

Social Norms and Female Labor Force Participation in Urban China

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Motivation

- Starting from the late 1980s, the labor force participation rate (LFPR) in urban China has begun to decline sharply. More drastic decline is found for the female population.
- The increasing trend in female labor force participation has been observed in the United States and many other developed countries over the past century.
 - Increase in women's real wage and education
 - Technological advances in consumer durables
 - Expansion of the service sector
- Existing Literature
 - Changing family structure (Shen, Zhang and Yan 2012)
 - Changing child care system (Du and Dong 2010)
 - Rising housing price (Fu, Liao, and Zhang, 2016)

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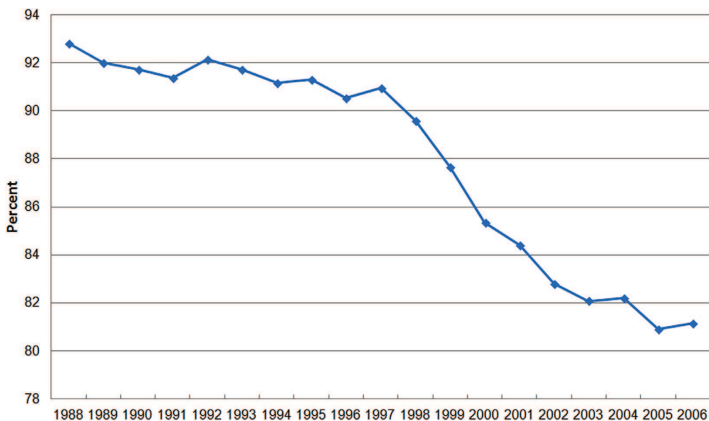
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Source: Authors' calculations based on China's Urban Household Surveys (UHS) from Beijing, Liaoning, Zhejiang, Sichuan, Guangdong, and Shaanxi for the 1988-2006 period. The sample is restricted to women aged between 16 and 55. Labor force participation rate is defined as the ratio of employment plus unemployment to the total working-age population excluding those who are studying.

Fig. 1. Female labor force participation rates: 1988-2006.

Motivation

Table 1. Labour force participation rate in urban China (1988–2013)

	1988	1995	2002	2007	2013	Change
Overall	0.950	0.829	0.792	0.756	0.776	-0.174
Male	0.965	0.858	0.845	0.822	0.829	-0.136
Female	0.934	0.800	0.737	0.688	0.719	-0.215
<i>Women</i>						
<i>A. Age (years)</i>						
16–19	0.959	0.209	0.057	0.035	0.062	-0.897
20–24	0.994	0.908	0.577	0.585	0.565	-0.429
25–29	0.998	0.958	0.912	0.854	0.894	-0.104
30–34	0.998	0.986	0.990	0.904	0.894	-0.104
35–39	0.994	0.978	0.937	0.891	0.883	-0.111
40–44	0.991	0.968	0.964	0.874	0.872	-0.119
45–49	0.926	0.787	0.851	0.771	0.808	-0.118
50–55	0.546	0.376	0.319	0.282	0.412	-0.134
<i>B. Education</i>						
Middle School & Below	0.890	0.785	0.638	0.576	0.642	-0.248
High School & Tech	0.983	0.943	0.912	0.787	0.832	-0.151
University & Above	0.993	0.963	0.945	0.933	0.970	-0.023
<i>C. Marital Status</i>						
Married		0.866	0.814	0.752	0.778	-0.088
Never Married		0.970	0.949	0.837	0.942	-0.028
Divorce/Widow		0.651	0.729	0.604	0.824	0.173

Social Norms and Female Labor Force Participation in China

Highlights

- Social norms significantly affect female labor force participation in urban China.
- Men raised by non-working mothers have more traditional gender role attitudes.
- Men raised by non-working mothers are less productive in housework.
- Married women with non-working mothers-in-law are less likely to participate.

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- Introduction
- Empirical Analysis
 - Empirical Model
 - Data
- Estimation Results
- Robustness Checks
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Introduction

Social Norms

the employment status of a man's mother during his adolescence years \implies **a man's gender-role preference and practice** \implies the employment choice of the man's wife

- Social Norms and Female Labor Supply

 - Becker-DeGroot-Moores (1977), England

 - Okun (1981), Okun's Law (1980), Japan

 - Borjas (1985), Switzerland

- Contributions

 - Social Norms Hypothesis

 - Empirical evidence on the intergenerational transmission

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 - Kawaguchi and Miyazaki (2009): Japan
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 - Transition economy
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The Empirical Model

$$P_i^w = \beta_0 + X_i' \beta_1 + \beta_2 E_i^m + \epsilon_i, \quad (1)$$

- P_i^w : the participation indicator of the wife
- E_i^m : the employment status of the wife's mother-in-law during the adolescence of her husband
- X_i : a vector of background variables

The controls are added sequentially to account for alternative explanations.

- Religion
- Family wealth
- Region

The Empirical Model: Potential Underlying Mechanisms

- Preference Channel (偏好渠道)
 - Growing up with a working mother may influence a boy's attitude toward gender roles. Particularly, a man raised by a working mother tends to hold more egalitarian gender role attitudes.
 - Stated preference regarding gender roles

$$A_i^h = \delta_0 + Z_i' \delta_1 + \delta_2 E_i^m + \mu_i \quad (2)$$

- δ_2 significantly negative \implies preference channel exists

The Empirical Model: Potential Underlying Mechanisms

- Preference Channel (偏好渠道)
 - Men raised by working mothers may have different utility functions from those raised by non-working mothers. Particularly, the effect of the wife's contribution to household income on the husband's happiness may depend on her mother-in-law's former employment status.
 - Husband's subjective happiness

$$H_i^h = \alpha_0 + Y_i' \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 C_i^w + \alpha_3 E_i^m + \alpha_4 C_i^w \times E_i^m + \nu_i. \quad (3)$$

- α_4 significantly positive \implies preference channel exists

The Empirical Model: Potential Underlying Mechanisms

- Household Productivity Channel (禀赋渠道)
 - Men that grew up with working mothers may be more productive in housework or more willing to cooperate in the household than other men.
 - Married women's time spent on housework

$$T_i^w = \theta_0 + M_i' \theta_1 + \theta_2 E_i^m + \xi_i \quad (4)$$

- θ_2 significantly negative \implies household productivity channel exists

Data

- Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS)
 - 31 provincial units in mainland China and 11,754 households
 - Rich information on each respondent's employment status, demographic characteristics, and social attitudes
 - Retrospective information on the employment status of each respondent's mother when he or she was at the age of 14
- China Family Panel Studies (CFPS)
 - 25 provincial units, representing 95% of the Chinese population
 - Retrospective information on the employment status of each respondent's mother when he or she was at the age of 14
 - Time use module
 - Lack of certain background variables of the husband

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Sample Statistics

Descriptive Statistics from 2010 CGSS and 2012 CFPS

Variable	2010 CGSS	2012 CFPS
Wife participated in the labor market	0.71 (0.45)	0.80 (0.40)
Mother-in-law worked	0.76 (0.43)	0.74 (0.44)
Wife's age	40.18 (5.69)	40.34 (6.04)
Wife's education (%)		
Middle school and below	37.93	43.07
High school	52.84	45.21
University and above	9.23	11.72
Husband's age	42.45 (6.37)	42.18 (6.71)
Husband's education (%)		
Middle school and below	29.12	39.12
High school	58.24	46.56
University and above	12.64	14.32
Ln (husband's income)	10.12 (0.92)	10.16 (0.98)
Husband's father's education (%)		
Middle school and below	81.25	79.71
High school	15.63	16.91
University and above	3.13	3.38
Husband's mother's education (%)		
Middle school and below	88.35	90.76
High school	10.65	8.34
University and above	0.99	0.90
Father-in-law worked	0.98 (0.12)	0.88 (0.32)
Number of children	1.20 (0.53)	1.18 (0.52)
Number of children under six	0.16 (0.39)	0.19 (0.41)
Living with parents	0.14 (0.35)	0.27 (0.45)
Number of observations	704	887

Conclusion: Overall, the characteristics of the 2012 CFPS sample are similar to those of the 2010 CGSS sample.

Cross-sectional Evidence: CGSS

Probit regressions of wife's participation status on her mother-in-law's working behavior(CGSS).

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Mother-in-law worked	0.1593*** (0.0391)	0.1534*** (0.0393)	0.1525*** (0.0393)	0.1524*** (0.0393)	0.1546*** (0.0402)	0.1811*** (0.0433)
Wife's age	-0.0100*** (0.0032)	-0.0017 (0.0060)	-0.0019 (0.0062)	-0.0009 (0.0062)	0.0003 (0.0063)	0.0022 (0.0062)
Wife's education:						
Middle school and below	-0.3714*** (0.0799)	-0.3567*** (0.0917)	-0.3330*** (0.0928)	-0.3235*** (0.0936)	-0.2859*** (0.0944)	-0.3255*** (0.1020)
High school	-0.1458* (0.0803)	-0.1481* (0.0860)	-0.1400 (0.0867)	-0.1346 (0.0878)	-0.1049 (0.0887)	-0.1346 (0.0964)
Husband's age		-0.0090* (0.0053)	-0.0088 (0.0054)	-0.0091* (0.0054)	-0.0087 (0.0055)	-0.0121** (0.0054)
Husband's education:						
Middle school and below		-0.0717 (0.0776)	-0.0661 (0.0778)	-0.0658 (0.0778)	-0.0680 (0.0800)	-0.0567 (0.0818)
High school		-0.0017 (0.0674)	-0.0007 (0.0678)	0.0005 (0.0673)	-0.0002 (0.0683)	0.0147 (0.0713)
Ln (husband's income)		-0.0264 (0.0229)	-0.0282 (0.0224)	-0.0252 (0.0222)	-0.0310 (0.0226)	-0.0573** (0.0237)
Number of children			-0.0866** (0.0358)	-0.0870** (0.0357)	-0.0874** (0.0366)	-0.0919** (0.0385)
Number of children under six			-0.0138 (0.0542)	-0.0130 (0.0543)	0.0052 (0.0552)	-0.0092 (0.0545)
Living with parents				0.1138** (0.0553)	0.1042* (0.0559)	0.0954* (0.0566)
Husband's parents' education					yes	yes
Husband's religion					yes	yes
Husband's family income at 14					yes	yes
Region						yes
No. of observations	704	704	704	704	704	704
Pseudo R ²	0.1177	0.1248	0.1342	0.1397	0.1578	0.2222
Log likelihood	-373.89	-370.88	-366.90	-364.58	-356.91	-329.60

Conclusion: a married woman whose mother-in-law worked is more likely to participate in the labor market.

Cross-sectional Evidence: CFPS

Probit regressions of wife's participation status on her mother-in-law's working behavior (CFPS).

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Mother-in-law worked	0.0983*** (0.0279)	0.0979*** (0.0282)	0.1012*** (0.0281)	0.1024*** (0.0281)	0.0987*** (0.0273)	0.0710*** (0.0264)	0.0523** (0.0260)
Wife's age	-0.0041* (0.0023)	0.0040 (0.0044)	0.0015 (0.0045)	0.0018 (0.0044)	0.0019 (0.0042)	0.0022 (0.0040)	0.0020 (0.0036)
Wife's education:							
Middle school and below	-0.2069*** (0.0537)	-0.2068*** (0.0564)	-0.2072*** (0.0563)	-0.2117*** (0.0563)	-0.1869*** (0.0534)	-0.1876*** (0.0494)	-0.1707*** (0.0525)
High school	-0.1066* (0.0548)	-0.1100** (0.0532)	-0.1114** (0.0537)	-0.1144** (0.0537)	-0.0972* (0.0511)	-0.0882* (0.0477)	-0.0819* (0.0439)
Husband's age		-0.0086** (0.0040)	-0.0096** (0.0039)	-0.0091** (0.0039)	-0.0088** (0.0037)	-0.0086** (0.0036)	-0.0079** (0.0035)
Husband's education:							
Middle school and below		-0.0029 (0.0493)	0.0067 (0.0492)	0.0024 (0.0494)	0.0141 (0.0478)	0.0316 (0.0445)	0.0369 (0.0405)
High school		0.0005 (0.0438)	0.0072 (0.0439)	0.0045 (0.0440)	0.0111 (0.0421)	0.0259 (0.0393)	0.0325 (0.0360)
Ln (husband's income)		-0.0127 (0.0143)	-0.0128 (0.0143)	-0.0112 (0.0142)	-0.0123 (0.0141)	-0.0091 (0.0134)	-0.0090 (0.0121)
Number of children			-0.0125 (0.0269)	-0.0124 (0.0268)	-0.0102 (0.0258)	-0.0278 (0.0246)	-0.0244 (0.0222)
Number of children under six			-0.1061*** (0.0382)	-0.1089*** (0.0382)	-0.1049*** (0.0365)	-0.1019*** (0.0344)	-0.0915*** (0.0346)
Living with parents				0.0509 (0.0313)	0.0517* (0.0300)	0.0452 (0.0275)	0.0381 (0.0254)
Mother worked							0.0389 (0.0261)
Husband's parents' education					yes	yes	yes
Region						yes	yes
Wife's parents' education							yes
No. of observations	887	887	887	887	887	887	887
Pseudo R ²	0.0524	0.0585	0.0690	0.0720	0.0798	0.1214	0.1328
Log likelihood	-418.75	-416.04	-411.42	-410.10	-406.63	-388.26	-383.20

Conclusion: this positive intergenerational correlation remains robust across different datasets.

Underlying Mechanisms: Preference Channel

Probit regressions of men's response to gender-role questions on his mother's work status (CGSS).

Statement	"Men should focus on career, whereas women should focus on family."		"During a recession, female workers should be dismissed first."	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mother worked	-0.0719** (0.0306)	-0.0673** (0.0327)	-0.0849*** (0.0274)	-0.0682** (0.0291)
Married	-0.0194 (0.0344)	-0.0116 (0.0353)	-0.0231 (0.0323)	-0.0342 (0.0331)
Age	-0.0001 (0.0018)	0.0002 (0.0019)	0.0016 (0.0017)	0.0018 (0.0017)
Education:				
Middle school and below	0.0918** (0.0404)	0.0770* (0.0450)	0.1186*** (0.0387)	0.1050** (0.0423)
High school	0.0060 (0.0331)	0.0064 (0.0360)	0.0817** (0.0336)	0.0825** (0.0351)
Parents' education		yes		yes
Religion		yes		yes
Family income at 14		yes		yes
Region		yes		yes
No. of observations	1432	1432	1432	1432
Pseudo R2	0.0092	0.0580	0.0153	0.0659
Log likelihood	-868.72	-825.91	-808.79	-767.19

Conclusion: men raised by working mothers tend to hold more egalitarian gender role attitudes.

Underlying Mechanisms: Preference Channel

Probit regressions of husband's subjective well-being on wife's income contribution(CGSS).

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Wife's income contribution (i)	-0.0333 (0.1411)	-0.0045 (0.1092)	-0.0186 (0.1076)	0.0137 (0.1176)
Mother-in-law worked (ii)	-0.1429** (0.0614)	-0.0785 (0.0490)	-0.0796 (0.0490)	-0.0776 (0.0500)
Interaction term (i*ii)	0.3329** (0.1659)	0.2203* (0.1288)	0.2255* (0.1261)	0.2189* (0.1299)
Husband's age	-0.0024 (0.0025)	-0.0011 (0.0019)	0.0069 (0.0042)	0.0065 (0.0043)
Husband's education:				
Middle school and below	0.0730 (0.0599)	0.0652 (0.0465)	0.0653 (0.0512)	0.0590 (0.0512)
High school	0.0469 (0.0525)	0.0531 (0.0416)	0.0414 (0.0450)	0.0403 (0.0452)
Ln (husband's income)	0.1285*** (0.0211)	0.1113*** (0.0182)	0.1045*** (0.0181)	0.1216*** (0.0385)
Wife's age			-0.0108** (0.0046)	-0.0117** (0.0047)
Wife's education:				
Middle school and below			0.0020 (0.0516)	-0.0071 (0.0523)
High school			0.0341 (0.0449)	0.0317 (0.0449)
Ln (household income)				-0.0188 (0.0392)
Number of children				0.0428* (0.0247)
Number of children under six				-0.0404 (0.0371)
Husband's religion		yes	yes	yes
Husband's parents' education		yes	yes	yes
Region		yes	yes	yes
No. of observations	634	634	634	634
Pseudo R ²	0.0844	0.1635	0.1747	0.1804
Log likelihood	-286.89	-262.10	-258.61	-256.82

Conclusion: the wife's income contribution exerts a positive and significant effect on the subjective well-being of the husband if his mother was working.

Underlying Mechanisms: Household Productivity Channel

Regressions of wife's time spent on housework on her mother-in-law's working behavior (CFPS 2010).

Time spent on housework	Working wives		Non-working wives	
	Overall	Weekdays	Overall	Weekdays
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mother-in-law worked	-1.3270* (0.7846)	-1.1771** (0.5968)	0.0689 (1.4451)	-0.1906 (1.0808)
Wife's working hours	-0.0948*** (0.0356)	-0.0681** (0.0295)		
Husband's working hours	0.0358* (0.0191)	0.0284* (0.0153)	0.0162 (0.0324)	0.0042 (0.0246)
Number of children	-0.2220 (0.9618)	-0.3623 (0.7161)	0.6014 (1.4156)	0.1260 (1.1109)
Number of children under 18	2.7391** (1.1207)	1.5434* (0.9212)	2.7520** (1.3110)	2.1869** (1.0104)
Wife's age	0.2765** (0.1207)	0.1879** (0.0950)	0.0370 (0.2367)	0.0313 (0.1703)
Wife's income	-0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0000*** (0.0000)		
Husband's income	0.0000** (0.0000)	0.0000** (0.0000)	-0.0000 (0.0000)	0.0000 (0.0000)
Family income	-0.0000 (0.0000)	-0.0000 (0.0000)	0.0000 (0.0000)	0.0000 (0.0000)
Living arrangements	yes	yes	yes	yes
Husband's age and education	yes	yes	yes	yes
Wife's education	yes	yes	yes	yes
Wife's health status	yes	yes	yes	yes
Wife's occupation	yes	yes		
Region	yes	yes	yes	yes
Observations	409	409	232	232
Adjusted R-squared	0.125	0.099	0.054	0.058

Conclusion: a married woman whose mother-in-law worked tends to spend less time on housework.

Robustness Checks: Potential Omitted Variables

Unobserved characteristics of the wife: ambition, unobserved differences in skills, etc.

- Women with their fathers-in-law
- Women with their own mothers

Conclusion: we reject the possibility that the positive correlation is mainly driven by the unobserved omitted variables.

Robustness Checks: Potential Omitted Variables

Robustness test: father-in-law.

	CGSS			CFPS		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Father-in-law worked	-0.0996 (0.1604)	-0.0203 (0.1689)	-0.0859 (0.1798)	0.0599 (0.0393)	0.0725** (0.0364)	0.0500 (0.0384)
Mother-in-law worked			0.1842*** (0.0436)			0.0597** (0.0276)
Wife's age	-0.0112*** (0.0032)	0.0028 (0.0062)	0.0022 (0.0062)	-0.0043* (0.0023)	0.0028 (0.0040)	0.0022 (0.0040)
Wife's education:						
Middle school and below	-0.3992*** (0.0800)	-0.3322*** (0.1000)	-0.3275** (0.1019)	-0.2224*** (0.0535)	-0.1964*** (0.0484)	-0.1891*** (0.0487)
High school	-0.1656* (0.0805)	-0.1361 (0.0945)	-0.1371 (0.0963)	-0.1181** (0.0544)	-0.0947*** (0.0469)	-0.0881* (0.0472)
Husband's age		-0.0137** (0.0053)	-0.0119* (0.0054)		-0.0094*** (0.0035)	-0.0088** (0.0035)
Husband's education:						
Middle school and below		-0.0665 (0.0802)	-0.0556 (0.0819)		0.0352 (0.0444)	0.0326 (0.0444)
High school		0.0092 (0.0698)	0.0158 (0.0712)		0.0334 (0.0392)	0.0280 (0.0393)
Ln (husband's income)		-0.0563* (0.0239)	-0.0565* (0.0237)		-0.0094 (0.0136)	-0.0102 (0.0136)
Number of children		-0.0962* (0.0377)	-0.0917* (0.0383)		-0.0260 (0.0248)	-0.0270 (0.0246)
Number of children under six		-0.0294 (0.0542)	-0.0101 (0.0544)		-0.1006*** (0.0345)	-0.1020*** (0.0342)
Living with parents		0.0904 (0.0567)	0.0953 (0.0566)		0.0449 (0.0274)	0.0475* (0.0272)
Husband's parents' education		yes	yes		yes	yes
Husband's religion		yes	yes			
Husband's family income at 14		yes	yes			
Region		yes	yes		yes	yes
No. of observations	704	704	704	887	887	887
Pseudo R ²	0.0984	0.2024	0.2226	0.0418	0.1184	0.1235
Log likelihood	-382.08	-338.02	-329.42	-423.45	-389.57	-387.33

Robustness Checks: Potential Omitted Variables

Robustness test: own mother(CGSS).

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Mother worked	0.0356 (0.0399)	0.0369 (0.0400)	0.0393 (0.0401)	0.0392 (0.0401)	0.0262 (0.0395)	0.0047 (0.0413)
Wife's age	-0.0064** (0.0030)	-0.0081 (0.0063)	-0.0093 (0.0063)	-0.0093 (0.0063)	-0.0087 (0.0062)	-0.0081 (0.0064)
Wife's education:						
Middle school and below	-0.4573*** (0.0926)	-0.4091*** (0.1051)	-0.4104*** (0.1052)	-0.4108*** (0.1049)	-0.3917*** (0.1003)	-0.3735*** (0.0997)
High school	-0.2883*** (0.0920)	-0.2529** (0.1001)	-0.2552** (0.1002)	-0.2555** (0.1000)	-0.2337** (0.0944)	-0.1991** (0.0928)
Husband's age		0.0008 (0.0056)	0.0006 (0.0056)	0.0006 (0.0056)	-0.0005 (0.0056)	-0.0035 (0.0058)
Husband's education:						
Middle school and below		-0.1590** (0.0698)	-0.1528** (0.0699)	-0.1525** (0.0700)	-0.1768** (0.0696)	-0.1850*** (0.0672)
High school		-0.1021* (0.0610)	-0.0990 (0.0612)	-0.0988 (0.0612)	-0.1219** (0.0602)	-0.1521*** (0.0568)
Ln (husband's income)		-0.0666*** (0.0209)	-0.0667*** (0.0209)	-0.0666*** (0.0210)	-0.0757*** (0.0207)	-0.0994*** (0.0233)
Number of children			-0.0319 (0.0305)	-0.0318 (0.0305)	-0.0341 (0.0321)	-0.0433 (0.0349)
Number of children under six			-0.0552 (0.0498)	-0.0555 (0.0500)	-0.0536 (0.0493)	-0.0793 (0.0494)
Living with parents				0.0039 (0.0491)	0.0167 (0.0478)	0.0038 (0.0475)
Wife's parents' education					yes	yes
Wife's religion					yes	yes
Wife's family income at 14					yes	yes
Region						yes
No. of observations	727	727	727	727	727	727
Pseudo R ²	0.0630	0.0773	0.0808	0.0808	0.1098	0.1576
Log likelihood	-410.31	-404.07	-402.55	-402.55	-389.82	-368.89

Robustness Checks: Alternative Hypotheses

“ Mothers and sons ”

“ Mothers-in-law and the wives ”

- Mothers-in-law in prestigious jobs
- Women and their own mothers
- Women and their fathers-in-law

Conclusion:

Other underlying mechanisms are relatively unimportant, mothers-in-laws' influence on their sons is the major underlying mechanism that drives the positive correlation between married women's participation decision and their mothers-in-law's work experience.

Robustness Checks: Alternative Hypotheses

Robustness test: mother-in-law with prestigious job(CGSS).

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Mother-in-law worked	0.1733*** (0.0457)	0.1684*** (0.0459)	0.1622*** (0.0461)	0.1611*** (0.0462)	0.1548*** (0.0475)	0.1639*** (0.0503)
Mother-in-law with prestigious job	-0.0245 (0.0412)	-0.0264 (0.0414)	-0.0169 (0.0417)	-0.0153 (0.0416)	-0.0004 (0.0424)	0.0346 (0.0523)
Wife's age	-0.0101*** (0.0032)	-0.0016 (0.0060)	-0.0018 (0.0062)	-0.0008 (0.0062)	0.0003 (0.0062)	0.0020 (0.0062)
Wife's education:						
Middle school and below	-0.3678*** (0.0797)	-0.3530*** (0.0913)	-0.3310*** (0.0924)	-0.3218*** (0.0932)	-0.2858*** (0.0941)	-0.3259*** (0.1020)
High school	-0.1446* (0.0803)	-0.1465* (0.0859)	-0.1392 (0.0866)	-0.1338 (0.0876)	-0.1049 (0.0886)	-0.1328 (0.0965)
Husband's age		-0.0092* (0.0053)	-0.0089* (0.0054)	-0.0093* (0.0054)	-0.0087 (0.0055)	-0.0118** (0.0054)
Husband's education:						
Middle school and below		-0.0711 (0.0777)	-0.0656 (0.0779)	-0.0653 (0.0779)	-0.0680 (0.0800)	-0.0573 (0.0820)
High school		-0.0024 (0.0674)	-0.0010 (0.0677)	0.0002 (0.0672)	-0.0002 (0.0683)	0.0137 (0.0716)
Ln (husband's income)		-0.0264 (0.0230)	-0.0282 (0.0224)	-0.0253 (0.0222)	-0.0310 (0.0226)	-0.0578** (0.0236)
Number of children			-0.0857** (0.0359)	-0.0862** (0.0358)	-0.0874** (0.0367)	-0.0930** (0.0387)
Number of children under six			-0.0133 (0.0542)	-0.0124 (0.0543)	0.0052 (0.0553)	-0.0095 (0.0544)
Living with parents				0.1134** (0.0553)	0.1042* (0.0558)	0.0946* (0.0564)
Husband's parents' education					yes	yes
Husband's religion					yes	yes
Husband's family income at 14					yes	yes
Region						yes
No. of observations	704	704	704	704	704	704
Pseudo R ²	0.1181	0.1253	0.1344	0.1398	0.1578	0.2227
Log likelihood	-373.72	-370.68	-366.82	-364.52	-356.91	-329.40

Conclusions

- **Conclusions and contributions**

- The positive correlation between the labor force participation probability of a married woman and the former work experience of her mother-in-law obtained in Fernández, Fogli and Olivetti (2004) can also be found in Chinese data despite the large differences in cultural and institutional background.
- Men raised by working mothers are more likely to support egalitarian gender roles, and tend to be more productive or more willing to engage in housework than other men.

- **Dynamic implications**

- One-time shock in female labor force participation
- US: World War II
- China: State-sector restructuring during the 1990s

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*Thank
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