

**Results on share teachers with children.** We focus our analysis for this question on NC, where the bans occurred in 1933, allowing for seven years between the bans and our observed household outcomes in 1940. We find that the bans increased the likelihood that unmarried, childless women teachers in 1930 had children *and* were working (specifically as teachers) by 1940, offset by a reduction in the likelihood that said women had children but were no longer working in 1940. Since employers could in theory separately discriminate against women based on whether they were married or had children, we interpret this finding as evidence that although the bans only stipulated that discrimination on the basis of marital status was illegal, they also effectively led to an increase in the likelihood that women could work while having children.

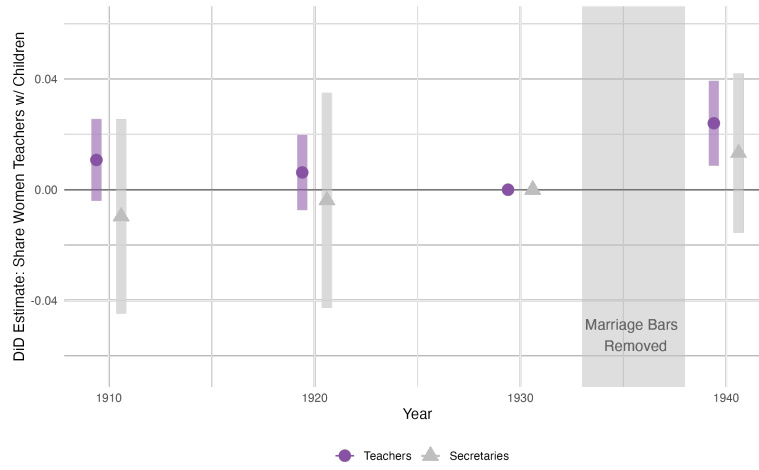


Figure 1: The 1940 point estimates show that effects of banning marriage bars in teaching on the county-level share of women teachers with children (in NC only). 95% confidence intervals are shown.