



























## Appendix B

Parameter estimates for maternal productive work participation by the number of children and control variables<sup>1</sup>

Variables	Exogenous probit						Ivprobit					
	Full sample		Urban sub-sample		Rural sub-sample		Full sample		Urban sub-sample		Rural sub-sample	
	Coef.	p>z										
Number of children	0.0918 (0.0321)	0.070	-0.2156 (0.0452)	0.061	0.1568 (0.0425)	0.004	0.1671 (0.2031)	0.418	0.0304 (0.1549)	0.315	0.8412 (0.1456)	0.113
Average age of children	0.0982 (0.0241)	0.113	0.0352 (0.0098)	0.421	0.0934 (0.0401)	0.101	0.0745 (0.0127)	0.211	0.0112 (0.0198)	0.107	-0.0785 (0.0345)	0.113
Sex of household head	0.1845 (0.1987)	0.451	0.5145 (0.1845)	0.054	0.1305 (0.3512)	0.625	0.1562 (0.2189)	0.408	0.3190 (0.3163)	0.301	0.1052 (0.4009)	0.651
Age of household head	-0.0107 (0.0074)	0.201	0.0212 (0.0151)	0.213	-0.826 (0.0321)	0.071	-0.0564 (0.0170)	0.215	-0.1151 (0.0338)	0.412	-0.0777 (0.0307)	0.137
Participant's age at first marriage	0.1342 (0.0361)	0.105	0.2221 (0.0212)	0.265	0.0997 (0.0121)	0.415	0.1121 (0.0415)	0.511	0.2241 (0.0501)	0.671	0.1057 (0.0512)	0.253
Years of schooling of the participant	0.0095 (0.0555)	0.524	0.0886 (0.0346)	0.111	-0.0213 (0.0358)	0.671	0.0652 (0.0398)	0.214	0.0757 (0.0322)	0.201	0.0152 (0.0333)	0.221
Contraceptive use (Yes=1, Otherwise=0)	0.1412 (0.1042)	0.346	0.4141 (0.2112)	0.208	0.1111 (0.5242)	0.741	0.1127 (0.2020)	0.581	0.4025 (0.4240)	0.289	0.0120 (0.4151)	0.888
Loan receipt (Yes=1, Otherwise=0)	0.1919 (0.1701)	0.230	0.7194 (0.1939)	0.031	0.1145 (0.1212)	0.366	0.2191 (0.0881)	0.444	0.4171 (0.2235)	0.111	0.1515 (0.2320)	0.424
Members other than parents engaged in non-productive work	0.3323 (0.1545)	0.012	0.6652 (0.2145)	0.051	0.2002 (0.2525)	0.216	0.4097 (0.1818)	0.143	0.6076 (0.3041)	0.068	0.2451 (0.4041)	0.019
Members other than parents engaged in productive work	-0.0989 (0.1801)	0.601	0.4909 (0.2554)	0.134	-0.5021 (0.2444)	0.129	-0.0666 (0.1965)	0.184	0.4098 (0.2828)	0.113	-0.5142 (0.2099)	0.101
Mean hours of daily work by household members (excluding parents)	-0.1452 (0.1745)	0.521	0.3541 (0.2513)	0.125	-0.0819 (0.2242)	0.210	-0.2535 (0.2004)	0.241	0.2514 (0.2156)	0.121	-0.6852 (0.2002)	0.127
Constant	0.0194 (0.2524)	0.699	-0.6523 (0.5124)	0.214	0.5262 (0.1426)	0.115	0.0098 (0.4251)	0.721	-0.8898 (0.9859)	0.235	0.1104 (9445)	0.546

<sup>1</sup> Covariates controlled. Because of the endogeneity of fertility to economic indicators, employing the ordinary least squares (OLS) estimator in which maternal labor market participation is regressed on the observed number of children becomes misleading. To acknowledge this problem, the two stage instrumental variable was used. In the first stage, the observed number of children were regressed on sex composition of the first two siblings borne to a woman (1=same sex; 0, Otherwise), plus other covariates controlled in the model. In the second stage, maternal labor supply was regressed on the predicted number of children (predicted in the first stage) as the key independent variable of interest, plus the same variables control in the first stage. The idea is that sibling sex mix (the instrumental variable) determines the number of children exogenously (*i.e.*, it has direct effect on the number of children, but no effect on maternal labor supply). For comparison purpose, both exogenous (exogenous probit) and endogenous models (ivprobit) were estimated. Standard errors are reported in parentheses.