

Labor force participation								
	married female (1)	female (2)	married (3)	all (4)	married female (5)	female (6)	married (7)	all (8)
married male pter	1.893** (0.895)	0.534 (0.656)	1.200* (0.668)	0.066 (0.495)				
male pter					1.526* (0.854)	0.315 (0.635)	0.674 (0.635)	-0.193 (0.487)
share married	0.212 (0.506)	-0.277 (0.453)	0.576* (0.295)	0.043 (0.339)	0.260 (0.516)	-0.256 (0.461)	0.625** (0.302)	0.060 (0.344)
unemp	-1.331 (1.337)	-1.450 (0.999)	-1.937* (1.031)	-2.198*** (0.819)	-1.534 (1.322)	-1.428 (0.985)	-1.857* (1.051)	-2.035** (0.836)
unemp2	-2.473 (7.340)	0.103 (5.233)	6.997 (5.581)	7.917* (4.403)	-1.514 (7.021)	0.249 (5.116)	7.251 (5.427)	7.680* (4.391)
N	2,193	2,193	2,193	2,193	2,193	2,193	2,193	2,193
	married female	female	married	all	married female	female	married	all
married pter	1.355 (1.175)	-0.321 (0.838)	1.158 (0.887)	-0.688 (0.670)				
pter					1.008 (1.042)	-0.535 (0.746)	0.734 (0.796)	-0.866 (0.595)
share married	0.225 (0.504)	-0.205 (0.442)	0.555* (0.302)	0.114 (0.327)	0.271 (0.514)	-0.190 (0.447)	0.605** (0.302)	0.121 (0.328)
unemp	-1.217 (1.435)	-1.036 (1.099)	-2.024* (1.122)	-1.794** (0.909)	-1.247 (1.476)	-0.803 (1.128)	-1.950* (1.174)	-1.510 (0.943)
unemp2	-2.288 (7.069)	-0.309 (5.200)	7.294 (5.539)	7.435* (4.438)	-1.927 (7.006)	-0.768 (5.222)	7.427 (5.531)	6.812 (4.497)
N	2,193	2,193	2,193	2,193	2,193	2,193	2,193	2,193

Note: Fracreg estimates of how labor force participation rates of various groups react to PTER rates of various groups. our hypothesis is married female LFPR increases with married male PTER rate (upper panel column 1). other estimates indicate that such a correlation does hold for all groups. we only see married participation rates positively correlated with married male PTER and married female participation rates positively related to male PTER.