Table 1: Gender-Gap Changes by Marital Status and Schooling
Using the Census' "CPS-Similar" Sample to Control for Male and Female Selection

	OLS			Two-Step	Bias
	1980	2000	Change	Change	Change
			Panel A: All		
Conditional on	-0.410	-0.256	0.154	-0.011	0.165
marital status	(0.002)	(-0.256)	(0.256)	(0.006)	(0.256)
Not conditional on	-0.431	-0.261	0.170	0.022	0.148
marital status	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.004)	(0.005)
			Panel B: By Marital Status		
Currently Married	-0.470	-0.302	0.168	-0.016	0.184
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.007)	(0.008)
Separated	-0.409	-0.262	0.147	-0.009	0.156
	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.008)	(0.010)	(0.012)
Widowed	-0.397	-0.227	0.169	0.005	0.164
	(0.008)	(0.010)	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.019)
Divorced	-0.349	-0.188	0.161	0.038	0.123
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.007)
Never Married	-0.202	-0.121	0.081	-0.043	0.124
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.007)
			Panel C: By Education		
0 to 8 years	-0.367	-0.266	0.102	-0.149	0.251
	(0.019)	(0.051)	(0.055)	(0.056)	(0.078)
High School, not grad	-0.456	-0.329	0.127	-0.087	0.214
	(0.005)	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.013)	(0.017)
High school graduates	-0.437	-0.282	0.155	-0.005	0.160
	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.006)	(0.007)
Some College	-0.399	-0.236	0.163	0.015	0.148
	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.006)	(0.006)
College	-0.413	-0.233	0.180	0.011	0.169
	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.006)	(0.008)	(0.010)
Advanced Degree	-0.281	-0.178	0.103	-0.060	0.163
	(0.011)	(0.006)	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.019)

This table controls for male and female selection into the labor force using the "CPS-Similar" sample (see Section **??**). The first five columns control for female selection. The last five columns control for both male and female selection into the labor force. The inverse Mills' ratio is calculated using marital status interacted with the number of children under the age of 6 as an exclusion restriction.

Each cell is calculated using the coefficients listed in Table **??**. The regressions control for demographics (which include marital status unless indicated otherwise) interacted with sex. Following **?**, the entries are female minus male log wages, which differ from each other in terms of (a) rows, or demographic groups; (b) columns, or the time period used for estimation and whether the regression includes the inverse Mills' ratio (OLS does not include it, two-step does); and (c) panels, or the types of demographic groups summarized. Time-invariant, or fixed, synthetics are used to calculate log wages. The "Bias" column is the difference between the OLS and two-step columns. Bootstrap standard errors are in parentheses.