensure a comparable sample across time and municipalities, these answers are treated as zeros, and the information is treated

¹The National Time Transfers Account (NTTA) was born as a new tool or framework of the National Transfers Account (NTA) to study household economic flows of unpaid care work by age. The NTA are national-level estimates created to provide an accounting of economic flows to and from residents of a country classified by their age. They are organized around the economic life cycle and structured to emphasize the generational economy and its key features. More details can be found in the *National Transfer Accounts Manual: Measuring and Analysing the Generational Economy* report by the United Nations (United Nations, 2013).

as censored. The frequency and percentage of zeros by dependent variable are illustrated in Table A2. The analysis shows that sleep, leisure and self-Care have the least number of zeros, accounting for below 1%, while education, household activities, care of individuals, and labour market have more than 29% of zeros. Furthermore, it is essential to consider the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, which began at the end of 2019 and the beginning of 2020. Fortunately, the ENUT 2020-21 survey accounted for the behavioural changes of people before the pandemic by adding variables that asked about activities done from home. This potentially lowered the amount of time spent on transportation in municipalities with higher access to technological tools and introduced new virtual activities.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Mean	Median	SD	Min	Max
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Treatment (1: Conflict)	0.21	0.00	0.40	0.00	1.00
Time (1: After 2014)	0.65	1.00	0.48	0.00	1.00
Age (in years)	20.58	20.00	4.34	14.00	28.00
Gender (1: Female)	0.52	1.00	0.50	0.00	1.00
HH possession of goods (1: High)	0.40	0.00	0.49	0.00	1.00
Education of the Head of HH (1: Highest)					
No education	0.08	0.00	0.28	0.00	1.00
Preschool/Elementary	0.40	0.00	0.49	0.00	1.00
Middle/High school	0.37	0.00	0.48	0.00	1.00
Under/Postgraduate	0.15	0.00	0.35	0.00	1.00
Extensive margin (Dummy)					
Labour market	0.36	0.00	0.48	0.00	1.00
Leisure and self-care	1.00	1.00	0.01	0.00	1.00
Sleep	1.00	1.00	0.05	0.00	1.00
Education	0.25	0.00	0.43	0.00	1.00
Household activities	0.70	1.00	0.46	0.00	1.00
Care of individuals	0.49	0.00	0.50	0.00	1.00
Intensive margin (Hours)					
Labour market	2.46	0.00	3.82	0.00	12.86
Leisure and self-care	7.52	7.12	3.50	0.00	16.11
Sleep	8.39	8.23	2.28	0.00	15.63
Education	1.40	0.00	2.82	0.00	11.63
Household activities	1.76	1.01	2.06	0.00	19.23
Care of individuals	2.38	0.00	3.81	0.00	22.97

Notes: The following columns display information about the main variables used in this study, it includes: (1) the variable mean; (2) the variable median; (3) the variable standard deviation; (4) the variable minimum value; and (5) the variable maximum value. All variables have 42,281 observations. *HH possession of goods* is used as proxy for household income, and it's calculated using the number of home appliances and other goods owned by the household. *Education of the Head of HH* corresponds to the maximum level of education achieved by the head of household; 1 corresponds to no education, 2 to preschool or/and elementary, 3 to middle or/and high school and 4 to tertiary education. Questions in the ENUT data base were classified in one of the categories shown in the extensive and intensive margins, based on the definitions provided by the National Time Transfer Accounts (NTTA) and the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS) methodologies, please refer to Table A1 for more details on the variables.

Table 1 provides descriptive statistics of the dependent variables, their breakdown, and the controls and covariates used in the study, allowing some insight into time use behavior for each category and sample characteristics. At first, it is noted that the control group is larger than the treated group, and the young people in the sample have an average age of 21 years. Additionally, there is an equal proportion of girls and boys in the sample. Furthermore, the measure of household possession of goods, as a proxy for household income, was constructed using dummy variables that indicate which goods are present in the survey households. It shows that, on average, young individuals belong to households that have fewer possessions. Also, it is revealed that they are mostly part of households where the head has a maximum achieved level of education between preschool and high school. With respect to time use variables, the analysis reveals that the population spends more time sleeping and less time on education and household activities, on average. Finally, the analysis shows that a large percentage of the sample does not engage in labour market, education, and care activities, as recorded, while almost 100% of them engage in sleep, leisure and self care activities, thus, having very little variation in these variables.

Figure A1 illustrates the average time, in hours per day, that young people spend on various activities, broken down by age. Panel A shows the results after omitting observations with missing values, while Panel B imputes zeros for these missing observations, following the methodology explained earlier. We observe that time invested in leisure and self-care, sleep, and education consistently decreases as young people get older, while time spent in the labour market, doing household activities, and caring for others increases with age. There is a significant shift at the age of 18, which is consistent with Colombian law, where a person is considered an adult at this age and it is also the average age at which young people finish high school. Figure A2 differentiates this analysis by gender. If the trend is above zero, it means that women spend more time, on average, on the given activity, and vice versa if the trend is below zero. We see that young women spend more time than young men, on average, in household activities and caring for others, while young men spend more time in the labour market, in leisure and self-care activities, and sleeping. Education oscillates around zero, with no clear trend favoring a specific gender. Finally, we see that as young people get older, the gender gap widens, particularly for household and care activities and time spent in the labour market.

4 Empirical strategy

The strategy for identifying the effects of the FARC-EP guerrilla's announcement of a permanent ceasefire in 2014 focuses on using data on violence exposure in each municipality to establish the

treatment’s spatial boundaries. To estimate the effects, I employ a *difference-in-differences* model (see equation 1), where i represents individuals, m represents municipalities, and t represents time in years.

$$Y_{imt} = \alpha_t + \phi_m + \beta(CONFLICT_m \times TIME_t) + \sum_{c \in X_m} \gamma'(c_m \times TIME_t) + \varepsilon_{imt} \quad (1)$$

The variable $TIME_t$ is a dummy variable that takes the value of zero for the years prior to the ceasefire and one for the years following the ceasefire. The variable $CONFLICT_m$ is a dummy variable that indicates whether a given municipality, m , is highly exposed to armed conflict violence, taking the value of one in that specific case, and zero otherwise. Additionally, the term α_t represents the year fixed effects, while ϕ_m represents the municipality fixed effects. Furthermore, c refers to the control variables used in the model. X_m includes municipality characteristics that were measured before the ceasefire and are interacted with the ceasefire time indicator. This allows for a flexible control of potential differential changes that occurred before and after the ceasefire and is parameterized by each of the municipal attributes. The set of characteristics includes variables such as the total population and the Multidimensional Poverty Index. Finally, ε_{imt} is the error term, clustered at the municipality level.

Table 2 presents the main results of this work. An extensive and intensive margin analysis is made using both an Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) and a Tobit regression. The Tobit methodology, which was first introduced by James Tobin in 1958, is designed to account for censored data in the estimation process, specifically left-censored data from below at zero. Ignoring censored observations or treating them as equal to uncensored observations can lead to biased estimates. The Tobit model, which is based on a mixture of densities and cumulative distribution functions, is a valuable alternative to address these issues. However, unlike the OLS regression, the Tobit model relies on the assumption of normality and homoscedasticity of the error term.

Acknowledging the impact of the ceasefire on time use behaviour has drivers, an analysis of potential mechanisms is carried out. For this, variations of the specification in equation 1 are done by removing controls, and changing the interaction between $TIME_t$ and $CONFLICT_m$ to only $CONFLICT_m$ when evaluating for selective migration patterns. Finally, the identifying assumption behind this *difference-in-differences* model is parallel trends, which is addressed in the robustness section. To test this assumption, we calculated the Propensity Score using a Logit methodology, that considers a set of municipality covariates and their logarithm.

5 Results

Table 2 presents the empirical estimates obtained from the application of equation 1. Columns 1-2 account for the extensive margin and columns 3-6 for the intensive margin. Columns 1-4 employ an OLS regression, while columns 5-6 use a Tobit regression. Within the baseline sample, all columns include municipality and year fixed effects. Estimates suggest that, on average, there was a decrease in the time spent by young people on sleeping and household activities by 0.37 and 0.14 hours, respectively, in municipalities highly affected by FARC-EP conflict after the ceasefire. In contrast, there was an increase in the time spent caring for other individuals, with average increases of 0.55 and 1.42 hours in the OLS and Tobit specifications, respectively. Furthermore, the ceasefire led to a 5% increase in the probability of young people entering the labour market, a 6% increase in the probability of doing household activities, and a 14% increase in the probability of caring for other individuals. This suggest that the ceasefire molded decisions that may be beneficial for the household well being, but can be translated into, perhaps, less opportunities for young people to gain personal (leisure and self care) and professional (education) welfare in the short and long term, respectively. These estimates are robust to changes in the sample size and conflict specifications.

Tables A3 to A17 illustrate several heterogeneous effects on the activities that individuals engaged in after the ceasefire in municipalities highly affected by FARC-EP conflict. Gender, head of household education level, and possession of goods were the most interesting characteristics that revealed significant effects after the ceasefire. On one side, men increased their time devoted to household tasks by 0.14 and 0.33 hours on the OLS and Tobit specifications, respectively, and the likelihood of getting involved in them by 8.5%; while women decreased their engagement in these activities by 0.37 hours, on average, and increased the probability of joining the labour market by 5.9%, as well as the amount of time they spent here by 1.16 hours for the Tobit specification (See Tables A6 to A8). This result show that the absence of violence could contribute to reducing the gender gap both outside and inside the household, which constantly increases with age, as seen in figure A2. This way, women become more economically independent by allowing them to decide weather to participate in paid activities, or perhaps, educate in the long term.

Table 2: Impact of the 2014 Ceasefire on Time Use in Conflict-Affected Municipalities

	Extensive margin		Intensive margin			
	Dummy		OLS		Tobit	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Labour market						
Conflict x Time	0.048**		0.058		0.597	
	(0.023)		(0.150)		(0.427)	
Conflict x 2016		0.046		0.031		0.562
		(0.029)		(0.184)		(0.549)
Conflict x 2020		0.049**		0.084		0.632
		(0.025)		(0.172)		(0.491)
Observations	42281	42281	42281	42281	42281	42281
R-squared	0.027	0.027	0.020	0.020	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	0.35	0.35	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.39
Pre-t. cont. mean	0.38	0.38	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Leisure and self-care						
Conflict x Time	-0.000		-0.031		-0.031	
	(0.000)		(0.281)		(0.280)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.000		-0.038		-0.039
		(0.000)		(0.292)		(0.291)
Conflict x 2020		-0.000		-0.024		-0.024
		(0.000)		(0.347)		(0.346)
Observations	42281	42281	42281	42281	42281	42281
R-squared	0.006	0.006	0.088	0.088	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	1.00	1.00	6.62	6.62	6.62	6.62
Pre-t. cont. mean	1.00	1.00	6.57	6.57	6.57	6.57
Sleep						
Conflict x Time	0.005		-0.369**		-0.366**	
	(0.005)		(0.183)		(0.183)	
Conflict x 2016		0.004		-0.299		-0.297
		(0.003)		(0.201)		(0.201)
Conflict x 2020		0.006		-0.440**		-0.437**
		(0.007)		(0.221)		(0.221)
Observations	42281	42281	42281	42281	42281	42281
R-squared	0.081	0.081	0.068	0.068	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	1.00	1.00	8.29	8.29	8.29	8.29
Pre-t. cont. mean	1.00	1.00	8.11	8.11	8.11	8.11
Education						
Conflict x Time	-0.023		-0.162		-0.794	
	(0.031)		(0.180)		(0.848)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.016		-0.124		-0.624
		(0.034)		(0.193)		(0.916)
Conflict x 2020		-0.030		-0.200		-0.964
		(0.033)		(0.193)		(0.915)
Observations	42281	42281	42281	42281	42281	42281
R-squared	0.049	0.049	0.046	0.047	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	0.22	0.22	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Pre-t. cont. mean	0.24	0.24	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Household activities						
Conflict x Time	0.042		-0.149*		-0.094	
	(0.030)		(0.088)		(0.132)	
Conflict x 2016		0.064*		-0.169		-0.073
		(0.033)		(0.112)		(0.146)
Conflict x 2020		0.020		-0.129		-0.114
		(0.031)		(0.109)		(0.156)
Observations	42281	42281	42281	42281	42281	42281
R-squared	0.027	0.027	0.028	0.028	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	0.67	0.67	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84
Pre-t. cont. mean	0.69	0.69	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62
Care of individuals						
Conflict x Time	0.143***		0.549**		1.424***	
	(0.045)		(0.272)		(0.524)	
Conflict x 2016		0.171***		0.452*		1.482***
		(0.053)		(0.272)		(0.564)
Conflict x 2020		0.115***		0.647**		1.360**
		(0.044)		(0.316)		(0.561)
Observations	42281	42281	42281	42281	42281	42281
R-squared	0.273	0.273	0.081	0.081	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	0.75	0.75	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49
Pre-t. cont. mean	0.85	0.85	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: The table displays the coefficients of the ceasefire on the use of time, as analyzed through the intensive and extensive margins. The coefficients were estimated using both OLS and Tobit specifications based on Equation 1. The analysis controls for the Multidimensional Poverty Index and the population at the municipality-level. Details on the independent, dependent and control variables used in this specification can be found in Table A1. The Pre-t. cont. and Pre-t. treat. means correspond to the mean value of each dependent variable in the pre-treatment period (2012-2013) for the control and treatment groups, respectively. Municipality clusters standard errors in parentheses (* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$)

Another powerful finding is shown in Tables A9 to A14. We see that in households where the head had a higher education level and/or possessed more goods, younger individuals trade off education and sleep for more time in the labour market. Nevertheless, in households with lower education levels and/or possession of goods, young people were more likely to spend their time in care and household activities. This suggests that, having more access to basic needs services such as sanitation, caring centers and health insurance in high income households can impact the approach young people have towards the opportunity to contribute economically to their homes, as there is a need to fill the lack of external support in chores related to the economy of care. Additional results manifest that younger individuals aged 14 to 19 mainly increased their time in care giving activities, while individuals aged 20 to 23 also increased their time in the labour market. As a trade off, young people between the ages of 20 to 28 decreased the time invested sleeping, and those in the ages of 24 to 28 decreased their time educating as well (See Tables A3 to A5). Finally, the effect on care activities is seen homogeneously between demographic groups, however, there is a concentration of this effect in the central region (See Tables A15 to A17).

As indicated in Table 5, households affected by the FARC-EP conflict had a higher percentage of men after the ceasefire, which could explain why more men started doing household chores and increased their time spent on this activity, while women decreased theirs. Moreover, the positive correlation of 0.3 between the head of household's education level and possession of goods suggests that households with higher levels of education and more goods may have better access to health services. This may allow young people to choose freely how they allocate their time, explaining the increase in the probability of going into the labour market by approximately 6% (as shown in Tables A9 and A12). In such households, the priority may be to bring in more capital, even if it means sacrificing time spent on education and sleeping. On the other hand, households with lower levels of education and possession of goods saw a significant increase in the time spent caring for others, which could be due to the lack of access to health services. In these households, young people may have had to take on this duty themselves.

6 Robustness

The robustness of the research's main findings to a series of empirical exercises is assessed and presented in this section.

6.1 Parallel trends

The main assumption underlying my *difference-in-differences* model is the concept of *parallel trends*. This assumption posits that in the absence of treatment, the two groups would have followed the same trajectory on the outcomes of interest. Specifically, in this case, it is assumed that in the absence of the ceasefire, young people in municipalities with similar characteristics would have exhibited akin time use behaviors after 2014.

Given that the ENUT only allows for one pre-treatment period (2012-2013), the parallel trends assumption is ensured by balancing the sample across municipalities with a similar probability of being affected by FARC-EP conflict. To achieve this, a Propensity Score was obtained using municipality covariates (See Table A1) and the common support between control and treatment groups was maintained. Figure A3 illustrates the distribution of the propensity score before and after limiting the sample to the common support. The trimmed sample consists of 34,546 individuals (8,015 treated and 26,531 controls) distributed across 158 municipalities (31 treated and 127 controls). The results are found to be robust to this exercise (See Table A18), with only a marginal increase in observed effects and no change in significance.

6.2 Alternative conflict measure

The initial measurement of conflict presence was based on the median number of FARC-EP attacks by municipality during the period 2011-2014, corresponding to the presidency of Juan Manuel Santos. A secondary measure was subsequently created, based on the median number of FARC-EP attacks by municipality during the period 2003-2014, encompassing both presidency periods of Alvaro Uribe Velez as well as the presidency of Juan Manuel Santos. The results, as show in Table A19, indicate that time usage is sensitive to recent events, with both the effects and errors showing a decrease. This suggests a dynamic whereby municipalities that were previously affected by the conflict are not necessarily affected to the same extent at a time closer to the ceasefire.

6.3 Selective migration patterns

Migration is a phenomenon that's constant and growing in any country, both external and internal. People are usually drawn to places with a higher sense of security and stability, being why, municipalities previously affected by conflict could have become more attractive after the ceasefire. However, this does not necessarily mean that the observed effects on time use behavior are due to selective migration, rather than the ceasefire itself. To investigate this further, migration patterns were analyzed for the municipalities in the baseline sample, aiming to address that household

composition changes are not triggered by this phenomenon, therefore, not altering time use results.

Table 3 presents migration patterns in Colombia based on the 2018 population census. Columns 1 and 3 indicate whether the person’s municipality of residence five years ago (2013) was different from their current survey location, while columns 2 and 4 reflect the same measure for residency 12 months ago (2017). The results demonstrate that the probability of residing in a different municipality than one’s origin five years ago and 12 months ago is lower for individuals from municipalities highly affected by FARC-EP conflict. These findings suggests that changes in time use behavior are not explained by core changes in the average household composition due to selective migration patterns in conflicted municipalities, both before and after the ceasefire.

Table 3: Municipality of Residence for Total and Young Population

	Total population		Young population	
	Five years back (1)	One year back (2)	Five years back (3)	One year back (4)
Conflict	-2.329*** (0.178)	-0.840*** (0.104)	-0.017*** (0.004)	-0.007*** (0.002)
Observations	9116406	9116406	2355985	2355985
R-squared	0.038	0.009	0.039	0.010
Mean	8.47	2.63	0.10	0.04
Standard Deviation	27.84	16.00	0.31	0.19
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: The following table presents migration patterns in the 202 municipalities included in the baseline sample. Columns 1 and 2 represent the total population, while columns 3 and 4 focus on the young population. In columns 1 and 3, a dummy variable is used as the dependent variable, taking a value of 1 if the surveyed individual resided in a different municipality five years ago than their current survey location, and 0 otherwise. In columns 2 and 4, the dependent variable is a dummy variable that takes a value of 1 if the surveyed individual resided in a different municipality 12 months ago than their current survey location, and 0 otherwise. In this specification, as independent variable, the presence of FARC-EP dummy is used alone, without interacting with the time dummy.

7 Mechanisms

This section aims to examine some potential mechanisms that may have led to an increase in the time invested in care activities and the probability of going into the labour market in municipalities previously affected by FARC-EP violence following the start of the ceasefire. By understanding these potential mechanisms, policymakers can develop appropriate responses to capitalize on the ceasefire’s positive effects while mitigating any negative consequences it may have.

7.1 Migration due to forced displacement

Haven tested for selective migration patterns, it is also important to consider migration caused by conflict itself, making it non-selective by nature, but mandatory. It has been demonstrated that

the ceasefire had an impact on the number of people who were forced to move due to FARC-EP presence in their region. As shown in Table 4, the proportion of people who were expelled from or received into municipalities that were heavily affected by conflict decreased significantly after the ceasefire. This not only supports the argument that the study’s results are not affected by selective migration patterns, but it can also be interpreted as a reason for individuals to consider making a permanent change to their time use behavior in favor of household activities, which can be viewed as an investment in the middle and long term.

Table 4: Proportion of People Expelled from or Received into Municipalities due to Forced Displacement

	Received (1)	Expelled (2)
Conflict x Time	-0.351*** (0.048)	-0.823*** (0.119)
Observations	8841	8714
R-squared	0.428	0.445
Mean	0.47	0.94
Standard Deviation	1.02	2.54
Year FE	✓	✓
Municipality FE	✓	✓

Notes: The following table displays the migration patterns in the 202 municipalities that were included in the baseline sample. The dependent variables are the proportion of people who were received (Column 1) and expelled (Column 2) from the total population in the municipality as a result of forced displacement. The data presented covers the period from 2010 to 2019.

7.2 Household re-composition

Table 5 reveals that prior to the ceasefire, there were fewer men, especially young men, present in households in conflict-affected municipalities (columns 2-3). However, following the ceasefire, there is evidence of a significant shift in household composition, with a higher proportion of men and individuals with disabilities residing in these municipalities (columns 2-4).

The increase in the proportion of men in conflict-affected municipalities following the ceasefire could be attributed to various factors, including their involvement in armed conflict or relocation to other areas. Between 1958 and 2015, there were 16,879 documented cases of illegal recruitment and use of children and adolescents, highlighting the gravity of the issue ([Centro Nacional de Memoria Histórica, 2017](#)), which stands as one of the main concerns in the fight against armed conflict in Colombia. The ceasefire has resulted in a significant reduction in child recruitment (12-16 years old) in municipalities affected by FARC violence, as demonstrated by ([Namen et al., 2019](#)). This, coupled with the perception of increased stability, may have motivated young men to return to their households.

Table 5: Household Re-composition in Conflict-Affected Municipalities following the Ceasefire

	Total (1)	% of males (2)	% of young males (3)	% of disabled (4)
Conflict x Time	-0.019 (0.070)	1.447* (0.821)	0.963 (1.136)	2.990* (1.559)
Conflict	0.343*** (0.048)	-2.921*** (0.553)	-3.081*** (0.804)	-0.513 (1.029)
Time	-0.275*** (0.034)	0.443 (0.411)	2.128*** (0.468)	1.080 (0.957)
Observations	28914	25726	16772	3626
R-squared	0.039	0.011	0.030	0.083
Mean	3.61	51.82	36.39	32.39
Median	3.00	50.00	33.33	25.00
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: The following table shows the impact of conflict on household composition after a ceasefire. It displays information on the total number of household members, the percentage of males per household, the percentage of young males per household, and the percentage of disabled individuals per household.

On the other hand, it's possible that the increase in people with disabilities was due to the possibility of allocating and taking care of them in previously conflicted municipalities, as they became a safer place to reside. Situations of armed conflict often force people to flee areas when violence erupts. People with disabilities can be at higher risk of harm during fighting. The lack of assistive devices like wheelchairs, prostheses, crutches, or hearing aids, as well as limited access to basic services, creates a hostile environment for them. Additionally, conflicts tend to exacerbate stigmatization, leading to extreme practices such as threats, shackling, and physical or verbal abuse within communities ([Human Rights Watch, 2021](#)). By contrast, the option to remain in a municipality that is now considered 'safer' has resulted in higher demand for care services, which requires more time and investment from young people.

8 Conclusion and further work

This work examines the impact of Colombia's recent efforts to end the conflict with the FARC-EP insurgency on the time use behavior of young people in various day-to-day activities. The results suggest that the permanent ceasefire declared by FARC-EP during peace negotiations with the government had a significant effect on the behavior of young people towards time use. Specifically, it led to an increase in the time spent on the economy of care and an increase in the probability of entering the labour market, while decreasing the quality of rest. Young people in municipalities that were exposed to FARC-EP violence prior to the ceasefire experienced a differential reduction of 0.4 hours in the time dedicated to sleep and 0.15 hours doing household activities. Conversely,

their time dedicated to caring for others increased by 0.5 to 1.4 hours, and there was a 14% increase in the probability of engaging in the economy of care, as well as a 4.8% increase in the likelihood of entering the labour market.

Moreover, the analysis reveals heterogeneous effects based on household and individual characteristics. It was found that the absence of violence could reduce gender gaps by making household work equitable and allowing women to decide whether to enter the labour market. However, the magnitude and direction of public policy implementation are shown to be influenced by household income disparities and differential access to basic services. I also examine potential mechanisms that could explain the observed changes in time use behavior in municipalities affected by violence after the ceasefire. Selective migration patterns are ruled out as a main driver of changes in household composition, and the robustness of the results is confirmed through the use of an extended measure of FARC-EP conflict exposure that takes into account the duration and intensity of conflict.

Additional work can be done to breakdown the effects obtained and make the analysis more rigorous. On one side, a valuable exercise could be to look at how the intensity of exposure (and not only presence) to FARC-EP conflict, or any other source of conflict, plays a role in the results obtained. Additionally, a cross over of heterogeneous effects can highlight interactions between diverse individual and household characteristics so, for example, its possible to evaluate if the increase in time dedicated to labour market applies to all age ranges or income levels. In this line, further mechanisms can be considered to identify additional translating channels of peace policies on time use behaviour. Finally, new mechanisms can be used to improve the specification of this work. Seemingly unrelated regressions (SUR), for example, can be an appropriate model considering the nature of the dependent variables; also, considering I'm testing for multiple hypothesis, diverse methodologies can be considered such as the Michael Anderson sharpened false discovery rate q-values; and finally, to improve the selection of controls, Least Absolute Shrinkage and Selection Operator (LASSO) is an appealing method to look at.

The results of this study can provide valuable insights for policymakers who are focused on promoting sustainable development and stability in conflict-affected regions. By understanding how young people respond to changes in their environment, policymakers can design more effective policies that encourage productive activities and discourage emigration. The data from this study suggests that time transfer data can be an important tool for analyzing how economic phenomena and policy implementation affect socio-economic behavior. Furthermore, the study highlights

the importance of considering demographic and household characteristics when designing policies. Specifically, the results indicate that enforcing care centers and labour market reintegration programs could be particularly effective in conflicted municipalities, while greater attention should be given to care activities as a legitimate and important form of work. By taking these findings into account, policymakers can help ensure a smoother and more effective transition towards a long-lasting peace and a more productive future for Colombia.

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9 Annexes

Table A1: Variables definitions and source

Variable	Definition	Source
Conflict variables		
FARC-EP attacks (conflict measure)	Total number of FARC-EP attacks on 10,000 inhabitants that occurred between 2003 and 2014 in each municipality.	Universidad del Rosario
Received for forced displacement	Number of people received due to forced displacement	CEDE
Expelled for forced displacement	Number of people expelled due to forced displacement	CEDE
Time use variables		
Labour market	Considers time invested in paid work for household enterprises that create market goods or goods produced and consumed by the household, as well as time spent commuting to/from a paid market job. Also, time spent looking for work, time spent in work-related socializing outside of paid hours. Considers time invested in unpaid work for household enterprises that create market goods or goods produced and consumed by the household.	ENUT - DANE
Leisure and self-care	Includes leisure activities such as listening to music, spending time with friends, playing, among others, as well as time spent in medical attention for self-care.	ENUT - DANE
Sleep	Includes the time spent sleeping. Is the only self-care activity considered outside of this category.	ENUT - DANE
Education	Includes the time spent in formal schooling, related homework and time commuting to/from the educational institution.	ENUT - DANE
Household activities	These activities constitute unpaid time spent producing services consumed by household or community members (Cooking, cleaning, laundry, etc.). Time spent traveling to/from doing one of this activities is included.	ENUT - DANE
Care	Care may be for own household members (so an intra-household transfer) or non-household members (so an inter-household transfer). Includes volunteering and non-specified care for the community.	ENUT - DANE
Control variables		
Multidimensional Poverty Index - MPI	This poverty measurement reflects the level of deprivation experienced by households across a range of dimensions and variables. The analysis considers five dimensions and 15 indicators, with households that are deprived in at least five of these indicators being classified as poor.	TerriData - DNP / CEDE
Total population	Based on the 2005 DANE census, the population projection for the year 2018 corresponds to the number of people per square kilometer in the municipality.	TerriData - DNP / CEDE

Propensity Score covariates			
Percentage of the population of men	Based on the 2005 DANE census, the population projection for the year 2018 corresponds to the percentage of men of the total population in each municipality.	TerriData - DNP / CEDE	
Urban population percentage	Based on the 2005 DANE census, the population projection for the year 2018 corresponds to the percentage of people living in urban areas of the total population in each municipality.	TerriData - DNP / CEDE	
GDP per capita (constant 2005)	GDP per capita at the municipality level constant 2005.	CEDE	
Unsatisfied basic needs	Unsatisfied basic needs 2005 Census Municipal capital.	CEDE	
Formal employment rate	Formal employment rate in the municipality.	CEDE	
Heterogeneous effects variables			
Gender	Gender of the individual.	ENUT - DANE	
Age	Age of the individual.	ENUT - DANE	
Household possession of goods	Number of home appliances owned by the household.	ENUT - DANE	
Head of household education level	Highest educational level completed by the head of the household.	ENUT - DANE	

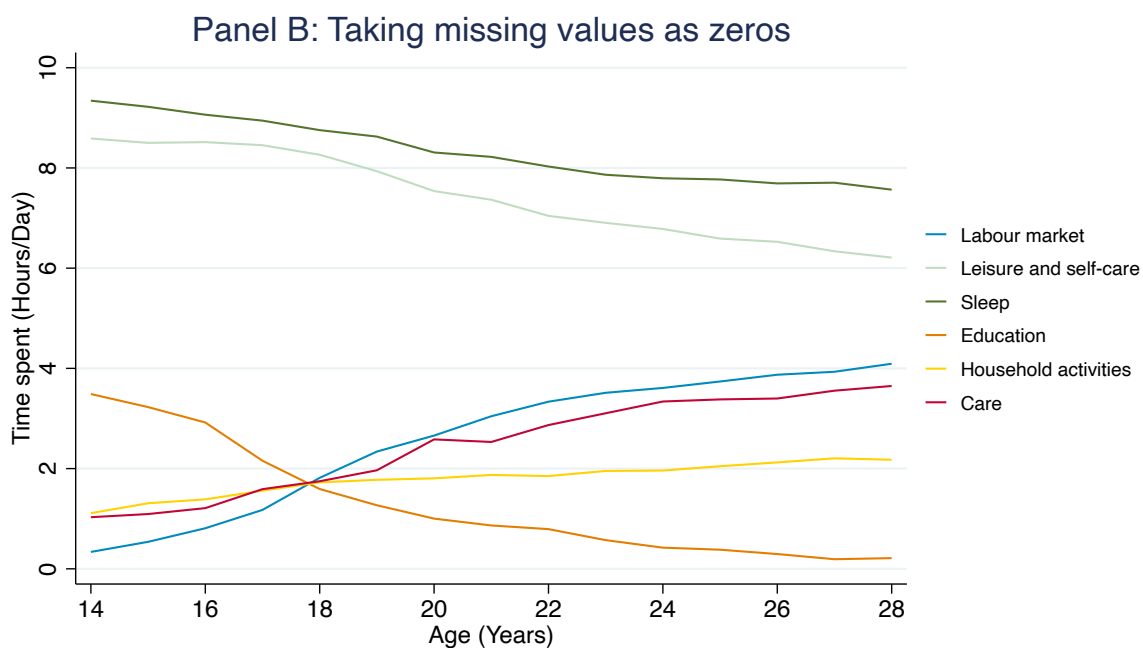
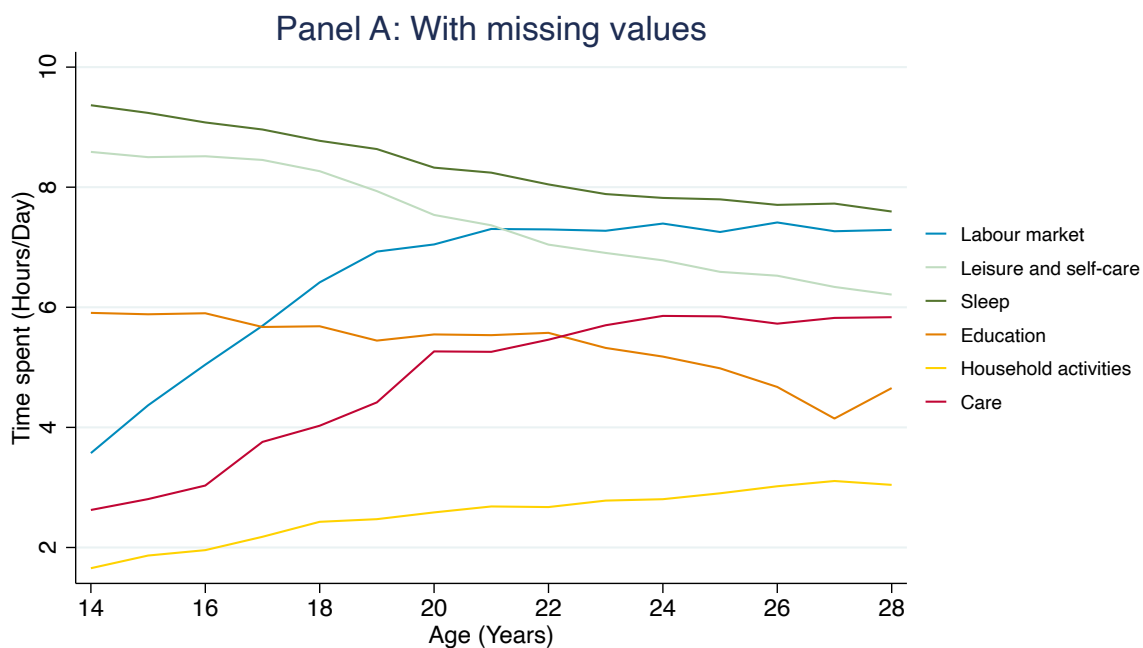
Notes: The definitions provided for time use variables are drawn from the NTTA reporting template, specifically the notes on activity groups available on the official National Transfer Account website at <https://ntaccounts.org>. Additionally, the questions asked in the ENUT survey and the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS) have been taken into account to inform these definitions.

Table A2: Frequency and Proportion of Zero Values Reported Across Activities

	Frequency		Percentage	
	>0	=0	>0	=0
Labour market	15027	27254	35.54	64.46
Leisure and self-care	42279	2	100.00	0.00
Sleep	42181	100	99.76	0.24
Education	10446	31835	24.71	75.29
Household activities	29722	12559	70.30	29.70
Care of individuals	20822	21459	49.25	50.75

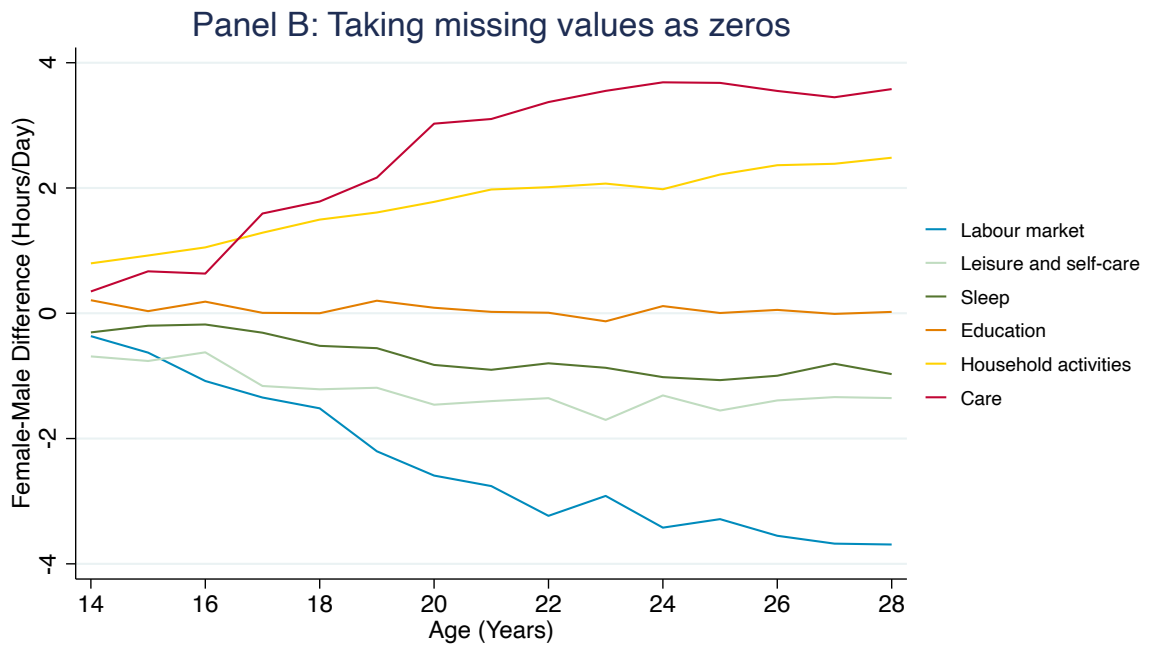
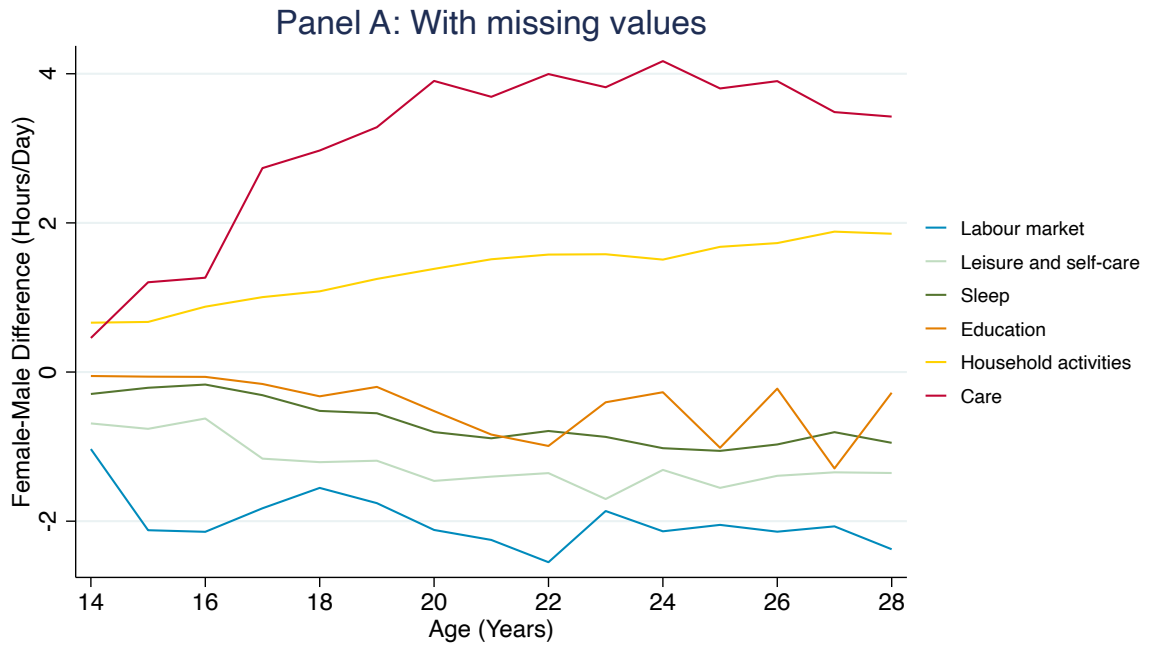
Notes: The table below displays the number and percentage (as a proportion of the total sample) of individuals who reported spending zero time on the activities asked in the ENUT survey, as well as those who reported spending greater than zero time.

Figure A1: Average Time Spent on Activities Across Age



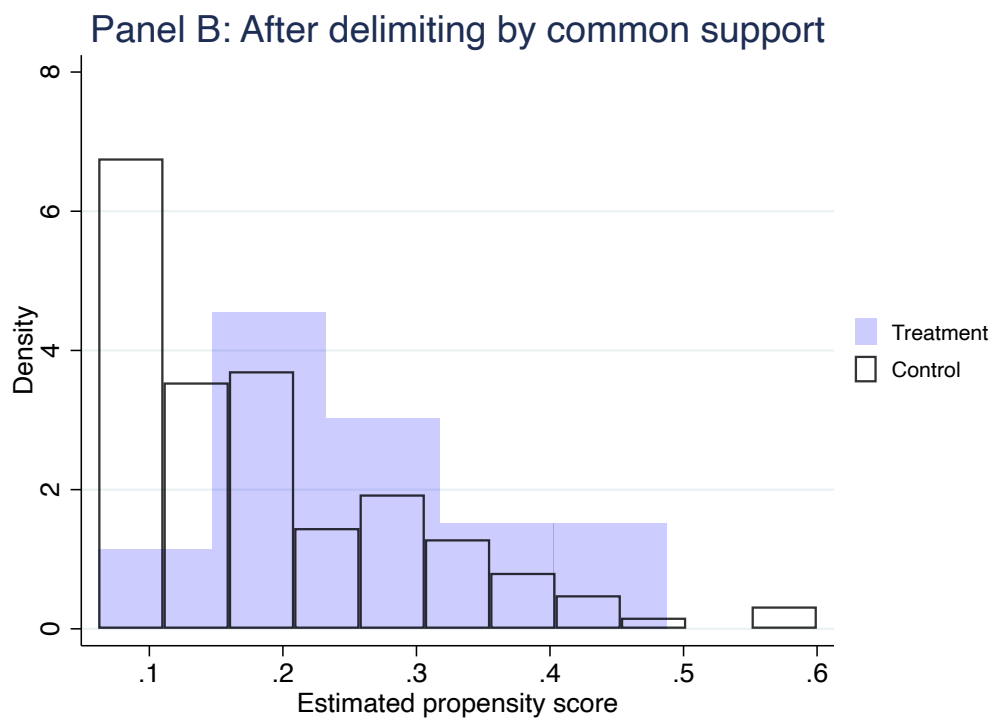
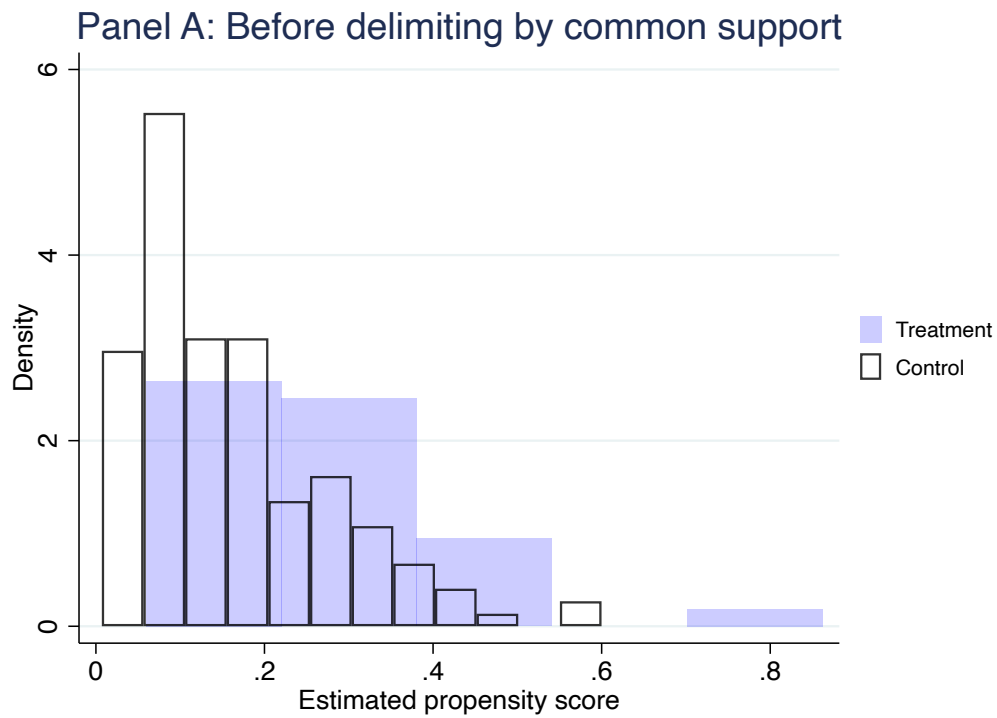
Notes: The figures presented show average time spent per activity across age. Panel A excludes missing values from the calculations and Panel B treats missing values as reported zeros.

Figure A2: Gender Differences in Average Time Spent on Activities Across Age



Notes: The figures presented show the difference between females and males on the average time spent per activity across age. Panel A excludes missing values from the calculations and Panel B treats missing values as reported zeros. An activity above zero in the x-axis means young women spend more time in that activity than young men and vice versa.

Figure A3: Propensity Score Density Distribution between Treated and Control Groups



Notes: The figures presented show the density distribution of the Propensity Score between treated and control groups.

Table A3: Age Group Analysis of Heterogeneous Effects on Time Use under the 2014 Ceasefire - Extensive Margin

	14-19 years		20-23 years		24-28 years	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Labour market						
Conflict x Time	0.043 (0.029)		0.091*** (0.032)		0.032 (0.026)	
Conflict x 2016		0.038 (0.033)		0.074* (0.037)		0.041 (0.033)
Conflict x 2020		0.048 (0.031)		0.109*** (0.036)		0.023 (0.033)
Observations	15965	15965	13561	13561	12755	12755
R-squared	0.064	0.064	0.048	0.048	0.033	0.033
Pre-t. treat. mean	0.20	0.20	0.38	0.38	0.51	0.51
Pre-t. cont. mean	0.21	0.21	0.44	0.44	0.55	0.55
Leisure and self-care						
Conflict x Time	-0.000 (0.000)		0.000 (0.000)		-0.000 (0.000)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.000 (0.000)		0.000 (0.000)		-0.000 (0.000)
Conflict x 2020		-0.000 (0.000)		0.000 (0.000)		0.000 (0.000)
Observations	15965	15965	13561	13561	12755	12755
R-squared	0.020	0.020	.	.	0.013	0.013
Pre-t. treat. mean	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pre-t. cont. mean	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sleep						
Conflict x Time	0.000 (0.004)		0.007 (0.004)		0.010 (0.008)	
Conflict x 2016		0.001 (0.001)		0.004 (0.003)		0.009 (0.006)
Conflict x 2020		-0.000 (0.007)		0.009 (0.006)		0.011 (0.012)
Observations	15965	15965	13561	13561	12755	12755
R-squared	0.072	0.072	0.079	0.079	0.135	0.135
Pre-t. treat. mean	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pre-t. cont. mean	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Education						
Conflict x Time	-0.068 (0.058)		-0.031 (0.028)		0.018 (0.012)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.062 (0.064)		-0.015 (0.030)		0.024* (0.013)
Conflict x 2020		-0.073 (0.063)		-0.048 (0.031)		0.012 (0.015)
Observations	15965	15965	13561	13561	12755	12755
R-squared	0.114	0.114	0.081	0.081	0.046	0.046
Pre-t. treat. mean	0.41	0.41	0.15	0.15	0.06	0.06
Pre-t. cont. mean	0.46	0.46	0.14	0.14	0.05	0.05
Household activities						
Conflict x Time	0.052 (0.042)		0.033 (0.033)		0.043 (0.030)	
Conflict x 2016		0.075 (0.053)		0.067* (0.035)		0.052 (0.032)
Conflict x 2020		0.029 (0.042)		-0.002 (0.035)		0.035 (0.033)
Observations	15965	15965	13561	13561	12755	12755
R-squared	0.050	0.050	0.035	0.035	0.029	0.029
Pre-t. treat. mean	0.67	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.67
Pre-t. cont. mean	0.68	0.68	0.70	0.70	0.69	0.69
Care of individuals						
Conflict x Time	0.162*** (0.050)		0.153*** (0.057)		0.106** (0.044)	
Conflict x 2016		0.199*** (0.056)		0.176** (0.069)		0.122** (0.053)
Conflict x 2020		0.125** (0.057)		0.130** (0.051)		0.091** (0.043)
Observations	15965	15965	13561	13561	12755	12755
R-squared	0.413	0.413	0.267	0.267	0.195	0.195
Pre-t. treat. mean	0.71	0.71	0.76	0.76	0.80	0.80
Pre-t. cont. mean	0.82	0.82	0.85	0.85	0.88	0.88
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: The table displays the coefficients of the heterogeneous effects of the ceasefire on the use of time, at the age group level, as analyzed through the extensive margin. The coefficients were estimated using an OLS specification based on Equation 1. The analysis controls for the Multidimensional Poverty Index and the population at the municipality-level. Details on the independent, dependent and control variables used in this specification can be found in Table A1. The Pre-t. cont. and Pre-t. treat. means correspond to the mean value of each dependent variable in the pre-treatment period (2012-2013) for the control and treatment groups, respectively. Municipality clusters standard errors in parentheses (* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$)

Table A4: Age Group Analysis of Heterogeneous Effects on Time Use under the 2014 Ceasefire - Intensive Margin with an OLS Specification

	14-19 years		20-23 years		24-28 years	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Labour market						
Conflict x Time	0.052 (0.188)		0.308 (0.213)		-0.010 (0.266)	
Conflict x 2016		0.084 (0.219)		0.084 (0.265)		0.026 (0.276)
Conflict x 2020		0.020 (0.200)		0.534** (0.235)		-0.047 (0.318)
Observations	15965	15965	13561	13561	12755	12755
R-squared	0.042	0.042	0.043	0.043	0.027	0.027
Pre-t. treat. mean	1.16	1.16	2.71	2.71	3.58	3.58
Pre-t. cont. mean	1.05	1.05	3.08	3.08	3.88	3.88
Leisure and self-care						
Conflict x Time	0.073 (0.380)		-0.300 (0.264)		-0.022 (0.277)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.127 (0.374)		-0.164 (0.327)		0.101 (0.280)
Conflict x 2020		0.277 (0.480)		-0.437 (0.293)		-0.144 (0.364)
Observations	15965	15965	13561	13561	12755	12755
R-squared	0.128	0.129	0.102	0.102	0.098	0.099
Pre-t. treat. mean	7.51	7.51	6.56	6.56	5.56	5.56
Pre-t. cont. mean	7.47	7.47	6.34	6.34	5.56	5.56
Sleep						
Conflict x Time	-0.298 (0.184)		-0.520** (0.230)		-0.405* (0.225)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.182 (0.221)		-0.467* (0.260)		-0.344 (0.218)
Conflict x 2020		-0.417* (0.245)		-0.573** (0.259)		-0.464 (0.284)
Observations	15965	15965	13561	13561	12755	12755
R-squared	0.102	0.103	0.078	0.078	0.084	0.084
Pre-t. treat. mean	8.97	8.97	8.15	8.15	7.58	7.58
Pre-t. cont. mean	8.81	8.81	7.90	7.90	7.35	7.35
Education						
Conflict x Time	-0.373 (0.354)		-0.189 (0.158)		-0.003 (0.075)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.350 (0.406)		-0.081 (0.155)		0.033 (0.073)
Conflict x 2020		-0.396 (0.364)		-0.297 (0.184)		-0.038 (0.092)
Observations	15965	15965	13561	13561	12755	12755
R-squared	0.102	0.102	0.082	0.082	0.037	0.037
Pre-t. treat. mean	2.47	2.47	0.83	0.83	0.33	0.33
Pre-t. cont. mean	2.82	2.82	0.79	0.79	0.25	0.25
Household activities						
Conflict x Time	0.022 (0.103)		-0.166 (0.120)		-0.346** (0.164)	
Conflict x 2016		0.035 (0.106)		-0.151 (0.163)		-0.445** (0.181)
Conflict x 2020		0.009 (0.136)		-0.182 (0.147)		-0.248 (0.185)
Observations	15965	15965	13561	13561	12755	12755
R-squared	0.042	0.042	0.040	0.040	0.049	0.049
Pre-t. treat. mean	1.49	1.49	1.96	1.96	2.15	2.15
Pre-t. cont. mean	1.31	1.31	1.74	1.74	1.92	1.92
Care of individuals						
Conflict x Time	0.369 (0.268)		0.781** (0.307)		0.719* (0.426)	
Conflict x 2016		0.307 (0.269)		0.686** (0.326)		0.531 (0.376)
Conflict x 2020		0.432 (0.292)		0.877** (0.345)		0.904 (0.554)
Observations	15965	15965	13561	13561	12755	12755
R-squared	0.130	0.130	0.098	0.098	0.094	0.094
Pre-t. treat. mean	2.32	2.32	3.71	3.71	4.72	4.72
Pre-t. cont. mean	2.38	2.38	4.02	4.02	4.93	4.93
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: The table displays the coefficients of the heterogeneous effects of the ceasefire on the use of time, at the age group level, as analyzed through the intensive margin. The coefficients were estimated using an OLS specification based on Equation 1. The analysis controls for the Multidimensional Poverty Index and the population at the municipality-level. Details on the independent, dependent and control variables used in this specification can be found in Table A1. The Pre-t. cont. and Pre-t. treat. means correspond to the mean value of each dependent variable in the pre-treatment period (2012-2013) for the control and treatment groups, respectively. Municipality clusters standard errors in parentheses (* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$)

Table A5: Age Group Analysis of Heterogeneous Effects on Time Use under the 2014 Ceasefire - Intensive Margin with a Tobit Specification

	14-19 years		20-23 years		24-28 years	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Labour market						
Conflict x Time	1.041 (0.952)		1.258** (0.542)		0.164 (0.447)	
Conflict x 2016		0.982 (1.063)		0.816 (0.674)		0.283 (0.497)
Conflict x 2020		1.105 (1.099)		1.713*** (0.593)		0.043 (0.576)
Observations	15965	15965	13561	13561	12755	12755
R-squared	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	1.16	1.16	2.71	2.71	3.58	3.58
Pre-t. cont. mean	1.05	1.05	3.08	3.08	3.88	3.88
Leisure and self-care						
Conflict x Time	0.072 (0.377)		-0.300 (0.262)		-0.022 (0.275)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.128 (0.371)		-0.164 (0.324)		0.100 (0.277)
Conflict x 2020		0.276 (0.476)		-0.437 (0.290)		-0.144 (0.361)
Observations	15965	15965	13561	13561	12755	12755
R-squared	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	7.51	7.51	6.56	6.56	5.56	5.56
Pre-t. cont. mean	7.47	7.47	6.34	6.34	5.56	5.56
Sleep						
Conflict x Time	-0.298 (0.183)		-0.516** (0.228)		-0.399* (0.225)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.182 (0.220)		-0.465* (0.258)		-0.339 (0.217)
Conflict x 2020		-0.417* (0.244)		-0.568** (0.258)		-0.458 (0.284)
Observations	15965	15965	13561	13561	12755	12755
R-squared	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	8.97	8.97	8.15	8.15	7.58	7.58
Pre-t. cont. mean	8.81	8.81	7.90	7.90	7.35	7.35
Education						
Conflict x Time	-1.078 (0.903)		-1.367 (1.087)		1.045 (1.134)	
Conflict x 2016		-1.035 (1.015)		-0.772 (1.076)		1.466 (1.156)
Conflict x 2020		-1.122 (0.949)		-1.952 (1.241)		0.586 (1.294)
Observations	15965	15965	13561	13561	12755	12755
R-squared	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	2.47	2.47	0.83	0.83	0.33	0.33
Pre-t. cont. mean	2.82	2.82	0.79	0.79	0.25	0.25
Household activities						
Conflict x Time	0.090 (0.154)		-0.126 (0.168)		-0.289 (0.221)	
Conflict x 2016		0.145 (0.164)		-0.044 (0.208)		-0.378 (0.236)
Conflict x 2020		0.034 (0.188)		-0.210 (0.202)		-0.201 (0.247)
Observations	15965	15965	13561	13561	12755	12755
R-squared	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	1.49	1.49	1.96	1.96	2.15	2.15
Pre-t. cont. mean	1.31	1.31	1.74	1.74	1.92	1.92
Care of individuals						
Conflict x Time	1.294** (0.508)		1.777*** (0.611)		1.273* (0.669)	
Conflict x 2016		1.458** (0.589)		1.804** (0.705)		1.135* (0.631)
Conflict x 2020		1.093* (0.634)		1.747*** (0.607)		1.416* (0.823)
Observations	15965	15965	13561	13561	12755	12755
R-squared	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	2.32	2.32	3.71	3.71	4.72	4.72
Pre-t. cont. mean	2.38	2.38	4.02	4.02	4.93	4.93
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: The table displays the coefficients of the heterogeneous effects of the ceasefire on the use of time, at the age group level, as analyzed through the intensive margin. The coefficients were estimated using an Tobit specification based on Equation 1. The analysis controls for the Multidimensional Poverty Index and the population at the municipality-level. Details on the independent, dependent and control variables used in this specification can be found in Table A1. The Pre-t. cont. and Pre-t. treat. means correspond to the mean value of each dependent variable in the pre-treatment period (2012-2013) for the control and treatment groups, respectively. Municipality clusters standard errors in parentheses (* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$)

Table A6: Gender Analysis of Heterogeneous Effects on Time Use under the 2014 Ceasefire - Extensive Margin

	Females		Males	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Labour market				
Conflict x Time	0.059** (0.026)		0.030 (0.033)	
Conflict x 2016		0.060** (0.026)		0.031 (0.043)
Conflict x 2020		0.058* (0.033)		0.030 (0.030)
Observations	21984	21984	20297	20297
R-squared	0.037	0.037	0.046	0.046
Pre-t. treat. mean	0.25	0.25	0.48	0.48
Pre-t. cont. mean	0.27	0.27	0.50	0.50
Leisure and self-care				
Conflict x Time	-0.000 (0.000)		0.000 (0.000)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.000 (0.000)		-0.000 (0.000)
Conflict x 2020		-0.000 (0.000)		0.000 (0.000)
Observations	21984	21984	20297	20297
R-squared	0.017	0.017	0.008	0.008
Pre-t. treat. mean	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pre-t. cont. mean	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sleep				
Conflict x Time	0.009 (0.006)		0.000 (0.004)	
Conflict x 2016		0.006 (0.004)		0.001 (0.002)
Conflict x 2020		0.011 (0.008)		-0.000 (0.008)
Observations	21984	21984	20297	20297
R-squared	0.108	0.108	0.070	0.070
Pre-t. treat. mean	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pre-t. cont. mean	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Education				
Conflict x Time	-0.029 (0.035)		-0.018 (0.032)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.013 (0.040)		-0.020 (0.034)
Conflict x 2020		-0.045 (0.036)		-0.015 (0.034)
Observations	21984	21984	20297	20297
R-squared	0.048	0.048	0.061	0.061
Pre-t. treat. mean	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22
Pre-t. cont. mean	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
Household activities				
Conflict x Time	0.013 (0.021)		0.085* (0.044)	
Conflict x 2016		0.025 (0.024)		0.107** (0.048)
Conflict x 2020		-0.001 (0.021)		0.063 (0.045)
Observations	21984	21984	20297	20297
R-squared	0.029	0.029	0.058	0.058
Pre-t. treat. mean	0.85	0.85	0.46	0.46
Pre-t. cont. mean	0.85	0.85	0.52	0.52
Care of individuals				
Conflict x Time	0.127*** (0.044)		0.160*** (0.054)	
Conflict x 2016		0.144*** (0.053)		0.193*** (0.060)
Conflict x 2020		0.110*** (0.041)		0.127** (0.060)
Observations	21984	21984	20297	20297
R-squared	0.207	0.207	0.390	0.390
Pre-t. treat. mean	0.80	0.80	0.69	0.69
Pre-t. cont. mean	0.88	0.88	0.81	0.81
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: The table displays the coefficients of the heterogeneous effects of the ceasefire on the use of time, at the gender level, as analyzed through the extensive margin. The coefficients were estimated using an OLS specification based on Equation 1. The analysis controls for the Multidimensional Poverty Index and the population at the municipality-level. Details on the independent, dependent and control variables used in this specification can be found in Table A1. The Pre-t. cont. and Pre-t. treat. means correspond to the mean value of each dependent variable in the pre-treatment period (2012-2013) for the control and treatment groups, respectively. Municipality clusters standard errors in parentheses (* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$)

Table A7: Gender Analysis of Heterogeneous Effects on Time Use under the 2014 Ceasefire - Intensive Margin with an OLS Specification

	Females		Males	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Labour market				
Conflict x Time	0.122 (0.175)		-0.092 (0.245)	
Conflict x 2016		0.136 (0.163)		-0.113 (0.321)
Conflict x 2020		0.108 (0.215)		-0.071 (0.252)
Observations	21984	21984	20297	20297
R-squared	0.035	0.035	0.041	0.041
Pre-t. treat. mean	1.29	1.29	3.74	3.74
Pre-t. cont. mean	1.40	1.40	3.69	3.69
Leisure and self-care				
Conflict x Time	-0.130 (0.344)		0.038 (0.245)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.039 (0.374)		-0.043 (0.267)
Conflict x 2020		-0.222 (0.393)		0.118 (0.334)
Observations	21984	21984	20297	20297
R-squared	0.100	0.100	0.094	0.094
Pre-t. treat. mean	5.98	5.98	7.41	7.41
Pre-t. cont. mean	5.92	5.92	7.27	7.27
Sleep				
Conflict x Time	-0.376* (0.217)		-0.399** (0.186)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.325 (0.208)		-0.284 (0.226)
Conflict x 2020		-0.428 (0.264)		-0.513** (0.240)
Observations	21984	21984	20297	20297
R-squared	0.076	0.076	0.084	0.084
Pre-t. treat. mean	7.89	7.89	8.78	8.78
Pre-t. cont. mean	7.68	7.68	8.58	8.58
Education				
Conflict x Time	-0.161 (0.206)		-0.180 (0.208)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.074 (0.231)		-0.195 (0.233)
Conflict x 2020		-0.248 (0.215)		-0.166 (0.212)
Observations	21984	21984	20297	20297
R-squared	0.045	0.045	0.059	0.059
Pre-t. treat. mean	1.24	1.24	1.38	1.38
Pre-t. cont. mean	1.43	1.43	1.47	1.47
Household activities				
Conflict x Time	-0.372*** (0.134)		0.144* (0.076)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.471*** (0.175)		0.161* (0.083)
Conflict x 2020		-0.272* (0.146)		0.128 (0.098)
Observations	21984	21984	20297	20297
R-squared	0.061	0.062	0.033	0.033
Pre-t. treat. mean	2.73	2.73	0.74	0.74
Pre-t. cont. mean	2.41	2.41	0.76	0.76
Care of individuals				
Conflict x Time	0.837** (0.352)		0.358 (0.269)	
Conflict x 2016		0.641** (0.325)		0.311 (0.284)
Conflict x 2020		1.037** (0.480)		0.404 (0.268)
Observations	21984	21984	20297	20297
R-squared	0.094	0.094	0.146	0.146
Pre-t. treat. mean	4.81	4.81	1.85	1.85
Pre-t. cont. mean	5.05	5.05	2.08	2.08
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: The table displays the coefficients of the heterogeneous effects of the ceasefire on the use of time, at the gender level, as analyzed through the intensive margin. The coefficients were estimated using an OLS specification based on Equation 1. The analysis controls for the Multidimensional Poverty Index and the population at the municipality-level. Details on the independent, dependent and control variables used in this specification can be found in Table A1. The Pre-t. cont. and Pre-t. treat. means correspond to the mean value of each dependent variable in the pre-treatment period (2012-2013) for the control and treatment groups, respectively. Municipality clusters standard errors in parentheses (* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$)

Table A8: Gender Analysis of Heterogeneous Effects on Time Use under the 2014 Ceasefire - Intensive Margin with a Tobit Specification

	Females		Males	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Labour market				
Conflict x Time	1.162*		0.125	
	(0.678)		(0.514)	
Conflict x 2016		1.197*		0.123
		(0.623)		(0.699)
Conflict x 2020		1.123		0.128
		(0.893)		(0.498)
Observations	21984	21984	20297	20297
R-squared	.	.	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	1.29	1.29	3.74	3.74
Pre-t. cont. mean	1.40	1.40	3.69	3.69
Leisure and self-care				
Conflict x Time	-0.130		0.038	
	(0.342)		(0.244)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.039		-0.043
		(0.373)		(0.266)
Conflict x 2020		-0.223		0.118
		(0.392)		(0.332)
Observations	21984	21984	20297	20297
R-squared	.	.	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	5.98	5.98	7.41	7.41
Pre-t. cont. mean	5.92	5.92	7.27	7.27
Sleep				
Conflict x Time	-0.370*		-0.399**	
	(0.217)		(0.185)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.321		-0.284
		(0.208)		(0.225)
Conflict x 2020		-0.421		-0.513**
		(0.264)		(0.240)
Observations	21984	21984	20297	20297
R-squared	.	.	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	7.89	7.89	8.78	8.78
Pre-t. cont. mean	7.68	7.68	8.58	8.58
Education				
Conflict x Time	-0.895		-0.731	
	(0.938)		(0.897)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.513		-0.815
		(1.041)		(0.984)
Conflict x 2020		-1.284		-0.650
		(0.984)		(0.956)
Observations	21984	21984	20297	20297
R-squared	.	.	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	1.24	1.24	1.38	1.38
Pre-t. cont. mean	1.43	1.43	1.47	1.47
Household activities				
Conflict x Time	-0.368**		0.331*	
	(0.147)		(0.172)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.452**		0.400**
		(0.182)		(0.182)
Conflict x 2020		-0.283*		0.262
		(0.162)		(0.194)
Observations	21984	21984	20297	20297
R-squared	.	.	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	2.73	2.73	0.74	0.74
Pre-t. cont. mean	2.41	2.41	0.76	0.76
Care of individuals				
Conflict x Time	1.554***		1.028**	
	(0.568)		(0.491)	
Conflict x 2016		1.410**		1.151**
		(0.566)		(0.562)
Conflict x 2020		1.707**		0.871
		(0.709)		(0.559)
Observations	21984	21984	20297	20297
R-squared	.	.	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	4.81	4.81	1.85	1.85
Pre-t. cont. mean	5.05	5.05	2.08	2.08
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: The table displays the coefficients of the heterogeneous effects of the ceasefire on the use of time, at the gender level, as analyzed through the intensive margin. The coefficients were estimated using an Tobit specification based on Equation 1. The analysis controls for the Multidimensional Poverty Index and the population at the municipality-level. Details on the independent, dependent and control variables used in this specification can be found in Table A1. The Pre-t. cont. and Pre-t. treat. means correspond to the mean value of each dependent variable in the pre-treatment period (2012-2013) for the control and treatment groups, respectively. Municipality clusters standard errors in parentheses (* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$)

Table A9: Education Level of the Head of Household Analysis of Heterogeneous Effects on Time Use under the 2014 Ceasefire - Extensive Margin

	No education		Preschool/elementary		Middle/High school		Under/postgraduate	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Labour market								
Conflict x Time	0.058 (0.055)		0.006 (0.036)		0.066*** (0.025)		0.090** (0.036)	
Conflict x 2016		0.054 (0.061)		0.002 (0.043)		0.069** (0.027)		0.088** (0.037)
Conflict x 2020		0.063 (0.065)		0.011 (0.035)		0.064** (0.032)		0.092* (0.048)
Observations	3531	3531	16917	16917	15606	15606	6227	6227
R-squared	0.102	0.102	0.036	0.036	0.030	0.030	0.056	0.056
Pre-t treat. mean	0.41	0.41	0.39	0.39	0.33	0.33	0.25	0.25
Pre-t cont. mean	0.43	0.43	0.40	0.40	0.36	0.36	0.33	0.33
Leisure and self-care								
Conflict x Time	0.000 (0.000)		0.000 (0.000)		-0.000 (0.000)		-0.000 (0.000)	
Conflict x 2016		0.000 (0.000)		0.000 (0.000)		-0.000 (0.000)		-0.000 (0.000)
Conflict x 2020		0.000 (0.000)		0.000 (0.000)		-0.000 (0.000)		0.000 (0.000)
Observations	3531	3531	16917	16917	15606	15606	6227	6227
R-squared	.	.	.	.	0.034	0.034	0.023	0.023
Pre-t treat. mean	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pre-t cont. mean	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sleep								
Conflict x Time	0.003 (0.003)		0.005 (0.004)		0.006 (0.008)		0.004 (0.003)	
Conflict x 2016		0.002 (0.003)		0.004 (0.003)		0.006 (0.005)		0.004 (0.002)
Conflict x 2020		0.004 (0.004)		0.007 (0.006)		0.007 (0.011)		0.004 (0.006)
Observations	3531	3531	16917	16917	15606	15606	6227	6227
R-squared	0.114	0.114	0.063	0.063	0.126	0.126	0.083	0.083
Pre-t treat. mean	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pre-t cont. mean	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Education								
Conflict x Time	-0.012 (0.052)		0.019 (0.034)		-0.033 (0.037)		-0.126*** (0.048)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.013 (0.052)		0.019 (0.036)		-0.017 (0.041)		-0.132** (0.054)
Conflict x 2020		-0.010 (0.065)		0.020 (0.040)		-0.047 (0.037)		-0.120** (0.049)
Observations	3531	3531	16917	16917	15606	15606	6227	6227
R-squared	0.113	0.113	0.055	0.055	0.051	0.052	0.091	0.091
Pre-t treat. mean	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.40	0.40
Pre-t cont. mean	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.34	0.34
Household activities								
Conflict x Time	0.100** (0.042)		0.020 (0.031)		0.026 (0.042)		0.058 (0.050)	
Conflict x 2016		0.103** (0.050)		0.022 (0.035)		0.057 (0.044)		0.105** (0.049)
Conflict x 2020		0.095* (0.056)		0.017 (0.033)		-0.000 (0.043)		0.006 (0.058)
Observations	3531	3531	16917	16917	15606	15606	6227	6227
R-squared	0.088	0.088	0.038	0.038	0.033	0.033	0.051	0.053
Pre-t treat. mean	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.70	0.70	0.68	0.68
Pre-t cont. mean	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.70	0.70	0.72	0.72
Care of individuals								
Conflict x Time	0.231*** (0.061)		0.120*** (0.043)		0.169*** (0.057)		0.105 (0.080)	
Conflict x 2016		0.266*** (0.066)		0.147*** (0.055)		0.182*** (0.065)		0.148* (0.080)
Conflict x 2020		0.182** (0.073)		0.091** (0.038)		0.158*** (0.054)		0.058 (0.096)
Observations	3531	3531	16917	16917	15606	15606	6227	6227
R-squared	0.374	0.374	0.327	0.327	0.233	0.233	0.290	0.291
Pre-t treat. mean	0.76	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.76	0.76	0.74	0.74
Pre-t cont. mean	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.81	0.81
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: The table displays the coefficients of the heterogeneous effects of the ceasefire on the use of time, at the head of household's education level, as analyzed through the extensive margin. The coefficients were estimated using an OLS specification based on Equation 1. The analysis controls for the Multidimensional Poverty Index and the population at the municipality-level. Details on the independent, dependent and control variables used in this specification can be found in Table A1. The Pre-t. cont. and Pre-t. treat. means correspond to the mean value of each dependent variable in the pre-treatment period (2012-2013) for the control and treatment groups, respectively. Municipality clusters standard errors in parentheses (* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$)

Table A10: Education Level of the Head of Household Analysis of Heterogeneous Effects on Time Use under the 2014 Ceasefire - Intensive Margin with an OLS Specification

	No education		Preschool/elementary		Middle/High school		Under/postgraduate	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Labour market								
Conflict x Time	-0.272 (0.384)		-0.101 (0.200)		0.179 (0.235)		0.351 (0.260)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.515 (0.439)		-0.060 (0.266)		0.154 (0.241)		0.292 (0.273)
Conflict x 2020		0.077 (0.523)		-0.145 (0.180)		0.201 (0.287)		0.417 (0.331)
Observations	3531	3531	16917	16917	15606	15606	6227	6227
R-squared	0.078	0.078	0.024	0.024	0.027	0.027	0.058	0.058
Pre-t treat. mean	2.80	2.80	2.53	2.53	2.36	2.36	1.78	1.78
Pre-t cont. mean	2.61	2.61	2.52	2.52	2.50	2.50	2.28	2.28
Leisure and self-care								
Conflict x Time	-0.087 (0.425)		0.062 (0.345)		-0.072 (0.309)		-0.055 (0.409)	
Conflict x 2016		0.024 (0.463)		-0.077 (0.377)		-0.008 (0.357)		0.050 (0.396)
Conflict x 2020		-0.245 (0.615)		0.210 (0.422)		-0.128 (0.354)		-0.171 (0.475)
Observations	3531	3531	16917	16917	15606	15606	6227	6227
R-squared	0.168	0.168	0.114	0.114	0.085	0.085	0.118	0.118
Pre-t treat. mean	6.36	6.36	6.68	6.68	6.44	6.44	6.97	6.97
Pre-t cont. mean	6.40	6.40	6.54	6.54	6.52	6.52	6.95	6.95
Sleep								
Conflict x Time	-0.849*** (0.280)		-0.127 (0.193)		-0.553** (0.233)		-0.342 (0.275)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.792** (0.367)		-0.081 (0.203)		-0.451* (0.251)		-0.205 (0.326)
Conflict x 2020		-0.930** (0.418)		-0.176 (0.266)		-0.643** (0.260)		-0.493* (0.262)
Observations	3531	3531	16917	16917	15606	15606	6227	6227
R-squared	0.152	0.152	0.076	0.076	0.077	0.078	0.093	0.093
Pre-t treat. mean	8.71	8.71	8.35	8.35	8.06	8.06	8.27	8.27
Pre-t cont. mean	8.33	8.33	8.27	8.27	7.89	7.89	7.91	7.91
Education								
Conflict x Time	-0.122 (0.275)		0.066 (0.207)		-0.140 (0.243)		-0.794** (0.326)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.176 (0.303)		0.077 (0.227)		-0.064 (0.273)		-0.785** (0.351)
Conflict x 2020		-0.045 (0.300)		0.055 (0.227)		-0.206 (0.240)		-0.805** (0.329)
Observations	3531	3531	16917	16917	15606	15606	6227	6227
R-squared	0.138	0.138	0.050	0.050	0.051	0.051	0.099	0.099
Pre-t treat. mean	0.92	0.92	1.06	1.06	1.19	1.19	2.39	2.39
Pre-t cont. mean	1.17	1.17	1.35	1.35	1.45	1.45	2.08	2.08
Household activities								
Conflict x Time	-0.068 (0.214)		-0.254** (0.100)		-0.117 (0.099)		-0.167 (0.213)	
Conflict x 2016		0.032 (0.236)		-0.251** (0.125)		-0.189 (0.115)		-0.159 (0.254)
Conflict x 2020		-0.211 (0.287)		-0.256* (0.132)		-0.054 (0.127)		-0.175 (0.204)
Observations	3531	3531	16917	16917	15606	15606	6227	6227
R-squared	0.087	0.088	0.034	0.034	0.042	0.042	0.058	0.058
Pre-t treat. mean	1.61	1.61	1.80	1.80	1.98	1.98	1.81	1.81
Pre-t cont. mean	1.56	1.56	1.59	1.59	1.70	1.70	1.53	1.53
Care of individuals								
Conflict x Time	1.192*** (0.406)		0.293 (0.270)		0.610 (0.378)		0.839* (0.489)	
Conflict x 2016		1.179** (0.496)		0.314 (0.292)		0.422 (0.363)		0.560 (0.507)
Conflict x 2020		1.212** (0.468)		0.270 (0.295)		0.776* (0.445)		1.147** (0.492)
Observations	3531	3531	16917	16917	15606	15606	6227	6227
R-squared	0.167	0.167	0.109	0.109	0.076	0.077	0.113	0.114
Pre-t treat. mean	3.51	3.51	3.48	3.48	3.89	3.89	2.74	2.74
Pre-t cont. mean	3.72	3.72	3.60	3.60	3.80	3.80	3.14	3.14
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: The table displays the coefficients of the heterogeneous effects of the ceasefire on the use of time, at the head of household's education level, as analyzed through the intensive margin. The coefficients were estimated using an OLS specification based on Equation 1. The analysis controls for the Multidimensional Poverty Index and the population at the municipality-level. Details on the independent, dependent and control variables used in this specification can be found in Table A1. The Pre-t. cont. and Pre-t. treat. means correspond to the mean value of each dependent variable in the pre-treatment period (2012-2013) for the control and treatment groups, respectively. Municipality clusters standard errors in parentheses (* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$)

Table A11: Education Level of the Head of Household Analysis of Heterogeneous Effects on Time Use under the 2014 Ceasefire - Intensive Margin with a Tobit Specification

	No education		Preschool/elementary		Middle/High school		Under/postgraduate	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Labour market								
Conflict x Time	0.088 (0.920)		-0.025 (0.595)		0.991 (0.624)		1.763** (0.802)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.263 (1.040)		-0.002 (0.778)		0.992 (0.623)		1.686* (0.869)
Conflict x 2020		0.586 (1.167)		-0.049 (0.550)		0.990 (0.812)		1.852* (1.067)
Observations	3531	3531	16917	16917	15606	15606	6227	6227
R-squared	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pre-t treat. mean	2.80	2.80	2.53	2.53	2.36	2.36	1.78	1.78
Pre-t cont. mean	2.61	2.61	2.52	2.52	2.50	2.50	2.28	2.28
Leisure and self-care								
Conflict x Time	-0.087 (0.413)		0.062 (0.343)		-0.072 (0.307)		-0.055 (0.402)	
Conflict x 2016		0.024 (0.450)		-0.077 (0.374)		-0.009 (0.355)		0.050 (0.389)
Conflict x 2020		-0.245 (0.598)		0.210 (0.420)		-0.128 (0.352)		-0.171 (0.468)
Observations	3531	3531	16917	16917	15606	15606	6227	6227
R-squared	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pre-t treat. mean	6.36	6.36	6.68	6.68	6.44	6.44	6.97	6.97
Pre-t cont. mean	6.40	6.40	6.54	6.54	6.52	6.52	6.95	6.95
Sleep								
Conflict x Time	-0.847*** (0.272)		-0.124 (0.192)		-0.549** (0.233)		-0.340 (0.271)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.791** (0.357)		-0.079 (0.202)		-0.447* (0.250)		-0.203 (0.321)
Conflict x 2020		-0.928** (0.407)		-0.173 (0.265)		-0.639** (0.261)		-0.491* (0.258)
Observations	3531	3531	16917	16917	15606	15606	6227	6227
R-squared	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pre-t treat. mean	8.71	8.71	8.35	8.35	8.06	8.06	8.27	8.27
Pre-t cont. mean	8.33	8.33	8.27	8.27	7.89	7.89	7.91	7.91
Education								
Conflict x Time	-0.854 (1.560)		0.351 (1.005)		-1.014 (1.072)		-2.264*** (0.864)	
Conflict x 2016		-1.032 (1.633)		0.342 (1.077)		-0.573 (1.180)		-2.306** (0.948)
Conflict x 2020		-0.608 (1.822)		0.360 (1.152)		-1.418 (1.101)		-2.217** (0.879)
Observations	3531	3531	16917	16917	15606	15606	6227	6227
R-squared	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pre-t treat. mean	0.92	0.92	1.06	1.06	1.19	1.19	2.39	2.39
Pre-t cont. mean	1.17	1.17	1.35	1.35	1.45	1.45	2.08	2.08
Household activities								
Conflict x Time	0.114 (0.270)		-0.254* (0.148)		-0.088 (0.159)		-0.099 (0.276)	
Conflict x 2016		0.229 (0.306)		-0.242 (0.185)		-0.110 (0.154)		-0.020 (0.301)
Conflict x 2020		-0.049 (0.384)		-0.267 (0.181)		-0.070 (0.192)		-0.187 (0.279)
Observations	3531	3531	16917	16917	15606	15606	6227	6227
R-squared	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pre-t treat. mean	1.61	1.61	1.80	1.80	1.98	1.98	1.81	1.81
Pre-t cont. mean	1.56	1.56	1.59	1.59	1.70	1.70	1.53	1.53
Care of individuals								
Conflict x Time	2.919*** (0.740)		0.882* (0.468)		1.666** (0.696)		1.705* (0.916)	
Conflict x 2016		3.066*** (0.860)		1.122* (0.585)		1.512** (0.706)		1.543 (0.975)
Conflict x 2020		2.681*** (1.017)		0.590 (0.484)		1.807** (0.782)		1.911* (0.986)
Observations	3531	3531	16917	16917	15606	15606	6227	6227
R-squared	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pre-t treat. mean	3.51	3.51	3.48	3.48	3.89	3.89	2.74	2.74
Pre-t cont. mean	3.72	3.72	3.60	3.60	3.80	3.80	3.14	3.14
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Control	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: The table displays the coefficients of the heterogeneous effects of the ceasefire on the use of time, at the head of household's education level, as analyzed through the intensive margin. The coefficients were estimated using an Tobit specification based on Equation 1. The analysis controls for the Multidimensional Poverty Index and the population at the municipality-level. Details on the independent, dependent and control variables used in this specification can be found in Table A1. The Pre-t. cont. and Pre-t. treat. means correspond to the mean value of each dependent variable in the pre-treatment period (2012-2013) for the control and treatment groups, respectively. Municipality clusters standard errors in parentheses (* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$)

Table A12: Household Possession of Goods Analysis of Heterogeneous Effects on Time Use under the 2014 Ceasefire - Extensive Margin

	Lower possession		Higher possession	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Labour market				
Conflict x Time	-0.002 (0.025)		0.065** (0.027)	
Conflict x 2016		0.030 (0.029)		0.058 (0.036)
Conflict x 2020		0.014 (0.036)		0.071** (0.028)
Observations	16902	16902	25379	25379
R-squared	0.033	0.034	0.033	0.033
Pre-t treat. mean	0.32	0.32	0.37	0.37
Pre-t cont. mean	0.35	0.35	0.40	0.40
Leisure and self-care				
Conflict x Time	-0.000 (0.000)		-0.000 (0.000)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.000 (0.000)		-0.000 (0.000)
Conflict x 2020		0.000 (0.000)		-0.000 (0.000)
Observations	16902	16902	25379	25379
R-squared	0.006	0.006	0.010	0.010
Pre-t treat. mean	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pre-t cont. mean	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sleep				
Conflict x Time	-0.001 (0.002)		0.007 (0.005)	
Conflict x 2016		0.001 (0.001)		0.004 (0.003)
Conflict x 2020		-0.001 (0.006)		0.009 (0.008)
Observations	16902	16902	25379	25379
R-squared	0.043	0.044	0.111	0.112
Pre-t treat. mean	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pre-t cont. mean	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Education				
Conflict x Time	-0.012 (0.034)		-0.028 (0.032)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.028 (0.047)		-0.012 (0.034)
Conflict x 2020		-0.030 (0.042)		-0.044 (0.038)
Observations	16902	16902	25379	25379
R-squared	0.056	0.057	0.049	0.049
Pre-t treat. mean	0.29	0.29	0.19	0.19
Pre-t cont. mean	0.30	0.30	0.21	0.21
Household activities				
Conflict x Time	0.068** (0.034)		0.040 (0.030)	
Conflict x 2016		0.048 (0.043)		0.062* (0.032)
Conflict x 2020		0.009 (0.041)		0.019 (0.031)
Observations	16902	16902	25379	25379
R-squared	0.037	0.039	0.030	0.031
Pre-t treat. mean	0.65	0.65	0.69	0.69
Pre-t cont. mean	0.67	0.67	0.70	0.70
Care of individuals				
Conflict x Time	0.191*** (0.063)		0.109*** (0.037)	
Conflict x 2016		0.242*** (0.072)		0.124*** (0.044)
Conflict x 2020		0.164*** (0.062)		0.094** (0.037)
Observations	16902	16902	25379	25379
R-squared	0.297	0.298	0.264	0.264
Pre-t treat. mean	0.71	0.71	0.77	0.77
Pre-t cont. mean	0.84	0.84	0.85	0.85
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: The table displays the coefficients of the heterogeneous effects of the ceasefire on the use of time, at the household's possession of goods level, as analyzed through the extensive margin. The coefficients were estimated using an OLS specification based on Equation 1. The analysis controls for the Multidimensional Poverty Index and the population at the municipality-level. Details on the independent, dependent and control variables used in this specification can be found in Table A1. The Pre-t. cont. and Pre-t. treat. means correspond to the mean value of each dependent variable in the pre-treatment period (2012-2013) for the control and treatment groups, respectively. Municipality clusters standard errors in parentheses (* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$)

Table A13: Household Possession of Goods Analysis of Heterogeneous Effects on Time Use under the 2014 Ceasefire - Intensive Margin with an OLS Specification

	Lower possession		Higher possession	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Labour market				
Conflict x Time	-0.119 (0.206)		0.185 (0.167)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.141 (0.198)		0.172 (0.240)
Conflict x 2020		-0.096 (0.258)		0.198 (0.174)
Observations	16902	16902	25379	25379
R-squared	0.034	0.034	0.021	0.021
Pre-t treat. mean	2.31	2.31	2.42	2.42
Pre-t cont. mean	2.44	2.44	2.53	2.53
Leisure and self-care				
Conflict x Time	-0.264 (0.341)		0.098 (0.292)	
Conflict x 2016		0.025 (0.373)		-0.125 (0.319)
Conflict x 2020		-0.578 (0.374)		0.318 (0.368)
Observations	16902	16902	25379	25379
R-squared	0.093	0.094	0.087	0.087
Pre-t treat. mean	7.25	7.25	6.31	6.31
Pre-t cont. mean	6.99	6.99	6.32	6.32
Sleep				
Conflict x Time	-0.399** (0.188)		-0.364* (0.207)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.408* (0.216)		-0.241 (0.207)
Conflict x 2020		-0.390* (0.202)		-0.485* (0.271)
Observations	16902	16902	25379	25379
R-squared	0.077	0.077	0.071	0.072
Pre-t treat. mean	8.28	8.28	8.29	8.29
Pre-t cont. mean	8.05	8.05	8.15	8.15
Education				
Conflict x Time	-0.211 (0.252)		-0.162 (0.194)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.171 (0.276)		-0.098 (0.213)
Conflict x 2020		-0.255 (0.251)		-0.226 (0.217)
Observations	16902	16902	25379	25379
R-squared	0.055	0.055	0.048	0.048
Pre-t treat. mean	1.69	1.69	1.11	1.11
Pre-t cont. mean	1.83	1.83	1.22	1.22
Household activities				
Conflict x Time	-0.103 (0.129)		-0.181* (0.103)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.176 (0.179)		-0.167 (0.106)
Conflict x 2020		-0.025 (0.103)		-0.194 (0.149)
Observations	16902	16902	25379	25379
R-squared	0.031	0.031	0.031	0.031
Pre-t treat. mean	1.65	1.65	1.93	1.93
Pre-t cont. mean	1.41	1.41	1.74	1.74
Care of individuals				
Conflict x Time	1.005*** (0.355)		0.308 (0.266)	
Conflict x 2016		0.732** (0.353)		0.305 (0.267)
Conflict x 2020		1.302*** (0.392)		0.311 (0.322)
Observations	16902	16902	25379	25379
R-squared	0.090	0.091	0.082	0.082
Pre-t treat. mean	2.76	2.76	3.84	3.84
Pre-t cont. mean	3.17	3.17	3.89	3.89
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: The table displays the coefficients of the heterogeneous effects of the ceasefire on the use of time, at the household's possession of goods level, as analyzed through the intensive margin. The coefficients were estimated using an OLS specification based on Equation 1. The analysis controls for the Multidimensional Poverty Index and the population at the municipality-level. Details on the independent, dependent and control variables used in this specification can be found in Table A1. The Pre-t. cont. and Pre-t. treat. means correspond to the mean value of each dependent variable in the pre-treatment period (2012-2013) for the control and treatment groups, respectively. Municipality clusters standard errors in parentheses (* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$)

Table A14: Household Possession of Goods Analysis of Heterogeneous Effects on Time Use under the 2014 Ceasefire - Intensive Margin with a Tobit Specification

	Lower possession		Higher possession	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Labour market				
Conflict x Time	0.090 (0.661)		0.919** (0.467)	
Conflict x 2016		0.179 (0.625)		0.831 (0.673)
Conflict x 2020		-0.010 (0.870)		1.007** (0.462)
Observations	16902	16902	25379	25379
R-squared	.	.	.	.
Pre-t treat. mean	2.31	2.31	2.42	2.42
Pre-t cont. mean	2.44	2.44	2.53	2.53
Leisure and self-care				
Conflict x Time	-0.264 (0.339)		0.098 (0.291)	
Conflict x 2016		0.025 (0.371)		-0.125 (0.318)
Conflict x 2020		-0.578 (0.371)		0.318 (0.367)
Observations	16902	16902	25379	25379
R-squared	.	.	.	.
Pre-t treat. mean	7.25	7.25	6.31	6.31
Pre-t cont. mean	6.99	6.99	6.32	6.32
Sleep				
Conflict x Time	-0.399** (0.187)		-0.360* (0.207)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.407* (0.215)		-0.239 (0.206)
Conflict x 2020		-0.390* (0.201)		-0.479* (0.272)
Observations	16902	16902	25379	25379
R-squared	.	.	.	.
Pre-t treat. mean	8.28	8.28	8.29	8.29
Pre-t cont. mean	8.05	8.05	8.15	8.15
Education				
Conflict x Time	-0.739 (0.876)		-1.032 (1.053)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.695 (0.983)		-0.589 (1.113)
Conflict x 2020		-0.785 (0.875)		-1.481 (1.243)
Observations	16902	16902	25379	25379
R-squared	.	.	.	.
Pre-t treat. mean	1.69	1.69	1.11	1.11
Pre-t cont. mean	1.83	1.83	1.22	1.22
Household activities				
Conflict x Time	-0.080 (0.174)		-0.124 (0.152)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.123 (0.207)		-0.069 (0.154)
Conflict x 2020		-0.034 (0.161)		-0.179 (0.201)
Observations	16902	16902	25379	25379
R-squared	.	.	.	.
Pre-t treat. mean	1.65	1.65	1.93	1.93
Pre-t cont. mean	1.41	1.41	1.74	1.74
Care of individuals				
Conflict x Time	2.429*** (0.748)		0.872** (0.444)	
Conflict x 2016		2.231*** (0.779)		1.001** (0.478)
Conflict x 2020		2.674*** (0.765)		0.736 (0.552)
Observations	16902	16902	25379	25379
R-squared	.	.	.	.
Pre-t treat. mean	2.76	2.76	3.84	3.84
Pre-t cont. mean	3.17	3.17	3.89	3.89
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Control	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: The table displays the coefficients of the heterogeneous effects of the ceasefire on the use of time, at the household's possession of goods level, as analyzed through the intensive margin. The coefficients were estimated using an Tobit specification based on Equation 1. The analysis controls for the Multidimensional Poverty Index and the population at the municipality-level. Details on the independent, dependent and control variables used in this specification can be found in Table A1. The Pre-t. cont. and Pre-t. treat. means correspond to the mean value of each dependent variable in the pre-treatment period (2012-2013) for the control and treatment groups, respectively. Municipality clusters standard errors in parentheses (* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$)

Table A15: Regional Analysis of Heterogeneous Effects on Time Use under the 2014 Ceasefire - Extensive Margin

	Central		Eastern		Pacific	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Labour market						
Conflict x Time	0.052 (0.033)		-0.003 (0.068)		-0.015 (0.044)	
Conflict x 2016		0.045 (0.048)		-0.047 (0.076)		0.016 (0.044)
Conflict x 2020		0.060** (0.028)		0.041 (0.066)		-0.046 (0.055)
Observations	12065	12065	11610	11610	8790	8790
R-squared	0.019	0.019	0.028	0.028	0.031	0.031
Pre-t. treat. mean	0.33	0.33	0.46	0.46	0.33	0.33
Pre-t. cont. mean	0.34	0.34	0.42	0.42	0.37	0.37
Leisure and self-care						
Conflict x Time	0.000 (0.000)		-0.000 (0.000)		-0.001 (0.001)	
Conflict x 2016		0.000 (0.000)		-0.000 (0.000)		-0.001 (0.001)
Conflict x 2020		0.000 (0.000)		0.000 (0.000)		-0.001 (0.001)
Observations	12065	12065	11610	11610	8790	8790
R-squared			0.004	0.004	0.009	0.009
Pre-t. treat. mean	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pre-t. cont. mean	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sleep						
Conflict x Time	-0.007 (0.007)		0.009* (0.005)		0.040 (0.026)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.002 (0.002)		0.005 (0.004)		0.026 (0.019)
Conflict x 2020		-0.012 (0.011)		0.012* (0.007)		0.053 (0.034)
Observations	12065	12065	11610	11610	8790	8790
R-squared	0.045	0.048	0.022	0.022	0.186	0.193
Pre-t. treat. mean	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pre-t. cont. mean	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Education						
Conflict x Time	-0.021 (0.041)		-0.097 (0.091)		0.030 (0.063)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.028 (0.039)		-0.098 (0.097)		0.047 (0.075)
Conflict x 2020		-0.015 (0.049)		-0.097 (0.094)		0.014 (0.057)
Observations	12065	12065	11610	11610	8790	8790
R-squared	0.042	0.042	0.063	0.063	0.036	0.036
Pre-t. treat. mean	0.22	0.22	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.25
Pre-t. cont. mean	0.23	0.23	0.27	0.27	0.22	0.22
Household activities						
Conflict x Time	0.044 (0.034)		-0.027 (0.058)		-0.030 (0.041)	
Conflict x 2016		0.076** (0.030)		-0.004 (0.067)		0.008 (0.055)
Conflict x 2020		0.013 (0.043)		-0.049 (0.057)		-0.069* (0.037)
Observations	12065	12065	11610	11610	8790	8790
R-squared	0.029	0.029	0.029	0.029	0.024	0.025
Pre-t. treat. mean	0.65	0.65	0.66	0.66	0.69	0.69
Pre-t. cont. mean	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.73	0.73
Care of individuals						
Conflict x Time	0.235*** (0.065)		0.062 (0.103)		0.003 (0.032)	
Conflict x 2016		0.283*** (0.072)		0.034 (0.104)		0.024 (0.062)
Conflict x 2020		0.189*** (0.064)		0.089 (0.114)		-0.019 (0.037)
Observations	12065	12065	11610	11610	8790	8790
R-squared	0.238	0.240	0.253	0.253	0.281	0.281
Pre-t. treat. mean	0.57	0.57	0.78	0.78	0.89	0.89
Pre-t. cont. mean	0.80	0.80	0.79	0.79	0.90	0.90
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: The table displays the coefficients of the heterogeneous effects of the ceasefire on the use of time, at the regional level, as analyzed through the extensive margin. In the Central region, 59 municipalities are considered, 59 for the Eastern region and 43 for the Pacific region. The coefficients were estimated using an OLS specification based on Equation 1. The analysis controls for the Multidimensional Poverty Index and the population at the municipality-level. Details on the independent, dependent and control variables used in this specification can be found in Table A1. The Pre-t. cont. and Pre-t. treat. means correspond to the mean value of each dependent variable in the pre-treatment period (2012-2013) for the control and treatment groups, respectively. Municipality clusters standard errors in parentheses (* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$)

Table A16: Regional Analysis of Heterogeneous Effects on Time Use under the 2014 Ceasefire - Intensive Margin with an OLS Specification

	Central		Eastern		Pacific	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Labour market						
Conflict x Time	0.058 (0.316)		0.228 (0.258)		-0.023 (0.213)	
Conflict x 2016		0.005 (0.422)		-0.225 (0.307)		0.200 (0.217)
Conflict x 2020		0.109 (0.269)		0.675* (0.352)		-0.251 (0.273)
Observations	12065	12065	11610	11610	8790	8790
R-squared	0.019	0.019	0.021	0.022	0.016	0.017
Pre-t. treat. mean	2.42	2.42	2.75	2.75	2.23	2.23
Pre-t. cont. mean	2.49	2.49	2.83	2.83	2.47	2.47
Leisure and self-care						
Conflict x Time	-0.427 (0.324)		0.114 (0.627)		0.370 (0.599)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.277 (0.405)		0.993** (0.401)		0.082 (0.544)
Conflict x 2020		-0.570 (0.387)		-0.755 (1.101)		0.663 (0.692)
Observations	12065	12065	11610	11610	8790	8790
R-squared	0.073	0.074	0.098	0.101	0.099	0.100
Pre-t. treat. mean	7.59	7.59	6.00	6.00	6.04	6.04
Pre-t. cont. mean	6.62	6.62	6.68	6.68	6.44	6.44
Sleep						
Conflict x Time	-0.337 (0.223)		0.371 (0.602)		0.310 (0.335)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.344 (0.305)		0.129 (0.418)		0.249 (0.227)
Conflict x 2020		-0.330 (0.220)		0.611 (0.898)		0.371 (0.505)
Observations	12065	12065	11610	11610	8790	8790
R-squared	0.033	0.033	0.065	0.066	0.065	0.065
Pre-t. treat. mean	8.10	8.10	8.50	8.50	8.42	8.42
Pre-t. cont. mean	8.13	8.13	8.07	8.07	8.27	8.27
Education						
Conflict x Time	-0.308 (0.253)		-0.222 (0.532)		0.051 (0.352)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.298 (0.239)		-0.295 (0.567)		0.168 (0.408)
Conflict x 2020		-0.316 (0.307)		-0.150 (0.551)		-0.067 (0.319)
Observations	12065	12065	11610	11610	8790	8790
R-squared	0.038	0.038	0.061	0.061	0.035	0.035
Pre-t. treat. mean	1.33	1.33	0.81	0.81	1.43	1.43
Pre-t. cont. mean	1.39	1.39	1.80	1.80	1.21	1.21
Household activities						
Conflict x Time	-0.072 (0.110)		-0.052 (0.197)		-0.470 (0.288)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.132 (0.118)		-0.044 (0.218)		-0.377 (0.310)
Conflict x 2020		-0.014 (0.142)		-0.060 (0.212)		-0.564 (0.357)
Observations	12065	12065	11610	11610	8790	8790
R-squared	0.021	0.021	0.030	0.030	0.039	0.039
Pre-t. treat. mean	1.85	1.85	2.10	2.10	1.72	1.72
Pre-t. cont. mean	1.85	1.85	1.46	1.46	1.66	1.66
Care of individuals						
Conflict x Time	1.025*** (0.385)		-0.325 (0.524)		-0.149 (0.272)	
Conflict x 2016		0.963*** (0.350)		-0.523 (0.639)		-0.259 (0.280)
Conflict x 2020		1.084** (0.472)		-0.129 (0.566)		-0.037 (0.388)
Observations	12065	12065	11610	11610	8790	8790
R-squared	0.083	0.084	0.051	0.051	0.072	0.073
Pre-t. treat. mean	2.69	2.69	3.78	3.78	4.02	4.02
Pre-t. cont. mean	3.40	3.40	3.07	3.07	3.82	3.82
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: The table displays the coefficients of the heterogeneous effects of the ceasefire on the use of time, at the regional level, as analyzed through the intensive margin. In the Central region, 59 municipalities are considered, 59 for the Eastern region and 43 for the Pacific region. The coefficients were estimated using an OLS specification based on Equation 1. The analysis controls for the Multidimensional Poverty Index and the population at the municipality-level. Details on the independent, dependent and control variables used in this specification can be found in Table A1. The Pre-t. cont. and Pre-t. treat. means correspond to the mean value of each dependent variable in the pre-treatment period (2012-2013) for the control and treatment groups, respectively. Municipality clusters standard errors in parentheses (* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$)

Table A17: Regional Analysis of Heterogeneous Effects on Time Use under the 2014 Ceasefire - Intensive Margin with a Tobit Specification

	Central		Eastern		Pacific	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Labour market						
Conflict x Time	0.769 (0.861)		0.336 (0.837)		-0.111 (0.727)	
Conflict x 2016		0.600 (1.185)		-0.741 (1.093)		0.610 (0.731)
Conflict x 2020		0.938 (0.700)		1.349 (0.824)		-0.869 (1.022)
Observations	12065	12065	11610	11610	8790	8790
R-squared	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	2.42	2.42	2.75	2.75	2.23	2.23
Pre-t. cont. mean	2.49	2.49	2.83	2.83	2.47	2.47
Leisure and self-care						
Conflict x Time	-0.427 (0.324)		0.114 (0.625)		0.369 (0.597)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.277 (0.404)		0.993** (0.400)		0.081 (0.543)
Conflict x 2020		-0.570 (0.386)		-0.755 (1.098)		0.662 (0.690)
Observations	12065	12065	11610	11610	8790	8790
R-squared	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	7.59	7.59	6.00	6.00	6.04	6.04
Pre-t. cont. mean	6.62	6.62	6.68	6.68	6.44	6.44
Sleep						
Conflict x Time	-0.340 (0.222)		0.376 (0.602)		0.333 (0.344)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.345 (0.305)		0.132 (0.417)		0.265 (0.233)
Conflict x 2020		-0.336 (0.221)		0.618 (0.896)		0.403 (0.517)
Observations	12065	12065	11610	11610	8790	8790
R-squared	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	8.10	8.10	8.50	8.50	8.42	8.42
Pre-t. cont. mean	8.13	8.13	8.07	8.07	8.27	8.27
Education						
Conflict x Time	-0.801 (1.247)		-2.560 (3.096)		0.249 (1.551)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.951 (1.234)		-2.774 (3.314)		0.710 (1.750)
Conflict x 2020		-0.668 (1.452)		-2.352 (3.170)		-0.229 (1.459)
Observations	12065	12065	11610	11610	8790	8790
R-squared	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	1.33	1.33	0.81	0.81	1.43	1.43
Pre-t. cont. mean	1.39	1.39	1.80	1.80	1.21	1.21
Household activities						
Conflict x Time	0.008 (0.172)		-0.119 (0.282)		-0.544* (0.319)	
Conflict x 2016		0.012 (0.177)		-0.072 (0.325)		-0.380 (0.332)
Conflict x 2020		0.005 (0.216)		-0.166 (0.288)		-0.709* (0.403)
Observations	12065	12065	11610	11610	8790	8790
R-squared	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	1.85	1.85	2.10	2.10	1.72	1.72
Pre-t. cont. mean	1.85	1.85	1.46	1.46	1.66	1.66
Care of individuals						
Conflict x Time	2.436*** (0.823)		-0.112 (1.202)		-0.021 (0.400)	
Conflict x 2016		2.728*** (0.784)		-0.716 (1.375)		-0.048 (0.509)
Conflict x 2020		2.125** (0.982)		0.530 (1.385)		0.007 (0.549)
Observations	12065	12065	11610	11610	8790	8790
R-squared	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	2.69	2.69	3.78	3.78	4.02	4.02
Pre-t. cont. mean	3.40	3.40	3.07	3.07	3.82	3.82
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: The table displays the coefficients of the heterogeneous effects of the ceasefire on the use of time, at the regional level, as analyzed through the intensive margin. In the Central region, 59 municipalities are considered, 59 for the Eastern region and 43 for the Pacific region. The coefficients were estimated using an Tobit specification based on Equation 1. The analysis controls for the Multidimensional Poverty Index and the population at the municipality-level. Details on the independent, dependent and control variables used in this specification can be found in Table A1. The Pre-t. cont. and Pre-t. treat. means correspond to the mean value of each dependent variable in the pre-treatment period (2012-2013) for the control and treatment groups, respectively. Municipality clusters standard errors in parentheses (* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$)

Table A18: Robustness Analysis of Time Use under the 2014 Ceasefire: Assessing the Effectiveness of Propensity Score's Common Support

	Extensive margin		Intensive margin			
	Dummy		OLS		Tobit	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Labour market						
Conflict x Time	0.049** (0.024)		0.041 (0.155)		0.574 (0.448)	
Conflict x 2016		0.050 (0.031)		0.002 (0.196)		0.558 (0.590)
Conflict x 2020		0.048* (0.026)		0.080 (0.181)		0.590 (0.521)
Observations	34546	34546	34546	34546	34546	34546
R-squared	0.027	0.027	0.018	0.018	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	0.36	0.36	2.41	2.41	2.41	2.41
Pre-t. cont. mean	0.38	0.38	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45
Leisure and self-care						
Conflict x Time	-0.000 (0.000)		0.040 (0.300)		0.040 (0.300)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.000 (0.000)		0.042 (0.315)		0.041 (0.315)
Conflict x 2020		-0.000 (0.000)		0.039 (0.371)		0.039 (0.370)
Observations	34546	34546	34546	34546	34546	34546
R-squared	0.009	0.009	0.089	0.089	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	1.00	1.00	6.64	6.64	6.64	6.64
Pre-t. cont. mean	1.00	1.00	6.57	6.57	6.57	6.57
Sleep						
Conflict x Time	-0.000 (0.003)		-0.435** (0.187)		-0.435** (0.187)	
Conflict x 2016		0.001 (0.001)		-0.316 (0.210)		-0.315 (0.210)
Conflict x 2020		-0.001 (0.006)		-0.554** (0.231)		-0.555** (0.231)
Observations	34546	34546	34546	34546	34546	34546
R-squared	0.037	0.037	0.071	0.071	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	1.00	1.00	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.33
Pre-t. cont. mean	1.00	1.00	8.14	8.14	8.14	8.14
Education						
Conflict x Time	-0.035 (0.032)		-0.246 (0.185)		-1.136 (0.926)	
Conflict x 2016		-0.025 (0.036)		-0.201 (0.197)		-0.866 (0.985)
Conflict x 2020		-0.046 (0.035)		-0.290 (0.202)		-1.405 (1.004)
Observations	34546	34546	34546	34546	34546	34546
R-squared	0.049	0.049	0.045	0.045	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	0.22	0.22	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Pre-t. cont. mean	0.23	0.23	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Household activities						
Conflict x Time	0.055* (0.031)		-0.135 (0.084)		-0.054 (0.133)	
Conflict x 2016		0.073** (0.034)		-0.204* (0.111)		-0.094 (0.149)
Conflict x 2020		0.038 (0.032)		-0.067 (0.109)		-0.014 (0.159)
Observations	34546	34546	34546	34546	34546	34546
R-squared	0.027	0.027	0.024	0.024	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	0.66	0.66	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Pre-t. cont. mean	0.69	0.69	1.63	1.63	1.63	1.63
Care of individuals						
Conflict x Time	0.153*** (0.044)		0.606** (0.287)		1.479*** (0.539)	
Conflict x 2016		0.184*** (0.052)		0.505* (0.289)		1.550*** (0.586)
Conflict x 2020		0.121*** (0.044)		0.707** (0.334)		1.400** (0.583)
Observations	34546	34546	34546	34546	34546	34546
R-squared	0.267	0.268	0.082	0.082	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	0.74	0.74	3.44	3.44	3.44	3.44
Pre-t. cont. mean	0.85	0.85	3.71	3.71	3.71	3.71
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: The table displays the coefficients of the ceasefire on the use of time, as analyzed through the intensive and extensive margins. The propensity score was calculated using municipality covariates, and the sample was then trimmed to ensure that it only included units with common support in their distribution across the treated and control groups. The coefficients were estimated using both OLS and Tobit specifications based on Equation 1. The analysis controls for the Multidimensional Poverty Index and the population at the municipality-level. Details on the independent, dependent and control variables used in this specification can be found in Table A1. The Pre-t. cont. and Pre-t. treat. means correspond to the mean value of each dependent variable in the pre-treatment period (2012-2013) for the control and treatment groups, respectively. Municipality clusters standard errors in parentheses (* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$)

Table A19: Robustness Analysis of Time Use under the 2014 Ceasefire through an Alternative Measure of Conflict

	Extensive margin		Intensive margin			
	Dummy		OLS		Tobit	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Labour market						
Conflict x Time	0.032*		0.001		0.360	
	(0.019)		(0.129)		(0.368)	
Conflict x 2016		0.020		-0.048		0.162
		(0.021)		(0.138)		(0.396)
Conflict x 2020		0.044**		0.047		0.553
		(0.022)		(0.150)		(0.438)
Observations	42281	42281	42281	42281	42281	42281
R-squared	0.027	0.027	0.020	0.020	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	0.35	0.35	2.39	2.39	2.39	2.39
Pre-t. cont. mean	0.38	0.38	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Leisure and self-care						
Conflict x Time	0.000		-0.006		-0.006	
	(0.000)		(0.213)		(0.212)	
Conflict x 2016		0.000		-0.116		-0.116
		(0.000)		(0.224)		(0.223)
Conflict x 2020		0.000		0.100		0.100
		(0.000)		(0.257)		(0.256)
Observations	42281	42281	42281	42281	42281	42281
R-squared	0.006	0.007	0.088	0.088	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	1.00	1.00	6.62	6.62	6.62	6.62
Pre-t. cont. mean	1.00	1.00	6.57	6.57	6.57	6.57
Sleep						
Conflict x Time	0.005		-0.218		-0.215	
	(0.005)		(0.175)		(0.176)	
Conflict x 2016		0.004		-0.214		-0.213
		(0.003)		(0.181)		(0.181)
Conflict x 2020		0.006		-0.221		-0.217
		(0.008)		(0.213)		(0.215)
Observations	42281	42281	42281	42281	42281	42281
R-squared	0.081	0.081	0.067	0.067	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	1.00	1.00	8.29	8.29	8.29	8.29
Pre-t. cont. mean	1.00	1.00	8.11	8.11	8.11	8.11
Education						
Conflict x Time	0.022		0.126		0.533	
	(0.026)		(0.176)		(0.697)	
Conflict x 2016		0.039		0.247		0.986
		(0.028)		(0.189)		(0.762)
Conflict x 2020		0.005		0.010		0.113
		(0.027)		(0.184)		(0.719)
Observations	42281	42281	42281	42281	42281	42281
R-squared	0.049	0.049	0.046	0.047	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	0.22	0.22	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Pre-t. cont. mean	0.24	0.24	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Household activities						
Conflict x Time	0.040		-0.027		0.039	
	(0.029)		(0.087)		(0.134)	
Conflict x 2016		0.058*		0.045		0.153
		(0.031)		(0.099)		(0.149)
Conflict x 2020		0.024		-0.096		-0.068
		(0.030)		(0.104)		(0.149)
Observations	42281	42281	42281	42281	42281	42281
R-squared	0.027	0.028	0.028	0.028	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	0.67	0.67	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84
Pre-t. cont. mean	0.69	0.69	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62
Care of individuals						
Conflict x Time	0.062**		0.040		0.383	
	(0.029)		(0.226)		(0.388)	
Conflict x 2016		0.064*		-0.023		0.294
		(0.037)		(0.239)		(0.466)
Conflict x 2020		0.060**		0.101		0.475
		(0.027)		(0.253)		(0.431)
Observations	42281	42281	42281	42281	42281	42281
R-squared	0.271	0.271	0.080	0.080	.	.
Pre-t. treat. mean	0.75	0.75	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49
Pre-t. cont. mean	0.85	0.85	3.63	3.63	3.63	3.63
Year FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Municipality FE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Controls	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: The table displays the coefficients of the ceasefire on the use of time, as analyzed through the intensive and extensive margins. An alternative measure of CONFLICT, which considers the period from 2003-2014 of FARC-EP attacks, was used as robustness check to estimate these results. The coefficients were estimated using both OLS and Tobit specifications based on Equation 1. The analysis controls for the Multidimensional Poverty Index and the population at the municipality-level. Details on the independent, dependent and control variables used in this specification can be found in Table A1. The Pre-t. cont. and Pre-t. treat. means correspond to the mean value of each dependent variable in the pre-treatment period (2012-2013) for the control and treatment groups, respectively. Municipality clusters standard errors in parentheses (* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$)