

Gay, Victor

**Working Paper**

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

I4R Discussion Paper Series, No. 91

**Provided in Cooperation with:**  
The Institute for Replication (I4R)

*Suggested Citation:* Gay, Victor (2023) : Culture: An Empirical Investigation of Beliefs, Work, and Fertility – A Verification and Reproduction of Fernández and Fogli (2009), I4R Discussion Paper Series, No. 91, Institute for Replication (I4R), s.l.

This Version is available at:  
<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/280688>

**Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:**

Die Dokumente auf EconStor dürfen zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden.

Sie dürfen die Dokumente nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, öffentlich zugänglich machen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Sofern die Verfasser die Dokumente unter Open-Content-Lizenzen (insbesondere CC-Lizenzen) zur Verfügung gestellt haben sollten, gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der dort genannten Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.

**Terms of use:**

*Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.*

*You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.*

*If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.*



No. 91

I4R DISCUSSION PAPER SERIES

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

Victor Gay

December 2023

## I4R DISCUSSION PAPER SERIES

I4R DP No. 91

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

**Victor Gay<sup>1</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Toulouse School of Economics and Institute for Advanced Study, and University of  
Toulouse Capitole, Toulouse/France*

DECEMBER 2023

Any opinions in this paper are those of the author(s) and not those of the Institute for Replication (I4R). Research published in this series may include views on policy, but I4R takes no institutional policy positions.

I4R Discussion Papers are research papers of the Institute for Replication which are widely circulated to promote replications and meta-scientific work in the social sciences. Provided in cooperation with EconStor, a service of the [ZBW – Leibniz Information Centre for Economics](#), and [RWI – Leibniz Institute for Economic Research](#), I4R Discussion Papers are among others listed in RePEc (see IDEAS, EconPapers). Complete list of all I4R DPs - downloadable for free at the I4R website.

I4R Discussion Papers often represent preliminary work and are circulated to encourage discussion. Citation of such a paper should account for its provisional character. A revised version may be available directly from the author.

#### Editors

**Abel Brodeur**  
*University of Ottawa*

**Anna Dreber**  
*Stockholm School of Economics*

**Jörg Ankel-Peters**  
*RWI – Leibniz Institute for Economic Research*

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

Victor Gay\*

September 2023

**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

---

\*Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Toulouse School of Economics and Institute for Advanced Study in Toulouse, University of Toulouse Capitole, Toulouse, France (email: [victor.gay@tse-fr.eu](mailto:victor.gay@tse-fr.eu)). I gratefully acknowledge funding from the ANR under grant ANR-17-EURE-0010 (Investissements d'Avenir program).

## 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).<sup>1</sup> When doing so, a common empirical strategy to distinguish the role of cultural factors consists in using an “epidemiological approach” (Fernández, 2011).<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup> This represents more than twice

---

<sup>1</sup>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).

<sup>2</sup>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).

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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).<sup>5</sup> 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).<sup>6</sup>

Despite its status of seminal study, there has been no attempt to replicate FF's results.<sup>7</sup> 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:

$$(1) \quad Z_{isj} = \beta_0 + \beta_1' \mathbf{X}_i + \beta_2 \tilde{Z}_j + f_s + \varepsilon_{isj},$$

where  $Z_{isj}$  is the work or fertility decision of woman  $i$  residing in the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA)  $s$  and of ancestry  $j$ .<sup>8</sup>  $\mathbf{X}_i$  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)

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

<sup>6</sup>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, Gorges and Markowsky, 2020a; 2020b).

<sup>7</sup>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/alessandrafoglisisite>) were accessed in September 2023.

<sup>8</sup>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 remainder 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.<sup>9</sup>

### *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).<sup>10</sup> 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.<sup>11</sup> Respondents with fathers born in Russia, centrally planned economies, or in countries with less than 15 respondents are excluded.<sup>12</sup>

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

<sup>9</sup>These tables are reproduced from the original article in Tables A.4 and A.5.

<sup>10</sup>The specification of the data extract from IPUMS USA is detailed in Table A.6.

<sup>11</sup>Sample selection procedures are thoroughly described in FF's pages 152–154 and footnotes 18, 19, 22, and 23.

<sup>12</sup>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).<sup>13</sup>

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).

---

<sup>13</sup>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* (1997a, p. 27–131), and *Vol. IV, Northern America - Europe - Oceania* (1997b, 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.<sup>14</sup>

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

<sup>14</sup>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).<sup>15</sup>

### 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  $\hat{\beta}_2$  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.<sup>16</sup>

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.

<sup>15</sup>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.

<sup>16</sup>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).<sup>17</sup>

## 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.

## References

- Abanesi, Stefania, and Claudia Olivetti.** 2016. “Gender Roles and Medical Progress.” *Journal of Political Economy*, 124(3): 650–695. <https://doi.org/10.1086/686035>.
- Antecol, Heather.** 2000. “An Examination of Cross-Country Differences in the Gender Gap in Labor Force Participation Rates.” *Labour Economics*, 7(4): 409–426. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0927-5371\(00\)00007-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0927-5371(00)00007-5).
- Aronow, Peter M., and Cyrus Samii.** 2016. “Does Regression Produce Representative Estimates of Causal Effects?” *American Journal of Political Science*, 60(1): 250–267. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ajps.12185>.
- Bailey, Martha J.** 2006. “More Power to the Pill: The Impact of Contraceptive Freedom on Women’s Life Cycle Labor Supply.” *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 121(1): 289–320. <https://doi.org/10.1093/qje/121.1.289>.

---

<sup>17</sup>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).

- Beblo, Miriam, Luise Görge, and Eva Markowsky.** 2020a. “Gender Equality as a Confounder in the Epidemiological Approach.” *Economics Bulletin*, 40: 1292–1299. <http://www.accessecon.com/Pubs/EB/2020/Volume40/EB-20-V40-I2-P110.pdf>.
- Beblo, Miriam, Luise Görge, and Eva Markowsky.** 2020b. “Gender Matters in Language and Economic Behaviour: Can we Measure a Causal Cognition Effect of Speaking?” *Labour Economics*, 65: 101850. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.labeco.2020.101850>.
- Blau, Francine D.** 1992. “The Fertility of Immigrant Women: Evidence from High-Fertility Source Countries.” *Immigration and the Work Force: Economic Consequences for the United States and Source Areas*, 93–134. University of Chicago Press. <http://www.nber.org/chapters/c6907>.
- Bureau of the Census. U.S. Department of Commerce.** 1972. “Public Use Samples of Basic Records from the 1970 Census: Description and Technical Documentation.” Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office. [https://usa.ipums.org/usa/resources/codebooks/1970\\_PUMS\\_codebook.pdf](https://usa.ipums.org/usa/resources/codebooks/1970_PUMS_codebook.pdf).
- Carroll, Christopher D., Byung-Kun Rhee, and Changyong Rhee.** 1994. “Are There Cultural Effects on Saving? Some Cross-Sectional Evidence.” *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 109(3): 685–699. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2118418>.
- Clemens, Michael A.** 2017. “The Meaning of Failed Replications: A Review and Proposal.” *Journal of Economic Surveys*, 31(1): 326–342. <https://doi.org/10.1111/joes.12139>.
- Fernández, Raquel.** 2007. “Women, Work, and Culture.” *Journal of the European Economic Association*, 5(2–3): 305–332. <https://doi.org/10.1162/jeea.2007.5.2-3.305>.
- Fernández, Raquel.** 2011. “Does Culture Matter?” In *Handbook of Social Economics*, edited by Jess Benhabib, Alberto Bisin and Matthew O. Jackson, 481–510. North-Holland. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-444-53187-2.00011-5>.
- Fernández, Raquel, and Alessandra Fogli.** 2005. “Culture: An Empirical Investigation of Beliefs, Work, and Fertility.” National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper 11268. <http://www.nber.org/papers/w11268>.
- Fernández, Raquel, and Alessandra Fogli.** 2009. “Culture: An Empirical Investigation of Beliefs, Work, and Fertility.” *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, 1(1): 146–177. <https://doi.org/10.1257/mac.1.1.146>.
- Fortin, Nicole M.** 2005. “Gender Role Attitudes and the Labour-market Outcomes of Women across OECD Countries.” *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, 21(3): 416–438. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxrep/gri024>.



- Gaddis, Isis, and Stephan Klasen.** 2014. “Economic Development, Structural Change, and Women’s Labor Force Participation: A Reexamination of the Feminization U Hypothesis.” *Journal of Population Economics*, 27: 639–681. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00148-013-0488-2>.
- Giuliano, Paula.** 2021. “Gender and Culture.” *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, 36(4): 944–961. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxrep/graa044>.
- Goldin, Claudia.** 1990. *Understanding the Gender Gap: An Economic History of American Women*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Goldin, Claudia, and Lawrence F. Katz.** 2002. “The Power of the Pill: Oral Contraceptives and Women’s Career and Marriage Decisions.” *Journal of Political Economy*, 110(4): 730–770. <https://doi.org/10.1086/340778>.
- Goldman, Matt, and David M. Kaplan.** 2018. “Comparing Distributions by Multiple Testing Across Quantiles or CDF Values.” *Journal of Econometrics*, 206(1): 143–166. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jeconom.2018.04.003>.
- Greenwood, Jeremy, Ananth Seshadri, and Mehmet Yorukoglu.** 2005. “Engines of Liberation.” *The Review of Economic Studies*, 72(1): 109–133. <https://doi.org/10.1111/0034-6527.00326>.
- Guiso, Luigi, Paola Sapienza, and Luigi Zingales.** 2006. “Does Culture Affect Economic Outcomes?” *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 20(2): 23–48. <https://doi.org/10.1257/jep.20.2.23>.
- International Labour Office. Bureau of Statistics.** 1996. “Economically Active Population, 1950–2010, Vol. I, Asia.” STAT working paper 96–1, Geneva: International Labour Organization. [https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1996/96B09\\_462\\_e\\_f\\_s.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1996/96B09_462_e_f_s.pdf).
- International Labour Office. Bureau of Statistics.** 1997a. “Economically Active Population, 1950–2010, Vol. III, Latin America and the Caribbean.” STAT working paper 96–3, Geneva: International Labour Organization. [https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1997/97B09\\_299\\_e\\_f\\_s.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1997/97B09_299_e_f_s.pdf).
- International Labour Office. Bureau of Statistics.** 1997b. “Economically Active Population, 1950–2010, Vol. IV, Northern America - Europe - Oceania.” STAT working paper 96–4, Geneva: International Labour Organization. [https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1997/97B09\\_300\\_e\\_f\\_s.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1997/97B09_300_e_f_s.pdf).
- Kaplan, David M.** 2019. “distcomp: Comparing Distributions.” *The Stata Journal*, 19(4): 832–848. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1536867X19893626>.
- Klasen, Stephan.** 2019. “What Explains Uneven Female Labor Force Participation Levels and Trends in Developing Countries?” *The World Bank Research Observer*, 34(2): 161–197. <https://doi.org/10.1093/wbro/lkz005>.

- Ngai, Rachel L., and Barbara Petrongolo.** 2017. “Gender Gaps and the Rise of the Service Economy.” *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, 9(4): 1–44. <https://doi.org/10.1257/mac.20150253>.
- Olivetti, Claudia, and Barbara Petrongolo.** 2016. “The Evolution of Gender Gaps in Industrialized Countries.” *Annual Review of Economics*, 8(1): 405–434. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-economics-080614-115329>.
- Ruggles, Steven, Sarah Flood, Sophia Foster, Ronald Goeken, Jose Pacas, Megan Schouweiler, and Matthew Sobek.** 2021. *IPUMS USA: Version 11.0 [dataset]*. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V11.0>.
- United Nations. Department of Economic and Social Affairs.** 1999. *1997 Demographic Yearbook, Historical Supplement*. New York, NY: United Nations. <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dybhists.htm>.

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 estimates when using verification cultural proxies, and Panel C, verification estimates when using FF cultural proxies according to FF Table 1. All specifications include respondents' age and age squared, their husbands' age-range indicators, and SMSA fixed effects. *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*** (0.014)	0.046*** (0.012)	0.057*** (0.010)	0.068*** (0.013)	0.046*** (0.015)	0.057*** (0.016)	0.028 (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*** (0.040)	0.210*** (0.036)	0.236*** (0.038)	0.236*** (0.040)	0.129 (0.091)	0.195*** (0.033)	0.291*** (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*** (0.014)	0.072*** (0.015)	0.064*** (0.015)	0.088*** (0.017)	0.045*** (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*** (0.040)	0.215*** (0.041)	0.262*** (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*** (0.020)	0.052*** (0.015)	0.059*** (0.014)	0.031 (0.026)	0.019 (0.018)	0.027 (0.025)	0.045** (0.019)
Residence FE Observations	Region 6,768	State 6,768	SMSA 6,768	Region 6,694	State 6,694	Region 6,804	Region 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*** (0.040)	0.218*** (0.040)	0.228*** (0.040)	0.158*** (0.043)	0.174*** (0.043)	0.165*** (0.035)	0.181*** (0.038)
Residence FE Observations	Region 6,768	State 6,768	SMSA 6,768	Region 6,694	State 6,694	Region 6,804	Region 20,266

*Notes:* This table reproduces estimates from the full specifications 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 Neighborhood 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.

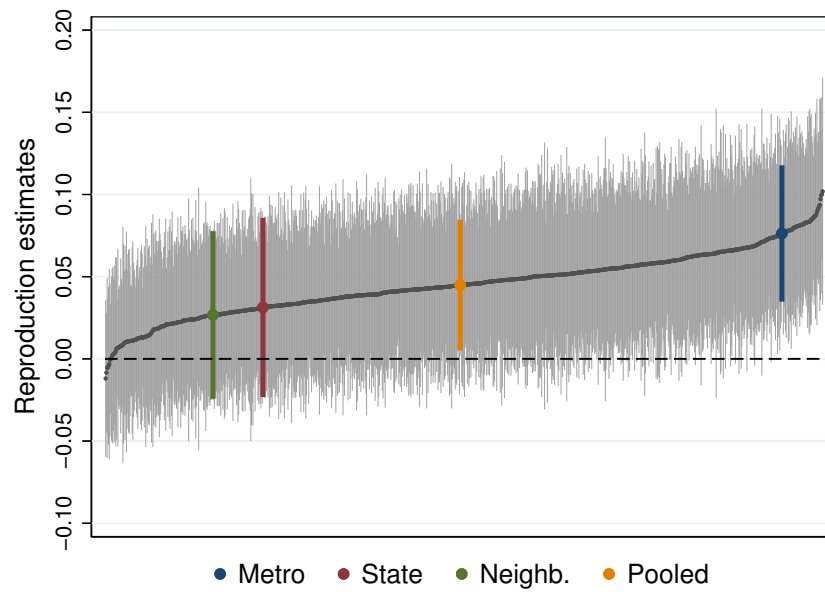


Figure 1. Reproduction Estimates of the FLFP Variable on 1,000 Random Samples

*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

Victor Gay\*

September 2023

**List of Appendix Tables**

A.1 Citations to Top-3 <i>AEJ</i> and <i>AER</i> Articles . . . . .	A3
A.2 Journal Articles Citing FF and Using their Empirical Approach . . . . .	A4
A.3 Original FF Table 2—Culture, Work, and Fertility . . . . .	A10
A.4 Original FF Table 1—Country Summary Statistics . . . . .	A11
A.5 Original FF Table A1—Individual Summary Statistics . . . . .	A12
A.6 Specification of the IPUMS USA Data Extract . . . . .	A13
A.7 Sample Selection Procedures . . . . .	A14
A.8 Number of Observations per Country of Origin Across the Original and Verification Samples . . . . .	A17
A.9 Transformation Applied to Labor Variables . . . . .	A18
A.10 Transformations Applied to Educational Attainment . . . . .	A18
A.11 Summary Statistics per Country of Origin Across the Original and Verification Samples . . . . .	A19

---

\*Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Toulouse School of Economics and Institute for Advanced Study in Toulouse, University of Toulouse Capitole, Toulouse, France (email: [victor.gay@tse-fr.eu](mailto:victor.gay@tse-fr.eu)). I gratefully acknowledge funding from the ANR under grant ANR-17-EURE-0010 (Investissements d’Avenir program).



A.12 Individual Summary Statistics Across the Original and Verification Samples . . . . . A20

A.13 Female LFP Rates in 1950 per Country of Origin Across the Original and Verification Samples . . . . . A21

A.14 TFR in 1950 and 1953 per Country of Origin Across the Original and Verification Samples . . . . . A22

A.15 Summary Statistics Across 1970 US Census Samples . . . . . A23

A.16 Verification of FF Table 2 . . . . . A24

A.17 Verification of FF Table 2 Using FF Cultural Proxies . . . . . A25

A.18 Reproduction of FF Table 2 Across Census Samples Using FF Cultural Proxies . . . . . A26

A.19 Observations and Residual Variance Shares per Country . . . . . A27

A.20 Summary Statistics Reproduction Estimates on 1,000 Random Samples . . . . . A28

**List of Appendix Figures**

B.1 Annual Citations to FF, Top-3 *A EJ* and Top-3 *A ER* Articles . . . A29

B.2 Comparison of Distributions Across Samples Metro vs. State Samples . . . . . A30

B.3 Comparison of Distributions Across Samples Metro vs. Neighborhood Samples . . . . . A31

B.4 Residual Plot of Hours Worked on FLFP 1950 . . . . . A32

B.5 Reproduction Estimates of the Original FF Female LFP Variable on 1,000 Random Samples . . . . . A33

B.6 Reproduction Estimates of the TFR Variable on 1,000 Random Samples . . . . . A34

## A. Appendix Tables

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

Journal	Article	Citations
<i>AEJ: Macro</i> 1(1)	Fernández and Fogli (2009)	509
	Taylor and Williams (2009)	233
	Galí and Gambetti (2009)	165
<i>AEJ: Micro</i> 1(1)	Jin and Leslie (2009)	117
	Hortaçsu, Martínez-Jerez and Douglas (2009)	101
	Ambrus and Argenziano (2009)	71
<i>AEJ: AE</i> 1(1)	Angrist, Lang and Oreopoulos (2009)	212
	Cole (2009)	172
	Royer (2009)	170
<i>AEJ: EP</i> 1(1)	Holland, Hughes and Knittel (2009)	153
	Cattaneo et al. (2009)	110
	Desai, Foley and Hines (2009)	109
<i>AER</i> 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 (2008b)	USA	1	Financial decisions	Institutional quality
Osili and Paulson (2008a)	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 (2014a)	30 Europe	2	Subjective health	Trust
Ljunge (2014b)	30 Europe	2	Trust	Democracy
Ljunge (2014c)	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

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
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 (2016a)	USA	1	Housework	FLFP
Hwang (2016b)	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, Ljung 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, Gorges and Markowsky (2020)	29 Europe	2	FLFP, fertility	FLFP, TFR
Blau et al. (2020b)	USA	1-2	Son preference	Gender Gap Index
Blau et al. (2020a)	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, Fertility
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	FLFP
Hauge, Kotsadam and Riege (2023)	Norway	2	Willingness to compete	4 cultural dimensions
Hölmund, Rainer and Reich (2023)	Sweden	2	Test scores	Equity Index
Jergins (2023)	USA	1-2	Education	Origin ties
Monscheuer (2023)	USA	2	Integration	Individualism and uncertainty avoidance
Pham, Pham and Truong (2022)	USA	2+	Audit fees	

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	I	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	0.047***	0.041**	0.072***	0.045***	0.053***				−0.010
LFP 1950	(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 <sup>2</sup>	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

Variable	Census				GSS			
	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
<a href="#">METAREA</a>	Metropolitan area		
<a href="#">GQ</a>	Group quarters status		
<a href="#">FARM</a>	Farm status		
<a href="#">NCHLT5</a>	Number of own children under age 5 in household		
<a href="#">SEX</a>	Sex	2 Female	
<a href="#">AGE</a>	Age	30–50	Spouse
<a href="#">MARST</a>	Marital status		
<a href="#">CHBORN</a>	Children ever born		
<a href="#">BPL</a>	Birthplace		
<a href="#">FBPL</a>	Father’s birthplace		
<a href="#">EDUC</a>	Educational attainment		Spouse
<a href="#">OCC1950</a>	Occupation, 1950 basis		
<a href="#">WKSWORK2</a>	Weeks worked last year, intervalled		
<a href="#">HRSWORK2</a>	Hours worked last week, intervalled		
<a href="#">INCTOT</a>	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
<b>AGE</b>	Age	Keep	30–40	030–040	p.153
<b>MARST</b>	Marital status	Keep	Married, spouse present	1	p.153
<b>FARM</b>	Farm status	Drop	Farm	2	p.153
<b>OCC1950</b>	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	
<b>GQ</b>	Group quarters status	Drop	Institutions	3	p.153
			Other group quarters	4	
<b>BPL</b>	Birthplace	Keep	UNITED STATES	001–099	p.152, ft19
		Drop	United States, ns	099	
<b>FBPL</b>	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	
<b>FBPL</b>	Father's birthplace	Drop	Central America	210	p.153	
			West Indies	260		
			<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	300		
			Europe, nec/ns	499		
			Israel/Palestine	534		
			Southwest Asia, nec/ns	548		
			Asia, nec/ns	599		
			<b>AFRICA</b>	600		
			Australia and New Zealand	700		
			Pacific Islands	710		
			Abroad (unknown) or at sea	900		
	<b>FBPL</b>	Father's birthplace	Drop	Albania	430	p.154, ft.22
				Bulgaria	451	
				Czechoslovakia	452	
			Estonia	460		
			Hungary	454		
			Latvia	461		
			Lithuania	462		
			Poland	455		
			Romania	456		
			Yugoslavia	457		

Continued on next page

Table A.7. Sample Selection Procedures (Continued)

Variable	Label	Restriction	Value label	Code	FF
<b>FBPL</b>	Father's birthplace	Drop	Other USSR/Russia	465	p.154
<b>FBPL</b>	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
<a href="#">HRSWORK2</a>	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
<a href="#">WKSWORK2</a>	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
<a href="#">EDUC</a>	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

Country	Hours worked			Children		
	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

Variable	Mean			Standard deviation			Minimum			Maximum		
	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

Country	FLFP 1950		
	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* (1997a, p. 27–131), and *Vol. IV, Northern America - Europe - Oceania* (1997b, p. 41–211).

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

Country	TFR 1950				TFR 1953			
	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 Variable	Metro N = 6,768		State N = 6,694		Neighb. N = 6,805		Pooled N = 20,267	
	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 includes 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 high school			-1.750**	-1.831**	-1.822**			-0.230*	-0.220*
			(0.705)	(0.662)	(0.686)			(0.116)	(0.114)
Husband some college			-1.341	-1.307	-1.402*			-0.186*	-0.179*
			(0.825)	(0.779)	(0.815)			(0.103)	(0.103)
Husband college +			-4.946***	-4.406***	-5.015***			-0.201***	-0.190***
			(0.458)	(0.501)	(0.470)			(0.052)	(0.050)
Husband total income			-2.844***	-2.819***	-2.866***			0.121**	0.123**
			(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 <sup>2</sup>	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 high school			-1.759**	-1.832**	-1.814**			-0.230*	-0.222*
			(0.702)	(0.662)	(0.688)			(0.117)	(0.115)
Husband some college			-1.348	-1.307	-1.391			-0.190*	-0.183*
			(0.825)	(0.778)	(0.819)			(0.104)	(0.104)
Husband college +			-4.958***	-4.408***	-5.013***			-0.198***	-0.189***
			(0.459)	(0.501)	(0.470)			(0.052)	(0.050)
Husband total income			-2.849***	-2.820***	-2.866***			0.121**	0.123**
			(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 <sup>2</sup>	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

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

*Notes:* This table reproduces estimates from the full specifications 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 Neighborhood 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	Children
	LFP 1950	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**

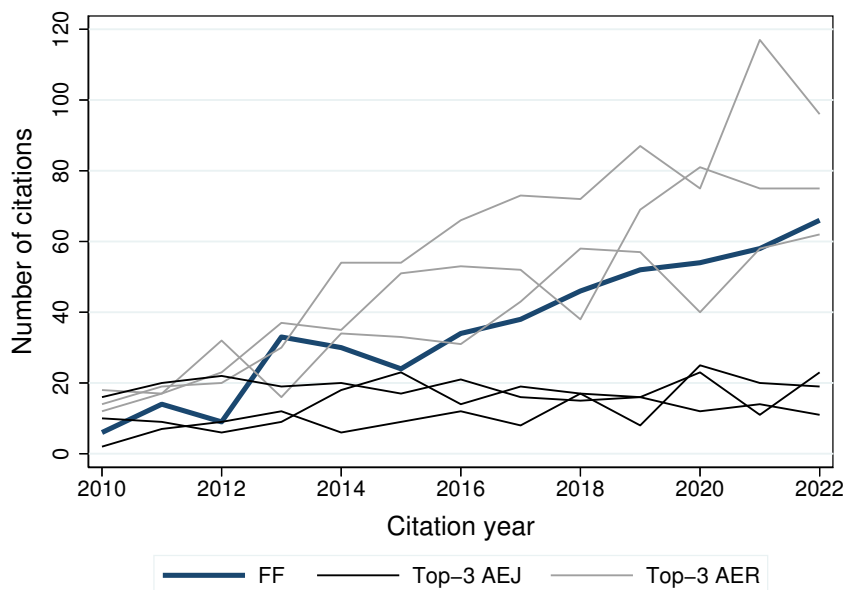


Figure B.1. Annual Citations to FF, Top-3 *AEJ* and Top-3 *AER* Articles

*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.

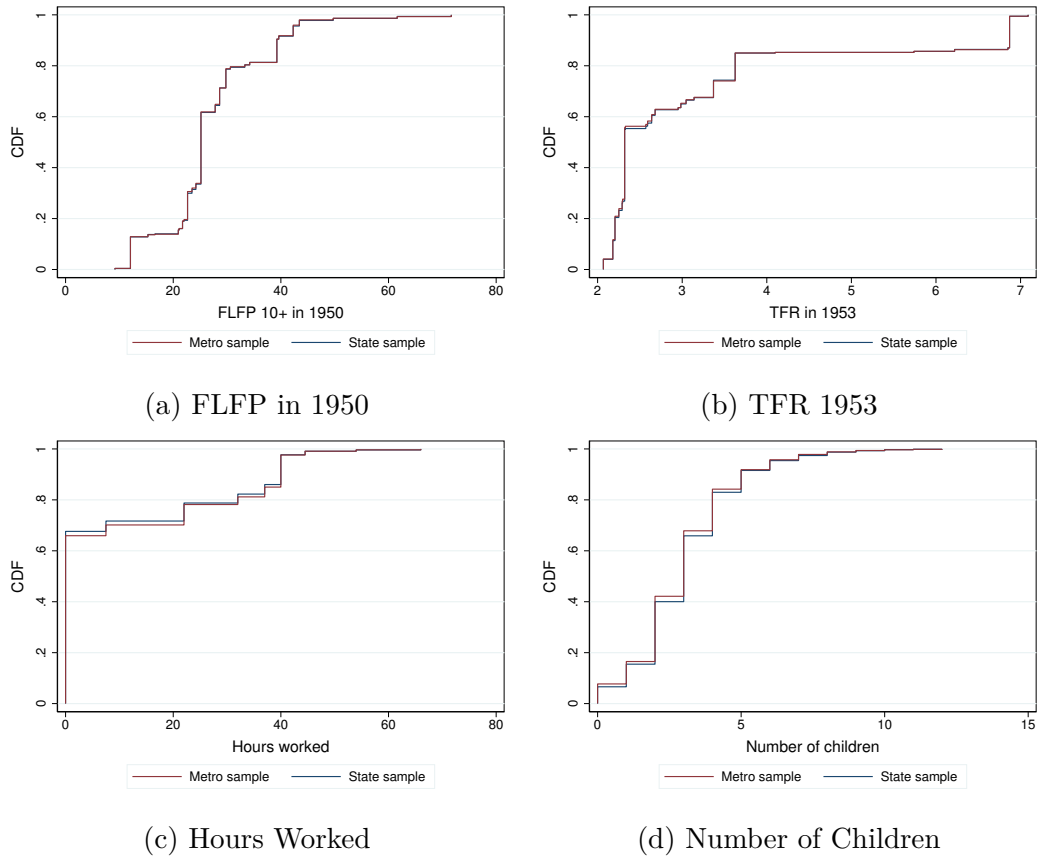


Figure B.2. Comparison of Distributions Across Samples  
Metro vs. State Samples

*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.

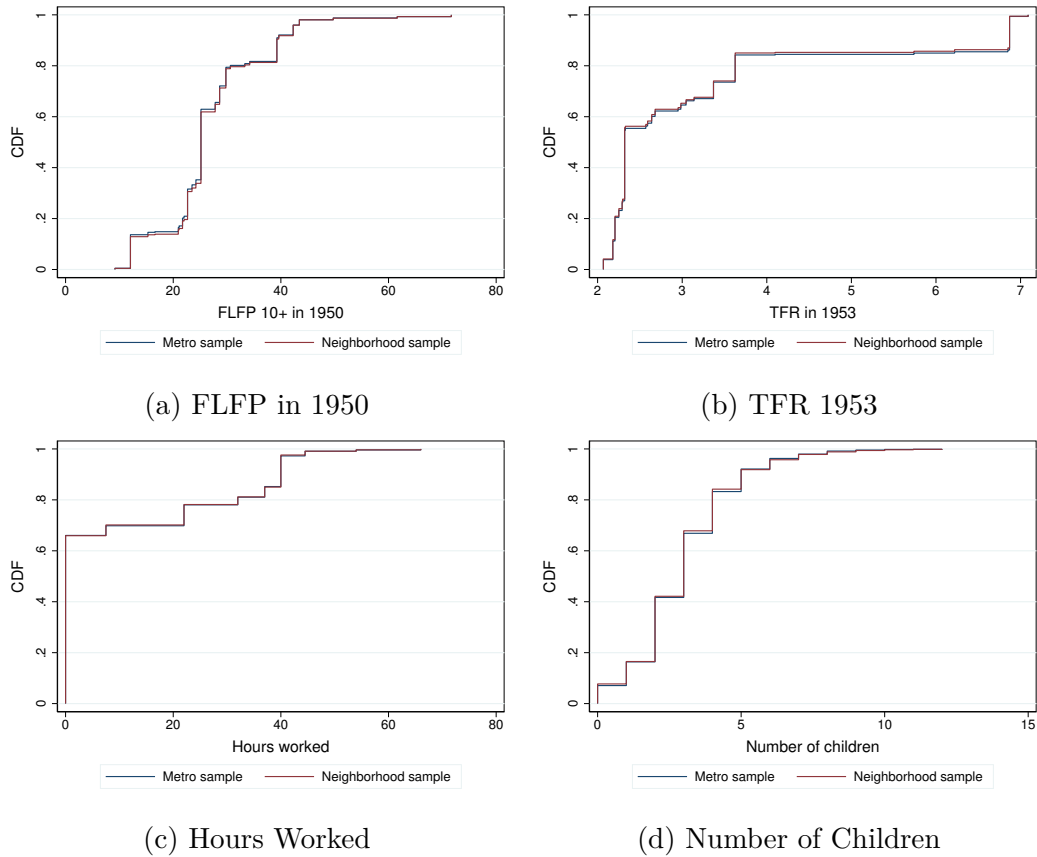


Figure B.3. Comparison of Distributions Across Samples  
Metro vs. Neighborhood Samples

*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.

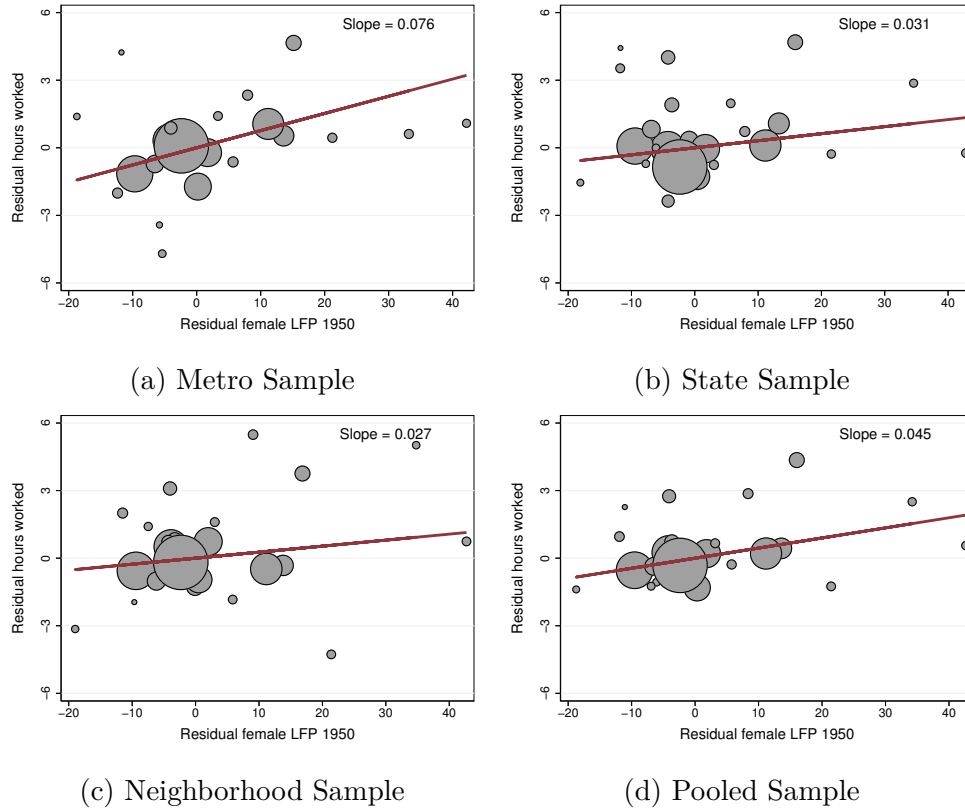


Figure B.4. Residual Plot of Hours Worked on FLFP 1950

*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.

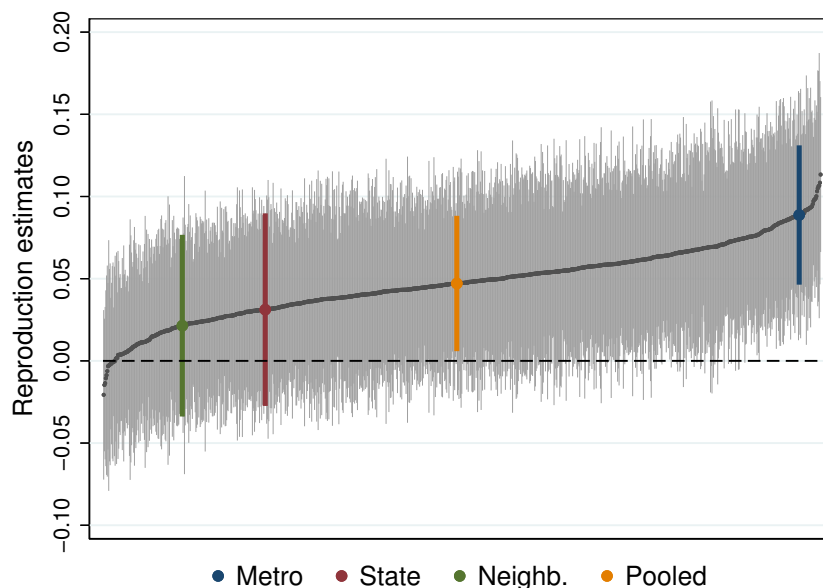


Figure B.5. Reproduction Estimates of the Original FF Female LFP Variable on 1,000 Random Samples

*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.



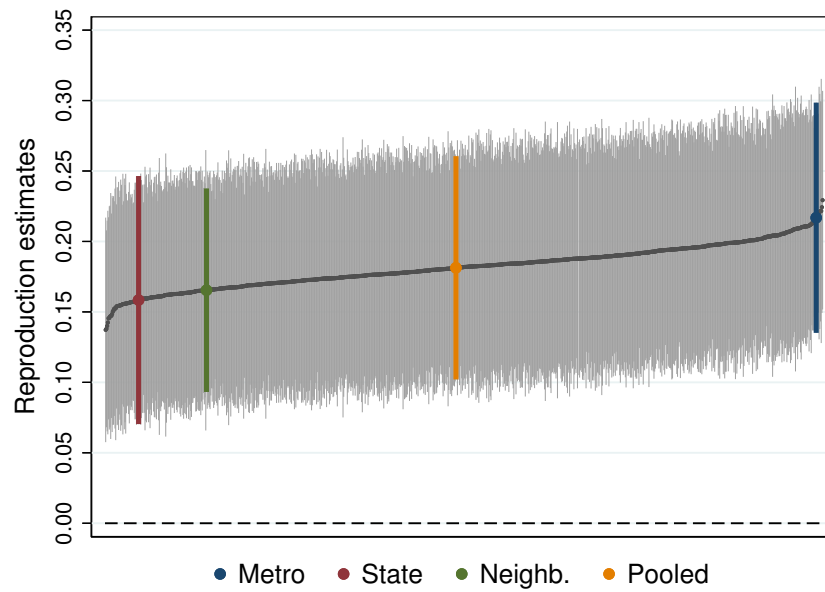


Figure B.6. Reproduction Estimates of the TFR Variable on 1,000 Random Samples

*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.

## References

- Abada, Teresa, Kristyn Frank, and Feng Hou.** 2018. “Between Two Worlds: Source-Country Gender Roles and Gender Differences in Educational Attainment among Immigrant Children.” *Sociological Inquiry*, 88(1): 131–154. <https://doi.org/10.1111/soin.12183>.
- Aldén, Lina, and Emma Neuman.** 2022. “Culture and the Gender Gap in Choice of Major: An Analysis Using Sibling Comparisons.” *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 201: 346–373. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2022.07.026>.
- Aleksynska, Mariya, and Barry R. Chiswick.** 2013. “The Determinants of Religiosity among Immigrants and the Native Born in Europe.” *Review of Economics of the Household*, 11(4): 563–598. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11150-013-9188-7>.
- Alesina, Alberto, and Paola Giuliano.** 2010. “The Power of the Family.” *Journal of Economic Growth*, 15(2): 93–125. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10887-010-9052-z>.
- Alesina, Alberto, and Paola Giuliano.** 2011. “Family Ties and Political Participation.” *Journal of the European Economic Association*, 9(5): 817–839. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1542-4774.2011.01024.x>.
- Alesina, Alberto, Paola Giuliano, and Nathan Nunn.** 2011. “Fertility and the Plough.” *American Economic Review*, 101(3): 499–503. <https://doi.org/10.1257/aer.101.3.499>.
- Alesina, Alberto, Paola Giuliano, and Nathan Nunn.** 2013. “On the Origins of Gender Roles: Women and the Plough.” *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 128(2): 469–530. <https://doi.org/10.1093/qje/qjt005>.
- Ambrus, Attila, and Rossella Argenziano.** 2009. “Asymmetric Networks in Two-Sided Markets.” *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 1(1): 17–52. <https://doi.org/10.1257/mic.1.1.17>.
- Amuedo-Dorantes, Catalina, and Crystal Zhan.** 2021. “The Determinants of Immigrant Health Insurance in the United States: Understanding the Role of Health Care in Origin Societies.” *Health Economics*, 30(6): 1498–1516. <https://doi.org/10.1002/hec.4270>.
- Angrist, Joshua, Daniel Lang, and Philip Oreopoulos.** 2009. “Incentives and Services for College Achievement: Evidence from a Randomized Trial.” *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 1(1): 136–163. <https://doi.org/10.1257/app.1.1.136>.
- Apgar, Lauren, and Patricia A McManus.** 2019. “Cultural Persistence and Labor Force Participation among Partnered Second-Generation Women in the United States.” *Social Forces*, 98(1): 211–244. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sf/soy104>.

- Ariely, Dan, Anat Bracha, and Stephan Meier.** 2009. “Doing Good or Doing Well? Image Motivation and Monetary Incentives in Behaving Prosocially.” *American Economic Review*, 99(1): 544–555. <https://doi.org/10.1257/aer.99.1.544>.
- Atkin, David.** 2016. “The Caloric Costs of Culture: Evidence from Indian Migrants.” *American Economic Review*, 106(4): 1144–1181. <https://doi.org/10.1257/aer.20140297>.
- Barbi, Massimiliano, Valentina Febo, and Giancarlo Giudici.** 2023. “Community-Level Social Capital and Investment Decisions in Equity Crowdfunding.” *Small Business Economics*, Forthcoming. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11187-022-00724-4>.
- Bau, Natalie.** 2021. “Can Policy Change Culture? Government Pension Plans and Traditional Kinship Practices.” *American Economic Review*, 111(6): 1880–1917. <https://doi.org/10.1257/aer.20190098>.
- Beblo, Miriam, Luise Görge, and Eva Markowsky.** 2020. “Gender Equality as a Confounder in the Epidemiological Approach.” *Economics Bulletin*, 40: 1292–1299. <http://www.accessecon.com/Pubs/EB/2020/Volume40/EB-20-V40-I2-P110.pdf>.
- Bellido, Héctor, Miriam Marcén, and José Alberto Molina.** 2016. “The Effect of Culture on Fertility Behavior of US Teen Mothers.” *Feminist Economics*, 22(3): 101–126. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13545701.2015.1120881>.
- Bellido, Héctor, Miriam Marcén, and Marina Morales.** 2021. “The Reverse Gender Gap in Volunteer Activities: Does Culture Matter?” *Sustainability*, 13(12): 6957. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13126957>.
- Berggren, Niclas, Martin Ljunge, and Therese Nilsson.** 2019. “Roots of Tolerance among Second-Generation Immigrants.” *Journal of Institutional Economics*, 15(6): 999–1016. <https://doi.org/10.1017/s1744137419000316>.
- Blau, Francine D., and Lawrence M. Kahn.** 2015. “Substitution between Individual and Source Country Characteristics: Social Capital, Culture, and US Labor Market Outcomes among Immigrant Women.” *Journal of Human Capital*, 9(4): 439–482. <https://doi.org/10.1086/683542>.
- Blau, Francine D., Lawrence M. Kahn, Albert Yung-Hsu Liu, and Kerry L. Papps.** 2013. “The Transmission of Women’s Fertility, Human Capital, and Work Orientation across Immigrant Generations.” *Journal of Population Economics*, 26(2): 405–435. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00148-012-0424-x>.
- Blau, Francine D., Lawrence M. Kahn, and Kerry L. Papps.** 2011. “Gender, Source Country Characteristics, and Labor Market Assimilation

- among Immigrants.” *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 93(1): 43–58. [https://doi.org/10.1162/rest\\_a\\_00064](https://doi.org/10.1162/rest_a_00064).
- Blau, Francine D., Lawrence M. Kahn, Matthew Comey, Amanda Eng, Pamela Meyerhofer, and Alexander Willén.** 2020a. “Culture and Gender Allocation of Tasks: Source Country Characteristics and the Division of Non-Market Work among US Immigrants.” *Review of Economics of the Household*, 18(4): 907–958. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11150-020-09501-2>.
- Blau, Francine D., Lawrence M. Kahn, Peter Brummund, Jason Cook, and Miriam Larson-Koester.** 2020b. “Is There Still Son Preference in the United States?” *Journal of Population Economics*, 33(3): 709–750. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00148-019-00760-7>.
- Bredtmann, Julia, and Sebastian Otten.** 2023. “Culture and the Labor Supply of Female Immigrants.” *Economic Inquiry*, 61(2): 282–300. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ecin.13129>.
- Bredtmann, Julia, Lisa Sofie Höckel, and Sebastian Otten.** 2020. “The Intergenerational Transmission of Gender Role Attitudes: Evidence from Immigrant Mothers-in-Law.” *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 179: 101–115. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2020.08.021>.
- Brini, Elisa, Anna Zamberlan, and Paolo Barbieri.** 2022. “Culture Portability from Origin to Destination Country: The Gender Division of Domestic Work among Migrants in Italy.” *Demographic Research*, 47(20): 577–614. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4054/DemRes.2022.47.20>.
- Buggle, Johannes C.** 2020. “Growing Collectivism: Irrigation, Group Conformity and Technological Divergence.” *Journal of Economic Growth*, 25(2): 147–193. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10887-020-09178-3>.
- Campa, Pamela, and Michel Serafinelli.** 2019. “Politico-Economic Regimes and Attitudes: Female Workers under State Socialism.” *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 101(2): 233–248. [https://doi.org/10.1162/rest\\_a\\_00772](https://doi.org/10.1162/rest_a_00772).
- Carriero, Renzo.** 2021. “The Role of Culture in the Gendered Division of Domestic Labor: Evidence from Migrant Populations in Europe.” *Acta Sociologica*, 64(1): 24–47. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0001699320930073>.
- Cattaneo, Matias D., Sebastian Galiani, Paul J. Gertler, Sebastian Martinez, and Rocio Titiunik.** 2009. “Housing, Health, and Happiness.” *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 1(1): 75–105. <https://doi.org/10.1257/pol.1.1.75>.
- Chabé-Ferret, Bastien.** 2019. “Adherence to Cultural Norms and Economic Incentives: Evidence from Fertility Timing Decisions.” *Journal of Economic*

- Behavior & Organization*, 162: 24–48. <https://doi.org/j.jebo.2019.04.003>.
- Chanda, Areendam, and Bulent Unel.** 2021. “Do Attitudes Toward Risk Taking Affect Entrepreneurship? Evidence from Second-Generation Americans.” *Journal of Economic Growth*, 26(4): 385–413. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10887-021-09197-8>.
- Chen, Yan, and Sherry Xin Li.** 2009. “Group Identity and Social Preferences.” *American Economic Review*, 99(1): 431–457. <https://doi.org/10.1257/aer.99.1.431>.
- Christopoulou, Rebekka, and Dean R. Lillard.** 2015. “Is Smoking Behavior Culturally Determined? Evidence from British Immigrants.” *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 110: 78–90. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2014.12.014>.
- Cole, Shawn.** 2009. “Fixing Market Failures or Fixing Elections? Agricultural Credit in India.” *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 1(1): 219–250. <https://doi.org/10.1257/app.1.1.219>.
- Cools, Sara, Henning Finseraas, and Magnus Bergli Rasmussen.** 2021. “The Immigrant-Native Gap in Union Membership: A Question of Time, Sorting, or Culture?” *Labour*, 35(1): 24–51. <https://doi.org/10.1111/labr.12186>.
- Costa-Font, Joan, and Martin Ljunge.** 2018. “The ‘Healthy Worker Effect’: Do Healthy People Climb the Occupational Ladder?” *Economics & Human Biology*, 28: 119–131. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ehb.2017.12.007>.
- Costa-Font, Joan, Paola Giuliano, and Berkay Ozcan.** 2018. “The Cultural Origin of Saving Behavior.” *PLOS One*, 13(9): e0202290. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0202290>.
- Davoli, Maddalena, and Núria Rodríguez-Planas.** 2020. “Culture and Adult Financial Literacy: Evidence from the United States.” *Economics of Education Review*, 78: 102013. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econedurev.2020.102013>.
- de Mello, João M.P., Caio Waisman, and Eduardo Zilberman.** 2014. “The Effects of Exposure to Hyperinflation on Occupational Choice.” *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 106: 109–123. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2014.05.008>.
- Desai, Mihir A., C. Fritz Foley, and James R. Hines.** 2009. “Domestic Effects of the Foreign Activities of US Multinationals.” *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 1(1): 181–203. <https://doi.org/10.1257/pol.1.1.181>.

- Deutscher, Nathan.** 2020. “What Drives Second Generation Success? The Roles of Education, Culture, and Context.” *Economic Inquiry*, 58(4): 1707–1730. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ecin.12899>.
- Eder, Christoph, and Martin Halla.** 2020. “Economic Origins of Cultural Norms: The Case of Animal Husbandry and Bastardy.” *European Economic Review*, 125: 103421. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2020.103421>.
- Ek, Andreas.** 2021. “Cross-Country Differences in Preferences for Leisure.” *Labour Economics*, 72: 102054. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.labeco.2021.102054>.
- Erhardt, Katharina, and Simon Haenni.** 2022. “The Cultural Roots of Firm Entry, Exit and Growth.” *The Economic Journal*, 132(648): 2767–2814. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ej/ueac029>.
- Farré, Lúdia, Jordi Jofre-Monseny, and Juan Torrecillas.** 2022. “Commuting Time and the Gender Gap in Labor Market Participation.” *Journal of Economic Geography*, 23(4): 847–870. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jeg/lbac037>.
- Fernández, Raquel, and Alessandra Fogli.** 2006. “Fertility: The Role of Culture and Family Experience.” *Journal of the European Economic Association*, 4(2-3): 552–561. <https://doi.org/10.1162/jeea.2006.4.2-3.552>.
- Fernández, Raquel.** 2007. “Women, Work, and Culture.” *Journal of the European Economic Association*, 5(2-3): 305–332. <https://doi.org/10.1162/jeea.2007.5.2-3.305>.
- Fernández, Raquel, and Alessandra Fogli.** 2009. “Culture: An Empirical Investigation of Beliefs, Work, and Fertility.” *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, 1(1): 146–177. <https://doi.org/10.1257/mac.1.1.146>.
- Figlio, David, Paola Giuliano, Umut Özek, and Paola Sapienza.** 2019. “Long-Term Orientation and Educational Performance.” *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 11(4): 272–309. <https://doi.org/10.1257/pol.20180374>.
- Finseraas, Henning, and Andreas Kotsadam.** 2017. “Ancestry Culture and Female Employment—An Analysis Using Second-Generation Siblings.” *European Sociological Review*, 33(3): 382–392. <https://doi.org/10.1093/esr/jcx048>.
- Finseraas, Henning, Andreas Kotsadam, and Javier Polavieja.** 2022. “Ancestry Culture, Assimilation, and Voter Turnout in Two Generations.” *Political Behavior*, 44(1): 201–226. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11109-020-09617-2>.

- Frank, Kristyn, and Feng Hou.** 2015. “Source-Country Gender Roles and the Division of Labor Within Immigrant Families.” *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 77(2): 557–574. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jomf.12171>.
- Fredriksson, Per G., and Satyendra Kumar Gupta.** 2023. “Irrigation and Gender Roles.” *Journal of Development Economics*, 163: 103076. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2023.103076>.
- Fuchs-Schündeln, Nicola, Paolo Masella, and Hannah Paule-Paludkiewicz.** 2020. “Cultural Determinants of Household Saving Behavior.” *Journal of Money, Credit and Banking*, 52(5): 1035–1070. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jmcb.12659>.
- Furtado, Delia, Kerry L. Papps, and Nikolaos Theodoropoulos.** 2022. “Who Goes on Disability when Times are Tough? The Role of Work Norms among Immigrants.” *European Economic Review*, 143: 103983. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2021.103983>.
- Furtado, Delia, Miriam Marcén, and Almudena Sevilla.** 2013. “Does Culture Affect Divorce? Evidence From European Immigrants in the United States.” *Demography*, 50(3): 1013–1038. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13524-012-0180-2>.
- Galasso, Vincenzo, and Paola Profeta.** 2018. “When the State Mirrors the Family: The Design of Pension Systems.” *Journal of the European Economic Association*, 16(6): 1712–1763. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jeea/jvx046>.
- Galor, Oded, Ömer Özak, and Assaf Sarid.** 2020. “Linguistic Traits and Human Capital Formation.” *AEA Papers and Proceedings*, 110: 309–313. <https://doi.org/10.1257/pandp.20201069>.
- Galí, Jordi, and Luca Gambetti.** 2009. “On the Sources of the Great Moderation.” *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, 1(1): 26–57. <https://doi.org/10.1257/mac.1.1.26>.
- Gay, Victor.** 2023. “The Intergenerational Transmission of World War I on Female Labour.” *The Economic Journal*, 133(654): 2303–2333. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ej/uead029>.
- Gay, Victor, Daniel L. Hicks, Estefania Santacreu-Vasut, and Amir Shoham.** 2018. “Decomposing Culture: An Analysis of Gender, Language, and Labor Supply in the Household.” *Review of Economics of the Household*, 16(4): 879–909. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11150-017-9369-x>.
- Gevrek, Deniz, Cahit Guven, and Z. Eylem Gevrek.** 2022. “The Relationship between Early-Life Conditions in the Home Country and Adult Outcomes among Child Immigrants in the United States.” *Economics & Human Biology*, 45: 101069. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ehb.2021.101069>.

- Gevrek, Eylem, Deniz Gevrek, and Sonam Gupta.** 2013. “Culture, Inter-marriage, and Immigrant Women’s Labor Supply.” *International Migration*, 51(6): 146–167. <https://doi.org/10.1111/imig.12098>.
- Giuliano, Paola.** 2007. “Living Arrangements in Western Europe: Does Cultural Origin Matter?” *Journal of the European Economic Association*, 5(5): 927–952. <https://doi.org/10.1162/JEEA.2007.5.5.927>.
- Giuliano, Paola, and Nathan Nunn.** 2020. “Understanding Cultural Persistence and Change.” *The Review of Economic Studies*, 88(4): 1541–1581. <https://doi.org/10.1093/restud/rdaa074>.
- Givati, Yehonatan.** 2014. “Legal Institutions and Social Values: Theory and Evidence from Plea Bargaining Regimes.” *Journal of Empirical Legal Studies*, 11(4): 867–893. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jels.12058>.
- González, Libertad, and Núria Rodríguez-Planas.** 2020. “Gender Norms and Intimate Partner Violence.” *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 178: 223–248. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2020.07.024>.
- Grogan, Louise.** 2018. “Labor Market Conditions and Cultural Change: Evidence from Vietnam.” *Journal of Human Capital*, 12(1): 99–124. <https://doi.org/10.1086/696073>.
- Grönlund, Anne, and Malcolm Fairbrother.** 2022. “No Escape from Tradition? Source Country Culture and Gendered Employment Patterns among Immigrants in Sweden.” *International Journal of Sociology*, 52(1): 49–77. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00207659.2021.1978192>.
- Hajdu, Gábor, and Tamás Hajdu.** 2016. “The Impact of Culture on Well-Being: Evidence from a Natural Experiment.” *Journal of Happiness Studies*, 17(3): 1089–1110. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10902-015-9633-9>.
- Hansen, Casper Worm.** 2013. “Economic Growth and Individualism: The Role of Informal Institutions.” *Economics Letters*, 118(2): 378–380. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econlet.2012.12.002>.
- Hansen, Casper Worm, Peter Sandholt Jensen, and Christian Volmar Skovsgaard.** 2015. “Modern Gender Roles and Agricultural History: The Neolithic Inheritance.” *Journal of Economic Growth*, 20(4): 365–404. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10887-015-9119-y>.
- Hanushek, Eric A, Lavinia Kinne, Philipp Lergetporer, and Ludger Woessmann.** 2022. “Patience, Risk-Taking, and Human Capital Investment Across Countries.” *The Economic Journal*, 132(646): 2290–2307. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ej/ueab105>.
- Hauge, Karen Evelyn, Andreas Kotsadam, and Anine Riege.** 2023. “Culture and Gender Differences in Willingness to Compete.” *The Economic Journal*, 133(654): 2403–2426. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ej/uead033>.



- He, Qian, and Theodore P. Gerber.** 2020. “Origin-Country Culture, Migration Sequencing, and Female Employment: Variations among Immigrant Women in the United States.” *International Migration Review*, 54(1): 233–261. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0197918318821651>.
- Hinnosaar, Marit, and Elaine M. Liu.** 2022. “Malleability of Alcohol Consumption: Evidence from Migrants.” *Journal of Health Economics*, 85: 102648. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhealeco.2022.102648>.
- Holland, Stephen P., Jonathan E. Hughes, and Christopher R. Knittel.** 2009. “Greenhouse Gas Reductions under Low Carbon Fuel Standards?” *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 1(1): 106–146. <https://doi.org/10.1257/pol.1.1.106>.
- Holmlund, Helena, Helmut Rainer, and Patrick Reich.** 2023. “All Geared towards Success? Cultural Origins of Gender Gaps in Student Achievement.” *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 209: 222–242. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2023.03.008>.
- Hortaçsu, Ali, F. Asis Martínez-Jerez, and Jason Douglas.** 2009. “The Geography of Trade in Online Transactions: Evidence from eBay and MercadoLibre.” *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 1(1): 53–74. <https://doi.org/10.1257/mic.1.1.53>.
- Huber, Stefanie J., and Tobias Schmidt.** 2022. “Nevertheless, They Persist: Cross-Country Differences in Homeownership Behavior.” *Journal of Housing Economics*, 55: 101804. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhe.2021.101804>.
- Humlum, Maria Knoth, Anne Brink Nandrup, and Nina Smith.** 2019. “Closing or Reproducing the Gender Gap? Parental Transmission, Social Norms and Education Choice.” *Journal of Population Economics*, 32(2): 455–500. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00148-018-0692-1>.
- Hwang, Jisoo.** 2016a. “Housewife, “Gold Miss,” and Equal: The Evolution of Educated Women’s Role in Asia and the U.S.” *Journal of Population Economics*, 29(2): 529–570. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00148-015-0571-y>.
- Hwang, Jisoo.** 2016b. “The Second Shift: Assimilation in Housework Time among Immigrants.” *Review of Economics of the Household*, 14(4): 941–959. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11150-015-9319-4>.
- Hwang, Jisoo, Chulhee Lee, and Esther Lee.** 2019. “Gender Norms and Housework Time Allocation among Dual-Earner Couples.” *Labour Economics*, 57: 102–116. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.labeco.2019.01.007>.
- Höckel, Lisa Sofie.** 2018. “Collectivism in the Labor Market: Evidence from Second Generation Immigrants in the United States.” *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 46(4): 1347–1369. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2018.06.004>.

- International Labour Office. Bureau of Statistics.** 1996. “Economically Active Population, 1950–2010, Vol. I, Asia.” STAT working paper 96–1, Geneva: International Labour Organization. [https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1996/96B09\\_462\\_e\\_f\\_s.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1996/96B09_462_e_f_s.pdf).
- International Labour Office. Bureau of Statistics.** 1997*a*. “Economically Active Population, 1950–2010, Vol. III, Latin America and the Caribbean.” STAT working paper 96–3, Geneva: International Labour Organization. [https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1997/97B09\\_299\\_e\\_f\\_s.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1997/97B09_299_e_f_s.pdf).
- International Labour Office. Bureau of Statistics.** 1997*b*. “Economically Active Population, 1950–2010, Vol. IV, Northern America - Europe - Oceania.” STAT working paper 96–4, Geneva: International Labour Organization. [https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1997/97B09\\_300\\_e\\_f\\_s.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1997/97B09_300_e_f_s.pdf).
- Jergins, William.** 2021. “Culture and Son Preference: Evidence from Immigrants to the United States.” *Southern Economic Journal*, 88(1): 168–198. <https://doi.org/10.1002/soej.12509>.
- Jergins, William.** 2023. “Gender Equity and the Gender Gap in STEM: Is There Really a Paradox?” *Journal of Population Economics*, Forthcoming. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00148-023-00959-9>.
- Ji, Mingming, and Liangliang Jiang.** 2022. “Aggressive CEOs and Bank Mergers and Acquisitions.” *Journal of Contemporary Accounting & Economics*, 18(3): 100318. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcae.2022.100318>.
- Jin, Ginger Zhe, and Phillip Leslie.** 2009. “Reputational Incentives for Restaurant Hygiene.” *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 1(1): 237–267. <https://doi.org/10.1257/mic.1.1.237>.
- Kaplan, David M.** 2019. “distcomp: Comparing Distributions.” *The Stata Journal*, 19(4): 832–848. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1536867X19893626>.
- Kessler, Anke S, and Kevin Milligan.** 2021. “Acculturation, Education, and Gender Roles: Evidence from Canada.” *Oxford Economic Papers*, 73(2): 509–533. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oep/gpaa032>.
- Kim, Seik, and Sam-Ho Lee.** 2020. “Son Preference and Fertility Decisions: Evidence From Spatiotemporal Variation in Korea.” *Demography*, 57(3): 927–951. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13524-020-00875-7>.
- Kleinhempel, Johannes, Mariko J. Klasing, and Sjoerd Beugelsdijk.** 2023. “Cultural Roots of Entrepreneurship: Evidence from Second-Generation Immigrants.” *Organization Science*, Forthcoming. <https://doi.org/10.1287/orsc.2022.1645>.

- Kountouris, Yiannis.** 2022. “The Influence of Local Waste Management Culture on Individual Recycling Behavior.” *Environmental Research Letters*, 17(7): 074017. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/ac7604>.
- Kountouris, Yiannis, and Kyriaki Remoundou.** 2013. “Is There a Cultural Component in Tax Morale? Evidence from Immigrants in Europe.” *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 96: 104–119. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2013.09.010>.
- Kountouris, Yiannis, and Kyriaki Remoundou.** 2016. “Cultural Influence on Preferences and Attitudes for Environmental Quality.” *Kyklos*, 69(2): 369–397. <https://doi.org/10.1111/kykl.12114>.
- Krieger, Magdalena.** 2020. “Agents of Socialization and Female Migrants’ Employment: The Influence of Mothers and the Country Context.” *European Sociological Review*, 36(6): 902–919. <https://doi.org/10.1093/esr/jcaa029>.
- Lapatinas, Athanasios, Anastasia Litina, and Skerdilajda Zanj.** 2021. “The Impact of Economic Complexity on the Formation of Environmental Culture.” *Sustainability*, 13(2): 870. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13020870>.
- Lassmann, Andrea, and Christian Busch.** 2015. “Revisiting Native and Immigrant Entrepreneurial Activity.” *Small Business Economics*, 45(4): 841–873. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11187-015-9665-x>.
- Lillehagen, Mats, and Torkild Hovde Lyngstad.** 2018. “Immigrant Mothers’ Preferences for Children’s Sexes: A Register-Based Study of Fertility Behaviour in Norway.” *Population Studies*, 72(1): 91–107. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00324728.2017.1421254>.
- Litina, Anastasia, Simone Moriconi, and Skerdilajda Zanj.** 2016. “The Cultural Transmission of Environmental Values: A Comparative Approach.” *World Development*, 84: 131–148. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2016.03.016>.
- Ljunge, Martin.** 2014a. “Social Capital and Health: Evidence that Ancestral Trust Promotes Health among children of Immigrants.” *Economics & Human Biology*, 15: 165–186. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ehb.2014.09.001>.
- Ljunge, Martin.** 2014b. “Social Capital and Political Institutions: Evidence that Democracy Fosters Trust.” *Economics Letters*, 122(1): 44–49. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econlet.2013.10.031>.
- Ljunge, Martin.** 2014c. “Trust Issues: Evidence on the Intergenerational Trust Transmission among Children of Immigrants.” *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 106: 175–196. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2014.07.001>.

- Ljunge, Martin.** 2016. “Migrants, Health, and Happiness: Evidence that Health Assessments Travel with Migrants and Predict Well-Being.” *Economics & Human Biology*, 22: 35–46. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ehb.2016.03.004>.
- Luttmer, Erzo F., and Monica Singhal.** 2011. “Culture, Context, and the Taste for Redistribution.” *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 3(1): 157–179. <https://doi.org/10.1257/pol.3.1.157>.
- Lu, Weijie, Geng Niu, and Yang Zhou.** 2021. “Individualism and Financial Inclusion.” *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 183: 268–288. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2021.01.008>.
- Marcén, Miriam.** 2014. “The Role of Culture on Self-Employment.” *Economic Modelling*, 44: S20–S32. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2013.12.008>.
- Marcén, Miriam, and Marina Morales.** 2019. “Live Together: Does Culture Matter?” *Review of Economics of the Household*, 17(2): 671–713. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11150-018-9431-3>.
- Marcén, Miriam, and Marina Morales.** 2020. “The Effect of Culture on Home-Ownership.” *Journal of Regional Science*, 60(1): 56–87. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jors.12433>.
- Marcén, Miriam, and Marina Morales.** 2021. “Culture and the Cross-Country Differences in the Gender Commuting Gap.” *Journal of Transport Geography*, 96: 103184. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtrangeo.2021.103184>.
- Marcén, Miriam, and Marina Morales.** 2022. “Gender Division of Household Labor in the United States: How Does Culture Operate?” *Feminist Economics*, 1–28. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13545701.2022.2078852>.
- Marcén, Miriam, José Alberto Molina, and Marina Morales.** 2018. “The Effect of Culture on the Fertility Decisions of Immigrant Women in the United States.” *Economic Modelling*, 70: 15–28. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2017.10.006>.
- Mas, Alexandre, and Enrico Moretti.** 2009. “Peers at Work.” *American Economic Review*, 99(1): 112–145. <https://doi.org/10.1257/aer.99.1.112>.
- McManus, Patricia A., and Lauren Apgar.** 2019. “Parental Origins, Mixed Unions, and the Labor Supply of Second-Generation Women in the United States.” *Demography*, 56(1): 49–73. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13524-018-0736-x>.
- Mendez, Ildelfonso.** 2015. “The Effect of the Intergenerational Transmission of Noncognitive Skills on Student Performance.” *Economics of Education Review*, 46: 78–97. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econedurev.2015.03.001>.

- Mendez, Ildefonso, and Gema Zamarro.** 2018. “The Intergenerational Transmission of Noncognitive Skills and their Effect on Education and Employment outcomes.” *Journal of Population Economics*, 31(2): 521–560. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00148-017-0661-0>.
- Miceli, Andrea Di.** 2019. “Horizontal vs. Vertical Transmission of Fertility Preferences.” *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 47(3): 562–578. <https://doi.org/j.jce.2019.06.001>.
- Michalopoulos, Stelios, Louis Putterman, and David N Weil.** 2019. “The Influence of Ancestral Lifeways on Individual Economic Outcomes in Sub-Saharan Africa.” *Journal of the European Economic Association*, 17(4): 1186–1231. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jeea/jvy029>.
- Mkondiwa, Maxwell.** 2020. “Mancala Board Games and Origins of Entrepreneurship in Africa.” *PLOS One*, 15(10): e0240790. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0240790>.
- Mocan, Naci.** 2019. “Taxes and Culture of Leisure: Impact on Labor Supply in Europe.” *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 47(3): 618–639. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2019.04.004>.
- Mocan, Naci, Samantha Bielen, and Wim Marneffe.** 2020. “Quality of Judicial Institutions, Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Dishonesty.” *European Journal of Political Economy*, 61: 101815. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2019.101815>.
- Monscheuer, Ole.** 2023. “National Identity and the Integration of Second-Generation Immigrants.” *Labour Economics*, 82: 102327. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.labeco.2023.102327>.
- Moriconi, Simone, and Giovanni Peri.** 2019. “Country-Specific Preferences and Employment Rates in Europe.” *European Economic Review*, 116: 1–27. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2019.03.008>.
- Muchomba, Felix M., Nan Jiang, and Neeraj Kaushal.** 2020. “Culture, Labor Supply, and Fertility Across Immigrant Generations in the United States.” *Feminist Economics*, 26(1): 154–178. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13545701.2019.1633013>.
- Nannestad, Peter, Gert Tinggaard Svendsen, Peter Thisted Dinesen, and Kim Mannemar Sønderskov.** 2014. “Do Institutions or Culture Determine the Level of Social Trust? The Natural Experiment of Migration from Non-western to Western Countries.” *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 40(4): 544–565. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183x.2013.830499>.
- Neuman, Emma.** 2018. “Source Country Culture and Labor Market Assimilation of Immigrant Women in Sweden: Evidence from Longitudinal

- Data.” *Review of Economics of the Household*, 16(3): 585–627. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11150-018-9420-6>.
- Osili, Una Okonkwo, and Anna L. Paulson.** 2008a. “Institutions and Financial Development: Evidence from International Migrants in the United States.” *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 90(3): 498–517. <https://doi.org/10.1162/rest.90.3.498>.
- Osili, Una Okonkwo, and Anna Paulson.** 2008b. “What Can We Learn about Financial Access from U.S. Immigrants? The Role of Country of Origin Institutions and Immigrant Beliefs.” *The World Bank Economic Review*, 22(3): 431–455. <https://doi.org/10.1093/wber/lhn019>.
- Osili, Una Okonkwo, and Anna Paulson.** 2014. “Crises and Confidence: Systemic Banking Crises and Depositor Behavior.” *Journal of Financial Economics*, 111(3): 646–660. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfineco.2013.11.002>.
- Pham, Anh Viet, Mia Hang Pham, and Cameron Truong.** 2022. “CEO Cultural Heritage and the Pricing of Audit Services.” *Journal of Business Finance & Accounting*, 49(1-2): 181–214. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jbfa.12550>.
- Philippis, Marta De, and Federico Rossi.** 2020. “Parents, Schools and Human Capital Differences Across Countries.” *Journal of the European Economic Association*, 19(2): 1364–1406. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jeea/jvaa036>.
- Polavieja, Javier G.** 2015. “Capturing Culture.” *American Sociological Review*, 80(1): 166–191. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0003122414562600>.
- Rodríguez-Planas, Núria.** 2018. “Mortgage Finance and Culture.” *Journal of Regional Science*, 58(4): 786–821. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jors.12385>.
- Rodríguez-Planas, Núria, and Anna Sanz de Galdeano.** 2019. “Intergenerational Transmission of Gender Social Norms and Teenage Smoking.” *Social Science & Medicine*, 222: 122–132. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2018.11.005>.
- Rodríguez-Planas, Núria, and Natalia Nollenberger.** 2018. “Let the Girls Learn! It is not only about Math ... it's about Gender Social Norms.” *Economics of Education Review*, 62: 230–253. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econedurev.2017.11.006>.
- Rodríguez-Planas, Nuria, Anna Sanz de Galdeano, and Anastasia Terskaya.** 2022. “Gender Norms in High School: Impacts on Risky Behaviors from Adolescence to Adulthood.” *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 196: 429–456. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2022.01.015>.

- Royer, Heather.** 2009. “Separated at Girth: US Twin Estimates of the Effects of Birth Weight.” *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 1(1): 49–85. <https://doi.org/10.1257/app.1.1.49>.
- Ruggles, Steven, Sarah Flood, Sophia Foster, Ronald Goeken, Jose Pacas, Megan Schouweiler, and Matthew Sobek.** 2021. *IPUMS USA: Version 11.0 [dataset]*. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D010.V11.0>.
- Salari, Mahmoud.** 2018. “The Impact of Intergenerational Cultural Transmission on Fertility Decisions.” *Economic Analysis and Policy*, 58: 88–99. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eap.2018.01.003>.
- Salari, Mahmoud.** 2020. “Culture and Heritage Language: A Study of Female Labor Force Participation.” *Review of Economics of the Household*, 18(2): 285–306. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11150-020-09484-0>.
- Salmon, Timothy C., and Danila Serra.** 2017. “Corruption, Social Judgment and Culture: An Experiment.” *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 142: 64–78. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2017.06.004>.
- Schahbasi, Alexander, Susanne Huber, and Martin Fieder.** 2022. “Marriage in the Melting Pot: An Evolutionary Approach to European Ancestry, Homogamy, and Fertility in the United States.” *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.614003>.
- Scoppa, Vincenzo, and Manuela Stranges.** 2019. “Cultural Values and Decision to Work of Immigrant Women in Italy.” *Labour*, 33: 101–123. <https://doi.org/10.1111/labr.12141>.
- Senik, Claudia.** 2014. “The French Unhappiness Puzzle: The Cultural Dimension of Happiness.” *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 106: 379–401. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2014.05.010>.
- Simpser, Alberto.** 2020. “The Culture of Corruption across Generations: An Empirical Study of Bribery Attitudes and Behavior.” *The Journal of Politics*, 82(4): 1373–1389. <https://doi.org/10.1086/708501>.
- Solati, Fariba, Murshed Chowdhury, and Fabiana Rosado.** 2023. “Labour force participation of immigrant women in Canada: With a special focus on female immigrants from the Middle East and North Africa.” *Journal of International Development*, Forthcoming. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jid.3784>.
- Stichnoth, Holger, and Mustafa Yeter.** 2016. “Cultural Influences on the Fertility Behavior of First- and Second-Generation Immigrants.” *Journal of Demographic Economics*, 82(3): 281–314. <https://doi.org/10.1017/dem.2016.11>.
- Sørensen, Rune Jørgen, Jon Marius Iversen, Johan From, and Hans Bonesrønning.** 2022. “Parenting Styles and School Performance: Evidence

- from Second-Generation Immigrants in Norway.” *Scandinavian Journal of Educational Research*, 0(0): 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00313831.2022.2127882>.
- Taylor, John B., and John C. Williams.** 2009. “A Black Swan in the Money Market.” *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, 1(1): 58–83. <https://doi.org/10.1257/mac.1.1.58>.
- Teso, Edoardo.** 2019. “The Long-Term Effect of Demographic Shocks on the Evolution of Gender Roles: Evidence from the transatlantic Slave Trade.” *Journal of the European Economic Association*, 17(2): 497–534. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jeea/jvy010>.
- United Nations. Department of Economic and Social Affairs.** 1999. *1997 Demographic Yearbook, Historical Supplement*. New York, NY: United Nations. <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dybhism.htm>.
- Xu, Xu, and Xin Jin.** 2018. “The Autocratic Roots of Social Distrust.” *Journal of Comparative Economics*, 46(1): 362–380. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2017.12.002>.
- Yamamura, Eiji.** 2017. “Identity, Nostalgia and Happiness among Migrants: The Case of the Kōshien High School Baseball Tournament in Japan.” *Pacific Economic Review*, 22(5): 792–813. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-0106.12226>.
- Zhan, Crystal.** 2017. “Institutions, Social norms, and Educational Attainment.” *Education Economics*, 25(1): 22–44. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09645292.2016.1158788>.
- Zhan, Crystal.** 2022. “Wage Distributions in Origin Societies and Occupational Choices of Immigrant Generations in the USA.” *Journal of Population Economics*, 35(1): 89–133. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00148-020-00811-4>.