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Culture: An Empirical Investigation of Beliefs, Work, and Fertility
A Verification and Reproduction of Fernández and Fogli (2009)

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Abstract

In this article, I perform a verification and a reproduction of the main results in Fernández and Fogli (2009), which estimates the role of culture in explaining the labor and fertility decisions of second generation immigrant women to the United States in 1970. While I am able to verify Fernández and Fogli's (2009) main results as well as their robustness relative to both labor and fertility decisions, I am unable to reproduce them relative to labor decisions in alternative samples drawn from the same underlying population.

Keywords Culture; Female Labor Force Participation; Fertility; Replication

JEL codes J13, J16, J22, J24, Z13

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I. Introduction

Despite dramatic improvements over the past half-century, women's economic conditions relative to men's still exhibit profound disparities across countries, in particular regarding their labor market involvement (Olivetti and Petrongolo, 2016; Klasen, 2019). To account for such persistent gender gaps, economists have increasingly appealed to cultural explanations to complement more traditional economic ones (Fernández, 2007; Giuliano, 2021).[1] When doing so, a common empirical strategy to distinguish the role of cultural factors consists in using an "epidemiological approach" (Fernández, 2011).[2] This strategy identifies cultural effects by comparing behaviors among individuals with different cultural origins but who are embedded within the same institutional environment, thereby facing similar external incentives when making decisions. To proxy for culture, this approach uses past aggregate outcomes of individuals' places of origin, as only the cultural component of these variables should exhibit some explanatory power in this setting. Fernández and Fogli (2009, *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, henceforth FF) was among the first studies to systematically apply this method.[3] Therein, the role of culture is highlighted in explaining the labor and fertility decisions of second generation immigrant women in the United States in 1970.

FF's empirical approach has been highly influential: this article is credited with 509 citations as of September 2023.[4] This represents more than twice

[1] Traditional economic explanations that account for gender gaps in labor force participation include, among others, economic development and the structural transformation along with changes in female education and fertility (Goldin, 1990; Gaddis and Klasen, 2014; Ngai and Petrongolo, 2017), medical progress in maternal health (Abanesi and Olivetti, 2016), declining prices of labor-saving consumer durable goods (Greenwood, Seshadri and Yorukoglu, 2005), and the increasing availability of oral contraceptives (Goldin and Katz, 2002; Bailey, 2006).

[2] Here, culture is understood as "those customary beliefs and values that ethnic, religious, and social groups transmit fairly unchanged from generation to generation" (Guiso, Sapienza and Zingales, 2006, p. 23, cited in Giuliano, 2021).

[3] Earlier uses of comparable methods include Blau (1992), Carroll, Rhee and Rhee (1994), Antecol (2000), and Fortin (2005). The NBER Working Paper version of FF was published in 2005.

[4] This citation count is based on data from Clarivate Web of Science—Google Scholar credits FF with 1,696 citations as of September 2023. Further including journal articles citing FF's NBER Working paper version increases the Clarivate Web of Science citation count by an additional 34 citations.

as many citations to any article published in the same (inaugural) issue of *AEJ: Macroeconomics* or in inaugural issues of all three other *AEJ* journals. FF's impact per this citations metric also fares well compared to articles published in the concurrent issue of the *American Economic Review*, as only 3 of its 22 articles have received more citations than FF to date (Table A.1).[5] Moreover, FF has dramatically influenced empirical methods in cultural economics: among its 509 citations, 138 studies have applied FF's empirical approach in a variety of contexts in order to provide a cultural explanation to variations in economic and demographic behaviors (Table A.2).[6]

Despite its status of seminal study, there has been no attempt to replicate FF's results.[7] This article fills this gap by conducting a replication of FF's main result, i.e., that women from countries with traditionally higher rates of female labor force participation (FLFP) are more likely to be in the labor force and that those from countries with traditionally lower total fertility rates (TFR) have relatively less children. More specifically, I replicate results in FF's Table 2, which reports coefficients from estimating the following equation on a sample of second-generation immigrant women to the United States aged 30 to 40 in 1970:

$$Z_{isj} = \beta_0 + \boldsymbol{\beta}_1' \mathbf{X}_i + \beta_2 \tilde{Z}_j + f_s + \varepsilon_{isj}, \tag{1}$$

where Z_{isj} is the work or fertility decision of woman i residing in the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) s and of ancestry j.[8] $\mathbf{X}_i$ includes a set of individual characteristics, f_s is a set of SMSA of residence fixed effects, and $\tilde{Z}_j$, a proxy for culture—past values of FLFP or TFR for i's country of ancestry j. Standard errors are clustered at the country-of-ancestry level.

Throughout this replication attempt, I strictly follow Clemens's (2017, p. 327)

[5] Considering annual rather than total citations, it is clear that starting from 2016 FF has been sin the same category as these top-three *AER* articles in terms of citations (Figure B.1).

[6] Though widely used, FF's epidemiological approach is not without criticism, as selection into migration might bias the cultural effects identified through this method (Beblo, Görges and Markowsky, 2020*a*; 2020*b*).

[7] The data and reproduction code were not made available by the authors. The webpage of the article (https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/mac.1.1.146) and of both authors (https://sites.google.com/site/raquelfernandezsite and https://sites.google.com/site/alessandrafoglisite) were accessed in September 2023.

[8] FF's Table 2 (p. 157) is reproduced from the original article in Table A.3.

definition of the nature of a replication test:

> A *replication* test estimates parameters drawn from the same sampling distribution as those in the original study. [...] A replication test can take two forms: A *verification* test means ensuring that the exact statistical analysis reported in the original paper gives materially the same results reported in the paper, either using the original data set or remeasuring with identical methods the same traits of the same sample of subjects. [...] A *reproduction* test means resampling precisely the same population but otherwise using identical methods to the original study.

I first attempt to *verify* estimates reported in FF's Table 2 by constructing the same regression sample and estimating Equation 1 based on the guidelines provided in FF's original article. Then, I attempt to *reproduce* estimates reported in FF's Table 2 by resampling precisely the same population but otherwise using identical methods. In particular, while FF's analysis relies on the Metro sample of the US census of 1970, I use two alternative samples that are drawn from the same underlying population: the State and the Neighborhood samples of the US census of 1970. Overall, while I am able to verify estimates reported in FF's Table 2 as well as their robustness relative to both labor and fertility outcomes, I am unable to reproduce these estimates relative the labor outcome in alternative samples drawn from the same underlying population.

In the reminder of this article, I describe the construction of the dataset used in this replication exercise (Section II) then perform the verification (Section III) and reproduction (Section IV) tests of the estimates reported in FF's Table 2.

II. Data

In this section, I describe the procedures I implement to reconstruct the regression sample of FF's Table 2 (Section II.A), its analysis variables (Section II.B), and its cultural proxy variables (Section II.C). I further describe the construction of alternative samples drawn from the same underlying population (Section II.D). To assess the accuracy of my procedures relative to FF's origi-

nal dataset, I leverage summary statistics at the country and individual levels reported in FF's Tables 1 and A1.[9]

II.A. Regression Sample

The 1970 Metro Sample of the US Census FF's Table 2 uses the 1 percent 1970 Form 2 Metro Sample of the US Census, which can be retrieved from IPUMS USA (Ruggles et al., 2021).[10] It is a 1-in-100 random sample drawn from the 15 percent random sample of the population that was given Form 2 and in which the smallest identifiable geographic units are SMSAs (Bureau of the Census, 1972, p. 194–195).

Sample selection procedures The regression sample of the analysis in FF's Table 2 includes married women aged 30 to 40 residing in non-farming households, who hold non-agricultural occupations, were born in an identified US state, and whose fathers' were born in an identified country outside the United States.[11] Respondents with fathers born in Russia, centrally planned economies, or in countries with less than 15 respondents are excluded.[12]

Country-level summary statistics reported in FF's Table 1 provide the opportunity to assess the accuracy of my sample selection procedures. The original and verification samples are nearly identical: while the original regression sample contains 6,774 observations, the verification sample contains 6,768 observations (Table A.8). The 6 missing observations are from Italy (4), Germany (1), and the Philippines (1). I was unable to find the reason for these missing observations.

II.B. Analysis Variables

Outcome variables FF's Table 2 reports coefficients from estimating Equation 1 on two outcomes: the number of hours worked in the previous week and the number of children ever born to a woman. While the number of children is

[9] These tables are reproduced from the original article in Tables A.4 and A.5.
[10] The specification of the data extract from IPUMS USA is detailed in Table A.6.
[11] Sample selection procedures are thoroughly described in FF's pages 152–154 and footnotes 18, 19, 22, and 23.
[12] The specific sample selection procedures applied to generate the regression sample of FF's Table 2 are detailed in Table A.7.

precisely reported in the original census data for up to 12 children, hours worked are reported in intervals. FF computes a measure of time worked by assigning the midpoint of each of these intervals (Table A.9).[13]

A comparison with country-level summary statistics reported in FF's Table 1 reveals that both outcome variables in the original and verification samples display identical means by country of origin, except for countries for which observations are missing compared to the original sample—though differences are marginal (Table A.11). Turning to individual-level summary statistics reported in FF's Table A1 similarly shows little differences across the original and verification samples (Table A.12).

Control variables Regressions in FF's Table 2 control for a set of individual characteristics: all specifications include respondents' age and age squared, some include their educational attainment, and the "full specification" further controls for their husbands' age, educational attainment, and total income. While FF applies no transformation to census data for respondents' age and their husbands' total income besides expressing it in tens of thousands of dollars, four indicator variables are constructed to measure educational attainment: below high school (omitted from regressions), high school degree, some college, and at least a college degree (Table A.10). The same transformations are applied to capture husbands' educational attainment. Moreover, FF creates ten age-range indicators to control for husbands' age. FF provides no indication regarding the size of these ranges, so I create ten equally-sized bins of 8.6 years from 14 to 100—the minimum and maximum of husbands' ages in the data.

As with outcome variables, comparing individual-level summary statistics of control variables across the original and verification samples reveals little differences (Table A.12).

[13]The highest category for the hours worked variable is `60+ hours`. For this category, I assign the value `66`, as it is the maximum value reported in FF's Table A1. I also construct a measure of weeks worked last year in the same way to make comparisons of summary statistics across the original and verification samples.

II.C. Cultural Proxy Variables

To proxy for culture, FF uses past aggregate outcomes of respondents' countries of ancestry. Because the census does not provide the country of birth of respondents' mothers when both their parents were born outside the United States, FF uses their fathers' birthplace to assign country-of-ancestry culture.

Female labor force participation in 1950 To capture the cultural determinants of women's working behavior, FF uses country-of-ancestry FLFP in 1950 from the International Labour Organization (ILO). In particular, notes below FF's Table 1 specify that this variable is from "ILO, Economically Active Population, 1950–2010, (Geneva, 1997)" along with the following bibliographical reference: "International Labour Office. 1988. Current International Recommendations on Labour Statistics. Geneva: International Labour Organization."

These references are not entirely accurate. Going back to the original source, FF's data for FLFP in 1950 are from Table 4 of ILO's *Economically Active Population, 1950–2010, Vol. I, Asia* (1996, p. 39–203), *Vol. III, Latin America and the Caribbean* (1997*a*, p. 27–131), and *Vol. IV, Northern America - Europe - Oceania* (1997*b*, p. 41–211), entitled "Population and Economically Active Population by Sex and Age Group, 1950–2010." Moreover, while FF claims to be using "the rate of the economically active population for women over 10 years of age," a close comparison of the original ILO data to those in FF's Table 1 reveals that FF is actually using FLFP rates calculated relative to the total female population and not relative to the population of women over 10 years old.

Comparing both approaches reveals important differences (Table A.13). On average, FLFP rates relative to the total female population are 6 percentage points lower than those relative to the population of women over 10 years old, with differences ranging from 2 to 19 percentage points. FLFP rates relative to the population of women over 10 years old further exhibits more dispersion as its standard deviation across countries is 15 percentage points, while it is limited to 12 percentage points for FLFP rates relative to the total female population.

In the verification and reproduction tests, I consider the FLFP rate relative

to the population of women over 10 years old as the appropriate measure since it is the measure claimed to be used by FF. I will however show how this inaccuracy affects the results when using FF's original FLFP values as per FF's Table 1.

Total fertility rate in 1950 To capture the cultural determinants of women's fertility, FF uses country-of-ancestry TFR in 1950 from the United Nations (UN). In particular, notes below FF's Table 1 specify that this variable is from the "United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* 1997, Historical supplement table 4" with no further indication in the bibliography.

The appropriate reference is UN's *Demographic Yearbook* 1997, Historical Supplement (1999), Table 4 (entitled "Selected Derived Measures of Natality: 1948–1997"), column *Total Fertility Rate*. However, it is unclear which years FF selected, as TFR data for 1950 is not available for all countries of ancestry present in the regression sample—the closest year for which TFR data is available across all countries is 1953.[14]

As a result, the 1950 TFR values (or the closest year to 1950) only corresponds to the values in FF's Table 1 for 6 out of 25 countries. Because the 1953 TFR values are available for all countries in the regression sample, I use these values in the verification attempt. This also ensures that the measure is defined for the same year. Reassuringly, absolute differences between the 1953 TFR values and FF's original values remain moderate, as their means are 3.48 for the former and 3.66 for the latter, with a country-wise average absolute difference of 0.20 (Table A.14). The difference is nonetheless substantial for the Philippines, since FF reports a value of 7.29 while the original value corresponds to 3.14. I will show how these differences affect the results when using FF's original TFR values as per FF's Table 1.

II.D. Alternative Samples from the 1970 US Census

Two alternative 1-in-100 samples were drawn from the same 15 percent sample of the population as the 1 percent 1970 Form 2 Metro Sample used in FF's

[14]It also remains unclear how the values for Germany are computed, since it was then split between the FRG and the GDR. I take the average TFR value of both countries in 1955, since this is the first year for which TFR data is available for the GDR.

Table 2: the 1 percent 1970 Form 2 State Sample and the 1 percent 1970 Form 2 Neighborhood Sample. The selection process of these samples was such that they are mutually exclusive and are representative of the same underlying population (Bureau of the Census, 1972, p. 197–198). They can therefore be used independently as well as combined for a reproduction test.

Sample selection and variables transformation procedures applied to these samples are identical to those applied to the Metro sample. The inspection of country and individual-level summary statistics reveals that characteristics of observations across these regression samples are nearly identical (Table A.15). Comparing the distributions of the main variables of the analysis along their CDFs directly similarly confirms that they are not different (Figures B.2 and B.3).[15]

III. Verification

Baseline results In this section, I verify the results reported in FF's Table 2 by estimating Equation 1 on the sample of second-generation immigrant women to the United States described in Section II. The baseline verification test uses as cultural proxy variables the FLFP rates of women over 10 years old in 1950 and the TFR in 1953. I report the original FF estimates of interest $\widehat{\beta}_2$ in Panel A of Table 1 along with the verification estimates in Panel B. In Panel C, I report estimates when using the cultural proxy values reported in FF's Table 1.[16]

Verification estimates are relatively close to those reported in FF's Table 2. In FF's preferred specification (Columns 2 and 5), the verification coefficient on FLFP is 0.059 (s.e. of 0.014) relative to an original coefficient of 0.072 (s.e. of 0.015). The verification coefficient on TFR is 0.228 (s.e. of 0.040) relative to an original coefficient of 0.219 (s.e. of 0.041). Verification coefficients that use FF cultural proxy variables in Panel C are nearly identical to those in FF's Table 2.

[15] More specifically, I compare the distribution of the treatment (FLFP in 1950 and TFR in 1953) and outcome (hours worked and number of children) variables of interest pair-wise across the Metro, State, and Neighborhood samples based on Goldman and Kaplan's (2018) procedure and implemented through Kaplan's (2019) `distcomp` Stata command. These tests all fail to reject the null that these distributions are different at the 1, 5, or 10 percent levels.

[16] Tables A.16 and A.17 reproduce the entire FF's Table 2 corresponding to Panels B and C of Table 1, respectively.

This suggests that the discrepancies between the verification and original FF estimates are entirely driven by cultural proxy variables. Overall, the verification of FF's Table 2 is successful.

Robustness FF claims that these results are robust to changes in sample criteria and alternative variables as cultural proxies, though the article does not provide statistical output to support this assertion. In particular, FF claims that these results are robust to including all women independently of their marital status, including Russia or independently excluding China, Mexico, and Italy, and changing the sample to women that aged 40–50. FF further claims that these results are robust to using the following alternative cultural proxy variables: the percentage of the workforce that is female in 1960, the labor force participation of women aged 30–34 in 1950, and 1960 FLFP and TFR values.

To assess the robustness of results in FF's Table 2, I run FF's preferred specification for both outcomes of interest using the above alternative sample selection criteria and cultural proxy variables. Results are reported in Tables 2 and 3. Verification estimates are robust to all alternative cultural proxies and sample selection criteria, except when restricting the sample to women aged 40–50 for the hours worked outcome, and when excluding Mexico for the children outcome. Nevertheless, verification estimates can be considered as generally robust.

IV. Reproduction

In this section, I reproduce the results reported in FF's Table 2 across alternative samples drawn from the same underlying population: the State and the Neighborhood samples of the 1970 US census. Because the Metro, State, and Neighborhood samples are mutually exclusive, I further combine them to create a Pooled sample of the 1970 US census, representing a 3-in-100 sample.

These samples differ along one dimension: while the smallest identifiable geographic units in the Metro sample are SMSAs, those in the State sample are states and those in the Neighborhood sample are census regions. Still, the Metro sample contains state information and all three samples contain census-region

information. Therefore, the reproduction proceeds by estimating Equation 1 with alternative residence fixed effects, depending on their availability in the sample. A proper comparison of estimates obtained on all three samples can hence only be operated across specifications that use census-region fixed effects.

I report results in Table 4. First, reproduction estimates on the FF (Metro) sample using census-region instead of SMSA fixed effects renders coefficients stronger for the hours worked outcome and does not affect much those for the children outcome (Column 1). This suggests that a specification using census-region fixed effects can be reasonably used as a benchmark. When using the same specification with census-region fixed effects on the State and the Neighborhood samples (Columns 4 and 6), estimates hold for the children outcome—although they are slightly weaker—but are insignificant and closer to zero for the hours worked outcome. Pooling all three samples generates reproduction estimates that constitute a weighted average of sample-specific estimates (Column 7). Results are similar when the original FF cultural proxy variables are used instead (Table A.18).

To rationalize this unsuccessful reproduction on the hours worked outcome, I first inspect whether it can be explained by a different composition of the effective sample relative to respondents' countries of ancestry. In particular, I compute for each sample the share of the total residual variance by country of ancestry (Table A.19). I find little differences across samples: in all three samples, respondents from Mexico, China, Japan, and Germany are the bigger contributors to building the estimate of interest (Aronow and Samii, 2016). Then, I construct residual variance plots of residual hours worked against residual FLFP in 1950 across all samples based on the specification of Columns 1, 4, 6, and 7 of Table 4 (Figure B.4). Again, I find no clear outlier across samples. These analyses suggest that the underlying composition of the different reproduction samples cannot explain the discrepancy found in the resulting estimates.

Next, to explore whether this failure to reproduce FF's estimates for the hours worked outcome is due to "unprobable" draws of the State and Neighborhood samples, I combine the three census samples and draw 1,000 different random samples that each represent 1-in-100 samples from the 1970 US census (6,700–800 observations). In a bootstrapping approach, I then run Equation 1

with census-region instead of SMSA fixed effects on each of these random samples for the hours worked outcome. I plot the resulting coefficients on the FLFP variable in Figure 1 and report summary statistics in Table A.20. They suggest that the original FF Metro sample is rather unusual compared to the State and Neighborhood samples. Indeed, estimates based on the Metro sample are in the 95th percentile of the distribution of estimates and only 53 percent of estimates are significant the 10 percent level. Results are similar when using the original FF proxy variable instead (Figure B.5).[17]

V. Conclusion

In this article, I perform a replication Fernández and Fogli's (2009) main results. While I am able to verify Fernández and Fogli's (2009) estimates and their robustness, results relative to the hours worked outcome cannot be reproduced in alternative samples drawn from the same underlying population. Extensions to other samples and meta-analytic approaches are therefore advisable to assess the validity and generalizability of the findings in this seminal study.

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[17] The same conclusion applies when using the children outcome, although the magnitude of resulting coefficients is large enough that they are all different from zero at conventional significance levels (Figure B.6).

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Table 1. Verification of FF Table 2

Dependent variable	Hours worked			Children		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. Original FF estimates						
Female	0.047***	0.072***	0.053***			−0.010
LFP 1950	(0.012)	(0.015)	(0.016)			(0.008)
TFR 1950			−0.225**	0.250***	0.219***	0.194***
			(0.103)	(0.056)	(0.041)	(0.051)
Controls	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,774	6,774	6,774	6,774	6,774	6,774
B. Verification estimates (verification cultural proxies)						
Female	0.040***	0.059***	0.043***			−0.009
LFP 1950	(0.010)	(0.014)	(0.013)			(0.006)
TFR 1953			−0.291**	0.266***	0.228***	0.205***
			(0.105)	(0.051)	(0.040)	(0.047)
Controls	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,768	6,768	6,768	6,768	6,768	6,768
C. Verification estimates (FF cultural proxies)						
Female	0.047***	0.072***	0.052***			−0.010
LFP 1950	(0.012)	(0.015)	(0.015)			(0.008)
TFR 1950			−0.238**	0.250***	0.215***	0.190***
			(0.105)	(0.056)	(0.041)	(0.050)
Controls	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	6,768	6,768	6,768	6,768	6,768	6,768

Notes: This table reproduces the estimates of interest of FF Table 2. Panel A reports the original FF estimates, Panel B, verification e stimates w hen u sing v erification cu ltural pr oxies, an d Pa nel C, verification e stimates w hen u sing F F c ultural p roxies a ccording t o F F T able 1 . A ll s pecifications include respondents' age and age squared, their husbands' age-range indicators, and SMSA fixed e ffects. *Controls* include education indicators for both respondents and their husbands. Robust standard errors in parentheses account for clustering at country level.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level.

Table 2. Robustness of Verification Estimates to Alternative Sample Restrictions

Sample	Baseline	All marital statuses	Include Russia	Exclude China	Exclude Mexico	Exclude Italy	Aged 40–50
	A. Dependent variable is hours worked						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Female LFP 1950	0.059***	0.046***	0.057***	0.068***	0.046***	0.057***	0.028
	(0.014)	(0.012)	(0.010)	(0.013)	(0.015)	(0.016)	(0.029)
Observations	6,768	8,280	7,559	6,715	5,929	4,863	10,732
	B. Dependent variable is children						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Female TFR 1953	0.228***	0.210***	0.236***	0.236***	0.129	0.195***	0.291***
	(0.040)	(0.036)	(0.038)	(0.040)	(0.091)	(0.033)	(0.070)
Observations	6,768	8,280	7,559	6,715	5,929	4,863	10,732

Notes: This table reproduces estimates from the full specification of FF Table 2 across alternative sample restrictions: the baseline sample in Column (1), including women of all marital statuses (together with marital status fixed effects but without husband controls) in Column (2), including Russia in Column (3), excluding China in Column (4), Mexico in Column (5), and Italy in Column (6), and on the sample of women aged 40–50 in Column (7). All specifications include respondents' age and age squared, their husbands' age-range indicators, SMSA fixed effects, and education indicators for both respondents and their husbands. Robust standard errors in parentheses account for clustering at country level.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level.

Table 3. Robustness of Verification Estimates to Alternative Cultural Proxy Variables

Proxy	Baseline	FF proxies	FLFP or TFR 1960	Share female 1960	FLFP 1950 30–34
	A. Dependent variable is hours worked				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Female LFP	0.059***	0.072***	0.064***	0.088***	0.045***
	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.017)	(0.012)
Observations	6,768	6,768	6,768	6,768	6,768
	B. Dependent variable is children				
	(1)	(2)	(3)		
Female TFR	0.228***	0.215***	0.262***		
	(0.040)	(0.041)	(0.045)		
Observations	6,768	6,768	6,768		

Notes: This table reproduces estimates from the full specification of FF Table 2 using alternative cultural proxies: the baseline verification proxies in Column (1), the proxies from FF Table 1 in Column (2), proxies evaluated in 1960 in Column (3), the percentage of the workforce that is female in 1960 in Column (4), and the labor force participation of women aged 30–34 in 1950 in Column (5). All specifications include respondents' age and age squared, their husbands' age-range indicators, SMSA fixed effects, and education indicators for both respondents and their husbands. Robust standard errors in parentheses account for clustering at country level.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level.

Table 4. Reproduction of FF Table 2 Across Census Samples

1970 1% Form 2 Sample	A. Dependent variable is hours worked						
	Metro			State		Neighb.	Pooled
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Female LFP 1950	0.076***	0.052***	0.059***	0.031	0.019	0.027	0.045**
	(0.020)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.026)	(0.018)	(0.025)	(0.019)
Residence FE	Region	State	SMSA	Region	State	Region	Region
Observations	6,768	6,768	6,768	6,694	6,694	6,804	20,266
1970 1% Form 2 Sample Sample	B. Dependent variable is children						
	Metro			State		Neighb.	Pooled
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TFR 1953	0.217***	0.218***	0.228***	0.158***	0.174***	0.165***	0.181***
	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.043)	(0.043)	(0.035)	(0.038)
Residence FE	Region	State	SMSA	Region	State	Region	Region
Observations	6,768	6,768	6,768	6,694	6,694	6,804	20,266

Notes: This table reproduces estimates from the full sepcifications of FF Table 2 across census extracts: the 1970 1% Form 2 Metro sample in Columns (1)–(3), the 1970 1% Form 2 State sample in Columns (4)–(5), the 1970 1% Form 2 Neighbordhood sample in Column (6), and the combination of all three extracts in Column (7). All specifications include respondents' age and age squared, their husbands' age-range indicators, and education indicators for both respondents and their husbands. Robust standard errors in parentheses account for clustering at country level.
*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level.

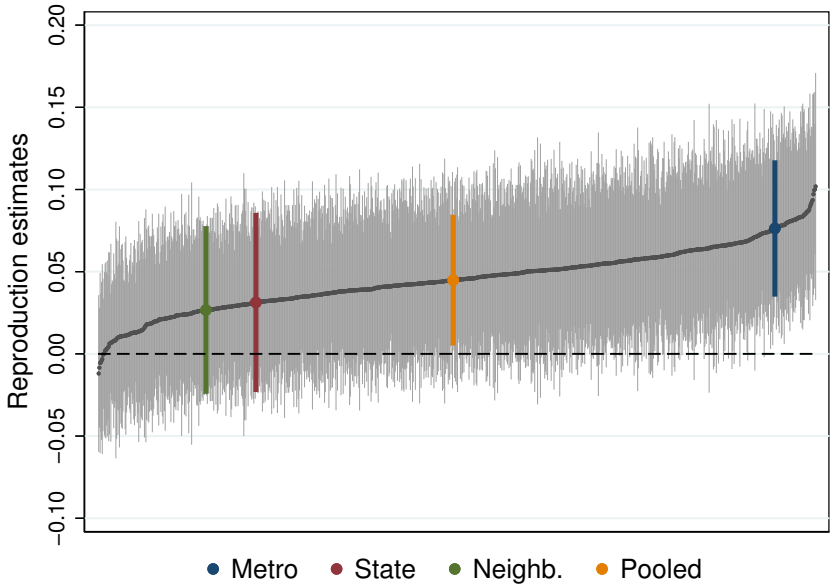

Figure 1. Reproduction Estimates of the FLFP Variable on 1,000 Random Samples

Notes: This figure plots coefficients on the FLFP verification variable from estimating Equation 1 on the hours worked outcome with census-region instead of SMSA fixed along with 95 percent confidence intervals on 1,000 different random samples representing 1-in-100 samples from the 1970 US census, from a sample pooling the Metro, State, and Neighborhood samples of the 1970 US census. It also highlights coefficients obtained when using the original Metro, State, Neighborhood, or pooled samples.

Culture: An Empirical Investigation of Beliefs, Work, and Fertility
A Verification and Reproduction of Fernández and Fogli (2009)

Online Appendix

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September 2023

List of Appendix Tables

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List of Appendix Figures

A. Appendix Tables

Table A.1. Citations to Top-3 *AEJ* and *AER* Articles

Journal	Article	Citations
AEJ: Macro 1(1)	Fernández and Fogli (2009)	509
	Taylor and Williams (2009)	233
	Galí and Gambetti (2009)	165
AEJ: Micro 1(1)	Jin and Leslie (2009)	117
	Hortaçsu, Martínez-Jerez and Douglas (2009)	101
	Ambrus and Argenziano (2009)	71
AEJ: AE 1(1)	Angrist, Lang and Oreopoulos (2009)	212
	Cole (2009)	172
	Royer (2009)	170
AEJ: EP 1(1)	Holland, Hughes and Knittel (2009)	153
	Cattaneo et al. (2009)	110
	Desai, Foley and Hines (2009)	109
AER 99(1)	Ariely, Bracha and Meier (2009)	841
	Chen and Li (2009)	673
	Mas and Moretti (2009)	560

Notes: This table provides the total number of citations to the three most cited articles across the first issues of the four *American Economic Journals* and the concurrent issue of the *American Economic Review*, as provided by Clarivate Web of Science as of September 2023. All five journals were issued during the first trimester of 2009.

Table A.2. Journal Articles Citing FF and Using their Empirical Approach

Article	Host country	Generation	Outcomes	Cultural proxies
Fernández and Fogli (2006)	USA	2	Fertility	TFR
Fernández (2007)	USA	2	FLFP	FLFP
Giuliano (2007)	USA	2	Living arrangements	Living arrangements
Osili and Paulson (2008*b*)	USA	1	Financial decisions	Institutional quality
Osili and Paulson (2008*a*)	USA	1	Financial decisions	Institutional quality
Alesina and Giuliano (2010)	USA	2	FLFP, youth LFP, family size, geographical mobility, housework, living arrangements	Family ties
Alesina and Giuliano (2011)	32 Europe	2	Political participation, civic engagement	Family ties
Alesina, Giuliano and Nunn (2011)	USA	1–2	Fertility	Ancestral plough use
Blau, Kahn and Papps (2011)	USA	1	FLFP	FLFP
Luttmer and Singhal (2011)	32 Europe	1–2	Preferences for redistribution	Preferences for redistribution
Aleksynska and Chiswick (2013)	24 Europe	1	Religiosity	Religiosity
Alesina, Giuliano and Nunn (2013)	USA, 33 Europe	2	FLFP, gender roles attitudes	Ancestral plough use
Blau et al. (2013)	USA	2	FLFP, fertility, education	FLFP, fertility, education
Furtado, Marcén and Sevilla (2013)	USA	1	Divorce status	Divorce rate
Gevrek, Gevrek and Gupta (2013)	Canada	2	FLFP	FLFP, TFR
Hansen (2013)	USA	2	Earnings	Individualism
Kountouris and Remoundou (2013)	26 Europe	1	Tax morale	Tax morale
de Mello, Waisman and Zilberman (2014)	USA	1	Self-employment status	Hyperinflation
Givati (2014)	USA	2+	Preferences for legal punishment	Preferences for legal punishment
Ljunge (2014*a*)	30 Europe	2	Subjective health	Trust
Ljunge (2014*b*)	30 Europe	2	Trust	Democracy
Ljunge (2014*c*)	29 Europe	2	Trust	Trust
Marcén (2014)	USA	2	Self-employment status	Self-employment rate
Nannestad et al. (2014)	Denmark	1	Trust	Trust
Osili and Paulson (2014)	USA	1	Deposit behavior	Banking crises

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Table A.2. Journal Articles Citing FF and Using their Empirical Approach (Continued)

Article	Host country	Generation	Individual-level outcomes	Country-of-ancestry measures
Senik (2014)	28 Europe	2	Happiness	Happiness
Blau and Kahn (2015)	USA	1	FLFP	FLFP
Christopoulou and Lillard (2015)	USA, Australia	2	Smoking	Smoking
Frank and Hou (2015)	Canada	1	FLFP	FLFP
Hansen, Jensen and Skovsgaard (2015)	USA	1–2	FLFP	Neolithic transition
Lassmann and Busch (2015)	USA	1–2+	Self-employment status	Self-employment rate
Mendez (2015)	7 OECD	2	Test scores	Beliefs on child quality
Polavieja (2015)	25 Europe	1	FLFP	Traditionalism
Atkin (2016)	India	1	Rice expenditure share	Rice expenditure share
Bellido, Marcén and Molina (2016)	USA	1–2	Teenage fertility	Teenage fertility rate
Hajdu and Hajdu (2016)	34 Europe	1	Subjective well-being	Subjective well-being
Hwang (2016*a*)	USA	1	Housework	FLFP
Hwang (2016*b*)	USA	1	Housework	FLFP
Kountouris and Remoundou (2016)	44 Europe	1	Environmental preferences	Environmental preferences
Litina, Moriconi and Zanaj (2016)	45 Europe	2	Environmental preferences	Environmental preferences
Ljunge (2016)	30 Europe	1	Subjective health	Subjective health
Stichnoth and Yeter (2016)	Germany	1–2	Fertility	TFR
Finseraas and Kotsadam (2017)	Norway	2	FLFP	FLFP
Salmon and Serra (2017)	USA	2+	Corruption	Corruption
Yamamura (2017)	Japan	1	Happiness	Baseball wins
Zhan (2017)	USA	2	Education	Education
Abada, Frank and Hou (2018)	Canada	1	Education	FLFP, education
Costa-Font, Giuliano and Ozcan (2018)	UK	1–3	Savings rate	Savings rate
Costa-Font and Ljunge (2018)	30 Europe	1	Occupational status and subjective health	Subjective health
Gay et al. (2018)	USA	1	FLFP	Language structures
Galasso and Profeta (2018)	USA	1+	Preferences for government spending on old age	Historical egalitarian inheritance, cohabitation, exogamy rules
Grogan (2018)	Vietnam	1–2	Fertility	Matrilocality
Höckel (2018)	USA	2	Income	Historical disease prevalence

Continued on next page

Table A.2. Journal Articles Citing FF and Using their Empirical Approach (Continued)

Article	Host country	Generation	Individual-level outcomes	Country-of-ancestry measures
Humlum, Nandrup and Smith (2019)	Denmark	2	Education	FLFP, TFR
Lillehagen and Lyngstad (2018)	Norway	1	Son preference	Son preference
Marcén, Molina and Morales (2018)	USA	1	Coresidence	Coresidence
Mendez and Zamarro (2018)	USA	2	Education, employment status, earnings	Beliefs on child quality, civic capital
Neuman (2018)	Sweden	1	FLFP	FLFP
Rodríguez-Planas (2018)	Spain	1–2	Mortgage behavior	Housing-loan penetration, mortgage depth
Rodríguez-Planas and Nollenberger (2018)	9 OECD	2	Test scores	Gender Gap Index
Salari (2018)	USA	2	Fertility	TFR
Xu and Jin (2018)	USA, 34 Europe	1–4	Generalized trust, political participation	Institutionalized Autocracy Index
Apgar and McManus (2019)	USA	2	FLFP	FLFP
Berggren, Ljunge and Nilsson (2019)	31 Europe	2	Tolerance	46 characteristics
Campa and Serafinelli (2019)	USA	1+	Gender roles attitudes	Socialist regime
Chabé-Ferret (2019)	USA, France	2	Birth spacing	TFR
Miceli (2019)	USA	2	Fertility	TFR
Figlio et al. (2019)	USA	2	Test scores	Long-term orientation
Hwang, Lee and Lee (2019)	South Korea	1	Housework	Sex ratio at birth
Marcén and Morales (2019)	USA	1	Fertility	Fertility
McManus and Apgar (2019)	USA	2	FLFP	FLFP
Michalopoulos, Putterman and Weil (2019)	21 Africa	1+	Education, wealth	Ancestral lifeways
Mocan (2019)	26 Europe	2	LFP, hours worked	Preferences for leisure, tax rates
Moriconi and Peri (2019)	26 Europe	1–2	LFP	Preferences for working
Rodríguez-Planas and de Galdeano (2019)	Spain	2	Smoking	Gender Gap Index, smoking rates
Scoppa and Stranges (2019)	Italy	1	FLFP	FLFP
Teso (2019)	26 Africa	1+	FLFP	Slave exports
Beblo, Görges and Markowsky (2020)	29 Europe	2	FLFP, fertility	FLFP, TFR
Blau et al. (2020*b*)	USA	1–2	Son preference	Gender Gap Index
Blau et al. (2020*a*)	USA	1–2	Housework	Gender Gap Index

Continued on next page

Table A.2. Journal Articles Citing FF and Using their Empirical Approach (Continued)

Article	Host country	Generation	Individual-level outcomes	Country-of-ancestry measures
Bredtmann, Höckel and Otten (2020)	USA	2	FLFP, fertility	FLFP
Buggle (2020)	USA, 26 Europe	1	Collectivism, innovation	Ancestral irrigation
Davoli and Rodríguez-Planas (2020)	USA	1+	Financial literacy	Financial literacy rates
Deutscher (2020)	Australia	2	Education	Test scores
Eder and Halla (2020)	Austria	1	Illegitimacy	Animal husbandry
Fuchs-Schündeln et al. (2020)	UK, Germany	1–2	Savings rate	5 cultural attitudinal variables
Galor, Ömer Özak and Sarid (2020)	USA	2	Education	Language grammatical structures
González and Rodríguez-Planas (2020)	28 Europe	1–2	Gendered violence	Gender Gap Index
He and Gerber (2020)	USA	1	FLFP	FLFP
Kim and Lee (2020)	South Korea	1	Son preference	Education
Krieger (2020)	Germany	1	FLFP	FLFP
Marcén and Morales (2020)	USA	1	Home ownership	Home ownership rates
Mkondiwa (2020)	18 Africa	1+	Self-employment status	Mancala complexity
Mocan, Bielen and Marneffe (2020)	25 Europe	1–2	Crime, dishonesty	Judicial appointment procedures
Muchomba, Jiang and Kaushal (2020)	USA	1–2	FLFP, fertility	FLFP, TFR
Salari (2020)	USA	1–2+	FLFP	FLFP
Simpser (2020)	16 Europe	2	Attitudes toward bribery	Attitudes toward bribery
Amuedo-Dorantes and Zhan (2021)	USA	1	Insurance choice	Health care characteristics
Bau (2021)	Indonesia, Ghana	1+	Matrilocality	Matrilocality
Bellido, Marcén and Morales (2021)	USA	1–2	Volunteering	Gender Gap Index
Carriero (2021)	31 Europe	1–2	Housework	Housework
Chanda and Unel (2021)	USA	2	Self-employment status	Risk preferences
Cools, Finseraas and Rasmussen (2021)	Norway	1–2	Union membership	Union density
Philippis and Rossi (2020)	41 countries	2	Test scores	Test scores
Ek (2021)	USA, Sweden	2	LFP	Preferences for leisure
Giuliano and Nunn (2020)	USA	1	Ingroup marriage, education, language spoken, occupation	Climatic instability
Jergins (2021)	USA	1–2	Fertility	TFR, Equity Index
Kessler and Milligan (2021)	Canada	2	FLFP, fertility	FLFP, TFR
Lapatinas, Litina and Zanaj (2021)	38 Europe	1	Environmental attitudes	Economic complexity Index

Continued on next page

Table A.2. Journal Articles Citing FF and Using their Empirical Approach (Continued)

Article	Host country	Generation	Individual-level outcomes	Country-of-ancestry measures
Lu, Niu and Zhou (2021)	USA	2	Financial inclusion	Individualism
Marcén and Morales (2021)	1 USA	1–2	Commuting	Gender Gap Index
Aldén and Neuman (2022)	Sweden	2	Education	Education
Brini, Zamberlan and Barbieri (2022)	Italy	1–2	Housework	Global Gender Gap Index
Finseraas, Kotsadam and Polavieja (2022)	Norway	2	Voter turnout	FLFP
Furtado, Papps and Theodoropoulos (2022)	USA	1	Disability insurance income	Attitudes toward work
Gevrek, Guven and Gevrek (2022)	USA	1	Occupation, education, earnings	Infant mortality rate
Grönlund and Fairbrother (2022)	Sweden	1	FLFP	FLFP, Fertlity
Hanushek et al. (2022)	48 World	1–2	Test score	6 cultural attitudinal variables
Hinnosaar and Liu (2022)	USA	1	Alcohol purchases	Alcohol purchases
Huber and Schmidt (2022)	USA	2	Home ownership	Home ownership
Ji and Jiang (2022)	USA	2+	CEO's bank M&A decisions	Number of inter-country wars
Kleinhempel, Klasing and Beugelsdijk (2023)	USA, 31 Europe	2	Self-employment status	Self-employment rates
Kountouris (2022)	Greece	1	Recycling practices	Recycling practices
Marcén and Morales (2022)	USA	1–2	Housework	Gender Gap Index
Rodríguez-Planas et al. (2022)	USA	2	FLFP, risk behavior	Gender Gap Index
Sørensen et al. (2022)	Norway	2	Test scores	Parenting strategies
Schahbasi, Huber and Fieder (2022)	USA	1–2	Homogamy, fertility	Ancestral homogamy
Zhan (2022)	USA	1–2+	Occupation	Occupational wage
Barbi, Febo and Giudici (2023)	Italy	1	Investment	Social capital
Bredtmann and Otten (2023)	31 Europe	1–2	FLFP	FLFP
Erhardt and Haenni (2022)	Switzerland	2+	Entrepreneurship	French vs German origin
Farré, Jofre-Monseny and Torrecillas (2022)	USA	1	FLFP	Gender role attitudes
Fredriksson and Gupta (2023)	USA, 32 Europe	2	Gender role attitudes	Potential irrigation
Gay (2023)	France	1–2	FLFP WWI military death rates	
Hauge, Kotsadam and Riege (2023)	Norway	2	Willingness to compete	FLFP
Holmlund, Rainer and Reich (2023)	Sweden	2	Test scores	4 cultural dimensions
Jergins (2023)	USA	1–2	Education	Equity Index
Monscheuer (2023)	USA	2	Integration	Origin ties
Pham, Pham and Truong (2022)	USA	2+	Audit fees	Individualism and uncertainty avoidance

Continued on next page

Table A.2. Journal Articles Citing FF and Using their Empirical Approach (Continued)

Article	Host country	Generation	Individual-level outcomes	Country-of-ancestry measures
Solati, Chowdhury and Rosado (2023)	Canada	1	FLFP	Gender Inequality Index

Table A.3. Original FF Table 2—Culture, Work, and Fertility

	Dependent variable is hours worked					Dependent variable is children			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Female LFP 1950	0.047***	0.041**	0.072***	0.045***	0.053***				−0.010
	(0.012)	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.016)				(0.008)
TFR 1950					−0.225**	0.250***	0.219***	0.219***	0.194***
					(0.103)	(0.056)	(0.041)	(0.041)	(0.051)
High school		0.490	2.136***	2.114***	2.059***		−0.415**	−0.393**	−0.378**
		(0.520)	(0.575)	(0.511)	(0.572)		(0.181)	(0.151)	(0.147)
Some college		−0.147	3.205***	3.336***	3.160***		−0.503**	−0.485**	−0.457**
		(1.078)	(1.034)	(0.963)	(1.024)		(0.213)	(0.185)	(0.179)
College +		0.815*	6.032***	6.744***	5.968***		−0.869***	−0.865***	−0.838***
		(0.492)	(0.494)	(0.448)	(0.480)		(0.214)	(0.204)	(0.195)
Husband high school			−1.737**	−1.826**	−1.789**			−0.218*	−0.210*
			(0.730)	(0.694)	(0.716)			(0.116)	(0.113)
Husband some college			−1.329	−1.312	−1.370*			−0.184*	−0.177*
			(0.829)	(0.786)	(0.822)			(0.103)	(0.103)
Husband college +			−5.003***	−4.467***	−5.054***			−0.194***	−0.185***
			(0.452)	(0.493)	(0.459)			(0.050)	(0.049)
Husband total income			−2.844***	−2.806***	−2.862***			0.116**	0.118**
			(0.308)	(0.258)	(0.303)			(0.049)	(0.049)
Child < 5				−7.539***					
				(0.554)					
Observations	6,774	6,774	6,774	6,774	6,774	6,774	6,774	6,774	6,774
Adjusted R^2	0.018	0.024	0.053	0.053	0.098	0.059	0.098	0.105	0.106

Notes: SMSA fixed effects in all specifications. Age and age squared for wife and age range dummies for husband in all specifications with demographics. Robust standard errors in parentheses account for clustering at country level. Income is measured in units of 10,000 dollars. All specifications include a constant.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level.

** Significant at the 5 percent level.

* Significant at the 10 percent level.

Table A.4. Original FF Table 1—Country Summary Statistics

Country	Observations	Hours worked	Children	Female LFP 1950	TFR 1950	H. Cap. 1940	H. Cap. 1970	Avg. ethnic density
Canada	720	10.41	3.29	17.82	3.73	9.60	12.10	7.40
Mexico	839	10.87	4.22	8.42	6.87	4.59	9.17	18.10
Cuba	17	15.24	2.41	12.19	4.10	8.13	12.50	4.70
Denmark	80	12.20	3.00	32.32	2.54	9.45	12.63	0.90
Finland	54	11.07	2.56	39.56	2.97	7.43	12.44	3.90
Norway	141	10.49	2.82	20.11	2.60	9.00	12.44	3.00
Sweden	187	9.93	2.74	23.21	2.21	8.89	12.77	1.70
United Kingdom	498	9.43	2.86	25.34	2.18	9.77	12.86	1.20
Ireland	465	7.42	3.51	22.95	3.38	8.33	12.70	3.30
Belgium	24	6.58	3.29	18.98	2.33	8.52	12.08	0.70
France	66	9.74	3.14	28.28	2.73	9.29	12.31	0.30
Netherlands	101	9.55	3.16	18.65	3.06	8.85	12.29	3.90
Switzerland	50	12.78	3.24	25.73	2.28	9.60	12.62	0.80
Greece	197	9.47	2.48	17.95	2.29	7.07	12.83	1.10
Italy	1,909	9.77	2.76	20.99	2.32	5.91	11.76	12.10
Portugal	100	11.83	3.13	16.99	3.04	5.15	10.74	6.80
Spain	65	8.71	2.58	12.56	2.57	6.84	12.22	—
Austria	270	9.96	2.77	36.29	2.09	7.64	12.58	2.10
Germany	616	10.82	2.87	34.23	2.16	8.95	12.48	3.20
China	53	13.27	2.64	47.12	6.22	7.30	13.52	6.20
Japan	148	16.84	2.43	32.99	2.75	9.36	13.03	12.60
Philippines	67	14.53	3.07	23.75	7.29	9.08	11.72	6.50
Lebanon	27	10.50	3.04	6.90	5.74	1.50	12.73	0.40
Syria	38	5.09	2.82	14.85	7.20	6.97	12.35	0.80
Turkey	42	10.63	2.21	52.76	6.90	7.58	13.44	0.30
Average	270.96	10.68	2.92	24.44	3.66	7.79	12.33	4.25
Standard deviation	414.12	2.57	0.42	11.40	1.83	1.92	0.86	4.54

Sources: 1 percent 1970 Form 2 Metro Sample of the US Census, 1 percent 1940 General Sample of the US Census, ILO, Economically Active Population, 1950–2010, (Geneva, 1970), United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* 1997, Historical supplement table 4, Borjas (1995), table 2, Borjas (1995). For variable definitions, see text.

Table A.5. Original FF Table A1—Individual Summary Statistics

	Census				GSS			
Variable	Mean	Standard deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Hours worked	10.19	16.31	0	66				
Weeks worked	15.21	20.91	0	51				
Full time					0.31	0.46	0	1
Children	3.07	1.82	0	12	2.51	1.57	0	8
Age	35.69	3.16	30	40	38.20	6.49	29	50
High school	0.53	0.50	0	1	0.49	0.50	0	1
Some college	0.11	0.31	0	1	0.16	0.37	0	1
College +	0.08	0.28	0	1	0.18	0.39	0	1
Husband high school	0.35	0.48	0	1	0.34	0.47	0	1
Husband some college	0.13	0.33	0	1	0.21	0.41	0	1
Husband college +	0.20	0.40	0	1	0.24	0.43	0	1
Husband age	39.00	6.00	14	100	40.17	8.84	19	99
Husband total income	1.13	0.68	−0.99	5	3.41	2.67	−0.73	16.26

Notes: Census: there are 6,774 married couples in our sample. Data are from 1 percent 1970 Form 2 Metro Sample of the US Census. The sample includes married women 30–40 year old not living in farms or group quarters and not working in agricultural occupations, whose fathers were born in one of the 25 countries in our sample. Income is measured in units of $10,000. GSS: There are 456 married couples in our sample. Data are from the GSS for years 1977, 1978, 1980, and 1982. The sample includes married women 29–50 years old, born in the United States whose ancestors came from one of the nine countries in our sample. Income is measured in units of $10,000.

Table A.6. Specification of the IPUMS USA Data Extract

Variable	Label	Selection	Attached
METAREA	Metropolitan area		
GQ	Group quarters status		
FARM	Farm status		
NCHLT5	Number of own children under age 5 in household		
SEX	Sex	2 Female	
AGE	Age	30–50	Spouse
MARST	Marital status		
CHBORN	Children ever born		
BPL	Birthplace		
FBPL	Father's birthplace		
EDUC	Educational attainment		Spouse
OCC1950	Occupation, 1950 basis		
WKSWORK2	Weeks worked last year, intervalled		
HRSWORK2	Hours worked last week, intervalled		
INCTOT	Total personal income		Spouse

Notes: This table describes the specification of the data extract applied to the 1970 1% Form 2 Metro Sample of the US census from IPUMS USA (Ruggles et al., 2021). "Selection" refers to the cases selected at the extraction stage. "Attached" refers to the person in the household for which a specific characteristics is attached. This table does not include some preselected variables: census year (YEAR), IPUMS sample identifier (SAMPLE), household serial (SERIAL), household weight (HHWT), person number in sample unit (PERNUM), and person weight (PERWT).

Table A.7. Sample Selection Procedures

Variable	Label	Restriction	Value label	Code	FF
AGE	Age	Keep	30–40	030–040	p.153
MARST	Marital status	Keep	Married, spouse present	1	p.153
FARM	Farm status	Drop	Farm	2	p.153
OCC1950	Occupation, 1950 basis	Drop	Farmers (owners and tenants)	100	p.153, ft.18
			Farm managers	123	
			Farm foremen	810	
			Farm laborers, wage workers	820	
			Farm laborers, unpaid family workers	830	
			Farm service laborers, self-employed	840	
GQ	Group quarters status	Drop	Institutions	3	p.153
			Other group quarters	4	
BPL	Birthplace	Keep	UNITED STATES	001–099	p.152, ft19
		Drop	United States, ns	099	
FBPL	Father's birthplace	Drop	UNITED STATES	099	p.153
			US OUTLYING AREAS/TERRITORIES	100–120	
			Atlantic Islands	160	

Continued on next page

Table A.7. Sample Selection Procedures (Continued)

Variable	Label	Restriction	Value label	Code	FF
FBPL	Father's birthplace	Drop	Central America	210	p.153
			West Indies	260	
			SOUTH AMERICA	300	
			Europe, nec/ns	499	
			Israel/Palestine	534	
			Southwest Asia, nec/ns	548	
			Asia, nec/ns	599	
			AFRICA	600	
			Australia and New Zealand	700	
			Pacific Islands	710	
			Abroad (unknown) or at sea	900	
FBPL	Father's birthplace	Drop	Albania	430	p.154, ft.22
			Bulgaria	451	
			Czechsolovakia	452	
			Estonia	460	
			Hungary	454	
			Latvia	461	
			Lithuania	462	
			Poland	455	
			Romania	456	
			Yugoslavia	457	

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Table A.7. Sample Selection Procedures (Continued)

Variable	Label	Restriction	Value label	Code	FF
FBPL	Father's birthplace	Drop	Other USSR/Russia	465	p.154
FBPL	Father's birthplace	Drop	Iceland	402	p.154, ft.23
			Luxembourg	423	
			Korea	502	
			India	521	
			Iran	522	
			Jordan	535	

Table A.8. Number of Observations per Country of Origin Across the Original and Verification Samples

Country	FF	Verif.	FF − Verif.
Canada	720	720	0
Mexico	839	839	0
Cuba	17	17	0
Denmark	80	80	0
Finland	54	54	0
Norway	141	141	0
Sweden	187	187	0
United Kingdom	498	498	0
Ireland	465	465	0
Belgium	24	24	0
France	66	66	0
Netherlands	101	101	0
Switzerland	50	50	0
Greece	197	197	0
Italy	1,909	1,905	4
Portugal	100	100	0
Spain	65	65	0
Austria	270	270	0
Germany	616	615	1
China	53	53	0
Japan	148	148	0
Philippines	67	66	1
Lebanon	27	27	0
Syria	38	38	0
Turkey	42	42	0
Total	6,774	6,768	6

Notes: This table compares the number of observations by country of origin in the regression sample of FF Table 2 in Column FF according to FF Table 1 to that in the verification sample in Column Verif.

Table A.9. Transformation Applied to Labor Variables

Variable	Label	Value	Code	Midpoint
HRSWORK2	Hours worked last week, intervalled	N/A	0	0
		1–14 hours	1	7.5
		15–29 hours	2	22
		30–34 hours	3	32
		35–39 hours	4	37
		40 hours	5	40
		41–48 hours	6	44.5
		49–59 hours	7	54
		60+ hours	8	66
WKSWORK2	Weeks worked last year, intervalled	N/A	0	0
		1–13 weeks	1	7
		14–26 weeks	2	20
		27–39 weeks	3	33
		40–47 weeks	4	43.5
		48–49 weeks	5	48.5
		50–52 weeks	6	51

Notes: This table describes the transformations applied by FF to the variables hours worked last week (HRSWORK2) and weeks worked last year (WKSWORK2).

Table A.10. Transformations Applied to Educational Attainment

Variable	Label	Value	Code	Indicator
EDUC	Educational attainment	N/A	00	Below high school
		Nursery school to grade 4	01	Below high school
		Grade 5, 6, 7, or 8	02	Below high school
		Grade 9	03	Below high school
		Grade 10	04	Below high school
		Grade 11	05	Below high school
		Grade 12	06	High school degree
		1 year of college	07	Some college
		2 years of college	08	Some college
		3 years of college	09	Some college
		4 years of college	10	At least college degree
		5+ years of college	11	At least college degree

Notes: This table describes the transformations applied by FF to the educational attainment variable (EDUC2). "Indicator" refers to the indicator variables generated in the reproduction dataset. These transformations apply to husbands' educational attainments as well.

Table A.11. Summary Statistics per Country of Origin Across the Original and Verification Samples

	Hours worked			Children		
Country	FF	Verif.	FF − Verif.	FF	Verif.	FF − Verif.
Canada	10.41	10.41	0.00	3.29	3.29	0.00
Mexico	10.87	10.87	0.00	4.22	4.22	0.00
Cuba	15.24	15.24	0.00	2.41	2.41	0.00
Denmark	12.20	12.20	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
Finland	11.07	11.07	0.00	2.56	2.56	0.00
Norway	10.49	10.49	0.00	2.82	2.82	0.00
Sweden	9.93	9.93	0.00	2.74	2.74	0.00
United Kingdom	9.43	9.43	0.00	2.86	2.86	0.00
Ireland	7.42	7.42	0.00	3.51	3.51	0.00
Belgium	6.58	6.58	0.00	3.29	3.29	0.00
France	9.74	9.74	0.00	3.14	3.14	0.00
Netherlands	9.55	9.55	0.00	3.16	3.16	0.00
Switzerland	12.78	12.78	0.00	3.24	3.24	0.00
Greece	9.47	9.47	0.00	2.48	2.48	0.00
Italy	9.77	9.78	−0.01	2.76	2.76	0.00
Portugal	11.83	11.83	0.00	3.13	3.13	0.00
Spain	8.71	8.71	0.00	2.58	2.58	0.00
Austria	9.96	9.96	0.00	2.77	2.77	0.00
Germany	10.82	10.84	−0.02	2.87	2.87	0.00
China	13.27	13.27	0.00	2.64	2.64	0.00
Japan	16.84	16.84	0.00	2.43	2.43	0.00
Philippines	14.53	14.75	−0.22	3.07	3.08	−0.01
Lebanon	10.50	10.50	0.00	3.04	3.04	0.00
Syria	5.09	5.09	0.00	2.82	2.82	0.00
Turkey	10.63	10.63	0.00	2.21	2.21	0.00
Average	10.68	10.70	−0.02	2.92	2.92	0.00
Standard deviation	2.57	2.58	−0.01	0.42	0.42	0.00

Notes: This table compares means of outcome variables in the regression sample of FF Table 2 in Columns FF according to FF Table 1 to those in the verification sample in Columns Verif.

Table A.12. Individual Summary Statistics Across the Original and Verification Samples

	Mean			Standard deviation			Minimum			Maximum		
Variable	FF	Verif.	FF − Verif.	FF	Verif.	FF − Verif.	FF	Verif.	FF − Verif.	FF	Verif.	FF − Verif.
Hours worked	10.19	10.20	−0.01	16.31	16.32	−0.01	0	0	0	66	66	0
Weeks worked	15.21	15.25	−0.04	20.91	20.90	0.01	0	0	0	51	51	0
Children	3.07	3.07	0.00	1.82	1.82	0.00	0	0	0	12	12	0
Age	35.69	35.69	0.00	3.16	3.16	0.00	30	30	0	40	40	0
High school	0.53	0.54	−0.01	0.50	0.50	0.00	0	0	0	1	1	0
Some college	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.31	0.31	0.00	0	0	0	1	1	0
College +	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.28	0.28	0.00	0	0	0	1	1	0
Husband high school	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.48	0.48	0.00	0	0	0	1	1	0
Husband some college	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.33	0.33	0.00	0	0	0	1	1	0
Husband college +	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.40	0.40	0.00	0	0	0	1	1	0
Husband age	39.00	39.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	14	14	0	100	100	0
Husband total income	1.13	1.14	−0.01	0.68	0.68	0.00	-0.99	-0.99	0.00	5	5	0

Notes: This table compares means of variables in the regression sample of FF Table 2 in Columns FF according to FF Table A1 to those in the verification sample in Columns Verif.

Table A.13. Female LFP Rates in 1950 per Country of Origin Across the Original and Verification Samples

	FLFP 1950		
Country	FF	Verif.	FF − Verif.
Canada	17.82	22.66	−4.84
Mexico	8.42	12.05	−3.63
Cuba	12.19	16.62	−4.43
Denmark	32.32	39.61	−7.29
Finland	39.56	49.73	−10.17
Norway	20.11	24.21	−4.10
Sweden	23.21	27.80	−4.59
United Kingdom	25.34	29.79	−4.45
Ireland	22.95	28.62	−5.67
Belgium	18.98	22.02	−3.04
France	28.28	33.30	−5.02
Netherlands	18.65	23.49	−4.84
Switzerland	25.73	30.62	−4.89
Greece	17.95	21.73	−3.78
Italy	20.99	25.15	−4.16
Portugal	16.99	20.94	−3.95
Spain	12.56	15.30	−2.74
Austria	36.29	42.29	−6.00
Germany	34.23	39.26	−5.03
China	47.12	61.62	−14.50
Japan	32.99	43.43	−10.44
Philippines	23.75	34.21	−10.46
Lebanon	6.90	9.17	−2.27
Syria	14.85	21.10	−6.25
Turkey	52.76	71.67	−18.91
Average	24.44	30.66	−6.22
Standard deviation	11.40	14.80	−3.40

Notes: This table compares means of female LFP rates in 1950 in the regression sample of FF Table 2 in Column FF according to FF Table 1 to those in the verification sample in Column Verif. Data in Column FF correspond to female LFP rates relative to the total female population while data in Column Verif. correspond to female LFP rates relative to the population of women over 10 years old. Data are from Table 4 of ILO's *Economically Active Population, 1950–2010, Vol. I, Asia* (1996, p. 39–203), *Vol. III, Latin America and the Caribbean* (1997*a*, p. 27–131), and *Vol. IV, Northern America - Europe - Oceania* (1997*b*, p. 41–211).

Table A.14. TFR in 1950 and 1953 per Country of Origin Across the Original and Verification Samples

	TFR 1950				TFR 1953			
Country	FF	Verif.	Year	|FF − Verif.|	FF	Verif.	Year	|FF − Verif.|
Canada	3.73	3.37	1950	0.36	3.73	3.63	1953	0.10
Mexico	6.87	6.87	1953	0.00	6.87	6.87	1953	0.00
Cuba	4.10	4.10	1953	0.00	4.10	4.10	1953	0.00
Denmark	2.54	2.58	1950	0.04	2.54	2.59	1953	0.05
Finland	2.97	3.16	1950	0.19	2.97	2.95	1953	0.02
Norway	2.60	2.53	1950	0.07	2.60	2.64	1953	0.04
Sweden	2.21	2.32	1950	0.11	2.21	2.25	1953	0.04
United Kingdom	2.18	2.18	1953	0.00	2.18	2.18	1953	0.00
Ireland	3.38	3.37	1953	0.01	3.38	3.37	1953	0.01
Belgium	2.33	2.35	1950	0.02	2.33	2.33	1953	0.00
France	2.73	2.90	1950	0.17	2.73	2.64	1953	0.09
Netherlands	3.06	3.10	1950	0.04	3.06	3.05	1953	0.01
Switzerland	2.28	2.40	1950	0.12	2.28	2.30	1953	0.02
Greece	2.29	2.29	1953	0.00	2.29	2.29	1953	0.00
Italy	2.32	2.37	1951	0.05	2.32	2.32	1953	0.00
Portugal	3.04	3.15	1950	0.11	3.04	2.98	1953	0.06
Spain	2.57	2.46	1950	0.11	2.57	2.57	1953	0.00
Austria	2.09	2.03	1951	0.06	2.09	2.07	1953	0.02
Germany	2.16	2.21	1955	0.05	2.16	2.21	1955	0.05
China	6.22	6.22	1953	0.00	6.22	6.22	1953	0.00
Japan	2.75	3.64	1950	0.89	2.75	2.68	1953	0.07
Philippines	7.29	2.78	1950	4.51	7.29	3.14	1953	4.15
Lebanon	5.74	5.74	1953	0.00	5.74	5.74	1953	0.00
Syria	7.20	7.09	1953	0.11	7.20	7.09	1953	0.11
Turkey	6.90	6.85	1953	0.05	6.90	6.85	1953	0.05
Average	3.66	3.52	1951.4	0.28	3.66	3.48	1953.1	0.20
Standard deviation	1.83	1.64	1.6	0.90	1.83	1.65	0.4	0.82

Notes: This table compares means of TFR in 1950 and 1953 in the regression sample of FF Table 2 in Columns FF according to FF Table 1 to those in the verification sample in Columns Verif. *Year* denotes the closest year to 1950 or 1953 for which the original TFR data are available. Data are from Table 4 of UN's *Demographic Yearbook* 1997, Historical Supplement (1999), column *Total Fertility Rate*.

Table A.15. Summary Statistics Across 1970 US Census Samples

1970 1% Form 2 Sample	Metro N = 6,768		State N = 6,694		Neighb. N = 6,805		Pooled N = 20,267	
Variable	Mean	S.d.	Mean	S.d.	Mean	S.d.	Mean	S.d.
FLFP 1950	27.01	9.69	26.96	9.65	26.72	9.67	26.90	9.67
FLFP 1950 (FF values)	22.10	8.29	22.07	8.28	21.86	8.31	22.01	8.30
TFR 1953	3.22	1.57	3.22	1.58	3.25	1.61	3.23	1.59
TFR 1950 (FF values)	3.27	1.63	3.27	1.63	3.30	1.66	3.28	1.64
Hours worked	10.20	16.32	10.69	16.51	10.76	16.58	10.55	16.47
Weeks worked	15.25	20.90	15.76	20.99	15.80	21.03	15.61	20.97
Children	3.07	1.82	2.98	1.81	3.00	1.77	3.02	1.80
Age	35.69	3.16	35.67	3.14	35.68	3.14	35.68	3.15
High school	0.54	0.50	0.54	0.50	0.55	0.50	0.54	0.50
Some college	0.11	0.31	0.12	0.32	0.11	0.31	0.11	0.31
College +	0.08	0.28	0.09	0.28	0.09	0.28	0.09	0.28
Husband high school	0.35	0.48	0.35	0.48	0.34	0.48	0.35	0.48
Husband some college	0.13	0.33	0.13	0.34	0.14	0.34	0.13	0.34
Husband college +	0.20	0.40	0.20	0.40	0.20	0.40	0.20	0.40
Husband age	39.00	6.00	38.88	5.85	38.85	5.84	38.91	5.90
Husband total income	1.14	0.68	1.14	0.68	1.12	0.66	1.13	0.67

Notes: This table provides country and individual-level summary statistics across the 1 percent 1970 Form 2 Metro, State, and Neighborhood verification samples of the US Census. Each sample inlcudes married women 30–40 years old not living in farms or group quarters and not working in agricultural occupations, whose fathers were born in one of the 25 countries in our sample. Income is measured in units of 10,000 dollars. *FF* denotes values of cultural proxies that are from FF Table 1.

Table A.16. Verification of FF Table 2

	Dependent variable is hours worked					Dependent variable is children			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Female	0.040***	0.035**	0.059***	0.039***	0.043***				−0.009
LFP 1950	(0.010)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.013)				(0.006)
TFR 1953					−0.291**	0.266***	0.232***	0.228***	0.205***
					(0.105)	(0.051)	(0.039)	(0.040)	(0.047)
High school		0.513	2.105***	2.079***	1.990***		−0.405**	−0.381**	−0.364**
		(0.525)	(0.572)	(0.508)	(0.571)		(0.179)	(0.150)	(0.147)
Some college		−0.123	3.175***	3.303***	3.092***		−0.489**	−0.473**	−0.442**
		(1.091)	(1.067)	(0.992)	(1.055)		(0.212)	(0.185)	(0.181)
College +		0.854	5.979***	6.701***	5.878***		−0.861***	−0.850***	−0.819***
		(0.499)	(0.507)	(0.442)	(0.489)		(0.211)	(0.197)	(0.188)
Husband			−1.750**	−1.831**	−1.822**			−0.230*	−0.220*
high school			(0.705)	(0.662)	(0.686)			(0.116)	(0.114)
Husband			−1.341	−1.307	−1.402*			−0.186*	−0.179*
some college			(0.825)	(0.779)	(0.815)			(0.103)	(0.103)
Husband			−4.946***	−4.406***	−5.015***			−0.201***	−0.190***
college +			(0.458)	(0.501)	(0.470)			(0.052)	(0.050)
Husband			−2.844***	−2.819***	−2.866***			0.121**	0.123**
total income			(0.311)	(0.260)	(0.306)			(0.045)	(0.045)
Child < 5				−7.605***					
				(0.563)					
Observations	6,768	6,768	6,768	6,768	6,768	6,768	6,768	6,768	6,768
Adjusted R^2	0.018	0.024	0.051	0.098	0.052	0.062	0.100	0.108	0.110

Notes: This table reproduces FF Table 2 using the verification cultural proxies. SMSA fixed effects in all specifications. Age and age squared for wife and age range dummies for husband in all specifications with demographics. Robust standard errors in parentheses account for clustering at country level. Income is measured in units of 10,000 dollars. All specifications include a constant.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level.

** Significant at the 5 percent level.

* Significant at the 10 percent level.

Table A.17. Verification of FF Table 2 Using FF Cultural Proxies

	Dependent variable is hours worked					Dependent variable is children			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Female	0.047***	0.041**	0.072***	0.044***	0.052***				−0.010
LFP 1950	(0.012)	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.015)				(0.008)
TFR 1950					−0.238**	0.250***	0.218***	0.215***	0.190***
					(0.105)	(0.056)	(0.041)	(0.041)	(0.050)
High school		0.508	2.091***	2.079***	2.010***		−0.412**	−0.387**	−0.372**
		(0.527)	(0.572)	(0.507)	(0.569)		(0.183)	(0.153)	(0.149)
Some college		−0.125	3.164***	3.309***	3.114***		−0.497**	−0.481**	−0.453**
		(1.087)	(1.059)	(0.986)	(1.050)		(0.217)	(0.188)	(0.183)
College +		0.851*	5.968***	6.707***	5.900***		−0.864***	−0.855***	−0.827***
		(0.497)	(0.501)	(0.443)	(0.490)		(0.215)	(0.199)	(0.190)
Husband			−1.759**	−1.832**	−1.814**			−0.230*	−0.222*
high school			(0.702)	(0.662)	(0.688)			(0.117)	(0.115)
Husband			−1.348	−1.307	−1.391			−0.190*	−0.183*
some college			(0.825)	(0.778)	(0.819)			(0.104)	(0.104)
Husband			−4.958***	−4.408***	−5.013***			−0.198***	−0.189***
college +			(0.459)	(0.501)	(0.470)			(0.052)	(0.050)
Husband			−2.849***	−2.820***	−2.866***			0.121**	0.123**
total income			(0.310)	(0.260)	(0.306)			(0.046)	(0.045)
Child < 5				−7.599***					
				(0.563)					
Observations	6,768	6,768	6,768	6,768	6,768	6,768	6,768	6,768	6,768
Adjusted R^2	0.018	0.024	0.051	0.098	0.052	0.060	0.098	0.107	0.108

Notes: This table reproduces FF Table 2 using the verification cultural proxies. SMSA fixed effects in all specifications. Age and age squared for wife and age range dummies for husband in all specifications with demographics. Robust standard errors in parentheses account for clustering at country level. Income is measured in units of 10,000 dollars. All specifications include a constant.

*** Significant at the 1 percent level.

** Significant at the 5 percent level.

* Significant at the 10 percent level.

Table A.18. Reproduction of FF Table 2 Across Census Samples Using FF Cultural Proxies

1970 1% Form 2 Sample	A. Dependent variable is hours worked						
	Metro			State		Neighb.	Pooled
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Female LFP 1950	0.089***	0.063***	0.072***	0.031	0.019	0.021	0.047**
	(0.021)	(0.017)	(0.015)	(0.028)	(0.021)	(0.027)	(0.020)
Residence FE	Region	State	SMSA	Region	State	Region	Region
Observations	6,768	6,768	6,768	6,694	6,694	6,804	20,266
1970 1% Form 2 Sample Sample	B. Dependent variable is children						
	Metro			State		Neighb.	Pooled
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TFR 1950	0.204***	0.205***	0.215***	0.160***	0.172***	0.160***	0.176***
	(0.040)	(0.041)	(0.041)	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.033)	(0.036)
Residence FE	Region	State	SMSA	Region	State	Region	Region
Observations	6,768	6,768	6,768	6,694	6,694	6,804	20,266

Notes: This table reproduces estimates from the full sepcifications of FF Table 2 across census extracts when using FF cultural proxies from FF Table 1: the 1970 1% Form 2 Metro sample in Columns (1)–(3), the 1970 1% Form 2 State sample in Columns (4)–(5), the 1970 1% Form 2 Neighbordhood sample in Column (6), and the combination of all three extracts in Column (7). All specifications include respondents' age and age squared, their husbands' age-range indicators, and education indicators for both respondents and their husbands. Robust standard errors in parentheses account for clustering at country level.
*** Significant at the 1 percent level. ** Significant at the 5 percent level.

Table A.19. Observations and Residual Variance Shares per Country

Country	A. Observations				B. Residual variance share			
	Metro	State	Neighb	Pool	Metro	State	Neighb	Pool
Canada	720	736	726	2,182	3.52	3.76	3.28	3.50
Mexico	839	833	896	2,568	18.24	17.12	17.33	17.57
Cuba	17	15	16	48	0.45	0.39	0.29	0.38
Denmark	80	88	75	243	2.14	2.46	2.19	2.25
Finland	54	44	48	146	4.54	3.90	4.10	4.19
Sweden	141	123	134	398	0.60	0.50	0.48	0.52
United Kingdom	187	199	183	569	0.29	0.31	0.28	0.28
Ireland	498	507	498	1,503	0.93	1.09	1.09	1.02
Belgium	465	429	441	1,335	0.47	0.49	0.56	0.51
France	24	37	50	111	0.17	0.32	0.41	0.30
Netherlands	66	47	48	161	0.54	0.38	0.36	0.43
Switzerland	101	93	113	307	0.49	0.44	0.55	0.50
Greece	50	53	50	153	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16
Italy	197	198	209	604	1.84	2.05	1.78	1.88
Portugal	1,905	1,878	1,885	5,668	4.62	4.34	4.41	4.41
Spain	100	114	112	326	0.44	0.52	0.49	0.48
Austria	65	50	64	179	1.93	1.39	1.69	1.67
Germany	270	277	264	811	9.56	9.56	9.71	9.63
China	615	616	632	1,863	15.14	15.37	15.46	15.30
Japan	53	41	35	129	10.80	9.28	7.85	9.37
Philippines	148	139	143	430	6.35	6.72	7.59	6.93
Lebanon	66	64	58	188	0.86	0.83	0.96	0.89
Syria	27	30	34	91	1.80	1.89	2.29	2.01
Total	6,768	6,694	6,805	20,267	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Notes: This table reports the number of observations per country in the main regression sample across census extracts in Panel A, and shares of residual variance per country for the specifications of Columns (1), (4), (6), and (7) of Panel A in Table 4.

Table A.20. Summary Statistics
Reproduction Estimates on 1,000 Random Samples

Dependent variable Independent variable	Hours worked LFP 1950	Children TFR 1953
	(1)	(2)
Estimates	1,000	1,000
Mean	0.05	0.18
S.d.	0.02	0.01
Min.	−0.01	0.14
Min.	0.10	0.23
Freq. reject at 10%	0.53	1.00
Freq. reject at 5%	0.35	1.00
Freq. reject at 1%	0.12	1.00

Notes: This table reports summary statistics of coefficients on the FLFP verification variable in Column 1 and on the TFR verification variable in Column 2 from estimating Equation 1 on the hours worked and number of children outcomes, respectively, on 1,000 different random samples representing 1-in-100 samples from the 1970 US census. *Freq. reject* corresponds to the frequency of rejecting the null hypothesis that the coefficient is equal to zero.

B. Appendix Figures

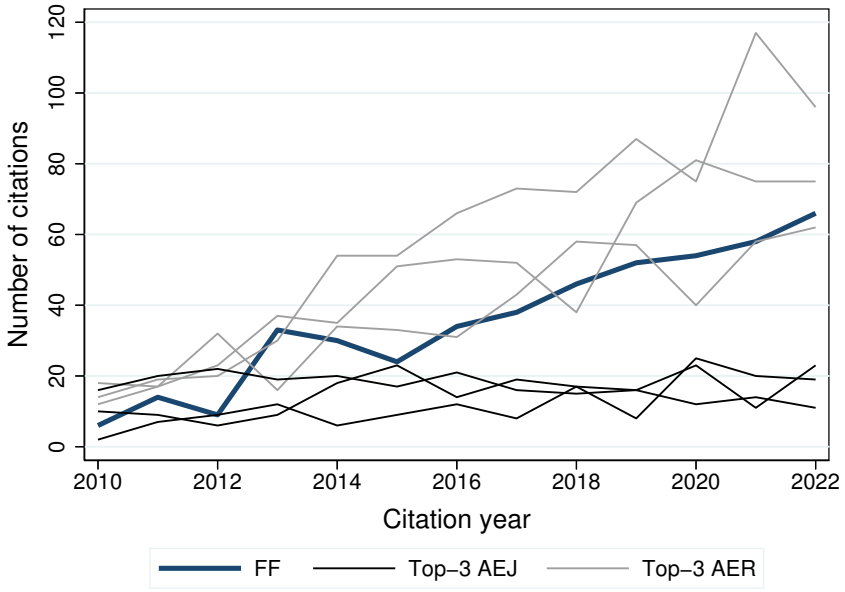
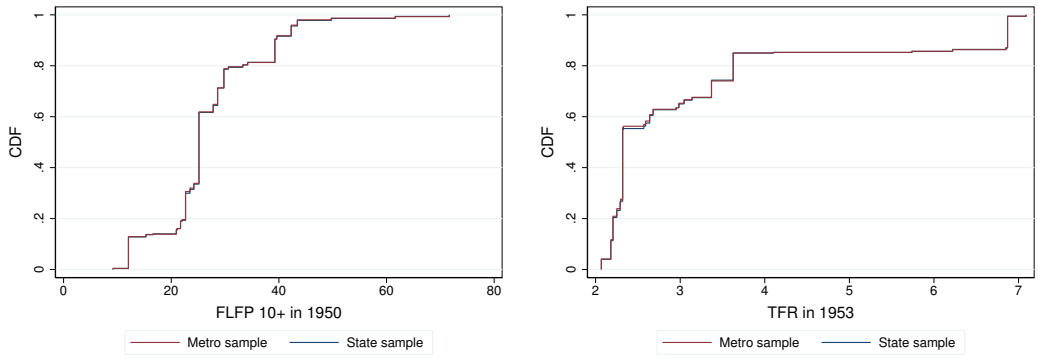
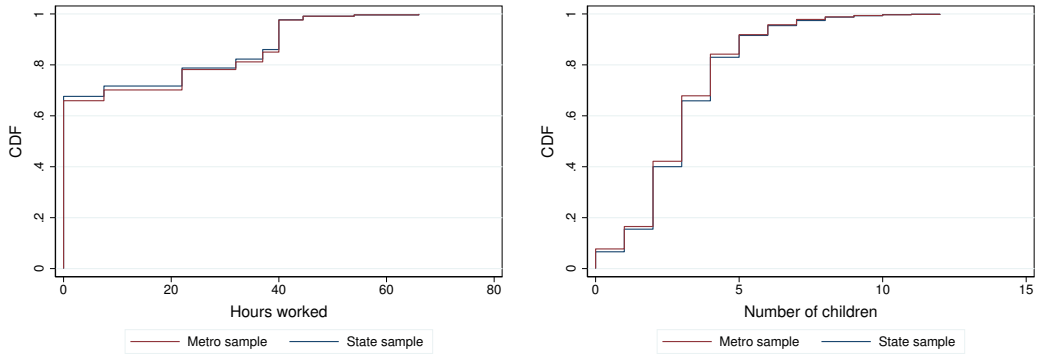


Figure B.1. Annual Citations to FF, Top-3 *AEJ* and Top-3 *AER* Articles

Notes: This figure plots the number of annual citations between 2010 and 2022 to FF, the three most cited articles across the first issues of the four *American Economic Journals* besides FF (Taylor and Williams, 2009; Angrist, Lang and Oreopoulos, 2009; Cole, 2009), and the three most cited articles in the *American Economic Review* 99(1) (Ariely, Bracha and Meier, 2009; Chen and Li, 2009; Mas and Moretti, 2009), as provided by Clarivate Web of Science as of September 2023.



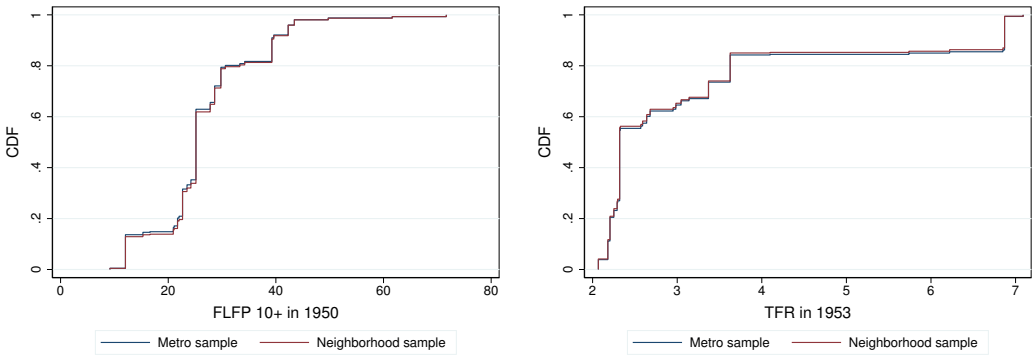
(a) FLFP in 1950 (b) TFR 1953



(c) Hours Worked (d) Number of Children

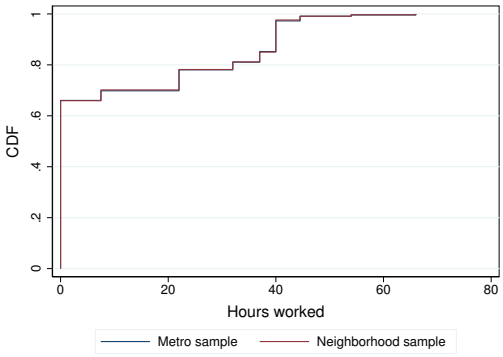
Figure B.2. Comparison of Distributions Across Samples
Metro vs. State Samples

Notes. This figure plots the CDFs of the four key variables of the analysis across the Metro and State samples using Kaplan's (2019) `distcomp` Stata command.

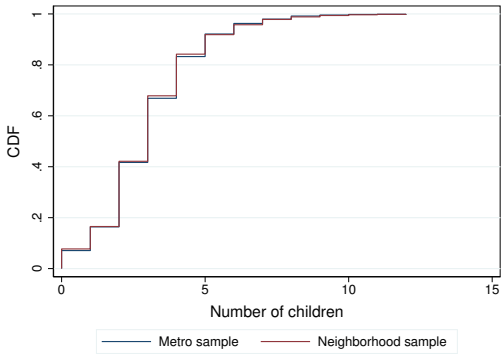


(a) FLFP in 1950

(b) TFR 1953



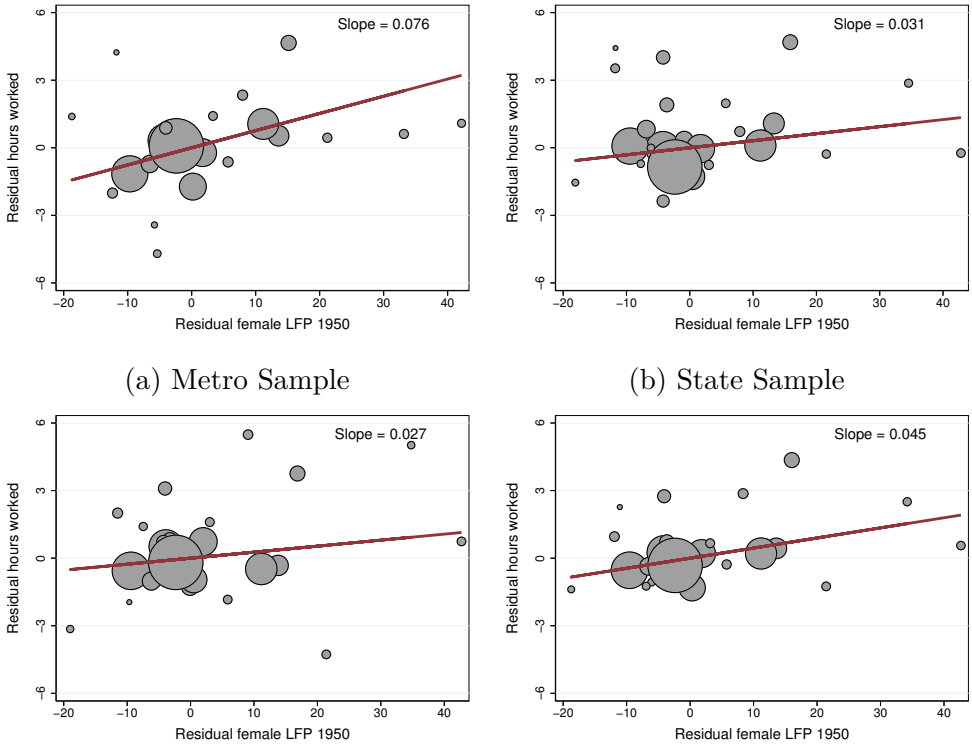
(c) Hours Worked



(d) Number of Children

Figure B.3. Comparison of Distributions Across Samples
Metro vs. Neighborhood Samples

Notes. This figure plots the CDFs of the four key variables of the analysis across the Metro and Neighborhood samples using Kaplan's (2019) `distcomp` Stata command.



(a) Metro Sample (b) State Sample

(c) Neighborhood Sample (d) Pooled Sample

Figure B.4. Residual Plot of Hours Worked on FLFP 1950

Notes: This figure plots residuals of hours worked on FLFP in 1950 from estimating Equation 1 on various census extracts, where census region fixed effects are used throughout instead of SMSA fixed effects. Each dot represents a country of origin with size proportional to the number of observations per country of origin. The best fit line is estimated on the underlying data.

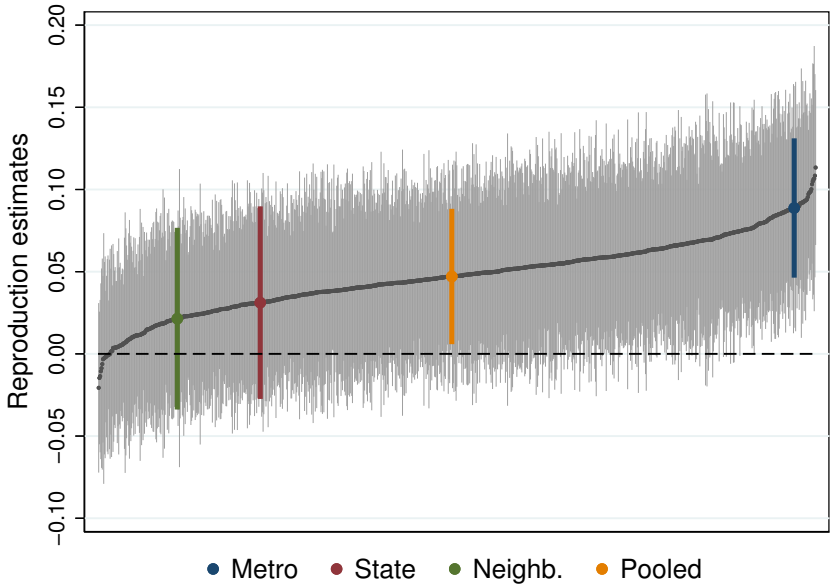


Figure B.5. Reproduction Estimates of the Original FF Female LFP Variable on 1,000 Random Samples

Notes: This figure plots coefficients on the original FF female LFP variable from estimating Equation 1 on the hours worked outcome with census-region instead of SMSA fixed along with 95 percent confidence intervals on 1,000 different random samples representing 1-in-100 samples from the 1970 US census, from a sample pooling the Metro, State, and Neighborhood samples of the 1970 US census. It also highlights coefficients obtained when using the original Metro, State, Neighborhood, or pooled samples.

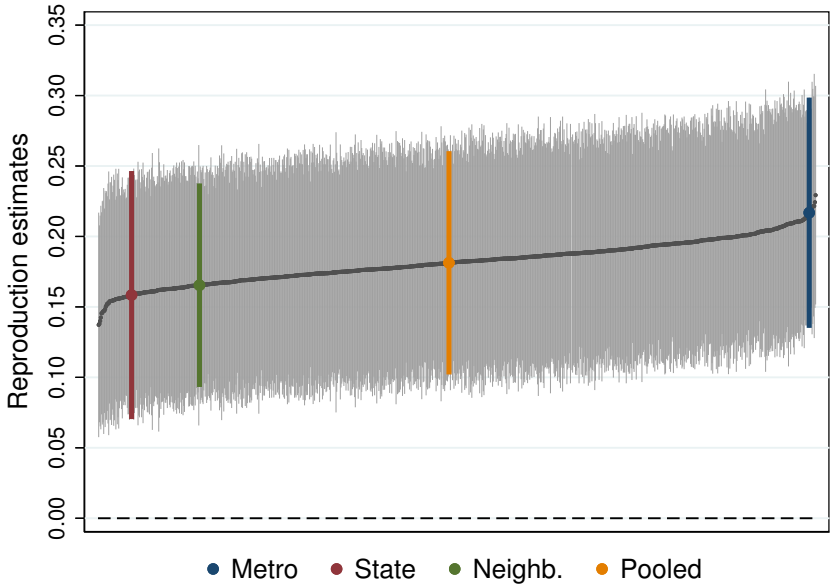


Figure B.6. Reproduction Estimates of the TFR Variable on 1,000 Random Samples

Notes: This figure plots coefficients on the TFR variable from estimating Equation 1 on the children outcome with census-region instead of SMSA fixed along with 95 percent confidence intervals on 1,000 different random samples representing 1-in-100 samples from the 1970 US census, from a sample pooling the Metro, State, and Neighborhood samples of the 1970 US census. It also highlights coefficients obtained when using the original Metro, State, Neighborhood, or pooled samples.

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