

Appendix A. Additional Tables and Figures

Table A.1: Data sources.

Data	Source	Publisher	Years
Number of nursery schools for provinces	<i>Istituzioni ed attività assistenziale</i> insert of the review <i>Maternità e Infanzia</i>	ONMI	1939, 1947, 1952, 1958-1974
Number of nursery schools for provinces	<i>Annuario Statistico dell'Assistenza e Previdenza Sociale</i>	ISTAT	1953-1991 ¹¹
Number of assisted children for provinces	<i>Istituzioni ed attività assistenziale</i> insert of the review <i>Maternità e Infanzia</i>	ONMI	1952, 1958-1974
Number of assisted children for provinces	<i>Annuario Statistico dell'Assistenza e Previdenza Sociale</i>	ISTAT	1953-1991 ¹²
Workforce disaggregated by gender, province, sectors	Chiaiese and Ciriotto (2025)		1951-1991
Housewives disaggregated by provinces	Census data	ISTAT	1951,1961,1971,1981,1991
Provincial GDP	Chiaiese and Ciriotto (2025)		1951-1991
GDP of the Construction Sector	Baffigi (2015)	Banca d'Italia	1861-2011
Population disaggregated by gender, age and province	Chiaiese and Ciriotto (2025)		1951,1961,1971,1981,1991
Total fertility rate by region	i.Stat	ISTAT	1952-1991
Number of families disaggregated by provinces	Census data	ISTAT	1951,1961,1971,1981,1991
Number of total members of families disaggregated by provinces	Census data	ISTAT	1951,1961,1971,1981,1991
Number of separations disaggregated by gender and provinces	Census data	ISTAT	1951,1961,1971,1981,1991
Population disaggregated by educational attainment, gender, and province	Census data	ISTAT	1951,1961,1971,1981,1991
Net migration rate	Chiaiese and Ciriotto (2025)		1951-1991
Share of votes for the Communist Party in the Chamber of Deputies	Eligendo	Ministry of the Interior	1953,1958,1963,1968,1972,1976, 1979, 1983, 1987
Social welfare expenditures	<i>Annuario Statistico dell'Assistenza e Previdenza Sociale</i>	ISTAT	1951-1989

Notes: This table summarizes the main information about the data sources used for this study.

¹¹The years 1973 and 1978 are not collected because they are not available.

¹²The years 1973, 1978 are not collected because they are not available.

Table A.2: Variables description.

Outcome variables	Definition
Female labor force participation rate (FLPR)	Number of women in the labor force (employed and unemployed) per 1,000 women of working age (15-69 years old)
Agricultural female labor force participation rate (AFLPR)	Number of women in the agricultural labor force (employed and unemployed) per 1,000 women of working age (15-69 years old)
Industrial labor force participation rate (IFLPR)	Number of women in the industrial labor force (employed and unemployed) per 1,000 women of working age (15-69 years old)
Service labor force participation rate (SFLPR)	Number of women in the service labor force (employed and unemployed) per 1,000 women of working age (15-69 years old)
Childcare enrollment rate (CER)	Number of children assisted in the nursery school per 1,000 children between 0 and 3
Childcare facility rate (CFR)	Number of nursery rate institutions per 1,000 children between 0 and 3
Female graduates	Number of women graduated per 1,000 women aged six years
Household size	Average household size
Separation ratio	Number of separated women per 1,000 women
Total Fertility Rate (TFT)	Average number of children of women in their childbearing years (i.e., age 15-49)
Female net migration rate (FNMR)	Number of women entering minus the number of women leaving the province, divided by women of the province aged over six years
GDP 2005 pc	The GDP per capita at constant 2005 prices is the gross domestic product per person
GDP Constr pc	GDP per capita of the construction sector
Social welfare expenditures (SWE pc)	The amount of money spent on social welfare programs and services divided by the total population
PCI	The share of votes received by the Communist Party in the Chamber of Deputies
Male labor force participation rate (MLPR)	Number of men in the labor force (employed and unemployed) per 1,000 men of working age (15-69)

Notes: This table presents the definition of all the variables used in our analysis.

Table A.3: Descriptive statistics.

Variable	1952			1961			1971			1981			1991		
	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N
FLPR	249.28	98.00	92	235.30	87.83	92	261.05	69.31	92	322.43	78.64	92	351.91	84.88	92
AFLPR	115.22	91.73	92	84.92	84.14	92	60.19	63.90	92	46.39	45.08	92	33.50	29.85	92
IFLPR	59.41	59.76	92	63.15	53.75	92	75.93	51.72	92	87.34	63.18	92	85.80	57.95	92
SFLPR	74.65	31.11	92	87.23	32.19	92	124.93	36.16	92	188.69	48.79	92	232.62	60.36	92
CER	16.08	21.31	85	21.04	17.10	92	23.93	14.73	92	50.96	44.25	92	68.47	54.97	92
CFR	0.17	0.16	85	0.24	0.16	90	0.30	0.19	92	1.12	0.99	91	1.60	1.27	92
Female graduates	3.15	1.60	92	4.89	2.07	92	9.23	2.99	92	18.68	4.67	92	28.28	7.14	92
Household size	4.00	0.47	92	3.67	0.38	92	3.36	0.33	92	2.99	0.27	92	2.79	0.25	92
Separation ratio	1.47	1.23	92	2.26	1.99	92	4.04	2.75	92	6.51	3.42	92	8.41	4.01	92
Regional TFT	2.30	0.70	92	2.36	0.58	92	2.37	0.41	92	1.30	0.31	92	1.20	0.14	92
FNMR	-2.89	8.95	92	-6.27	15.98	92	-3.58	9.33	92	1.38	2.92	92	1.53	3.30	92
Per capita GDP	3247	1436	92	5670	1809	92	9501	2449	92	13819	3313	92	17144	4108	92
Per capita GDP															
Construction	410	144	92	901	281	92	1196	345	92	1302	349	92	1332	325	92
SWE pc	2.72	4.41	92	2.19	0.68	92	5.50	1.99	92	10.29	9.97	91	4.98	8.78	92
PCI	23.35	9.31	91	23.12	9.12	91	27.27	10.48	91	30.98	10.52	92	27.86	10.51	92
MLPR	854.40	34.12	92	780.70	33.80	92	770.24	26.80	92	738.77	26.80	92	713.83	21.05	92

Notes: Mean, Standard Deviation and number of observations (N) of the main variables by year from 1952 to 1991. Per capita GDPs are considered at 2005 current prices.

Table A.4: Placebo regressions: Effect of Communist Party vote share on progressive gender norms

VARIABLES	Panel FE	
	(1) Separation ratio	(2) Female graduates
PCI	0.0106 (0.0282)	-0.00812 (0.0426)
Constant	-111.0*** (37.96)	496.3*** (122.3)
Controls	Yes	Yes
Provincial FE	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes
Macroarea linear time trends	Yes	Yes
Observations	3,362	3,361
R-squared	0.949	0.965
Number of Provinces	92	92

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses: *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$. The table reports fixed effects regressions of the PCI vote share on the female separation ratio and the share of female graduates. All controls from the main specification are included.

Table A.5: Placebo regressions: Effect of construction sector GDP on female employment in social and public services.

VARIABLES	Panel FE	OLS	OLS
	(1) Social Services	(2) Healthcare	(3) Education
ln GDPC2005 pc	3.038 (4.033)	4.871 (4.896)	-0.939 (3.041)
Constant	463.8 (467.4)	-3,797** (1,510)	-94.80 (1,101)
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Provincial FE	Yes	No	No
Region FE	No	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	No	No
Macroarea linear time trends	Yes	Bo	No
Observations	368	92	92
R-squared	0.967	0.813	0.716
Number of Provinces	92	92	92

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses: *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$. The table reports regressions of the per capita GDP of the construction sector on the Female Labor Participation Rate in social services (column 1), teaching (column 2), and hospitals (column 3). Social services is a census-based category that includes employment in education, healthcare, and other social activities. Column (1) uses observations from all census years (1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, and 1991), whereas columns (2) and (3) refer only to 1991, when it is possible to isolate female employees in education and healthcare. All control variables from the main specification are included.

Table A.6: Regressions for Female Labor Participation Rate in Agriculture, full table.

VARIABLES	Agriculture						
	Pooled OLS		Panel FE		IV-2SLS		
	(1) AFLPR	(2) AFLPR	(3) AFLPR	(4) AFLPR	(5) AFLPR	(6) AFLPR	(7) AFLPR
CER	0.342** (0.158)	0.373** (0.146)	-0.0300 (0.0634)	0.0163 (0.0732)	0.257 (0.246)	-0.223 (0.140)	-0.0854 (0.121)
Separation ratio	-2.949 (2.037)	1.907 (2.173)	1.492 (2.276)	1.460 (2.846)	-0.00525 (1.802)	2.790** (1.152)	1.967 (1.213)
Female graduates	0.533 (0.933)	-0.856 (1.327)	-0.330 (0.701)	-0.880 (1.274)	-1.923* (1.080)	0.114 (0.670)	-0.503 (0.595)
Household size	138.2 (127.8)	-65.16 (197.0)	140.9* (78.23)	268.1** (111.1)	307.4*** (47.71)	240.7*** (42.33)	268.8*** (40.98)
ln GDP2005 pc	-22.69 (56.22)	-171.9* (90.63)	11.45 (36.43)	47.33 (46.15)	52.42*** (16.20)	48.28*** (16.42)	54.16*** (16.05)
Household size X ln GDP2005 pc	-18.12 (14.46)	7.073 (21.72)	-14.15 (8.883)	-31.60** (13.56)	-37.72*** (6.653)	-27.08*** (5.585)	-31.35*** (5.343)
FNMR	-0.233 (0.526)	0.396 (0.541)	-0.186 (0.146)	-0.149 (0.146)	-0.124 (0.0953)	-0.184** (0.0886)	-0.177** (0.0871)
L.Total fertility rate	6.828 (8.346)	-5.002 (19.96)	-10.30** (5.037)	-11.26 (13.67)	-8.496** (3.656)	-12.22*** (3.824)	-9.785*** (3.668)
ln SWE pc	4.592** (2.208)	-4.515* (2.494)	0.180 (1.466)	-2.950 (2.157)	-3.114*** (0.860)	-3.356*** (0.847)	-3.688*** (0.819)
MLPR	-0.148 (0.108)	0.125 (0.0958)	0.104** (0.0519)	0.132** (0.0555)	0.138*** (0.0229)	0.123*** (0.0198)	0.125*** (0.0200)
Constant	432.9 (514.7)	1,451* (780.6)	-143.6 (330.0)	1,016 (958.2)	-458.8*** (134.6)	-458.4*** (135.8)	-495.6*** (132.6)
Provincial FE			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Macroarea linear time trends		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Instrumental variables					1a	1b	2
Hausman test			57.647***				
Cragg–Donald Wald F statistic					37.413***	102.865***	70.444***
Hansen J statistic							2.542
Observations	3,372	3,372	3,372	3,372	3,343	3,372	3,343
R-squared	0.350	0.414	0.545	0.564	0.897	0.895	0.900
Number of Provinces	92	92	92	92	92	92	

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

The dependent variable is the female labor force participation rate in the agricultural sector. The coefficient on CER captures the effect of one additional child enrolled in nursery schools per 1,000 children under age three. Column (5) uses the Communist Party vote share (PCI) as the instrument (specification 1a), Column (6) uses the GDP of the construction sector (specification 1b), and Column (7) includes both instruments jointly (specification 2).

Table A.7: Regressions for Female Labor Participation Rate in Industry, full table.

VARIABLES	Industry						
	Pooled OLS		Panel FE		IV-2SLS		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	IFLPR	IFLPR	IFLPR	IFLPR	IFLPR	IFLPR	IFLPR
CER	0.454*** (0.112)	0.458*** (0.115)	0.168*** (0.0447)	0.121*** (0.0437)	0.316** (0.142)	0.273** (0.115)	0.298*** (0.0946)
Separation ratio	-7.080*** (1.547)	-8.171*** (2.050)	-5.330*** (1.626)	-0.989 (1.921)	-2.220** (1.096)	-1.839** (0.754)	-2.116*** (0.751)
Female graduates	-1.342 (0.826)	-0.256 (0.960)	-0.827* (0.474)	-0.0400 (0.632)	-0.886 (0.619)	-0.675 (0.494)	-0.812* (0.418)
Household size	205.3** (93.44)	158.4 (129.6)	77.00 (74.42)	-1.535 (81.28)	26.37 (27.10)	15.95 (22.95)	24.35 (22.23)
ln GDP2005 pc	146.7*** (39.93)	117.4* (60.04)	55.98* (30.95)	79.27** (32.12)	80.89*** (10.43)	78.67*** (10.36)	80.98*** (10.42)
Household size X ln GDP2005 pc	-23.14** (10.75)	-18.06 (15.30)	-19.67** (9.782)	-11.26 (10.52)	-15.59*** (3.756)	-14.14*** (3.015)	-15.26*** (2.849)
FNMR	1.141*** (0.386)	1.220*** (0.381)	0.308*** (0.0867)	0.0527 (0.0908)	0.0782 (0.0503)	0.0755 (0.0486)	0.0754 (0.0482)
L.Total fertility rate	-6.173 (4.634)	6.679 (11.77)	4.865 (3.459)	22.67*** (8.573)	23.16*** (2.465)	23.29*** (2.291)	23.09*** (2.329)
ln SWE pc	-2.933 (2.169)	-5.395 (3.446)	0.00975 (1.239)	0.00306 (1.360)	0.318 (0.616)	0.262 (0.594)	0.288 (0.596)
MLPR	0.294*** (0.0662)	0.172* (0.0961)	0.104*** (0.0314)	0.000662 (0.0316)	0.00476 (0.0125)	0.00633 (0.0116)	0.00409 (0.0115)
Constant	-1,407*** (346.2)	-1,103** (459.4)	-155.8 (243.8)	-160.6 (553.6)	-294.2*** (84.54)	-280.2*** (84.95)	-296.1*** (84.82)
Provincial FE			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Macroarea linear time trends		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Instrumental variables					1a	1b	2
Hausman test			116.509***				
Cragg–Donald Wald F statistic					37.413***	102.865***	70.444***
Hansen J statistic							0.019
Observations	3,372	3,372	3,372	3,372	3,343	3,372	3,343
R-squared	0.494	0.521	0.445	0.568	0.931	0.932	0.932
Number of Provinces	92	92	92	92	92	92	

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

The dependent variable is the female labor force participation rate in the industrial sector. The coefficient on *CER* captures the effect of one additional child enrolled in nursery schools per 1,000 children under age three. Column (5) uses the Communist Party vote share (PCI) as the instrument (specification 1a), Column (6) uses the GDP of the construction sector (specification 1b), and Column (7) includes both instruments jointly (specification 2).

Table A.8: Regressions for Female Labor Participation Rate in the Services, full table.

IV-2SLS							
Services							
VARIABLES	Pooled OLS		Panel FE		IV-2SLS		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	SFLPR	SFLPR	SFLPR	SFLPR	SFLPR	SFLPR	SFLPR
CER	0.0475 (0.0407)	0.0434 (0.0385)	0.102*** (0.0234)	0.0934*** (0.0202)	0.263*** (0.0930)	0.382*** (0.0605)	0.318*** (0.0479)
Separation ratio	2.418* (1.243)	3.477** (1.596)	4.013*** (0.801)	4.323*** (0.931)	3.195*** (0.634)	2.717*** (0.537)	2.879*** (0.466)
Female graduates	1.434*** (0.373)	1.224** (0.578)	1.979*** (0.282)	1.463*** (0.349)	0.804* (0.412)	0.263 (0.307)	0.576** (0.253)
Household size	310.7*** (54.16)	64.47 (114.5)	178.9*** (27.97)	101.2*** (34.10)	125.6*** (17.01)	134.2*** (16.14)	131.8*** (14.95)
ln GDP2005 pc	181.8*** (23.45)	62.54 (48.01)	102.0*** (13.62)	77.53*** (15.72)	78.44*** (6.649)	76.38*** (7.498)	78.16*** (6.976)
Household size X ln GDP2005 pc	-34.53*** (6.957)	-6.647 (13.76)	-24.38*** (3.418)	-14.48*** (4.448)	-18.22*** (2.418)	-19.93*** (2.102)	-19.24*** (1.937)
FNMR	-0.448*** (0.166)	-0.377** (0.170)	-0.0590 (0.0596)	-0.163*** (0.0549)	-0.128*** (0.0378)	-0.119*** (0.0378)	-0.119*** (0.0360)
L.Total fertility rate	-14.53*** (2.792)	7.258 (9.634)	-8.206*** (1.532)	-1.646 (4.436)	-1.539 (1.562)	-0.486 (1.660)	-1.332 (1.574)
ln SWE pc	-0.0122 (1.365)	2.673 (1.705)	-0.368 (0.551)	0.529 (0.555)	0.543 (0.352)	1.019** (0.401)	0.635* (0.347)
MLPR	0.122*** (0.0314)	0.116** (0.0506)	0.0496** (0.0249)	0.0331 (0.0256)	0.0329*** (0.00895)	0.0438*** (0.00985)	0.0350*** (0.00889)
Constant	-1,599*** (192.7)	-613.0* (360.7)	-715.3*** (117.1)	-814.2*** (254.2)	-535.3*** (53.37)	-513.8*** (59.76)	-529.4*** (55.38)
Provincial FE			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Macroarea linear time trends		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Instrumental variables					1a	1b	2
Hausman test			82.210***				
Cragg–Donald Wald F statistic					37.413***	102.865***	70.444***
Hansen J statistic							0.471
Observations	3,004	3,004	3,004	3,004	2,893	3,004	2,893
R-squared	0.879	0.903	0.966	0.972	0.979	0.976	0.978
Number of Provinces	92	92	92	92	92	92	

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

The dependent variable is the female labor force participation rate in the service sector. The coefficient on *CER* captures the effect of one additional child enrolled in nursery schools per 1,000 children under age three. Column (5) uses the Communist Party vote share (PCI) as the instrument (specification 1a), Column (6) uses the GDP of the construction sector (specification 1b), and Column (7) includes both instruments jointly (specification 2).

Table A.9: Regression using only observations relative to census years.

VARIABLES	(1) FLPR	(2) AFLPR	(3) IFLPR	(4) SFLPR
CER	0.414*** (0.108)	0.0714 (0.0894)	0.272*** (0.0555)	0.0596* (0.0321)
Separation ratio	-3.381 (2.563)	-1.855 (1.865)	-4.887*** (1.680)	3.455*** (0.965)
Female graduates	-0.0660 (1.217)	-2.366*** (0.901)	0.896 (0.851)	1.401*** (0.511)
Household size	366.0*** (112.9)	389.3*** (96.05)	-61.98 (65.98)	41.85 (40.38)
ln GDP2005 pc	163.9*** (51.01)	88.23** (44.30)	31.78 (31.01)	47.06** (20.30)
Household size X ln GDP2005 pc	-48.73*** (13.83)	-46.49*** (11.49)	2.678 (8.809)	-5.433 (5.189)
FNMR	-0.329 (0.260)	-0.307 (0.194)	0.209** (0.0909)	-0.240*** (0.0577)
L.Total fertility rate	23.21 (21.63)	-2.000 (14.77)	28.30*** (8.881)	-2.996 (5.943)
ln SWE pc	-1.188 (2.711)	-4.357** (2.212)	2.983 (2.202)	0.175 (0.941)
MLPR	0.354*** (0.0994)	0.266*** (0.0784)	0.0777 (0.0581)	0.00919 (0.0380)
Constant	388.3 (1,710)	4,262*** (1,406)	-1,846** (900.4)	-2,012*** (522.6)
Macroarea FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Macroarea linear time trends	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	359	359	359	359
R-squared	0.3713	0.3864	0.4110	0.8820
Number of Provinces	92	92	92	92

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

In these regressions, we estimate a panel fixed-effects model using data from census years only: 1961, 1971, 1981, and 1991. Column (1) reports results for the aggregate of all sectors, while Columns (2)–(4) present disaggregated estimates by sector.

Table A.10: Regressions for age groups.

VARIABLES	(1) Age 14-19	(2) Age 20-54	(3) Over 55
CER	-0.183 (0.143)	0.469*** (0.109)	0.0592 (0.0662)
Separation ratio	-5.478* (3.204)	-5.272* (2.959)	-0.818 (1.303)
Female graduates	-1.901 (1.608)	2.741** (1.381)	1.378** (0.691)
Household size	-194.2 (279.8)	591.6** (270.0)	410.3 (295.3)
ln GDP2005 pc	-189.2* (112.4)	221.7** (97.94)	20.80 (107.7)
Household size X ln GDP2005 pc	22.83 (31.20)	-74.55** (30.46)	-49.63 (32.05)
FNMR	2.471*** (0.612)	0.533 (0.432)	1.282*** (0.417)
L.Total fertility rate	13.66 (27.33)	32.48 (31.98)	-15.03 (26.90)
ln SWE pc	3.616 (3.644)	-0.597 (3.029)	-1.171 (1.810)
MLPR	0.292 (0.227)	0.340** (0.153)	0.458*** (0.129)
Constant	177.5 (3,081)	-3,876 (2,724)	-4,377* (2,595)
Macroarea FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Macroarea linear time trends	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	274	274	274
R-squared	0.6858	0.5769	0.5632
Number of Provinces	92	92	92

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses: *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$. In these regressions, we employ a panel fixed-effects model, including data exclusively from census years: 1961, 1971, 1981, and 1991. The analysis examines different age ranges of the female working population. The dependent variable is defined as the number of women employed in a given age range, divided by the total number of women in that age range, scaled per 1,000.

Table A.11: Regressions for aggregate Female Labor Participation Rate using Childcare Facility Rate as main regressor.

All sectors							
	Pooled OLS		Panel FE		IV-2SLS		
VARIABLES	(1) FLPR	(2) FLPR	(3) FLPR	(4) FLPR	(5) FLPR	(6) FLPR	(7) FLPR
CFR	37.39*** (6.871)	35.36*** (6.504)	9.359** (3.823)	6.931 (4.410)	32.30*** (8.735)	21.39*** (6.144)	24.65*** (5.189)
Separation ratio	-5.372** (2.142)	-2.463 (2.340)	-0.117 (2.245)	5.164* (2.981)	0.107 (1.917)	2.573* (1.485)	1.533 (1.432)
Female graduates	-0.531 (1.219)	-0.0796 (1.329)	0.748 (0.863)	0.714 (1.552)	-1.431 (0.881)	-0.497 (0.656)	-0.793 (0.612)
Household size	-35.65 (274.3)	-185.1 (285.2)	179.4 (190.7)	155.7 (190.9)	234.8*** (63.53)	190.5*** (63.15)	217.7*** (62.08)
ln GDP2005 pc	-1,195** (562.2)	-999.3 (614.2)	-388.6 (374.9)	-398.3 (407.6)	-395.0*** (129.3)	-398.9*** (127.9)	-393.4*** (127.6)
(ln GDP2005 pc) ²	69.29*** (26.12)	49.87* (29.14)	26.86 (17.35)	29.88 (19.77)	30.07*** (6.358)	29.85*** (6.280)	30.04*** (6.264)
Household size X ln GDP2005 pc	2.451 (30.22)	20.94 (31.51)	-31.46 (22.77)	-31.09 (22.76)	-43.27*** (8.055)	-36.77*** (7.958)	-40.43*** (7.741)
FNMR	0.612 (0.615)	1.341* (0.680)	0.108 (0.183)	-0.171 (0.208)	-0.120 (0.109)	-0.137 (0.106)	-0.138 (0.106)
L.Total fertility rate	-13.80 (9.677)	-0.315 (19.74)	-12.72** (6.131)	9.057 (18.92)	6.786 (4.767)	7.284 (4.632)	7.787* (4.630)
ln SWE pc	3.187 (2.705)	-3.800 (3.465)	-0.197 (1.791)	-1.960 (2.228)	-0.0654 (1.288)	-0.444 (1.066)	-0.883 (1.013)
MLPR	0.214 (0.135)	0.333* (0.168)	0.199*** (0.0652)	0.0960 (0.0695)	0.0954*** (0.0277)	0.103*** (0.0269)	0.0915*** (0.0269)
Constant	5,316* (3,038)	4,843 (3,288)	1,798 (1,961)	3,102 (2,723)	1,719*** (656.6)	1,735*** (646.7)	1,691*** (646.5)
Provincial FE			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Macroarea linear time trends		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Instrumental variables					1a	1b	2
Hausman test			57.089***				
Cragg–Donald Wald F statistic					69.325***	146.473***	107.592***
Hansen J statistic							1.167
Observations	3,350	3,350	3,350	3,350	3,321	3,350	3,321
R-squared	0.457	0.503	0.724	0.757	0.907	0.913	0.913
Number of Provinces	92	92	92	92	92	92	92

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

The dependent variable is the female labor force participation rate across all sectors, defined as the sum of sectoral *FLPRs* in agriculture, industry, and services. The coefficient on *CFR* captures the effect of one additional childcare facility per 1,000 children under age three on female labor force participation. Column (5) captures the Communist Party vote share (PCI) as the instrument (specification 1a), Column (6) uses the GDP of the construction sector (specification 1b), and Column (7) includes both instruments jointly (specification 2).

Table A.12: Regressions for Female Labor Participation Rate in Agriculture using Chilcare Facility Rate as main regressor.

VARIABLES	IV-2SLS		
	Agriculture		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
	AFLPR	AFLPR	AFLPR
CFR	17.99** (8.485)	-8.517 (5.537)	0.469 (4.705)
Separation ratio	-1.546 (1.943)	3.388*** (1.305)	1.719 (1.356)
Female graduates	-2.171*** (0.797)	0.0867 (0.569)	-0.712 (0.507)
Household size	315.8*** (45.02)	242.6*** (40.98)	276.1*** (40.02)
ln GDP2005 pc	47.72*** (17.03)	44.58*** (16.32)	50.15*** (16.21)
Household size X ln GDP2005 pc	-39.50*** (5.951)	-27.82*** (5.310)	-32.96*** (5.109)
FNMR	-0.0837 (0.0917)	-0.133 (0.0857)	-0.125 (0.0853)
L.Total fertility rate	-13.74*** (3.681)	-12.24*** (3.741)	-11.44*** (3.593)
ln SWE pc	-1.697 (1.170)	-3.952*** (0.969)	-3.568*** (0.890)
MLPR	0.150*** (0.0214)	0.140*** (0.0193)	0.141*** (0.0196)
Constant	-396.5*** (141.7)	-429.4*** (134.6)	-453.9*** (134.0)
Provincial FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
Macroarea linear time trends	Yes	Yes	Yes
Instrumental variables	1a	1b	2
Cragg–Donald Wald F statistic	68.791***	144.853***	107.539***
Hansen J statistic			6.141**
Observations	3,321	3,350	3,321
R-squared	0.888	0.902	0.903
Number of Provinces	92	92	92

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses: *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$. The dependent variable is the female labor force participation rate in the agricultural sector. The coefficient on *CFR* captures the effect of one additional childcare facility per 1,000 children under age three on female labor force participation. Column (5) uses the Communist Party vote share (PCI) as the instrument (specification 1a), Column (6) uses the GDP of the construction sector (specification 1b), and Column (7) includes both instruments jointly (specification 2). All specifications are estimated using IV-2SLS, consistent with the approach in Columns (5)–(7) of Table A.11.

Table A.13: Regressions for Female Labor Participation Rate in Industry and Services using Childcare Facility Rate as main regressor.

IV-2SLS						
VARIABLES	Industry			Services		
	(1) IFLPR	(2) IFLPR	(3) IFLPR	(4) SFLPR	(5) SFLPR	(6) SFLPR
CFR	10.59** (4.890)	10.67** (4.537)	11.26*** (3.545)	8.261*** (3.060)	15.34*** (2.220)	11.97*** (1.733)
Separation ratio	-2.351** (1.159)	-2.211** (0.871)	-2.474*** (0.822)	3.146*** (0.644)	2.067*** (0.546)	2.456*** (0.475)
Female graduates	-0.459 (0.439)	-0.434 (0.401)	-0.514 (0.327)	1.197*** (0.287)	0.555** (0.241)	0.888*** (0.200)
Household size	10.69 (24.79)	6.190 (22.39)	12.19 (21.94)	112.3*** (14.29)	124.7*** (14.69)	120.7*** (13.66)
ln GDP2005 pc	78.91*** (10.12)	76.81*** (10.13)	78.82*** (10.18)	77.50*** (6.267)	75.46*** (6.885)	76.98*** (6.499)
Household size X ln GDP2005 pc	-13.24*** (3.284)	-12.73*** (2.859)	-13.49*** (2.748)	-16.12*** (1.959)	-18.42*** (1.904)	-17.51*** (1.765)
FNMR	0.0630 (0.0466)	0.0682 (0.0465)	0.0646 (0.0464)	-0.147*** (0.0352)	-0.138*** (0.0356)	-0.138*** (0.0346)
L.Total fertility rate	20.99*** (2.358)	21.28*** (2.518)	20.91*** (2.444)	-3.185** (1.571)	-3.459** (1.571)	-3.671** (1.533)
ln SWE pc	0.959 (0.727)	0.957 (0.706)	1.030 (0.645)	1.028** (0.435)	2.026*** (0.435)	1.423*** (0.360)
MLPR	-0.00104 (0.0112)	0.00187 (0.0110)	-0.000700 (0.0109)	0.0266*** (0.00844)	0.0364*** (0.00924)	0.0285*** (0.00854)
Constant	-275.4*** (83.13)	-259.1*** (84.61)	-273.2*** (84.17)	-526.9*** (50.28)	-497.9*** (54.40)	-514.8*** (51.28)
Provincial FE	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Macroarea linear time trends	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Instrumental variables	1a	1b	2	1a	1b	2
Cragg–Donald Wald F statistic	68.791***	144.853***	107.539***	68.791***	144.853***	107.539***
Hansen J statistic			0.022			2.236
Observations	3,321	3,350	3,321	3,321	3,350	3,321
R-squared	0.935	0.934	0.935	0.982	0.977	0.981
Number of Provinces	92	92	92	92	92	92

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

In these regressions, we use the female labor participation rate in the industrial sector (column 1,2,3) and the service sector (4,5,6) as dependent variables. The coefficient of *CFR* reflects the effect of each additional childcare facility per 1,000 children under three on the female labor participation rate. The instrumental variable 1a is the PCI, 1b is the GDP of the construction sector, and 2 is when we consider both instruments together. The specification used is the IV-2SLS, the same as columns 5,6,7 in table A.11.

Table A.14: Regressions using the housewives rate as the dependent variable.

VARIABLES	(1) Housewives	(2) Housewives	(3) Housewives	(4) Housewives	(5) Housewives	(6) Housewives	(7) Housewives
	Pooled OLS		Panel FE		IV-2SLS		
CER	-0.977*** (0.209)	-1.039*** (0.184)	-0.130** (0.0569)	-0.177*** (0.0649)	-0.774*** (0.215)	-0.913*** (0.145)	-0.850*** (0.127)
Separation ratio	15.89*** (3.132)	7.481** (2.915)	-3.430 (2.228)	-2.923 (2.767)	0.501 (1.471)	1.169 (1.292)	0.938 (1.213)
Female graduates	0.0233 (1.688)	0.399 (1.737)	-1.459** (0.732)	-0.456 (1.197)	1.993** (0.996)	2.562*** (0.726)	2.304*** (0.674)
Household size	-682.3** (277.1)	-454.3 (292.4)	-543.3*** (156.3)	-417.6*** (149.5)	-516.0*** (53.95)	-521.2*** (51.15)	-526.5*** (49.48)
ln GDP2005 pc	153.9 (582.9)	-509.8 (620.0)	-645.2** (278.8)	-578.8* (296.9)	-632.5*** (92.35)	-636.1*** (95.46)	-638.2*** (93.47)
(ln GDP2005 pc) ²	-30.28 (27.51)	23.35 (30.19)	20.12 (13.03)	19.72 (14.41)	22.26*** (4.578)	22.74*** (4.736)	22.57*** (4.635)
Household size X ln GDP2005 pc	81.47** (31.20)	51.66 (32.84)	68.36*** (18.81)	53.85*** (17.99)	68.92*** (7.296)	70.14*** (6.633)	70.57*** (6.369)
FNMR	0.0575 (0.730)	-1.457* (0.771)	-0.148 (0.163)	0.0531 (0.165)	-0.0391 (0.0882)	-0.0513 (0.0906)	-0.0501 (0.0874)
L.Total fertility rate	2.072 (11.07)	-11.51 (25.81)	8.769 (5.738)	-31.00 (20.67)	-34.15*** (4.703)	-33.73*** (4.754)	-34.41*** (4.735)
ln SWE pc	-6.473 (3.921)	8.777* (4.797)	-0.614 (1.672)	1.653 (2.152)	1.320 (0.944)	0.416 (0.972)	1.194 (0.938)
MLPR	0.420** (0.175)	-0.0665 (0.201)	0.151*** (0.0497)	0.168*** (0.0490)	0.145*** (0.0235)	0.133*** (0.0224)	0.141*** (0.0220)
Constant	1,051 (3,119)	3,428 (3,278)	4,314*** (1,450)	3,110 (2,126)	4,157*** (462.4)	4,148*** (478.7)	4,179*** (469.3)
Provincial FE			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Macroarea linear time trends		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Instrumental variables					1a	1b	2
Hausman test			85.302***				
Cragg–Donald Wald F statistic					36.274***	106.645***	71.036***
Hansen J statistic							0.178
Observations	3,004	3,004	3,004	3,004	2,893	3,004	2,893
R-squared	0.536	0.629	0.935	0.946	0.960	0.959	0.960
Number of Provinces	92	92	92	92	92	92	92

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

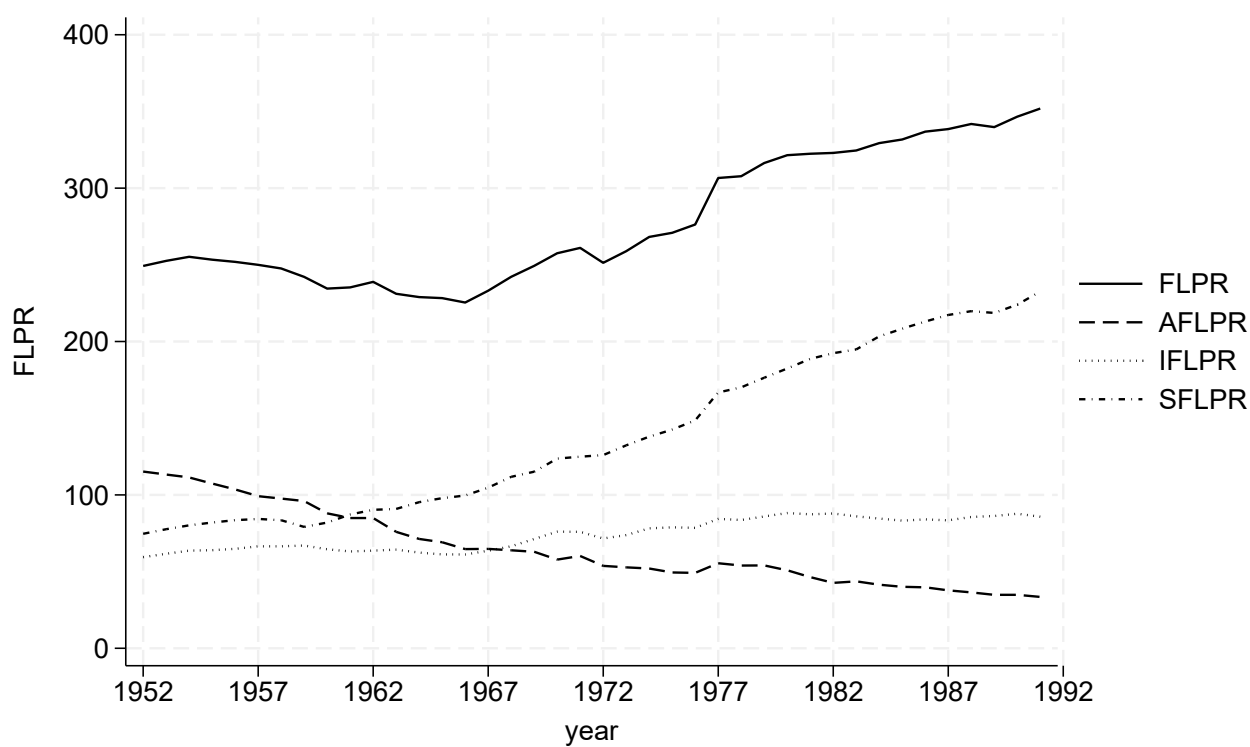
The dependent variable is the number of housewives per 1,000 women aged six and above. The specifications used are the same as those in Table 2. Column (1) uses the Communist Party vote share (PCI) as the instrument (specification 1a); Column (6) uses the GDP per capita of the construction sector (specification 1b); and Column (7) includes both instruments jointly (specification 2).

Table A.15: Regressions using the ratio of female to male labor force participation rate as dependent variable.

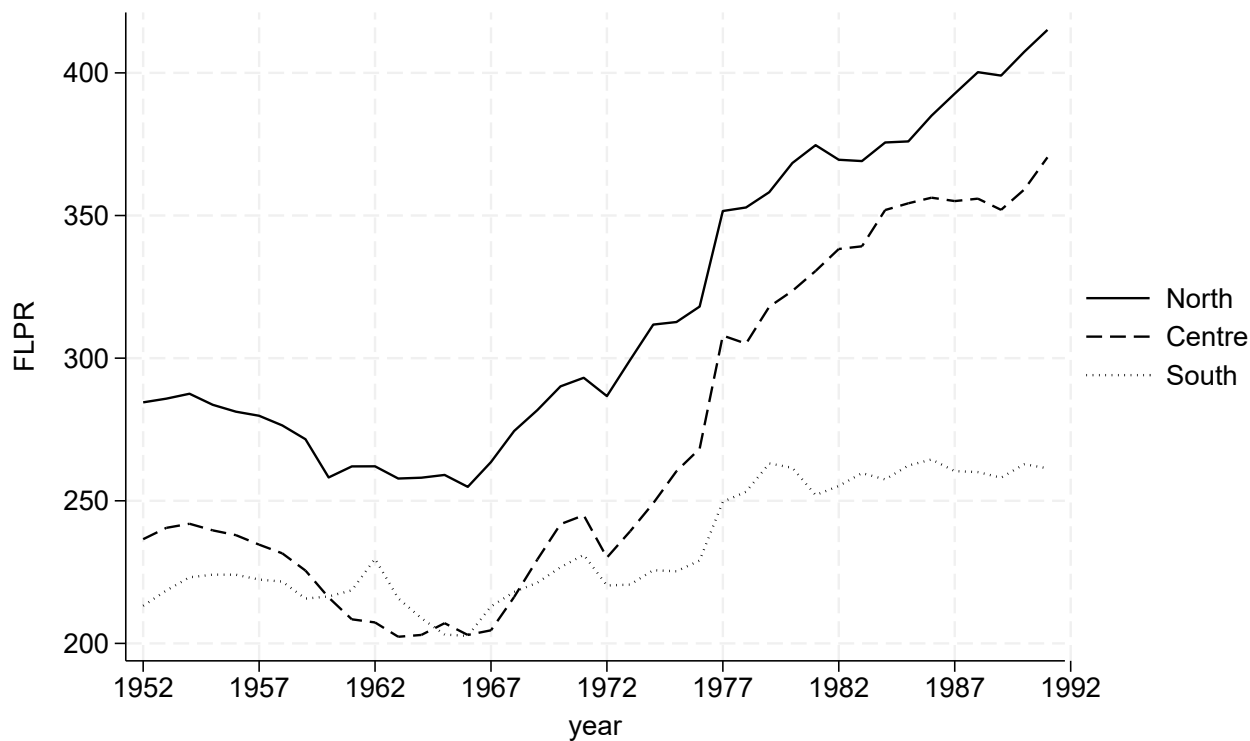
VARIABLES	(1) ratio FLPR/MLPR	(2) ratio FLPR/MLPR	(3) ratio FLPR/MLPR	(4) ratio FLPR/MLPR
CER	0.110*** (0.0231)	0.123*** (0.0218)	0.0315*** (0.0100)	0.0287*** (0.0109)
Separation ratio	-1.108*** (0.320)	-0.396 (0.318)	0.180 (0.290)	0.890** (0.364)
Female graduates	0.239* (0.127)	-0.246 (0.162)	0.280*** (0.0929)	0.236 (0.169)
Household size	88.83*** (20.40)	49.94** (25.02)	43.84*** (12.09)	32.14** (14.66)
ln GDP2005 pc GDP2005pc	40.99*** (8.854)	19.94* (11.04)	18.26*** (5.516)	20.25*** (6.301)
Household size X ln GDP2005 pc	-10.35*** (2.323)	-5.680** (2.759)	-6.557*** (1.387)	-5.409*** (1.814)
FNMR	0.0484 (0.0770)	0.139 (0.0940)	0.0166 (0.0238)	-0.0237 (0.0267)
L.Total fertility rate	-1.720 (1.571)	-1.124 (2.435)	-2.007*** (0.756)	1.808 (2.385)
ln SWE pc	0.292 (0.444)	-0.670 (0.464)	-0.0683 (0.248)	-0.205 (0.312)
Constant	-317.3*** (80.35)	-144.0 (99.19)	-77.64 (50.85)	17.54 (147.8)
Provincial FE	No	No	Yes	Yes
Year FE	No	Yes	No	Yes
Macroarea linear time trends	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	3,372	3,372	3,372	3,372
R-squared	0.458	0.492	0.828	0.849
Number of Provinces	92	92	92	92

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

In these regressions, the dependent variable is the ratio of female to male labor force participation. We estimate a panel fixed-effects model using data from census years only: 1961, 1971, 1981, and 1991.

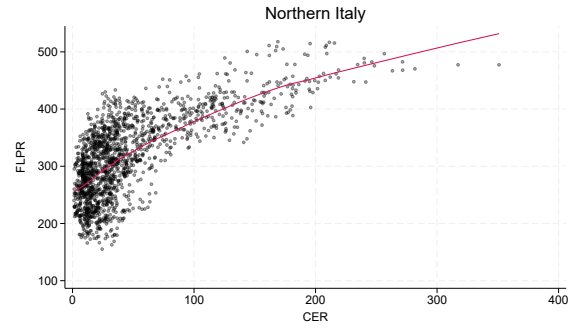


(a) By sector

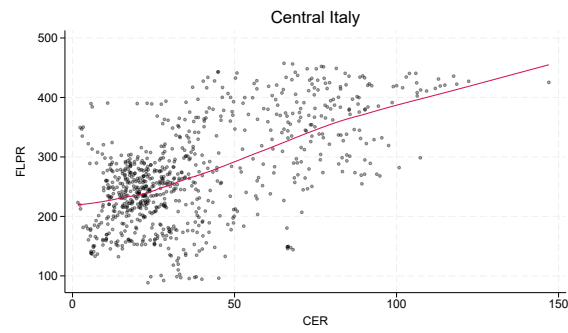


(b) By macroarea

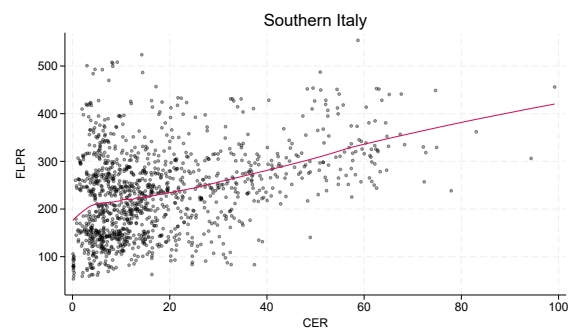
Fig. A.1: Trend of female labor participation rate: (a) sector, (b) macroarea, 1952–1991.



(a) Northern Italy

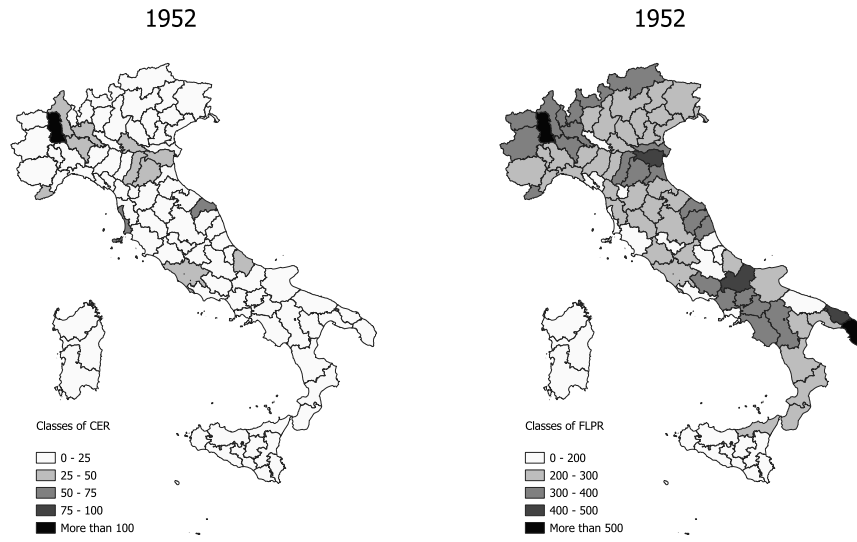


(b) Central Italy

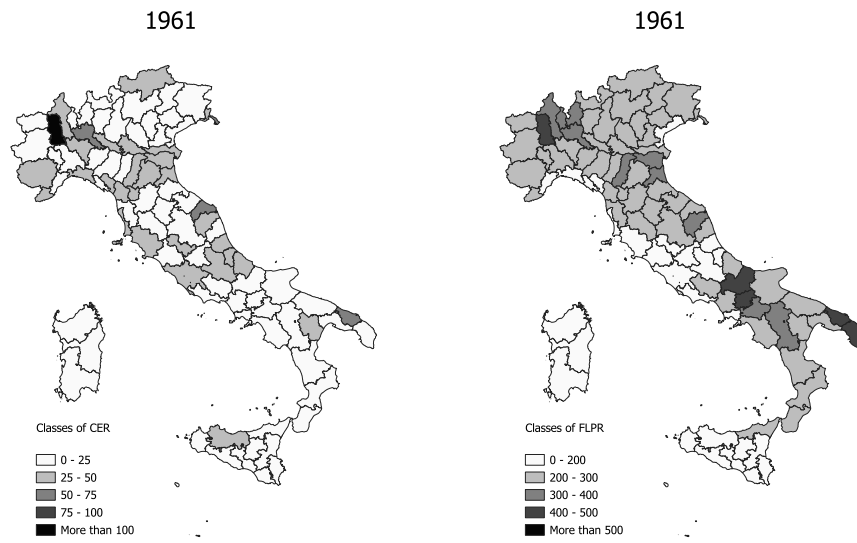


(c) Southern Italy

Fig. A.2: Correlation between CER and Female Labor Participation Rate in Northern (a), Central (b), and Southern (c) Italy.

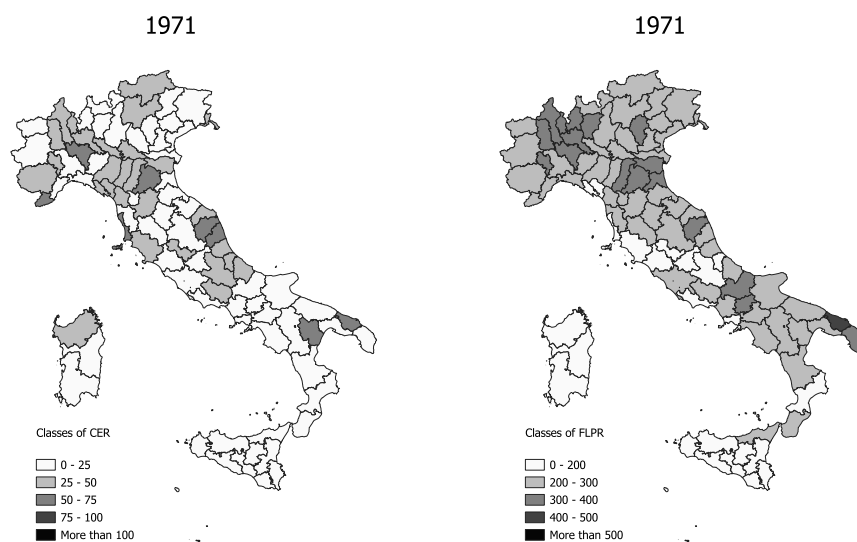


(a)1952

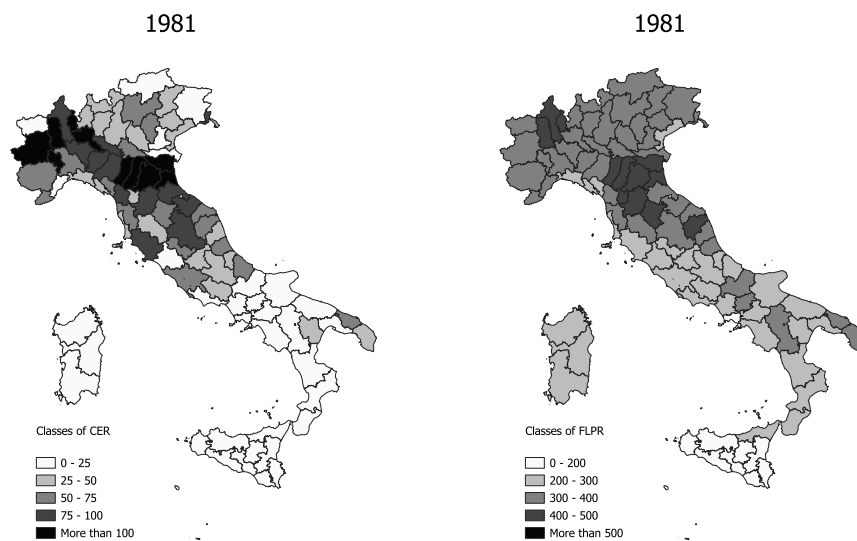


(b)1961

Fig. A.3: Comparison between Childcare Enrollment Rate (*CER*, left) and Female Labor Participation Rate (*FLPR*, right) in the Italian Provinces, 1952–1991 (continues).

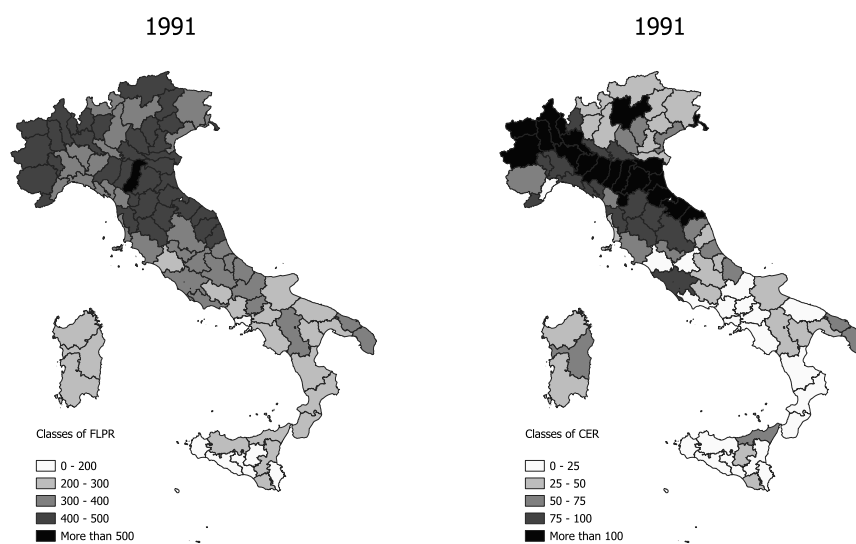


(c)1971



(d)1981

Fig. A.3: (continued)



(e)1991

Fig. A.3: Comparison between Childcare Enrollment Rate (*CER*, left of each panel) and Female Labor Participation Rate (*FLPR*, right of each panel) in the Italian Provinces from 1952 to 1991.

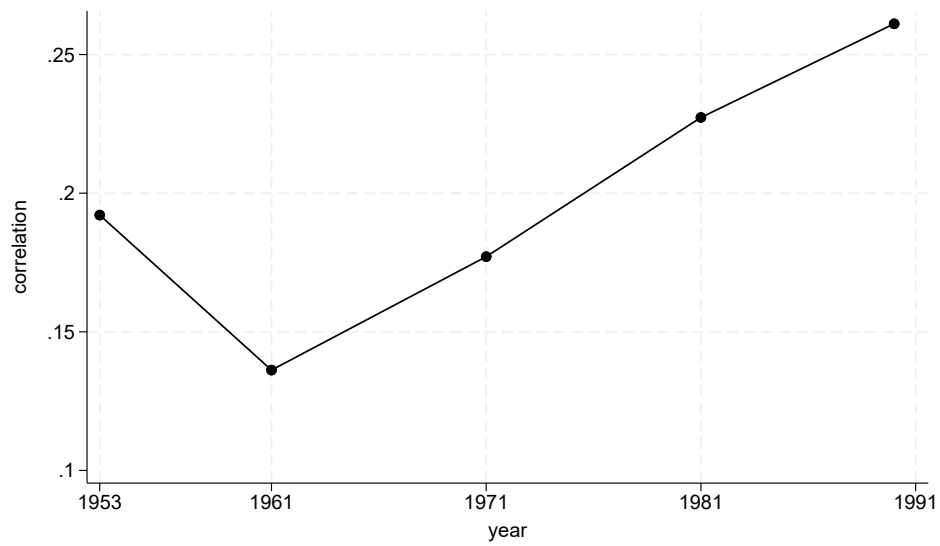
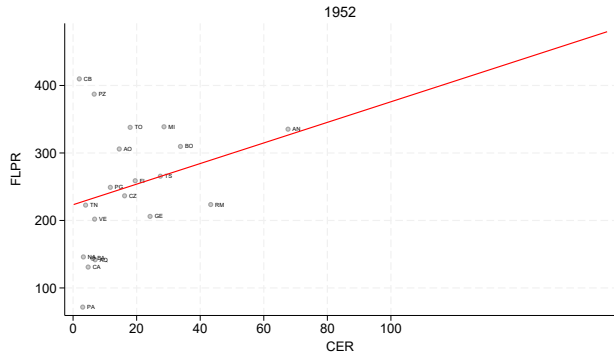
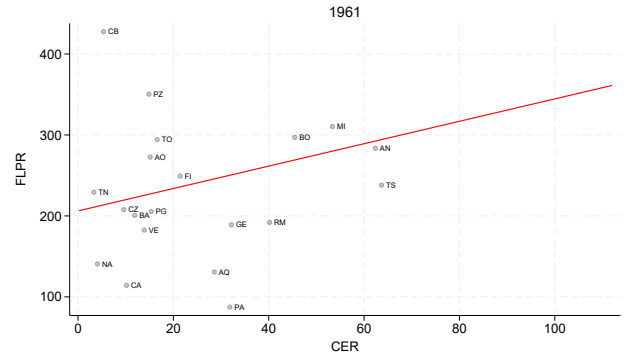


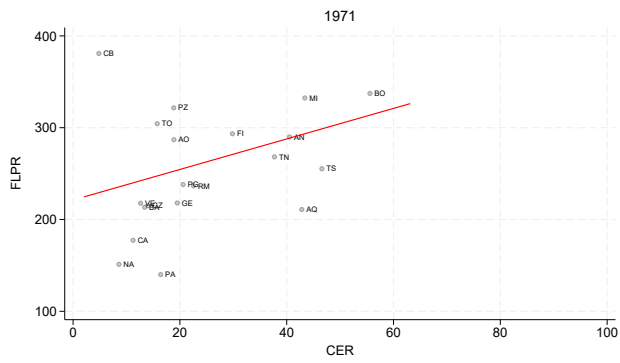
Fig. A.4: Correlation between the separation ratio and *PCI* over time.



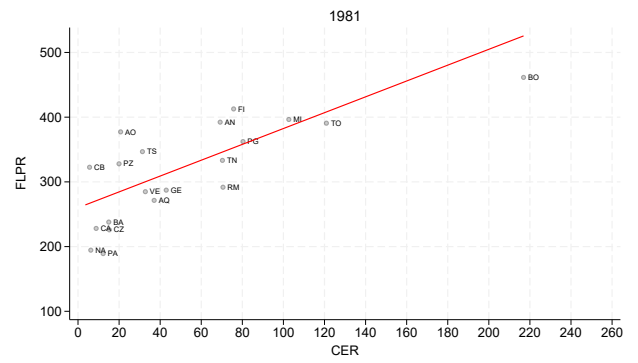
(a)1952



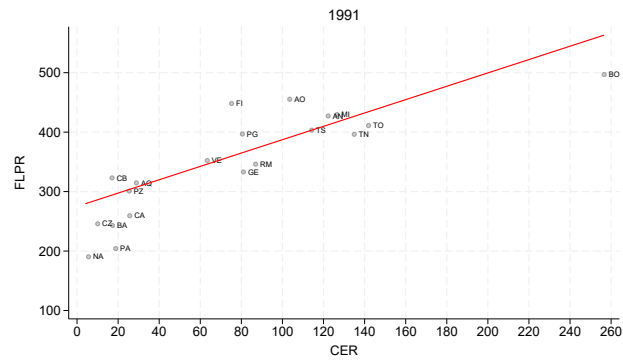
(b)1961



(c)1971

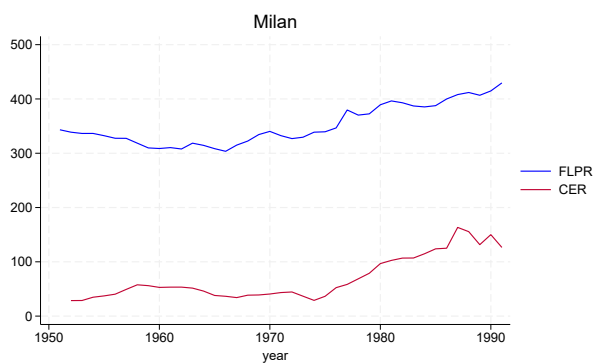


(d)1981

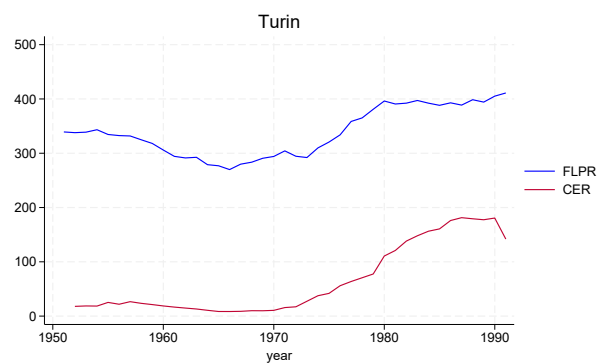


(e)1991

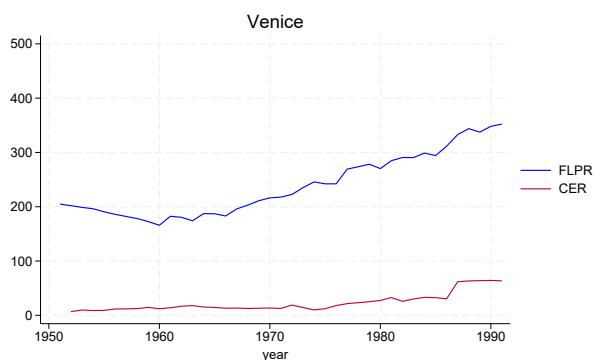
Fig. A.5: Correlation between the Female Labor Participation Rate and the Childcare Enrollment Rate (CER) in the regional capitals in 1952 (a), 1961 (b), 1971 (c), 1981 (d), and 1991 (e).



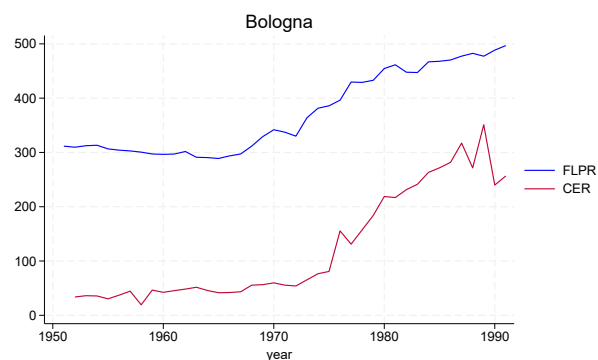
(a) Milan



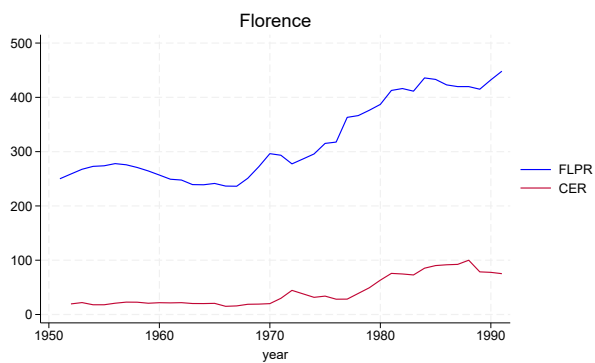
(b) Turin



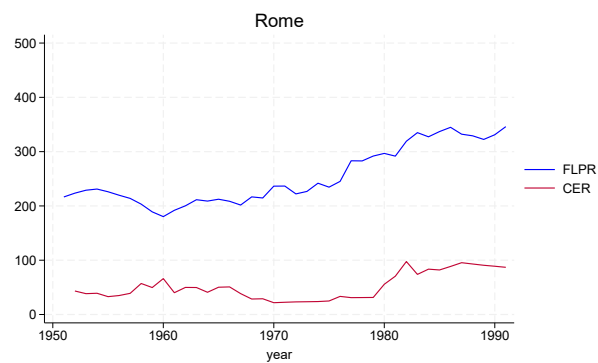
(c) Venice



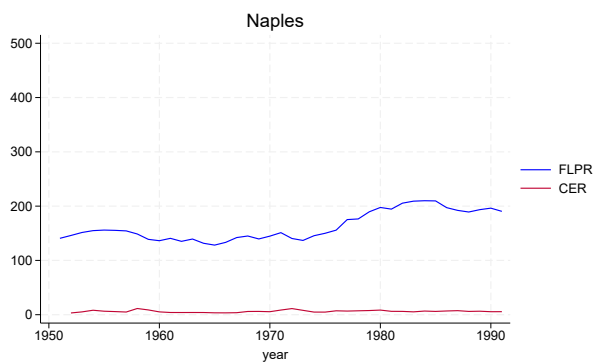
(d) Bologna



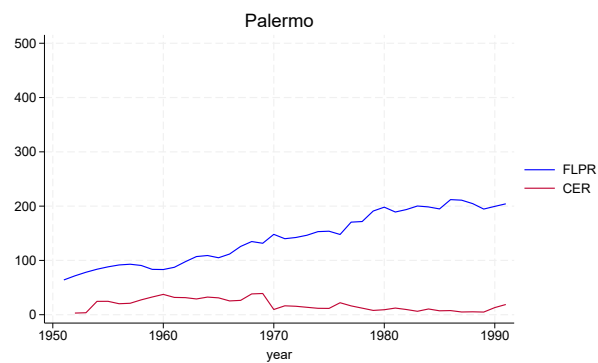
(e) Florence



(f) Rome



(g) Naples



(h) Palermo

Fig. A.6: Yearly evolution of Female Labour Participation Rate (*FLPR*) and Childcare Enrollment Rate (*CER*) from 1952 to 1991 for Milan (a), Turin (b), Venice (c), Bologna (d), Florence (e), Rome (f), Naples (g), and Palermo (h).

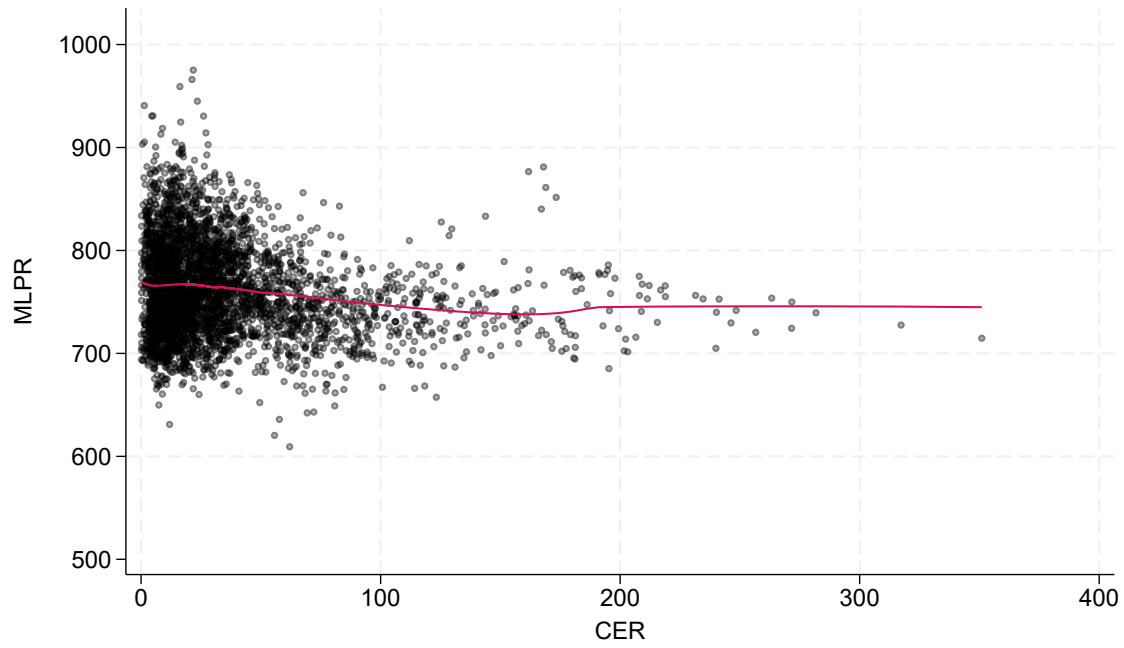


Fig. A.7: Correlation between Male Labour Participation Rate ($MLPR$) and Childcare Enrollment Rate (CER) during the period 1951-1991. This figure displays a non-parametric fitting curve.

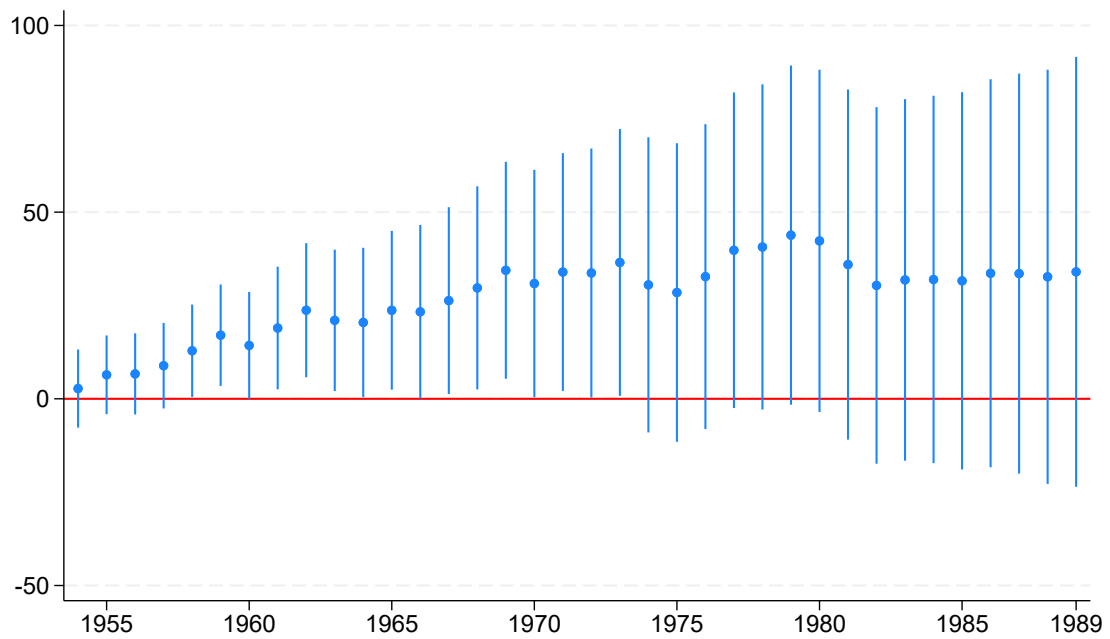


Fig. A.8: Coefficients of the time dummies of the specification in column (2) of Table 3 for the period 1954-1989. The base year is 1953.