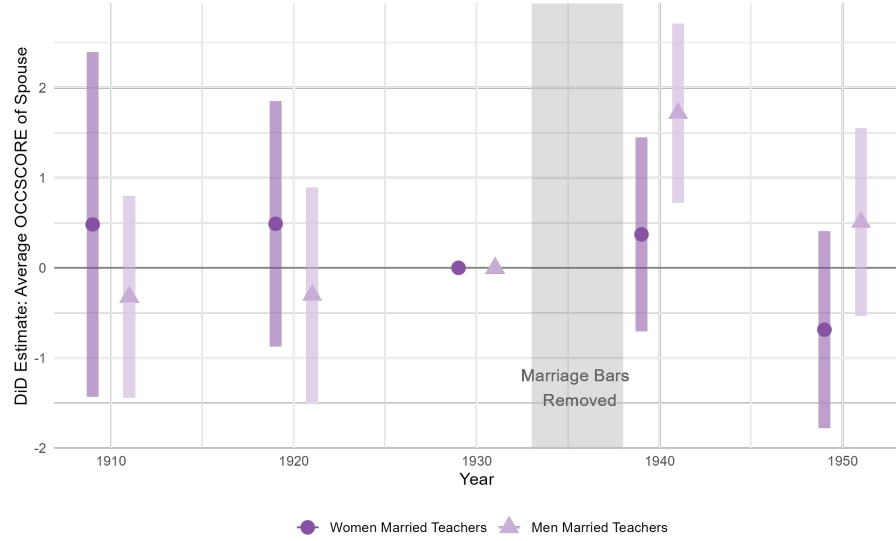
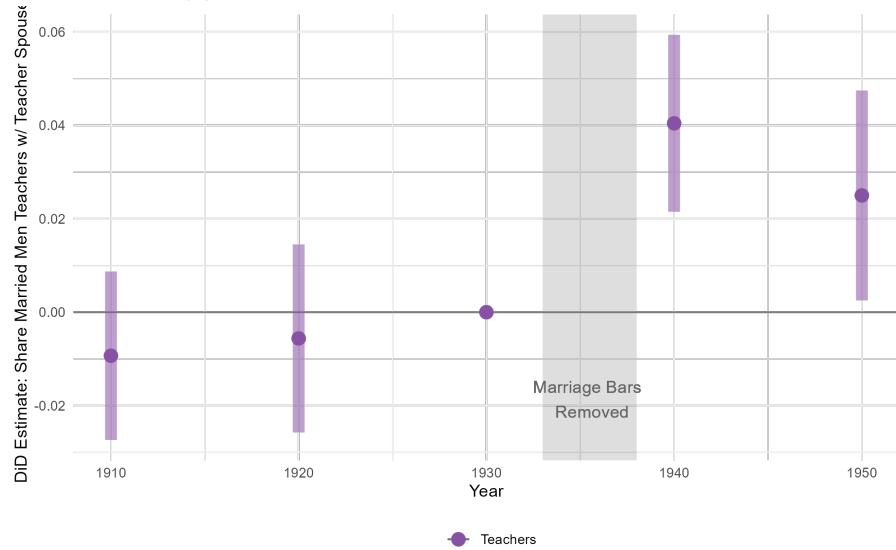


Result on spouses. We find that removing marriage bars in teaching created dual earner households for *teacher couples* specifically. Compared to control counties, men teachers in treated counties were 4 p.p. more likely to be married to a woman teacher after the marriage bars were removed. As a result, the occupational score of men teachers' spouses increased mechanically as well. Thus, removing marriage bars raised the household income of married women and specifically of married teacher *couples*.



(a) Outcomes: Spouse's occupational score



(b) Outcomes: $\Pr(\text{Spouse is a teacher})$, for men teachers

Figure 1: The effects of banning marriage bars on spouse characteristics. Point estimates and 95% confidence intervals are shown.

Table 1: Estimated effects of banning marriage bars on the spouses of teachers

	Dependent Variable:		
	Spouse OCCSCORE Wom.	Spouse OCCSCORE Men	Share Men w/ Teach Spouse
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Treated \times Post-Ban (γ_{1940}^{DD})	0.284 (0.355)	1.488*** (0.423)	0.041*** (0.015)
Dep. Var. 1930 Treat Mean	23.83	7.005	0.2307
Observations	1,051	1,050	1,050
Adjusted R ²	0.464	0.320	0.305

Notes: Estimation follows equation ???. The estimation sample includes counties in treated states (KY, NC) and neighboring southern states (VA, SC, TN, WV) in both 1930 and 1940. The outcomes for columns (1) and (2) are the county-level average occupational score of the spouses of married women teachers and married men teachers respectively. Note that the occupational score is on a scale of 0 to 80, and we do not exclude values of 0 when calculating means. In column (3), the outcome is the county-level fraction of married men teachers who have a woman teacher as their spouse. All regressions use the 1930 and 1940 IPUMS full count censuses [?].