

Motivation

Motivation:

- many development outcomes can (only) be affected by changing beliefs, collective beliefs, and information
- esp. women's life opportunities are constrained by societal attitudes (Duflo, 2012)
- media has been found to affect attitudes if consumer can relate to stories and characters (La Ferrara, 2016)
- but can media be used as a policy instrument beyond singular government campaigns that may be perceived as slanted or sectarian?

Research Question:

Can grassroots media be used as a policy to affect development outcomes?

In this paper, I...

- explore India's 2006 community radio policy
- show that radios strongly focus on women's empowerment and education
- for identification exploit topographic features between radios and individuals in combination with a novel approach to reduce attenuation bias in geographically jittered survey data
- show that radios increase girls' education, decrease fertility, and delay marriage

Literature & Contribution • more

- Media and development: unintended effects of entertainment media and experiments
 (Baneriee et al., 2019; Enikolopov and Petrova, 2017; La Ferrara, 2016; DellaVigna and La Ferrara, 2015)
 - existing research on field experiments or unintended effects of entertainment media
 - evidence on media as a policy for development
- Media as a Policy for Development (Okuyama, 2023; Glennerster et al., 2021)
 - evidence large-scale use of community media as a policy by a developing country with the purpose of fostering local development
- Large literature using DHS/MISC data
 - 6.5% of studies in JDE and WD and 117 articles in 'Top 5' cite DHS surveys
 - previous research ignores spatial jittering: measurement error & bias (Michler et al., 2022)
 - suggest a novel approach to reduce attenuation bias

Community Radio (in India)

- idea: provide marginalized communities with a forum for discussion of local issues
- India may be particularly well-suited for CRS:
 - radio: cheapest and most accessible mass medium
 - India: 122 languages and more local dialects (Pop. Census, 2001)
 - 25% illiterate (UNESCO, 2018)
 - 15% of men and 25% of women not exposed to mass media (NFHS 2015-16)

Background: 2006 Policy Details

NGOs and educational institutions can obtain a CRS license. (Some) requirements:

- "the emphasis should be on developmental, agricultural, health, educational, environmental, social welfare, community development and cultural programmes" (Govt. of India, 2006, p. 5)
- majority of content locally produced
- not allowed to air (national) news
- non-profit
- technological restrictions: coverage area effectively restricted to 15-30km



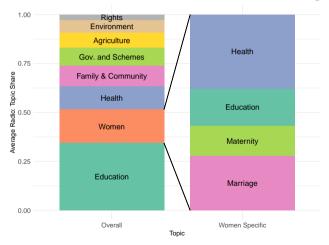






Content: Evidence from >5k Radio Shows Wordcloud Detail Examples

Topic shares of >5k transcribed and translated radio recordings (LDA model)



Slant: What do radios say on women's empowerment?

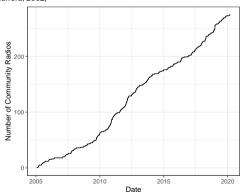
Employ GPT to see how radios talk about child marriage, girls' education, family planning, and violence against women:

- 1. restore grammatical structure using GPT-3.5
- 2. use keywords and GPT-4o to identify shows discussing the topics above
- 3. for each identified transcript and topic ask GPT-40: is this show in favor/neutral/against [topic]
- \rightarrow 387 shows are identified to discuss the topics
- → express 432 'progressive', 18 neutral, and 2 'conservative' viewpoints

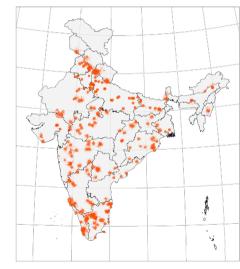
Data

Community Radio Stations

hand-collected data on locations and technical details \rightarrow estimation of coverage areas using irregular terrain model (Hufford, 2002)



Coverage Areas

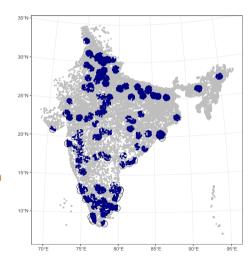


Data

Outcomes & Controls

- Combination with 2015-16 NFHS (/DHS) data
- Main data: people in vicinity of radio that launched pre-2016 (placebo: post-2016)
- Outcomes on radio consumption
- Outcomes on women empowerment
 - main outcomes: marriage, fertility, and education
 - 'softer' outcomes: autonomy and attitudes towards domestic violence
- ► Covg. by Distance ► Map: Placebo Group

Sample Selection



$$y_i = \beta Exposure_{c(i)} +$$

- y_i outcome for individual i
- $Exposure_{c(i)}$: exposure of cluster c of individual i to radio signal
- -
- -







$$y_i = \beta Exposure_{c(i)} + Distance_{c(i)}\omega +$$

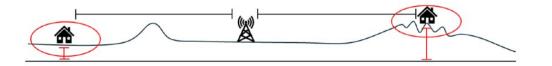
- y_i outcome for individual i
- $Exposure_{c(i)}$: exposure of cluster c of individual i to radio signal
- $Distance_{c(i)}$: distance to radio towers, travel time
- .



$$y_i = \beta Exposure_{c(i)} + Distance_{c(i)}\omega + Geography_{c(i)}\sigma +$$

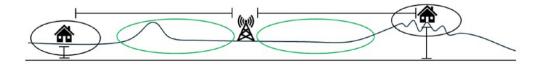
- y_i outcome for individual i
- $Exposure_{c(i)}$: exposure of cluster c of individual i to radio signal
- *Distance_{c(i)}*: distance to radio towers, travel time
- $Geography_{c(i)}$: altitude & ruggedness





$$y_i = \beta \textit{Exposure}_{c(i)} + \textit{Distance}_{c(i)}\omega + \textit{Geography}_{c(i)}\sigma + \textit{X}_i\lambda + \gamma_{r(i)} + \epsilon_{i,c(i),r(i)}$$

- y_i outcome for individual i
- $Exposure_{c(i)}$: exposure of cluster c of individual i to radio signal
- $Distance_{c(i)}$: distance to radio towers, travel time
- $Geography_{c(i)}$: altitude & ruggedness
- $\gamma_{r(i)}$ and X_i : CRS fixed effects and other controls (caste, religion, age dummies, gender, urbanity, pop. density, travel time to city etc.)
- \rightarrow identification assumption: remaining variation in exposure is driven by the topography between the transmitter and the receiver and independent of outcome variables in absence of radio



Spatial Jittering

Using reported NFHS/DHS locations?

Problem: NFHS/DHS locations are randomly jittered by up to 5km

 \rightarrow introduces substantial measurement error and (attenuation) bias

Spatial Jittering

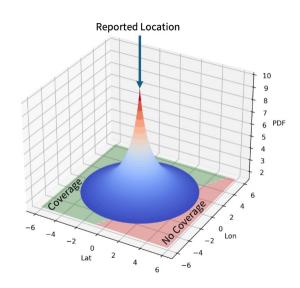
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Solution: draw on knowledge of jittering algorithm to answer:

- "Provided location x is observed, what is the probability mass of original locations on the treatment area?" → Covg. by Distance



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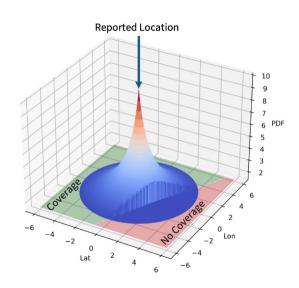
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Empirical Framework Travel Time

$$y_i = \beta \overline{\textit{Exposure}_{c(i)}} + \textit{Distance}_{c(i)}\omega + \textit{Geography}_{c(i)}\sigma + \textit{X}_i\lambda + \gamma_{r(i)} + \epsilon_{i,c(i),r(i)}$$

where

$$Exposure_{c(i)} = CoverageProbability_{c(i)} \times f(Timeshare_{c(i)})$$

Radio Consumption

People more strongly consume radio and family planning messages on radio...

	- · · · ·	5 " 6	5 " 5 " 1 .	5 !! !!!!!!!
	Radio Owner	Radio Consumer	Radio Familyplanning	Radio HIV/AIDS
exposure	-0.010	0.033*	0.053**	0.065**
	(0.018)	(0.019)	(0.025)	(0.026)
Num.Obs.	190157	228289	228289	55508
R2 Adj.	0.065	0.073	0.098	0.092
Mean Y	0.095	0.184	0.197	0.164

Note: Standard errors are adjusted for spatial correlation (Conley, 1999, 2010): 100km, spherical kernel

Extensive and intensive margin 🕦

Stronger for women 🕒

No effects on other media 🕒

Results of point locations suggest substantial improvement on attenuation bias 🕞

Education

Years of Education

Girls obtain additional education:

	Lower Primary (5-10)	Upper Primary (11-14)	Lower Secondary (15-16)	Higher Secondary (17-19)	Higher Education (19-30)	All (5-30)
is female = 1 x exposure	0.070	0.245***	0.392**	0.282	0.493**	0.309**
	(0.064)	(0.094)	(0.164)	(0.190)	(0.219)	(0.122)
is female = 0 x exposure	0.051	0.223***	0.139	0.121	0.195	0.178
	(0.059)	(0.082)	(0.116)	(0.187)	(0.197)	(0.120)
Num.Obs.	91341	62587	31705	45395	174402	392353
R2 Adj.	0.637	0.345	0.195	0.186	0.233	0.534
Mean Y	1.68	5.941	8.345	9.66	9.458	6.996

Note: Standard errors are adjusted for spatial correlation (Conley, 1999, 2010): 100km, spherical kernel

- Effects also on degree completed 🕑 and school attendance 🕦

Marriage Ever Been Married

Marriage is delayed; lagged effect for men due to age gap (avg: 5 yrs)

	Married (13-18)	Married (19-24)	Married (25-29)	Married (30-34)	Married (35-39)
is female = 1 x exposure	-0.015**	-0.051**	-0.025	0.009	0.005
	(0.007)	(0.020)	(0.026)	(0.012)	(0.008)
is female = $0 \times exposure$	0.009	-0.015	-0.042**	-0.017	-0.004
	(0.006)	(0.017)	(0.021)	(0.012)	(0.009)
Num.Obs.	95359	87467	68256	57081	46469
R2 Adj.	0.060	0.284	0.193	0.069	0.019
Mean Y	0.038	0.388	0.76	0.924	0.968

Fertility Number of Children

Young women have fewer children

	# Children (15-18)	# Children (19-25)	# Children (26-30)	# Children (31-35)	# Children (36-40)	# Children (41-49)
exposure	-0.001	-0.079**	-0.138**	-0.210**	-0.033	-0.012
	(0.003)	(0.034)	(0.069)	(0.098)	(0.073)	(0.104)
Num.Obs.	20747	56848	32510	26469	24899	35064
R2 Adj.	0.011	0.306	0.198	0.232	0.254	0.282
Mean Y	0.006	0.624	1.882	2.429	2.735	2.993

Note: Standard errors are adjusted for spatial correlation (Conley, 1999, 2010): 100km, spherical kernel

Autonomy Separate Regressions

Women's Autonomy Share of decisions a woman participates in / places she can visit on her own

	Autonomy	Autonomy (15-25)	Autonomy (26-35)	Autonomy (36-45)	Autonomy (45-49)
exposure	0.037*	0.120***	0.009	-0.001	0.068
	(0.021)	(0.034)	(0.024)	(0.028)	(0.064)
Num.Obs.	24411	5484	9572	7212	2143
R2 Adj.	0.147	0.138	0.097	0.091	0.106
Mean Y	0.635	0.505	0.639	0.704	0.718

Men's Attitudes Towards Women's Autonomy

	Autonomy	Autonomy (15-25)	Autonomy (26-35)	Autonomy (36-45)	Autonomy (45-54)
exposure	0.048	0.058*	0.040	0.083*	-0.027
	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.039)	(0.042)	(0.041)
Num.Obs.	30580	10766	8571	6862	4381
R2 Adj.	0.079	0.078	0.086	0.079	0.087
Mean Y	0.816	0.816	0.816	0.818	0.812
SD Y	0.285	0.284	0.282	0.287	0.292

Note: Standard errors are adjusted for spatial correlation (Conley, 1999, 2010): 100km, spherical kernel

Robustness

Specification

- functional form: higher significance levels with quadratic effects
- varying the distance cutoff
- outcomes: vary definition of, e.g., degree completed/attends school

Exogeneity of Treatment

- OVB: treatment unrelated to other measures of development (e.g. density, caste) 🕟
- pre-trends in main data: regressions on age groups not affected by treatment (e.g. education of people aged 30+) ▶
- placebo (OVB/selection/pre-trends): placebo regressions for individuals in vicinity of radio launched post 2015

Conclusion

Strong evidence on grassroots radios' effects on role of women:

- increased educational investments, decreased fertility, delayed marriage
- increased autonomy regarding decisions and mobility

Methodological: using jittered data with small treatment areas



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- **Ferrara, Eliana La**, "Mass Media and Social Change: Can We Use Television to Fight Poverty?," *Journal of the European Economic Association*, August 2016, 14 (4), 791–827.

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- Hufford, George A., "The ITS Irregular Terrain Model, Version 1.2. 2, the Algorithm," Technical Report 2002.
- Michler, Jeffrey D., Anna Josephson, Talip Kilic, and Siobhan Murray, "Privacy Protection, Measurement Error, and the Integration of Remote Sensing and Socioeconomic Survey Data," *Journal of Development Economics*, September 2022, 158, 102927.
- Okuyama, Yoko, "Empowering Women Through Radio: Evidence from Occupied Japan," 2023.

Most closely related:

- Okuyama (2023): shows that radio programs of the US occupying force in Japan increased women's political engagement
- Glennerster et al. (2021): two-level RCT with Community Radios in Burkina Faso
 - 8/16 radios air a message produced by a British NGO on contraception use \rightarrow contraception use \uparrow
 - provide some women with a radio across all radios → contraception use in control treatment areas ↓

CRS Content: Categories back

Category	Subcategory	Num. Shows	Num. Radios
Cultural Development	Total	1825	75
	Culture	54	9
	Folk art, Music, Literature	799	56
	Food	27	10
	Heritage	311	36
	Local talent	634	32
Education	Total	6667	56
	Education for All	6272	51
	Educational Resources	198	25
	Vocational Education	197	8
Invironment and Development	Total	179	42
	Animal Protection and Rights	12	1
	Biodiversity		5
	Climate Change Conservation	69 67	23 23
	Waste Management	4	1
	Waste Management Water	18	13
Governance	Total	316	36
Governance	Government Schemes and Policies	45	10
	Local Governance	108	16
	Rights and entitlements	133	18
	Service Delivery	25	16
	Urbanization	5	3
Health	Total	3354	63
rieattr	Adolescent Health	56	6
	Diseases and Conditions	1022	39
	Healthy Living	2226	52
	Science and Traditional Medicine	50	16
Inclusion and Equity	Total	152	40
metasion and Equity	Child Rights	16	1
	Disabled	6	2
	HIV/AIDS	26	9
	LGBT	1	1
	Minorities	2	2
	Tribals	1	1
	Women	100	32
Legal Awareness	Total	8	4
	Access to Justice	5	3
	Free Legal Aid	3	1
Media and Communication	Total	204	24
	ICT4D	40	13
	Media skills and Tools	164	16
Poverty and Livelihood	Total	1401	41
	Agriculture	353	24
	Livelihood	187	23
	Migration	19	6
	Rural Development	842	18
Responsible Business	Total	14	7
	Corporate Social Responsibility	11	5
	Social Justice Philanthropy	3	2
Risk Reduction	Total	11	6
-	Disaster Risk Reduction	11	6
Thematic Campaigns	Total	48	8
	HIV/AIDS Campaign by CRA	48	- 8

CRS Content: Languages Phack

Language	Num. Shows	Num. Radios
Assamese	469	3
Bangala	187	6
Bhojpuri	871	2
Bundeli	35	4
English	228	20
Garhwali	2	1
Gujarati	64	3
Hindi	5359	63
Kannada	216	11
Khasi	3	1
Kumaoni	1	1
Maithili	2	2
Malayalam	4811	8
Marathi	233	12
Mev	32	2
Oriya	353	4
Punjabi	4	3
Rajasthani	36	3
Surgujiha	2	1
Tamil	1224	22
Telugu	17	5
Urdu	30	3

CRS Content: Formats • back

Format	Num. Shows	Num. Radios
Discussion	832	46
Documentry	1135	28
Drama	761	46
Feature	636	47
Interview	1702	61
Jingle	420	30
Magazine	2236	60
Music	805	49
News	13	9
Phone in/out	1482	18
Radio Spot	247	28
Talk	3747	58
Vox-Populi	163	13

Content: Compendia Back

- based on a dictionary analysis of radio descriptions

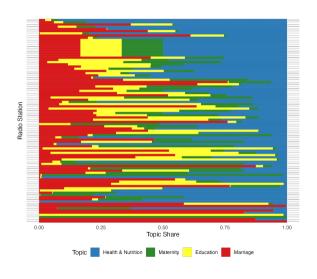
Topic	# Radios
women	151
health	190
sanitation / hygiene	57
governance / rights	227
education	198
culture	214
economic	91
environment	69
agriculture / fishing	131
total	248

Shows have a variety of formats and are produced in local dialects and languages

Word Cloud: TF-IDF Back

world two mathemat first

Radio Show Transcripts: Details • Back



Example 1: Marriage • Back

"I appeal to Neerai Pathak RPS Probationer SHO Aburod City Police Station that child marriage is a social evil. Due to this, the society has spread as an evil. Together, it affects the mental development of children. Physically, if we marry children early, then the body of the girl does not mature to become a mother at a young age. In such a situation, the mother dies during pregnancy. So we have to wake up about this. Whatever we are educated people. Whatever people around them are, obviously there is evil in society. People have to awaken all this and tell us that we will be childless. Along with this, the Child Marriage Prohibition Act has been enacted by the government in which if a boy under 21 and a girl under the age of 18 will be married, then she is legally crime. Social evil is there. Now legal iama has been worn. If anyone marries a boy below 21 years of age and a girl under the age of 18, then he may have to be punished with imprisonment of 2 years and a fine of 100000. Therefore, once from all of you, you have my appeal to stop it is evil. The mental physical development of the child is private from a social evil. Whatever the deputy are educated people are we. Take a pledge to take us that if any child marriage is taking place in our knowledge in our kinship in our area, then we stop it."

Example 2: Maternity • Back

GPT-4 Summary. Prompt: The following is a transcribed and translated radio show from an Indian community radio. Through this, the transcript's quality is relatively low. Please shortly summarize what the original radio show was about. Result:

The radio show "Health Time" on Radio Rimjhim, hosted by Imam, focuses on maternal and child health care before and after childbirth. The episode features experts such as Dr. Anil Kumar Verma and a senior bone pathologist, discussing the importance of prenatal and postnatal care to ensure the health of both the mother and the newborn. The program emphasizes the government's role in providing health services and guidelines that pregnant women should follow. Key points include the necessity of regular health check-ups, the administration of vaccines like tetanus, and the importance of supplements such as calcium and folic acid. Additionally, the show advocates for institutional deliveries to safeguard the health of the mother and baby, highlighting a comprehensive approach to maternal health that spans the life cycle from pregnancy to postnatal care.

Example 3: Health & Nutrition • Back

GPT-4 Summary. Prompt: The following is a transcribed and translated radio show from an Indian community radio. Through this, the transcript's quality is relatively low. Please shortly summarize what the original radio show was about. Result:

The radio show centers around health and nutrition education, specifically focusing on the importance of iron in the diet and managing menstrual health issues among schoolgirls. The host discusses how incorporating certain foods like lemons, tomatoes, and spinach can enhance iron absorption in the body, vital for overall health and preventing anemia. Additionally, the program addresses common menstrual problems faced by students and encourages open discussions with experienced women or healthcare professionals to find solutions and promote better health practices. The program is supported by the National Science and Technology Communications Council and emphasizes the empowerment of women through health education.

Details on Licensing Process Plack

Application process:

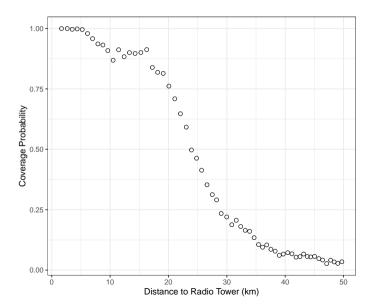
- 1. Hand in a complete application
- 2. Minstries clear the application: Home Office and Defence Minstry: security clearance; Communication Minstry: availability of frequencies
- 3. Screening committee: screens and interviews applicants: purpose of radio, prior engagement in community, available funds
- 4. Interministerial committee approves the application
- 5. MOIB sends materials to stations to be filled out and stations apply for frequency
- 6. Equipment is bought (partially from official vendors) and station is set up

Bottlenecks:

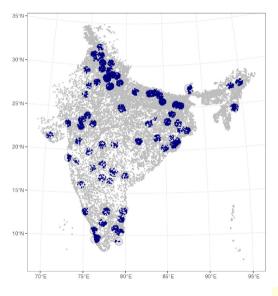
- Step (3): organization does not have sufficient funds or has no history with community
- Step (5/6): Missing know-how on how to finally setup station

Coverage Probability by Distance back: data Covg. by Distance

back: jittering



DHS Data: Placebo Group



Summary Statistics • back

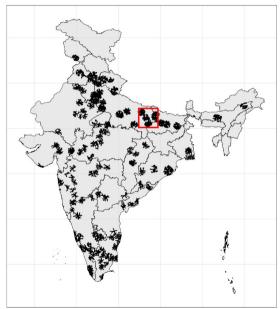
Variable	cluster	n	mean	sd	median	min	max
Variable	ciuster	n	mean	sa	median	min	max
RADIO VARIABIES							
Exposure	8.211	821.243	0.23	0.27	0.10	0	0.99
Coverage Probability	8.211	821.243	0.47	0.44	0.33	0	1
Coverage Probability: Closest Radio	8.211	821.243	0.44	0.44	0.26	0	1
Radio Owner	8.207	195.584	0.09	0.29	0	0	1
Radio Consumer	8.208	234, 550	0.19	0.39	0	0	1
Radio Familyplanning	8.208	234, 550	0.20	0.40	0	0	1
Radio HIV/AIDS	2,844	56,782	0.16	0.37	0	0	1
OUTCOMES							
Years of Edu.	8,210	819,532	5.90	5.25	5	0	20
Completed Primary	8,210	819,532	0.50	0.50	0	0	1
Completed Secondary	8,210	819,532	0.18	0.38	0	0	1
Higher than Secondary	8,210	819,532	0.11	0.31	0	0	1
Ever Married	8,210	620,620	0.72	0.45	1	0	1
Num. Children	8,207	202, 106	1.70	1.61	2	0	15
Autonomy of Women (Female Respondent)	2,842	24,983	0.64	0.33	0.67	0	1
Autonomy of Women (Male Respondent)	2,843	31,231	0.82	0.29	1	0	1
Attitude (Count)	2,842	34, 188	1.10	1.61	0	0	5
Attitude (Any)	2,842	34, 188	0.41	0.49	0	0	1
Attitude (Count) - Male Respondent	2,842	31,628	0.70	1.28	0	0	5
Attitude (Any) - Male Respondent	2,842	31,628	0.30	0.46	0	0	1
Experienced Violence by Partner (Ever)	2,839	18,825	0.33	0.47	0	0	1
Experienced Violence by Partner (Past 12m)	2,839	18,825	0.27	0.44	0	0	1
CONTROLS: DEMOGRAPHY							
Age	8,210	821, 138	29.33	20.11	26	0	95
Female	8,210	821, 242	0.49	0.50	0	0	1
Caste ST	8, 192	799, 207	0.22	0.42	0	0	1
Caste: SC	8, 192	799, 207	0.07	0.25	0	0	1
Caste: OBC	8, 192	799, 207	0.46	0.50	0	0	1
Caste: Other	8, 192	799, 207	0.25	0.43	0	0	1
Religion: Hindu	8,210	821, 242	0.81	0.39	1	0	1
Religion: Muslim	8,210	821, 242	0.14	0.34	0	0	1
Religion: Other	8,210	821, 242	0.06	0.23	0	0	1
CONTROLS: PROPAGATION							
Travel Time to Radio Tower (min)	8, 194	819, 525	57.28	33.89	55.18	0.75	329.83
Distance to Radio Tower (km)	8,211	821, 243	26.00	14.71	26.86	0.91	49.99
Distance to 2nd closest Tower (km)	8,211	821, 243	67.99	58.09	53.23	1.35	433.91
Mean Altitude	8,211	821, 243	274.85	300.71	209.30	-0.06	2,471.05
Mean Ruggedness	8,211	821, 243	10.95	17.66	5.70	2.24	156.25
CONTROLS: GEOGRAPHIC							
Urban	8,210	821, 242	0.39	0.49	0	0	. 1
Pop. Density (2015)	8,211	821, 243	2,509.62	5,915.53	857.46	23.24	63,807.06
Travel Time to Nearest City (min)	8,211	821, 243	14.58	17.38	11.24	0	275.48
Proximity: Water (m)	8,211	821, 243	177,990.70	118, 651.60	174, 432.00	1.96	511,661.20
Proximity: National Borders (m)	8,211	821, 243	180, 751.90	130, 304.30	159, 207.20	10.38	583, 496.30

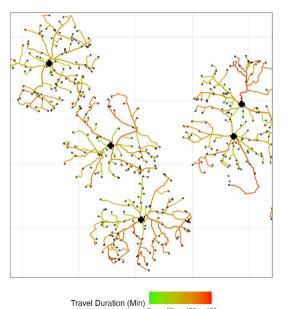
Summary Statistics: Placebo Group Place



Variable	cluster	n	mean	sd	median	min	max
RADIO VARIARI ES							
Exposure	6.601	665.741	0.24	0.28	0.10	0	0.99
Coverage Probability	6,601	665, 741	0.41	0.42	0.20	ō	1
Coverage Probability: Closest Radio	6,601	665, 741	0.40	0.42	0.19	ō	1
Radio Owner	6,597	157, 689	0.10	0.30	0	ō	1
Radio Consumer	6.598	188.300	0.21	0.41	0	0	1
Radio Familyplanning	6.598	188.300	0.19	0.39	0	0	1
Radio HIV/AIDS	2,226	44, 439	0.18	0.39	0	0	1
OUTCOMES							
Years of Edu.	6,600	664, 246	5.83	5.22	5	0	20
Completed Primary	6,600	664, 246	0.49	0.50	0	0	1
Completed Secondary	6,600	664, 246	0.17	0.38	0	0	1
Higher than Secondary	6,600	664, 246	0.10	0.30	0	0	1
Ever Married	6,600	500, 226	0.71	0.45	1	0	1
Num. Children	6,597	163,012	1.69	1.62	2	0	15
Autonomy of Women (Female Respondent)	2,224	19,547	0.64	0.32	0.67	0	1
Autonomy of Women (Male Respondent)	2,224	24,303	0.84	0.27	1	0	1
Attitude (Count)	2,224	26,806	1.04	1.57	0	0	5
Attitude (Any)	2,224	26,806	0.40	0.49	0	0	1
Attitude (Count) - Male Respondent	2,224	24,639	0.64	1.24	0	0	5
Attitude (Any) - Male Respondent	2,224	24,639	0.28	0.45	0	0	1
Experienced Violence by Partner (Ever)	2,220	14,826	0.33	0.47	0	0	1
Experienced Violence by Partner (Past 12m)	2,220	14,826	0.26	0.44	0	0	1
CONTROLS: DEMOGRAPHY							
Age	6,600	665, 640	29.09	20.08	25	0	95
Female	6,600	665, 740	0.49	0.50	0	0	1
Caste ST	6,595	647, 780	0.19	0.40	0	0	1
Caste: SC	6,595	647, 780	0.11	0.31	0	0	1
Caste: OBC	6,595	647, 780	0.44	0.50	0	0	1
Caste: Other	6,595	647, 780	0.26	0.44	0	0	1
Religion: Hindu	6,600	665, 740	0.77	0.42	1	0	1
Religion: Muslim	6,600	665, 740	0.13	0.34	0	0	1
Religion: Other	6,600	665, 740	0.09	0.29	0	0	1
CONTROLS: PROPAGATION							
Travel Time to Radio Tower (min)	6,588	664, 354	64.86	38.49	61.47	1.15	382.60
Distance to Radio Tower (km)	6,601	665, 741	28.99	13.69	30.70	1.01	49.97
Distance to 2nd closest Tower (km)	6,601	665, 741	93.36	60.75	79.02	1.42	344.04
Mean Altitude	6,601	665, 741	314.65	321.81	218.47	-0.39	3,210.17
Mean Ruggedness	6,601	665, 741	13.24	22.82	6.03	1.51	264.00
CONTROLS: GEOGRAPHIC							
Urban	6,600	665, 740	0.37	0.48	0	0	1
Pop. Density (2015)	6,601	665, 741	2,449.86	5,940.94	842.81	11.89	44,941.72
Travel Time to Nearest City (min)	6,601	665, 741	17.40	24.04	12.68	0	308.49
Proximity: Water (m)	6,601	665, 741	175, 119.90	115, 996.00	166, 435.50	0	511,661.20
Proximity: National Borders (m)	6,601	665, 741	166,807.70	113, 424.80	142,379.00	5.65	583, 496.30

Travel Times to Radio Tower • Back





Exogeneity Check

	Caste SC/ST	Caste SC/ST	Muslim	Muslim	Urban	Urban	Log. Pop. Density	Log. Pop. Density	Travel Time (min)	Travel Time (min)	Log. Travel Time (min)	Log. Travel Time (min)	Proximity Borders (m)	Proximity Borders (m)	Travel Time Radio (min)	Travel Time Radio (min)
exposure	0.003 (0.022)		0.021 (0.019)		0.002 (0.075)		0.248 (0.237)		0.115 (0.186)		0.115 (0.186)		1139.465 (2895.347)		4.355 (2.887)	
exposure2		-0.029 (0.025)		0.002 (0.022)		0.015 (0.087)		0.267 (0.255)		(0.224)		0.089 (0.224)		512.614 (2960.084)		2.686 (2.745)
Num.Obs. R2 Adj.	167111 0.074	167111 0.074	167111 0.097	167111 0.097	171903 0.361	171903 0.361	171903 0.796	171903 0.796	171903 0.586	171903 0.586	171903 0.586	171903 0.586	171903 0.985	171903 0.985	171903 0.825	171903 0.825

▶ back

Male Attitudes

	Attitude Any	Attitude Any	Attitude Count	Attitude Count
exposure	-0.017		-0.008	
	(0.046)		(0.120)	
15-24 x exposure		-0.020		-0.027
		(0.039)		(0.108)
25-34 x exposure		0.005		0.019
		(0.040)		(0.111)
35-44 x exposure		-0.012		0.013
		(0.041)		(0.111)
45-49 x exposure		-0.017		-0.086
		(0.051)		(0.146)
Num.Obs.	30970	30970	30970	30970
R2 Adj.	0.103	0.103	0.088	0.088
Mean Y	0.303	0.303	0.696	0.696
SD Y	0.46	0.46	1.28	1.28

back

Experience of Domestic Violence

	Any Violence	Any Violence
exposure	-0.011	
	(0.031)	
15-24 x exposure		-0.034
		(0.047)
25-34 x exposure		-0.020
		(0.037)
35-44 x exposure		0.002
		(0.031)
45-49 x exposure		0.017
		(0.036)
Num.Obs.	18392	18392
R2 Adj.	0.072	0.072
Mean Y	0.27	0.27
SD Y	0.444	0.444
	▶ back	

Effect on Consumption of Other Media

	TV Owner	TV Consumer	Newspaper Consumer	Internet User	Mobile Phone Owner
exposure	-0.019	-0.006	-0.004	0.008	0.028
	(0.023)	(0.020)	(0.017)	(0.015)	(0.035)
Num.Obs.	190157	196537	196537	167111	34324
R2 Adj.	0.295	0.237	0.189	0.174	0.213
Mean Y	0.752	0.817	0.45	0.148	0.494
SD Y	0.432	0.387	0.498	0.355	0.5

▶ back

Radio Consumption: By Gender

	Radio Consumer	Radio Familiyplanning	Radio: HIV/AIDS
is female = 1 x exposure	0.033*	0.057**	0.071**
	(0.019)	(0.025)	(0.029)
is female = $0 \times exposure$	0.035	0.031	0.058**
	(0.036)	(0.035)	(0.029)
Num.Obs.	228289	228289	55508
R2 Adj.	0.073	0.098	0.092
Mean Y	0.184	0.197	0.164
SD Y	0.388	0.398	0.37

Note: Standard errors are adjusted for spatial correlation (Conley, 1999, 2010): 100km, spherical kernel



Radio Consumption: Intensity

Radio Consumer	Radio Intensity (0-3)	Radio: None (0)	Radio: (Almost) Daily (3)	Radio: At Least Weekly (2)	Radio: Less Than Weekly (1)
0.038** (0.018)	0.066* (0.035)	-0.038** (0.018)	0.009 (0.008)	0.010 (0.008)	0.019** (0.009)
196537	196537	196537	196537	196537	196537
0.060	0.063	0.060	0.041	0.019	0.019
0.165	0.322	0.835	0.047	0.063	0.055 0.229
	0.038** (0.018) 196537 0.060 0.165	0.038** 0.066* (0.018) (0.035) 196537 196537 0.060 0.063 0.165 0.322	0.038** 0.066* -0.038** (0.018) (0.035) (0.018) 196537 196537 196537 0.060 0.063 0.060 0.165 0.322 0.835	0.038** 0.066* -0.038** 0.009 (0.018) (0.035) (0.018) (0.008) 196537 196537 196537 196537 0.060 0.063 0.060 0.041	0.038** 0.066* -0.038** 0.009 0.010 (0.018) (0.035) (0.018) (0.008) (0.008) 196537 196537 196537 196537 196537 196537 0.060 0.063 0.060 0.041 0.019 0.165 0.322 0.835 0.047 0.063

Note: Standard errors are adjusted for spatial correlation (Conley, 1999, 2010): 100km, spherical kernel

▶ Back

Comparison of Estimators

	Radio Owner	Radio Owner	Radio Consumer	Radio Consumer	Radio Familyplanning	Radio Familyplanning	Radio HIV/AIDS	Radio HIV/AID:
exposure (Point)	-0.003		0.014		0.032**		0.047**	
	(0.010)		(0.012)		(0.014)		(0.020)	
exposure		-0.010		0.033*		0.053**		0.065**
		(0.018)		(0.019)		(0.026)		(0.027)
Num.Obs.	190157	190157	228289	228289	228289	228289	55508	55508
R2 Adj.	0.065	0.065	0.073	0.073	0.098	0.098	0.092	0.092
Mean Y	0.095	0.095	0.184	0.184	0.197	0.197	0.164	0.164
SD Y	0.293	0.293	0.388	0.388	0.398	0.398	0.37	0.37

▶ back

Autonomy: Separate ▶ Back

Household Decisions

	Autonomy Decision	Autonomy Decision (15-25)	Autonomy Decision (26-35)	Autonomy Decision (36-45)	Autonomy Decision (45-49)
exposure	0.042 (0.030)	0.129*** (0.040)	0.036 (0.044)	-0.021 (0.029)	0.078 (0.071)
Num.Obs.	24411	5484	9572	7212	2143
R2 Adj.	0.058	0.065	0.035	0.040	0.036
Mean Y SD Y	0.741 0.382	0.655 0.419	0.744 0.378	0.786 0.355	0.793 0.355

Mobility

	Autonomy Mobility	Autonomy Mobility (15-25)	Autonomy Mobility (26-35)	Autonomy Mobility (36-45)	Autonomy Mobility (45-49)
exposure	0.031 (0.030)	0.080* (0.044)	-0.023 (0.030)	0.010 (0.048)	0.074 (0.067)
Num.Obs.	34324	13451	10386	8000	2487
R2 Adj.	0.165	0.114	0.116	0.097	0.125
Mean Y	0.506	0.368	0.545	0.637	0.667
SD Y	0.456	0.436	0.454	0.435	0.428

Education: Degree Completed PBACK

	Primary	Secondary	Higher
is female = 1 x exposure	0.032**	0.037*	0.027*
	(0.015)	(0.021)	(0.015)
is female = $0 \times exposure$	0.013	0.017	0.015
	(0.013)	(0.021)	(0.015)
Num.Obs.	238425	191899	191899
R2 Adj.	0.161	0.160	0.134
Mean Y	0.807	0.41	0.255

Education: School Attended Back

	Lower Primary (5-10)	Upper Primary (11-14)	Lower Secondary (15-16)	Higher Secondary (17-18)
is female = 1 x exposure	-0.004	0.003	0.043**	0.052**
	(0.013)	(0.010)	(0.022)	(0.021)
is female = 0 x exposure	0.000	0.007	0.024	0.030*
	(0.014)	(0.010)	(0.016)	(0.017)
Num.Obs.	91376	62630	31737	32339
R2 Adj.	0.136	0.094	0.127	0.137
Mean Y	0.904	0.922	0.799	0.648
SD Y	0.295	0.267	0.4	0.478

Education: Placebo

Years of Education

	Lower Primary (5-10)	Upper Primary (11-14)	Lower Secondary (15-16)	Higher Secondary (17-19)	Higher Education (19-30)	All (5-30)
is female = 1 x exposure	0.016	-0.066	0.010	-0.065	-0.126	-0.077
	(0.046)	(0.110)	(0.107)	(0.186)	(0.176)	(0.113)
is female = 0 x exposure	0.026	-0.025	-0.028	-0.246	-0.286*	-0.119
	(0.049)	(0.088)	(0.136)	(0.175)	(0.173)	(0.098)
Num.Obs.	75528	51086	25964	36825	141241	320039
R2 Adj.	0.620	0.325	0.163	0.156	0.217	0.529
Mean Y	1.633	5.82	8.234	9.503	9.356	6.873
SD Y	1.618	2.146	2.574	3.407	4.869	4.821



Education: Placebo

School Type

	Primary	Secondary	Higher
is female = 1 x exposure	-0.006	-0.025	-0.019
	(0.013)	(0.018)	(0.019)
is female = $0 \times exposure$	-0.017	-0.023	-0.011
	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)
Num.Obs.	155556	155556	155556
R2 Adj.	0.155	0.148	0.124
Mean Y	0.785	0.397	0.24
SD Y	0.411	0.489	0.427



Education

Years of Education (30-50 y/o)

	Lower Primary (30-35)	Upper Primary (36-39)	Lower Secondary (40-41)	Higher Secondary (42-44)	Higher Education (45-49)	All (30-49)
is female = 1 x exposure	0.145	0.357	0.448	-0.019	0.151	0.187
	(0.268)	(0.303)	(0.340)	(0.307)	(0.268)	(0.221)
is female = 0 x exposure	-0.113	-0.232	-0.159	-0.489	-0.101	-0.196
	(0.199)	(0.345)	(0.342)	(0.333)	(0.269)	(0.220)
Num.Obs.	75215	34983	22840	22937	44109	200084
R2 Adj.	0.263	0.283	0.286	0.307	0.315	0.294
Mean Y	7.872	7.471	6.588	6.875	5.972	7.122
SD Y	5.276	5.313	5.39	5.395	5.353	5.379

▶ Back

Education

Degree Obtained (30-40 y/o)

	Primary	Primary	Secondary	Secondary	Higher	Higher
exposure	0.002		0.005		0.007	
	(0.016)		(0.018)		(0.015)	
is female = $1 \times exposure$		0.025		0.015		0.007
		(0.018)		(0.019)		(0.015)
is female = $0 \times exposure$		-0.021		-0.005		0.007
		(0.019)		(0.019)		(0.016)
Num.Obs.	108281	108281	108281	108281	108281	108281
R2 Adj.	0.225	0.225	0.152	0.152	0.120	0.120
Mean Y	0.636	0.636	0.253	0.253	0.155	0.155
SD Y	0.481	0.481	0.434	0.434	0.362	0.362



Marriage: Placebo

	Married (13-18)	Married (19-24)	Married (25-29)	Married (30-34)	Married (35-39)
is female = 1 x exposure	-0.010	0.013	0.000	0.007	0.004
	(0.007)	(0.019)	(0.028)	(0.016)	(0.012)
is female = $0 \times exposure$	0.010	0.034*	-0.010	-0.012	0.004
	(800.0)	(0.019)	(0.025)	(0.019)	(0.015)
Num.Obs.	77640	70719	55370	46710	37048
R2 Adj.	0.068	0.271	0.181	0.066	0.027
Mean Y	0.042	0.392	0.754	0.916	0.962
SD Y	0.2	0.488	0.431	0.277	0.19



Fertility: Placebo

# Children (15-18)	# Children (19-25)	# Children (26-30)	# Children (31-35)	# Children (36-40)	# Children (41-49)
-0.001 (0.006)	0.027 (0.026)	0.015 (0.058)	0.122* (0.069)	0.060 (0.068)	0.009 (0.091)
16897	46327	26309	21216	19943	27676
0.015	0.295				0.258
0.008	0.823	1.83	1.326	1.465	3.055 1.644
	-0.001 (0.006) 16897 0.015 0.008	-0.001 0.027 (0.006) (0.026) 16897 46327 0.015 0.295 0.008 0.623	-0.001 0.027 0.015 (0.006) (0.026) (0.058) 16897 46327 26309 0.015 0.295 0.205 0.008 0.623 1.85	-0.001 0.027 0.015 0.122* (0.006) (0.026) (0.058) (0.069) 16897 46327 26309 21216 0.015 0.295 0.205 0.222 0.008 0.623 1.85 2.426	-0.001 0.027 0.015 0.122* 0.060 (0.006) (0.026) (0.058) (0.069) (0.068) 16897 46327 26309 21216 19943 0.015 0.295 0.205 0.222 0.231 0.008 0.623 1.85 2.426 2.753

