

Conservatism and Female Labour Force Participation In Turkey

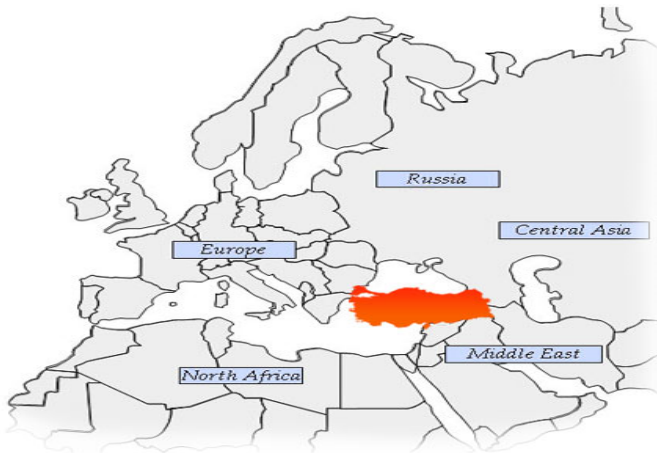
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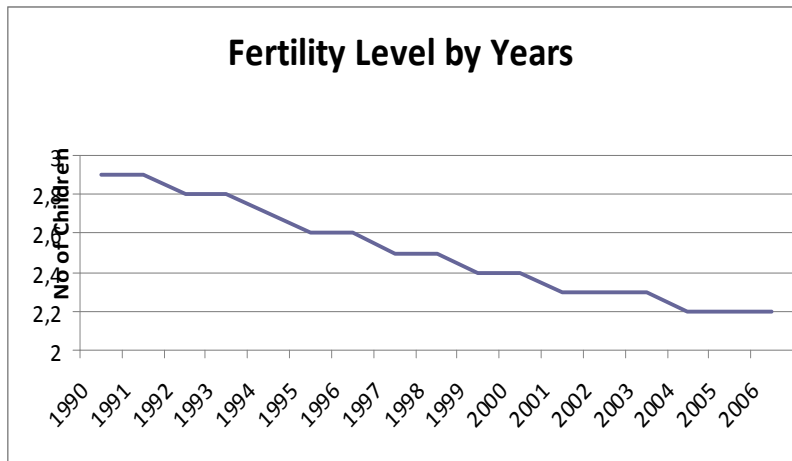
Motivation

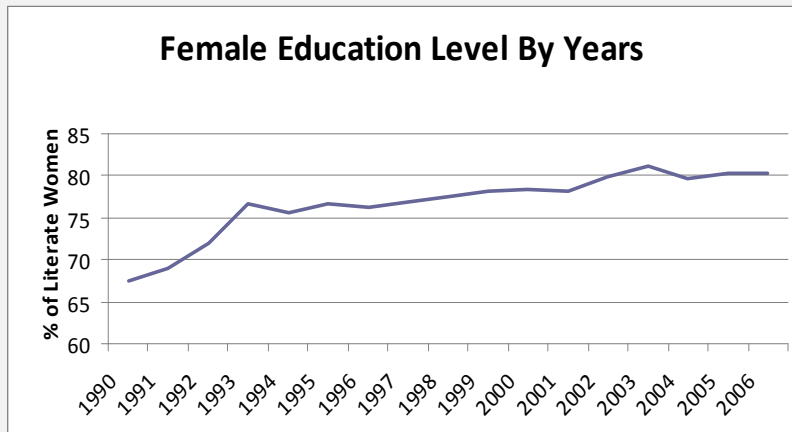
- Over the last 50 years Turkey's female labour force participation (FLFP) has been decreasing unlike all the other OECD countries (72% in 1955, 39.6% in 2000).
- Turkey has the 6th lowest global gender gap index, 5th lowest rank in economic participation and opportunity for women, 10th lowest FLFP and 12th lowest share of women in ministerial positions among 130 countries (Global Gender Gap Report 2009).
- Being a link between the East and the West both geopolitically and culturally, Turkey plays an important role in the region's economy and politics. Especially during the integration process of Turkey with European Union, it is essential to identify such problems and to propose possible solutions.

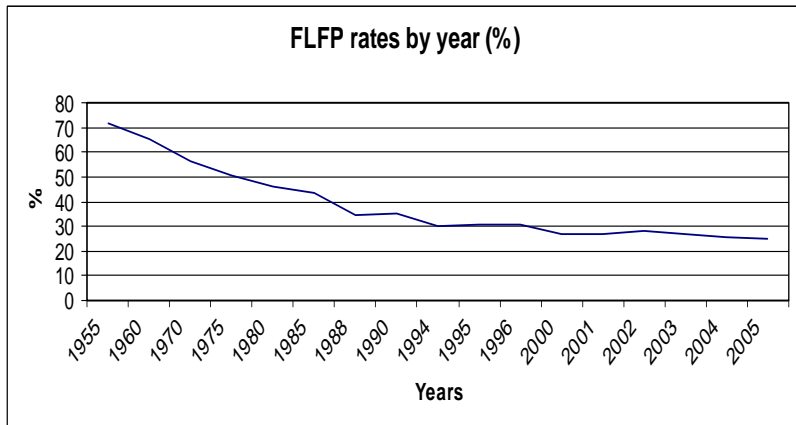


Outline of today's presentation:

- Outline
- Introduction
- Literature Review
- Methodology & Results
- IV Approach
- Robustness
- Conclusion



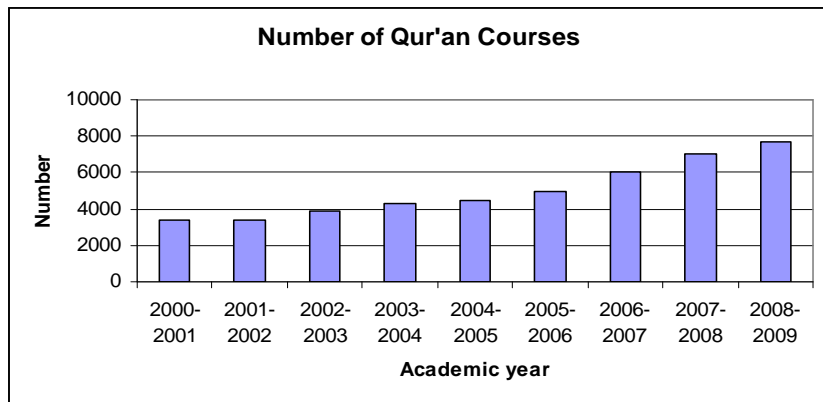




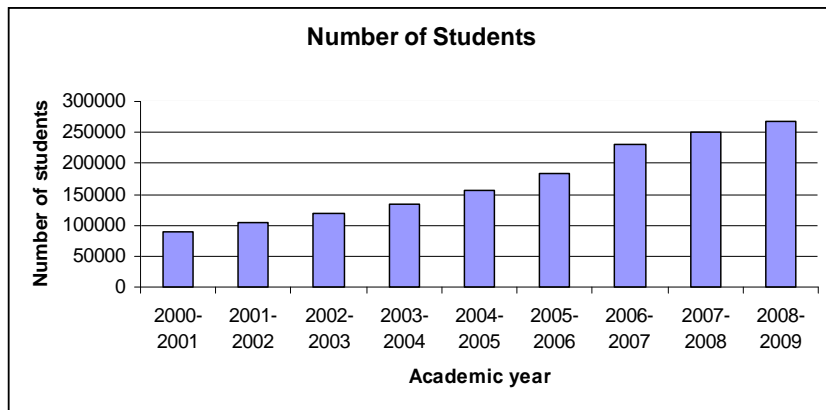
Introduction

- Recent literature on FLFP in Turkey finds out the main reasons of decrease in FLFP as
 - migration from rural to urban areas (Ilkkaracan, 1998; Baslevant and Onaran, 2002)
 - availability and affordability of child care institutions (Acar, 2008)
 - U-shaped pattern of LFP (Cagatay and Ozler, 1995; Tansel, 2002)
 - economic crisis (Dayioglu, 2000; Ince and Demir, 2006)
 - low education level of female population (Dayioglu, 2000)
 - unequal division of labour at home (Moghadam, 1998; Ilkkaracan, 1998)
- Are these really the sole reasons of the decrease in FLFP?

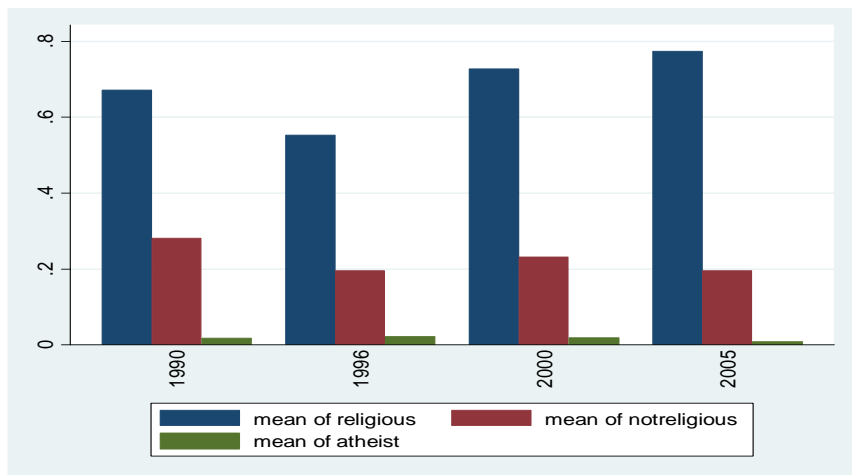
Conservatism in Turkey



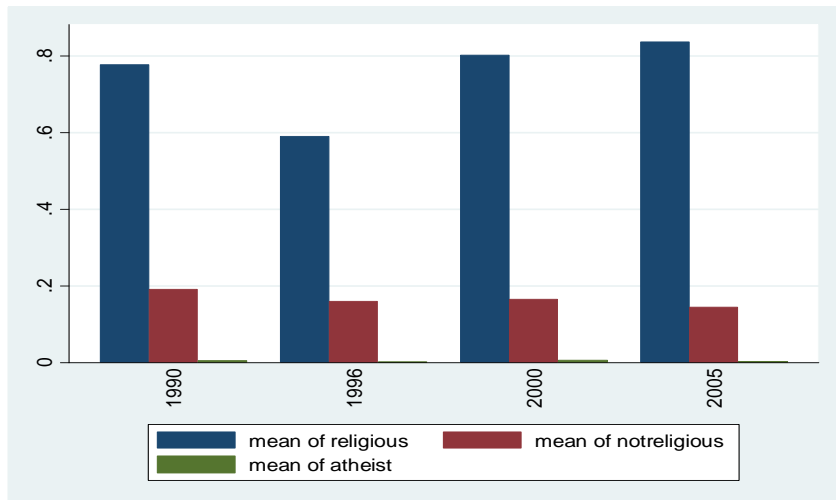
Conservatism in Turkey II



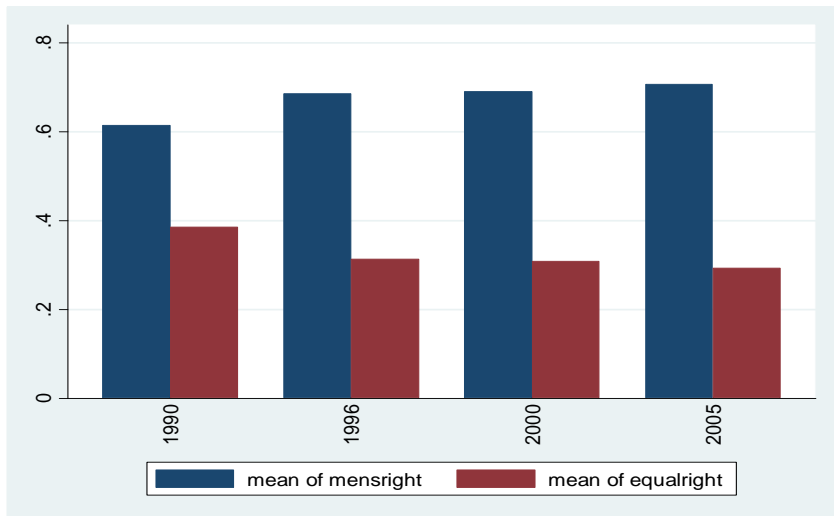
Religiosity in Turkey (Males)



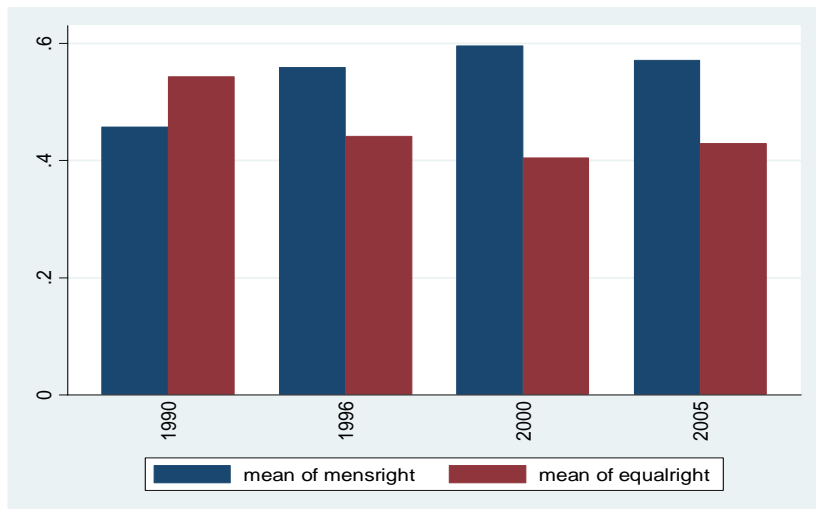
Religiosity in Turkey (Females)



Women Rights in Turkey (males)



Women Rights in Turkey (females)



Literature Review

- Fernandez & Fogli (2005): effect of culture on work & fertility outcomes
- Iannaccone (1998), Noland (2005), McCleary&Barro (2006), Becker&Woessmann (2009): the relationship between religion & economic performance
- Hazan&Maoz (2002), Vendrik (2003), Fernandez&Fogli (2004), Burda et al. (2007): the relationship between social norms and FLFP
- Gioso *et al.* (2006), Giavazzi *et al.* (2009): connection between culture and economic outcomes
- Greif (1994), Tabellini (2005): correlation between culture and institutions

Summary of Results I

- Women that live in a conservative and traditional environment where men have a higher decision power and stronger norms tend to stay at home.
- The difference in the impact of conservatism on FLFP between the most conservative urban area in Turkey and the least conservative one is 10 percentage points, which is equivalent to the influence of almost 3 years of education.
- Education is one of the most important determinants of women's decision to work, not only because of its effect on finding a job but also because the negative impact of perceptions and conservatism decreases with education.

Summary of Results II

- Urbanization is one of the reasons of decrease in FLFP in Turkey, not only because of the lack of job opportunities for women in cities but also because conservative men's preferences differ between urban and rural areas.

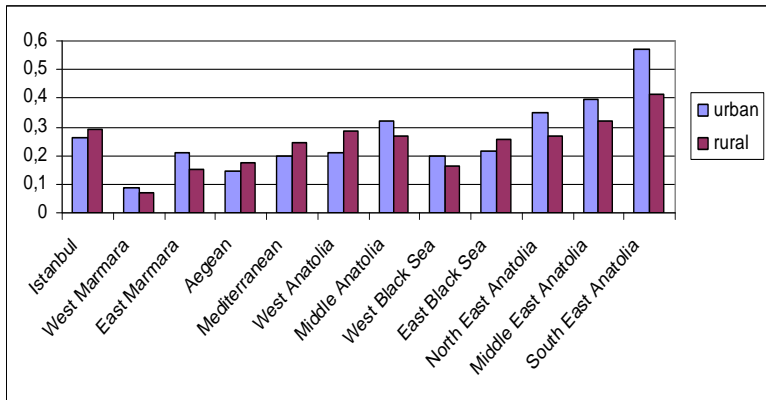
\uparrow Urbanization \implies \uparrow Conservatism \implies \downarrow FLFP

- The conservative environment that a woman lives in has a greater influence on her decision to work or not rather than how conservative her husband is.

Data

- 1994 & 2003 Household Budget and Consumption Survey (State Institute of Statistics)
- 2006 Labour Force Participation Survey (State Institute of Statistics)
- 2006 Household Structure Survey (State Institute of Statistics)
- 2003 Voter Tendency Survey
- 1995, 2002 and 2007 general election results

% of men that are against women working



Methodology

Links through which social norms and conservatism influence participation decision of women:

- education
- marriage
- labour market

In this paper married women are taken into consideration to be able to observe all the above-mentioned links.

Methodology

- Polychronic principle component analysis using Household Structure Survey
- 4 indices are formed
 - tradition
 - decision
 - male norm
 - conservatism

Tradition Index

Whether they had the following traditional concepts or not (dummy takes value 1 if the answer is positive and 0 otherwise)

- Arranged marriage
- Religious marriage
- Henna (Kina) night
- Religious ceremony
- Bride money
- Close-relative marriage

Decision Index

Who gives the last decision in the household for following:

- choice of the house
- choice of the house style
- children
- shopping
- relations with relatives
- relations with neighbours
- holiday & fun

Male Norm Index

- Do you approve close-relative marriage?
- Is the wife not doing housework properly a sole reason for divorce?
- Do you agree with the statement “The continuation of generation is guaranteed only by a son”?
- Do you agree with the statement “The best marriage age for a woman is between 15-19”?

Conservatism Index

- A combination of the previous 3 indices
- A new index is formed using all the variables mentioned before all together
- It is possible to see the total effect and then disentangle it to see what part of conservatism has more role

Methodology (2006 HSS)

$$\text{LogFemaleIncome}_{ijk} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 X_i + \alpha_2 R_j + \alpha_3 I_{ik} + \varepsilon_{ijk}$$

where X is a vector of individual and household characteristics, R is region dummies and I represents the indices.

Both because this data set does not contain a very reliable information about income and because I want to analyze not only the impact of the husband but also the impact of the environment on woman's decision to work I use the following equation:

$$I_{ijkl} = \sum \alpha_{ijkl} / N_{ijkl}$$

where i, j, k and l represents sex, cohort, region, and urban respectively.

$$\text{LogFemaleIncome}_{ijk} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \beta_2 R_j + \beta_3 I_k + e_{ijk}$$

OLS Regression Results for the 2006 HSS

LogFemaleIncome	I	II	III	IV
Age	0.0302 (0.0023)***	0.0297 (0.0023)***	0.0312 (0.0024)***	0.0292 (0.0026)***
Education	0.2079 (0.0107)***	0.2107 (0.0107)***	0.2087 (0.0106)***	0.2129 (0.0106)***
Sons	0.0717 (0.0272)***	0.0837 (0.0274)***	0.0767 (0.0274)***	0.0817 (0.0274)***
Daughters	0.0217 (0.0274)	0.0326 (0.0278)	0.0262 (0.0279)	0.0309 (0.0279)
LogHusbandIncome	-0.0628 (0.0475)	-0.0798 (0.0479)*	-0.0697 (0.0479)	-0.0783 (0.0479)
Mother of Wife	1.0856 (0.6687)	0.9825 (0.6551)	1.0883 (0.6746)	0.9879 (0.6582)
Mother of Husband	0.2621 (0.1539)*	0.2081 (0.1500)	0.2466 (0.1537)	0.2014 (0.1499)
Urban	-0.4498 (0.0592)***	-0.3845 (0.0593)***	-0.5070 (0.0690)***	-0.3594 (0.0879)***
Husband's Conservatism	-0.0325 (0.0192)*	-0.0269 (0.0166)*		
Husbands' Conservatism			-0.1353 (0.0653)**	-0.1317 (0.0621)**
Constant	-0.6468 (0.2990)**	-0.6087 (0.3201)*	-0.6214 (0.3011)**	-0.6108 (0.3208)*
Region Dummies	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	7043	7043	7043	7043
R ²	0.0867	0.1065	0.0869	0.1063

Methodology (2006 LFS)

$$\text{LogFemaleIncome}_{ijk} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 X_i + \alpha_2 R_j + \alpha_3 I_k + \varepsilon_{ijk}$$

$$\text{FemaleWork}_{ijk} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \beta_2 R_j + \beta_3 I_k + e_{ijk}$$

$$\text{FemaleWorkorSearch}_{ijk} = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 X_i + \gamma_2 R_j + \gamma_3 I_k + \mu_{ijk}$$

Table 3: OLS Regression Results for the 2006 LFS (Urban)

URBAN	LogFemaleIncome	FemaleWork	FemaleWorkorSearch
Age	0.0156 (0.0013)***	0.0025 (0.0002)***	0.0019 (0.0002)***
Education	0.2689 (0.0043)***	0.0357 (0.0007)***	0.0396 (0.0007)***
Sons	0.0170 (0.0112)	0.0030 (0.0020)	0.0000 (0.0021)
Daughters	-0.0128 (0.0107)	-0.0024 (0.0019)	-0.0056 (0.0020)***
LogHusband- Income	-0.1056 (0.0226)***	-0.0317 (0.0039)***	-0.0418 (0.0040)***
Grandmother	0.1316 (0.0485)***	0.0284 (0.0087)***	0.0259 (0.0090)***
Husbands'	-0.0101 (0.0058)*	-0.0816 (0.0148)***	-0.0526 (0.0154)***
Conservatism	0.0004 (0.0001)***	0.0001 (0.0000)***	0.0002 (0.0000)***
Distance to Istanbul	-1.1626 (0.2381)**	-0.1578 (0.0414)***	-0.1035 (0.0432)***
Region Dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	32377	32377	32377
R ²	0.2115	0.2418	0.2514

Table 4: OLS Results Results for the 2006 LFS (Rural)

RURAL	LogFemaleIncome	FemaleWork	FemaleWorkerSearch
Age	0.0214 (0.0021)***	0.0061 (0.0005)***	0.0056 (0.0005)***
Education	0.2322 (0.0095)***	0.0214 (0.0017)***	0.0236 (0.0017)***
Sons	-0.0116 (0.0165)	0.0112 (0.0043)***	0.0084 (0.0044)*
Daughters	0.0129 (0.0147)	0.0135 (0.0042)***	0.0112 (0.0042)**
LogHusband- Income	-0.1574 (0.0329)***	-0.0599 (0.0086)***	-0.0601 (0.0087)***
Grandmother	0.1410 (0.0665)**	0.1580 (0.0169)***	0.1542 (0.0170)***
Husbands'	0.4009 (0.0984)***	0.0126 (0.0023)***	0.0122 (0.0036)***
Conservatism	-0.0003 (0.0002)*	0.0004 (0.0000)***	0.0004 (0.0000)***
Distance to Istanbul	0.8916 (0.3615)**	-0.3494 (0.0879)***	-0.3393 (0.0893)***
Constant	Yes	Yes	Yes
Region Dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	8392	8392	8392
R ²	0.1680	0.2023	0.2028

Pooled Data

The 1994 and 2003 Household Budget Surveys and 2006 Labour Force Survey are combined to form the final data set.

Table 5: Pooled Data OLS Regression Results (Urban)

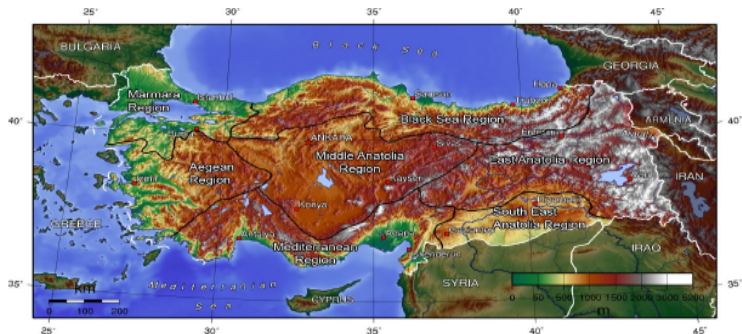
URBAN	I	II	III	IV	V
Age	0.0012 (0.0001)***	0.0011 (0.0002)***	0.0011 (0.0002)***	0.0012 (0.0002)***	0.0011 (0.0002)***
Education	0.0336 (0.0005)***	0.0334 (0.0005)***	0.0336 (0.0005)***	0.0334 (0.0005)***	0.0334 (0.0005)***
Sons	-0.0041 (0.0015)***	-0.0032 (0.0015)**	-0.0032 (0.0015)**	-0.0031 (0.0015)**	-0.0032 (0.0015)**
Daughters	-0.0041 (0.0015)***	-0.0033 (0.0015)**	-0.0033 (0.0015)**	-0.0033 (0.0015)**	-0.0033 (0.0015)**
LogHusband- Income	0.0164 (0.0029)***	0.0192 (0.0029)***	0.0201 (0.0029)***	0.0192 (0.0029)***	0.0142 (0.0030)***
Grandmother	0.0369 (0.0070)***	0.0381 (0.0069)***	0.0379 (0.0069)***	0.0381 (0.0069)***	0.0382 (0.0069)***
Year 1994	0.0147 (0.0047)***	0.0181 (0.0047)***	0.0186 (0.0047)***	0.0180 (0.0047)***	0.0181 (0.0047)***
Year 2002	-0.0592 (0.0073)***	-0.0645 (0.0073)***	-0.0664 (0.0073)***	-0.0646 (0.0073)***	-0.0650 (0.0073)***
Husbands' Conservatism	-0.0772 (0.0056)***	-0.0514 (0.0092)***	-0.0702 (0.0114)***	-0.0667 (0.0186)***	-0.0651 (0.0311)**
Education* Conservatism			0.0025 (0.0010)**		
Age* Conservatism				0.0003 (0.0003)	
Income* Conservatism					-0.0174 (0.0045)***
Distance to Istanbul	0.0000 (0.0000)***	0.0001 (0.0000)***	0.0001 (0.0000)***	0.0001 (0.0000)***	0.0001 (0.0000)***
Constant	-0.2060 (0.0186)***	-0.3227 (0.0262)***	-0.3337 (0.0265)***	-0.3237 (0.0261)***	-0.2872 (0.0268)***
Region Dummies	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	57610	57610	57610	57610	57610
R ²	0.2384	0.2425	0.2426	0.2425	0.2426

Table 6: Pooled Data OLS Regression Results (Rural)

RURAL	I	II	III	IV	V
Age	0.0070 (0.0004)***	0.0057 (0.0004)***	0.0057 (0.0004)***	0.0060 (0.0004)***	0.0056 (0.0004)***
Education	0.0213 (0.0014)	0.0208 (0.0014)***	0.0209 (0.0014)***	0.0205 (0.0014)***	0.0207 (0.0014)***
Sons	0.0002 (0.0034)	0.0073 (0.0034)***	0.0081 (0.0034)**	0.0091 (0.0034)***	0.0090 (0.0034)***
Daughters	0.0045 (0.0033)	0.0120 (0.0034)***	0.0130 (0.0034)***	0.0134 (0.0034)***	0.0135 (0.0034)***
LogHusband- Income	-0.0551 (0.0061)***	-0.0559 (0.0061)***	-0.0552 (0.0061)***	-0.0576 (0.0061)***	-0.0615 (0.0064)***
Grandmother	0.1735 (0.0135)***	0.1634 (0.0135)***	0.1642 (0.0135)***	0.1642 (0.0135)***	0.1639 (0.0135)***
Year 1994	0.1099 (0.0117)***	0.1230 (0.0119)***	0.1188 (0.0120)***	0.1136 (0.0119)***	0.1125 (0.0119)***
Year 2003	0.1263 (0.0170)***	0.1295 (0.0169)***	0.1292 (0.0170)***	0.1340 (0.0169)***	0.1349 (0.0169)***
Husbands' Conservatism	0.1264 (0.0087)***	0.0357 (0.0156)**	0.0357 (0.0159)**	0.0519 (0.0239)**	0.1425 (0.0496)***
Education*			-0.0061 (0.0013)***		
Conservatism Age*				-0.0015 (0.0005)***	
Conservatism Income*					0.0202 (0.0073)***
Distance to Istanbul	0.0001 (0.0000)***	0.0002 (0.0000)***	0.0002 (0.0000)***	0.0002 (0.0000)***	0.0002 (0.0000)***
Constant	0.1780 (0.0410)***	-0.0538 (0.0561)	0.1467 (0.0461)***	0.1353 (0.0467)***	0.1872 (0.0479)
Region Dummies	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	14939	14939	14939	14939	14939
R ²	0.1575	0.1839	0.1839	0.1800	0.1800

IV Approach

The altitude of regions is used as an instrumental variable.



The higher the place the more difficult to reach it and the more closed it is to outside shocks and influence.

Table 9: IV Estimation Results (Urban)

FemaleWorkerSearch (Urban)	OLS	1 st Stage	2 nd Stage
Altitude		0.0636 (0.0010)***	
Husbands' Conservatism	-0.0514 (0.0092)**		-0.0579 (0.0104)***
Age	0.0011 (0.0002)***	0.0054 (0.0001)***	0.0005 (0.0003)**
Education	0.0334 (0.0005)***	-0.0007 (0.0002)***	0.0333 (0.0005)***
Sons	-0.0032 (0.0015)**	-0.0035 (0.0006)***	-0.0025 (0.0017)
Daughters	-0.0033 (0.0015)**	-0.0028 (0.0006)***	-0.0026 (0.0016)
LogHusbandIncome	0.0192 (0.0029)***	-0.0089 (0.0010)***	0.0211 (0.0026)***
Grandmother	0.0381 (0.0069)***	-0.0128 (0.0025)***	0.0404 (0.0067)***
Year 1994	0.0181 (0.0047)***	0.0012 (0.0018)	0.0126 (0.0047)***
Year 2003	-0.0645 (0.0073)***	0.0098 (0.0025)***	-0.0684 (0.0066)*
Distance to Istanbul	0.0001 (0.0000)***	-0.0004 (0.0000)***	0.0002 (0.0000)***
Constant	-0.3227 (0.0262)***	1.3559 (0.0107)***	-0.5324 (0.0499)***
Region Dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	57610	57610	57610
Centered R ²	0.2425	0.8064	0.2429
Partial R ² Excluded Instruments		0.0697	
F(1,57404) of Exc. Instruments		4297.44	

Table 10: IV Estimation Results (Rural)

FemaleWorkerSearch (Rural)	OLS	1 st Stage	2 nd Stage
Altitude		0.1695 (0.0029)***	
Husbands' Conservatism	0.0357 (0.0156)**		0.0829 (0.0291)***
Age	0.0057 (0.0004)***	0.0083 (0.0002)***	0.0041 (0.0005)***
Education	0.0208 (0.0014)***	-0.0017 (0.0006)***	0.0203 (0.0013)***
Sons	0.0073 (0.0034)***	-0.0192 (0.0016)***	0.0122 (0.0036)***
Daughters	0.0120 (0.0034)***	-0.0212 (0.0015)***	0.0165 (0.0035)***
LogHusbandIncome	-0.0559 (0.0061)***	-0.0251 (0.0025)***	-0.0483 (0.0058)***
Grandmother	0.1634 (0.0135)***	0.0045 (0.0055)	0.1558 (0.0125)***
Year 1994	0.1230 (0.0119)***	-0.0174 (0.0052)***	0.0985 (0.0117)***
Year 2003	0.1295 (0.0169)***	0.0453 (0.0070)***	0.1131 (0.0160)***
Distance to Istanbul	0.0002 (0.0000)***	-0.0004 (0.0000)***	0.0004 (0.0000)***
Constant	-0.0538 (0.0561)	1.0220 (0.0297)***	-0.6391 (0.0954)***
Region Dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	14939	14939	14939
Centered R ²	0.1839	0.8862	0.1905
Partial R ² Excluded Instruments		0.1853	
F(1,57404) of Exc. Instruments		3372.92	

Other Indices (Urban)

	Urban		
	Tradition	Decision	Male Norm
Index	-0.0375 (0.0086)***	-0.0032 (0.0056)	-0.0400 (0.0118)***
Index*Age	0.0014 (0.0004)***	-0.0001 (0.0003)	-0.0000 (0.0006)
Index*Education	0.0037 (0.0013)***	0.0056 (0.0010)***	0.0094 (0.0013)***
Index*Income	-0.0326 (0.0061)***	-0.0171 (0.0053)***	-0.0146 (0.0083)*

Other Indices (Rural)

Index	Rural		
	Tradition	Decision	Male Norm
Index	0.0404 (0.0202)**	0.0294 (0.0142)**	0.1981 (0.0291)***
Index*Age	-0.0002 (0.0008)	-0.0010 (0.0005)*	-0.0093 (0.0012)***
Index*Education	-0.0048 (0.0026)*	-0.0061 (0.0015)***	-0.0078 (0.0029)***
Index*Income	0.0244 (0.0124)**	0.0210 (0.0083)**	0.1121 (0.0206)***

Comparison With Previous Literature

- Education plays an important role in women's decision to work through 2 channels:
 - with higher education it is easier to find a job
 - high education weakens the influence of conservatism
- The existence of child care institutions is another determinant
- Urbanization is one of the reasons for the decrease in FLFP:
 - lack of job opportunities for women in cities
 - with migration perceptions also transfer to the urban areas

Robustness (Comparison of OLS and Probit)

Table 14: Comparison of OLS and Probit Results

	Urban		Rural	
	OLS	Probit	OLS	Probit
Age	0.0011 (0.0002)***	0.0006 (0.0002)***	0.0057 (0.0004)***	0.0060 (0.0004)***
Education	0.0334 (0.0005)***	0.0326 (0.0005)***	0.0208 (0.0014)***	0.0215 (0.0014)***
Sons	-0.0032 (0.0015)**	-0.0034 (0.0020)**	0.0073 (0.0034)***	0.0074 (0.0038)*
Daughters	-0.0033 (0.0015)**	-0.0037 (0.0019)**	0.0120 (0.0034)***	0.0129 (0.0037)***
LogHusband- Income	0.0192 (0.0029)***	0.0188 (0.0029)***	-0.0559 (0.0061)***	-0.0559 (0.0061)***
Grandmother	0.0381 (0.0069)***	0.0374 (0.0066)***	0.1634 (0.0135)***	0.01596 (0.0126)***
Year 1994	0.0181 (0.0047)***	0.0212 (0.0051)***	0.1230 (0.0119)***	0.1363 (0.0133)***
Year 2003	-0.0645 (0.0073)***	-0.0591 (0.0064)***	0.1295 (0.0169)***	0.1435 (0.0195)***
Husbands' Conservatism	-0.0514 (0.0092)***	-0.0754 (0.0121)***	0.0357 (0.0156)**	0.0323 (0.0166)*
Distance to Istanbul	0.0001 (0.0000)***	0.0001 (0.0000)***	0.0002 (0.0000)***	0.0002 (0.0000)***
Constant	-0.3227 (0.0262)***		-0.0538 (0.0561)	
Region Dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	57610	57610	14939	14939
R ²	0.2425		0.1839	
Pseudo R ²		0.2332		0.1704

Robustness (Comparison of OLS and Probit)

Table 15: Comparison of OLS and Probit Results

	Urban		Rural	
	OLS	Probit	OLS	Probit
Education*Conservatism	0.0025 (0.0010)**	0.0103 (0.0011)***	-0.0061 (0.0013)***	-0.0066 (0.0018)***
Age*Conservatism	0.0003 (0.0003)	-0.0002 (0.0006)	-0.0015 (0.0005)***	-0.0012 (0.0006)**
Income*Conservatism	-0.0174 (0.0045)***	-0.0124 (0.0070)*	0.0202 (0.0073)***	0.0307 (0.0089)***

Robustness

Table 11: OLS Regression Results with Additional Variable (Std. Error of the Index)

	Urban		Rural	
Age	0.0013 (0.0002)***	0.0012 (0.0002)***	0.0074 (0.0004)***	0.0061 (0.0004)***
Education	0.0336 (0.0005)***	0.0334 (0.0005)***	0.0211 (0.0014)***	0.0208 (0.0014)***
Sons	-0.0042 (0.0015)***	-0.0034 (0.0015)**	0.0007 (0.0034)	0.0075 (0.0034)**
Daughters	-0.0043 (0.0015)***	-0.0035 (0.0015)**	0.0050 (0.0033)	0.0123 (0.0034)***
LogHusband- Income	0.0163 (0.0029)***	0.0188 (0.0029)***	-0.0533 (0.0061)***	-0.0553 (0.0061)***
Grandmother	0.0370 (0.0070)***	0.0380 (0.0069)***	0.1735 (0.0138)***	0.1625 (0.0135)***
Year 1994	0.0162 (0.0048)***	0.0203 (0.0048)***	0.1098 (0.0118)***	0.1229 (0.0119)***
Year 2003	-0.0596 (0.0072)***	-0.0648 (0.0073)***	0.1163 (0.0171)***	0.1259 (0.0169)***
Husbands' Conservatism	-0.0741 (0.0061)***	-0.0429 (0.0103)***	0.1115 (0.0092)***	0.0182 (0.0163)
Std. Err. of Husband's Con.	0.0591 (0.0420)	0.0596 (0.0466)	-0.5779 (0.1311)***	-0.5340 (0.1461)***
Distance to Istanbul	0.0000 (0.0000)***	0.0001 (0.0000)***	0.0001 (0.0000)***	0.0002 (0.0000)***
Constant	-0.2011 (0.0188)***	-0.3209 (0.0262)***	0.2459 (0.0437)***	0.0051 (0.0580)
Region Dummies	No	Yes	No	Yes
N	57610	57610	14939	14939
R ²	0.2385	0.2425	0.1587	0.1847

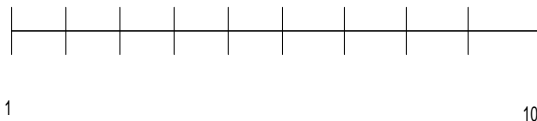
Political Tendency Index

Using the question in 2003 Voter Tendency Survey “Where would you locate yourself in the political scale”, each political party is associated with a number in the scale by taking weighted averages of the responses. 3 groups are formed:

- right
- center
- left

Left

Right



Political Tendency Index

- Each party is categorized as right, left or center and how much it should be weighted within its category
- By weighting with the number of deputies of parliament that each district should elect, the votes of districts for each party are added up to form the regions
- By using the weight that is calculated before (how radical they are), votes for each party are added up to form the categories (right, left, center) for each region.
- In the end we have a percentage of radical right and radical left votes for each region

Robustness

Table 12: OLS Estimation Results for Urban Areas with Additional Variables

FemaleWorkerSearch (Urban)	I	II	III
Husbands' Conservatism	-0.0728 (0.0061)***	-0.0438 (0.0093)***	-0.0306 (0.0105)***
Std. Err. of Husband's Conservatism			0.1244 (0.0477)***
Radical Right	-0.1077 (0.0134)***	-0.0515 (0.0180)***	-0.0541 (0.0181)***
Radical Left	-0.0057 (0.0177)	-0.0132 (0.0198)	-0.0222 (0.0201)
Age	0.0012 (0.0001)***	0.0011 (0.0002)***	0.0012 (0.0002)***
Education	0.0334 (0.0005)***	0.0333 (0.0005)***	0.0333 (0.0005)***
Sons	-0.0036 (0.0015)**	-0.0030 (0.0015)**	-0.0033 (0.0015)**
Daughters	-0.0039 (0.0015)***	-0.0032 (0.0015)**	-0.0035 (0.0015)**
LogHusbandIncome	0.0182 (0.0029)***	0.0198 (0.0029)***	0.0195 (0.0029)***
Grandmother	0.0380 (0.0070)***	0.0382 (0.0069)***	0.0381 (0.0069)***
Year 1994	0.0142 (0.0053)***	0.0186 (0.0054)***	0.0226 (0.0056)***
Year 2003	-0.0623 (0.0076)***	-0.0644 (0.0078)***	-0.0639 (0.0078)***
Distance from Istanbul	0.0000 (0.0000)***	0.0001 (0.0000)***	0.0001 (0.0000)***
Constant	-0.1604 (0.0192)***	-0.2967 (0.0271)***	-0.2916 (0.0271)***
Region Dummies	No	Yes	Yes
N	57610	57610	57610
R ²	0.2396	0.2427	0.2428

Robustness

Table 13: OLS Estimation Results for Rural Areas with Additional Variables

FemaleWorkerSearch (Rural)	I	II	III
Husbands' Conservatism	0.1223 (0.0089)***	0.0439 (0.0163)***	0.0309 (0.0173)*
Std. Err. of Husband's Conservatism			-0.3625 (0.1509)**
Radical Right	-0.0525 (0.0350)	-0.0303 (0.0507)	-0.0289 (0.0507)
Radical Left	-0.3072 (0.0442)	-0.1946 (0.0579)***	-0.1706 (0.0588)***
Age	0.0068 (0.0004)***	0.0057 (0.0004)***	0.0060 (0.0004)***
Education	0.0208 (0.0014)***	0.0207 (0.0014)***	0.0207 (0.0014)***
Sons	0.0022 (0.0034)	0.0077 (0.0034)**	0.0078 (0.0034)**
Daughters	0.0067 (0.0033)**	0.0124 (0.0034)***	0.0126 (0.0034)***
LogHusbandIncome	-0.0502 (0.0062)***	-0.0536 (0.0061)***	-0.0534 (0.0061)***
Grandmother	0.1684 (0.0138)***	0.1604 (0.0135)***	0.1602 (0.0135)***
Year 1994	0.1417 (0.0130)***	0.1419 (0.0138)***	0.0226 (0.0056)***
Year 2003	0.1549 (0.0180)***	0.1519 (0.0191)***	-0.0639 (0.0078)***
Distance to Istanbul	0.0001 (0.0000)***	0.0002 (0.0000)***	0.0002 (0.0000)***
Constant	0.2154 (0.0422)***	-0.0084 (0.0569)	0.0268 (0.0583)
Region Dummies	No	Yes	Yes
N	14939	14939	14939
R ²	0.1622	0.1856	0.1859

Conclusion

- Women that live in a conservative and traditional environment where men have a higher decision power and stronger norms tend to stay at home.
- Education is one of the most important determinants of women's decision to work, not only because of its effect on finding a job but also because the negative impact of perceptions and conservatism decreases with education.
- Urbanization is one of the reasons of decrease in FLFP in Turkey, not only because of the lack of job opportunities for women in cities but also because conservative men's preferences differ between urban and rural areas.
- The conservative environment that a woman lives in has a greater influence on her decision to work or not rather than how conservative her husband is.