

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE LEGACY OF THE MISSING MEN:
WORLD WAR I AND FEMALE LABOR IN FRANCE OVER A CENTURY

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APPENDIX D: DATA APPENDIX

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Appendix D

DATA APPENDIX

D.1 Historical Data

In this section, I detail the sources and definitions of the historical variables used throughout the dissertation. I divide the data into demographic data, economic data, war-related data, and voting data.

D.1.1 Demographic Data

Population (total, by sex, age, and marital status) The data for the resident population by sex, age, and marital status are available from the censuses. The data by age are generally given in 5-year age intervals.

- 1901: *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population 1901*, Part 2, *Tableau VII, Population présente totale suivant le sexe, l'état de famille et l'âge, par département* (pp. 366–407).
- 1906: *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population 1906*, Part 2, *Tableau IV, Population présente totale suivant le sexe et l'année de naissance, par département* (pp. 154–165), and *Tableau V, Population présente totale suivant le sexe, l'état matrimonial et l'âge, par département* (pp. 166–169).
- 1911: *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population 1911*, Part 2, *Tableau VII, Population présente totale suivant le sexe, l'état matrimonial et l'année de naissance, par département* (pp. 98–137).
- 1921: *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population 1921*, Part 2, *Tableau V, Population présente totale suivant le sexe, l'âge et le degré d'instruction* (pp. 84–91),

and *Tableau VI, Population présente totale suivant le sexe, l'état matrimonial et l'âge* (pp. 92–99).

- 1926: *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population 1926*, Part 2, *Tableau III, Population présente totale suivant le sexe et l'âge* (pp. 82–89), and *Tableau IV, Population présente totale suivant le sexe, l'état matrimonial et l'âge* (pp. 90–97).
- 1931: *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population 1931*, Part 2, *Tableau IV, Population présente totale suivant le sexe et l'âge* (pp. 82–89), and *Tableau V, Population présente totale suivant le sexe, l'état matrimonial et l'âge* (pp. 90–97).
- 1936: *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population 1936*, Part 2, *Tableau V, Population présente totale suivant le sexe et l'âge* (pp. 86–93), and *Tableau VI, Population présente suivant le sexe, l'état matrimonial et l'âge* (pp. 94–101).

Population density (per km²) The population per square km in 1911 combines the resident population by département in 1911 and départements' size in square kilometers from the *Annuaire Statistique de la France (33) 1913, Tableau 1, Superficie, population et densité de la population par département en 1911* (p. 3). Originally from the *Service Géographique de l'armée*, 1897.

Share of rural population (%) The share of rural population combines the resident population by département with the “rural population”, i.e., the population that lives in cities with less than 2,000 inhabitants. This definition has been fixed in the censuses throughout the period 1901–1936.

- 1901: *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population 1906*, Part 1, *Tableau IV, Migrations intérieures, excédent d'émigration ou d'immigration* (pp. 84–99).
- 1906: *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population 1911*, Part 1, *Tableau IV, Migrations intérieures, excédents d'émigration ou d'immigration* (pp. 74–89).

- 1911, 1921, 1926: *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population 1926*, Part 1, *Tableau V, Population urbaine et rurale par département, en 1872, 1911, 1921 et 1926* (p. 102).
- 1931, 1936: *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population 1936*, Part 1, *Tableau V, Population urbaine et rurale par département, en 1936, 1931, 1911 et 1872* (p. 82).

Share of the residing population born in the département (%) The share of the residing population born in the département combines the residing population born in the département, and the residing population by département.

- 1901: *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population 1901*, Part 2, *Tableau X, Français par département, suivant le lieu de naissance*, (pp. 426–429).
- 1906: *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population 1906*, Part 2, *Tableau VI, Population présente totale suivant le sexe, la nationalité et le lieu de naissance, par département* (pp. 170–173).
- 1911: *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population 1911*, Part 2, *Tableau VIII, Population présente totale par département suivant le lieu de naissance des Français et la nationalité des étrangers* (pp. 138–141).
- 1921: *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population 1921*, Part 2, *Tableau VII, Population présente totale suivant le sexe, le lieu de naissance des Français, la nationalité des étrangers* (pp. 100–107).
- 1926: *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population 1926*, Part 2, *Tableau VI, Population présente totale suivant le sexe et le lieu de naissance* (pp. 106–109).
- 1931: *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population 1931*, Part 2, *Tableau VII, Population présente suivant le sexe et le lieu de naissance* (pp. 106–109).

- 1936: *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population 1936, Part 2, Tableau VIII, Population présente totale suivant le sexe et le lieu de naissance* (pp. 110–113).

Age (years) The average age in a département in 1911 is computed as a weighted average, where the weights are the shares of the population in each 5-years age bin provided by the census, and where I assign the midpoint of the age bin as the relevant age for the bin (see above for data sources).

Height (cm) The average height of the conscripts of the class of 1911 at the time of recruitment are available in one-centimeter intervals, so I compute a weighted average height the same way as the average age. The data are from the *Compte Rendu sur le Recrutement de l'Armée dans l'Année 1912, Tableau O, Énumération des différents degrés de taille des jeunes gens de la classe 1911 maintenus sur les tableaux de recensement* (pp. 90–91).

Share of women born in their département of residence The data for the share of women born in their département of residence for all women and by labor status at the national level are from the censuses.

- 1901: *Résultats Statistiques du recensement de la population 1901, Population Active, Tableau VI, Population active par grande catégories professionnelles suivant la date et le lieu de naissance, la nationalité, la situation de famille, l'instruction* (pp. 510–511).
- 1906: *Résultats Statistiques du recensement de la population 1906, État Civil de la Population Active, Tableau I, Population active par grandes catégories professionnelles suivant la date et le lieu de naissance, la nationalité, l'état matrimonial, l'instruction* (pp. 62–63).
- 1911: *Résultats Statistiques du recensement de la population 1911, Population Active, Tableau II, Population active par grandes catégories professionnelles suivant la date et le lieu de naissance, la nationalité, l'état matrimonial et l'instruction* (pp. 70–71).

- 1921: *Résultats Statistiques du recensement de la population 1921, Population Active, État Civil, Tableau I, Population active par grandes catégories professionnelles suivant la date et le lieu de naissance, l'état matrimonial combiné avec l'âge et le degré d'instruction* (pp. 38–39).
- 1926: *Résultats Statistiques du recensement de la population 1926, Population Active, État Civil, Tableau I, Population active par grandes catégories professionnelles suivant la date et le lieu de naissance, l'état matrimonial combiné avec l'âge et le degré d'instruction* (pp. 38–39).
- 1931: *Résultats Statistiques du recensement de la population 1931, Population Active, État Civil, Tableau I, Population active par grandes catégories professionnelles suivant la date et le lieu de naissance, l'état matrimonial combiné avec l'âge, le degré d'instruction* (pp. 30–31).
- 1936: *Résultats Statistiques du recensement de la population 1936, Population Active, État Civil, Tableau I, Population active par grandes catégories professionnelles suivant la date et le lieu de naissance, l'état matrimonial combiné avec l'âge, le degré d'instruction* (pp. 32–33).

Male population of the classes of 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914 in 1911 These variables are from the Part 4 of the *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population 1911*—one table for each département.

Class characteristics at the time of recruitment The data for the heights and education levels of the classes of 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1914 at the time of recruitment are from various issues of the *Compte Rendu sur le Recrutement de l'Armée*.

- Class of 1909: The education data are from *Compte Rendu sur le Recrutement de l'Armée dans l'Année 1910, Tableau M, Détails relatifs à l'instruction des jeunes gens*

de la classe de 1909 (pp. 82–83). The height data are from *Compte Rendu sur le Recrutement de l'Armée dans l'Année 1910, Tableau O, Énumération des différents degrés de taille des jeunes gens de la classe de 1909 maintenus sur les tableaux de recensement* (pp. 90–93).

- Class of 1910: The education data are from *Compte Rendu sur le Recrutement de l'Armée dans l'Année 1911, Tableau M, Détails relatifs à l'instruction des jeunes gens de la classe de 1910* (pp. 82–83). The height data are from *Compte Rendu sur le Recrutement de l'Armée dans l'Année 1911, Tableau O, Énumération des différents degrés de taille des jeunes gens de la classe de 1910 maintenus sur les tableaux de recensement* (pp. 90–93).
- Class of 1911: The education data are from *Compte Rendu sur le Recrutement de l'Armée dans l'Année 1912, Tableau M, Détails relatifs à l'instruction des jeunes gens de la classe de 1911* (pp. 82–83). The height data are from *Compte Rendu sur le Recrutement de l'Armée dans l'Année 1912, Tableau O, Énumération des différents degrés de taille des jeunes gens de la classe de 1911 maintenus sur les tableaux de recensement* (pp. 90–93).
- Class of 1912: The education data are from *Compte Rendu sur le Recrutement de l'Armée dans l'Année 1913, Tableau M, Détails relatifs à l'instruction des jeunes gens de la classe de 1912* (pp. 90–91). The height data are from *Compte Rendu sur le Recrutement de l'Armée dans l'Année 1913, Tableau O, Énumération des différents degrés de taille des jeunes gens de la classe de 1912 maintenus sur les tableaux de recensement* (pp. 98–101).
- Class of 1914: The education data are from *Compte Rendu sur le Recrutement de l'Armée dans l'Année 1914, Tableau K, Détails relatifs à l'instruction des jeunes gens de la classe de 1914* (pp. 112–113). The height data are from *Compte Rendu sur le Recrutement de l'Armée dans l'Année 1914, Tableau N, Énumération des différents*

degrés de taille des jeunes gens de la classe de 1914 maintenus sur les tableaux de recensement (pp. 120–123).

Bilateral migration flows in 1911 The data for the number of residents that were born in each of the other départements in the census of 1911 are from the *Résultats Statistiques du Recensement Général de la Population* 1911, Tome I, Part 4, *Tableau I*.

Mortality rate The mortality rate in a département is defined as the ratio of death of people aged 65 and below to the population aged 65 and below. The mortality data are from volumes of the *Statistiques du Mouvement de la Population*.

Share students in religious schools (%) The share of students in religious schools in 1906 is from the *Annuaire Statistique de la France* 1908, Part 2, Section E, b, *Tableau I*, *Nombre d'enfants en âge scolaire inscrits dans une école quelconque et nombre des enfants recensés du même âge* (pp. 28–29).

Total fertility rate The total fertility rate by département in 1911 is computed as the sum of five-year age-specific birth rates times 5, where an age-specific birth rate is computed as $(\text{birth}_x / \text{population}_x) \times 1000$. birth_x is the number of live births to mothers in age group x , and population_x is the number of resident women in age group x . The age groups for birth_x are: under 15, 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, and above 45. The age groups for population_x are: 10–14, 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, and 45–49. The data for the number of live births is from the *Statistique du Mouvement de la Population* 1911–1913, *Tableau XLIII*, “Naissances d’après l’âge de la mère” (pp. 116–119). The population data are from the 1911 census: *Résultats Statistiques du Recensement de la Population* 1911, *Partie 2*, *Tableau VII*, “Population présente totale suivant le sexe, l’état matrimonial et l’année de naissance, par département” (pp. 98–137).

D.1.2 Economic Data

Female, male, and foreign labor force participation (%) The male labor force participation rate is computed as the ratio of the total number of working men to the number of men aged 15 and above. The female labor force participation rate is computed in the same way, and the data are from the same tables. As explained in section B.5, I subtract the female farm owners to build the main measure of female labor force participation. The labor force participation of foreigners, is also available from these tables.

- 1901: *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population 1901*, Part 3, *Tableau XXXIV, Population active suivant la position, par grandes catégories professionnelles et par département* (pp. 862–873).
- 1906: *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population 1906*, Part 3, *Tableau VIII, Population active suivant le sexe et la situation par grande catégorie professionnelles et par département* (pp. 256–267).
- 1911: *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population 1911*, Part 3, *Tableau XXVII, Population active par grandes catégories professionnelles, suivant la position par département* (pp. 156–167).
- 1921: *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population 1921*, Part 3, *Tableau XII, Population active suivant le sexe et la situation par grandes catégories professionnelles en 1921* (pp. 160–171).
- 1926: *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population 1926*, Part 3, *Tableau VIII, Population active suivant le sexe et la situation, par grandes catégories professionnelles, en 1926* (pp. 164–175).
- 1931: *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population 1931*, Part 3, *Tableau VIII, Population active suivant le sexe et la situation, par grandes catégories professionnelles, en 1931* (pp. 470–481).

- 1936: *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population 1936*, Part 3, *Tableau VIII*, *Population active suivant le sexe et la situation, par grandes catégories professionnelles, en 1936* (pp. 170–181).

Female labor force participation by decennial age group (%) Female labor force participation rates by decennial age group (20–29, 30–39, and 40–49) can be constructed from various census tables:

- 1901: for each decennial age group, I aggregate the number of working women in each industry from the département-specific Table VI, *Population active par grande catégorie professionnelle suivant la date et le lieu de naissance, la nationalité, la situation de famille, l'instruction* in the *Résultats statistiques du recensement général de la population*, 1901, Parts 1–3.
- 1921–1936: for each decennial age group, I aggregate the number of working women in each occupation from the following tables:
 - *Chefs d'établissement suivant l'âge.*
 - *Employés suivant l'âge.*
 - *Ouvriers suivant l'âge.*
 - *Employés et ouvriers sans emploi suivant l'âge.*
 - *Isolés suivant l'âge.*

These tables are available in the following volumes:

- 1921: *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population*, 1921, *Tableau XIX* to *Tableau XXIII*, Part 4 (pp. 112–131).
- 1926: *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population*, 1926, *Tableau XVIII* to *Tableau XXII*, Part 4 (pp. 76–95).

- 1931: *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population, 1931, Tableau XVIII* to *Tableau XXII*, Part 4 (pp. 68–87).
- 1936: *Résultats statistiques du recensement de la population, 1936, Tableau XVIII* to *Tableau XXII*, Part 4 (pp. 70–89).

Female wages: textile manufacturing sector Hourly female wages for occupations in the textile manufacturing sectors in France are available at the city level for the years 1901, 1906, 1911, 1921, and 1926. This information is only available throughout the period for three occupations: ironer, seamstress, and milliner. It is also available for other occupations (laundress, lacemaker, embroider, and vest maker) but only for the 1920s. Wage information at the female occupation level is not available for the 1930s. The data are available across 188 cities on average: the départements administrative centers (*chef-lieux*) and other cities in each départements (those with *Conseils des prud’hommes*). Although cities change from survey to survey, the city-composition of the surveys do not affect the results—they are similar when keeping cities constant over time.

- 1901: *Bordereaux de salaires pour diverses catégories d’ouvriers en 1900 et 1901, 1902, Tableau II, Salaires ordinaires des ouvriers de diverses professions en 1901, d’après les renseignements fournis par les Conseils de prud’hommes et par les Maires des chefs-lieux de départements où il n’existe pas de Conseils de prud’hommes* (pp. 126–180). This source provides information across 167 cities. Whenever wages are given separately for the winter and the summer seasons, I take the average.
- 1906: *Salaires et durée du travail, coût de la vie, pour certaines catégories d’ouvriers en 1906, 1907, Tableau I, Salaires des ouvriers de quelques professions en 1906 d’après les renseignements fournis par les Conseils de prud’hommes (par les Maires à défaut de Conseil de prud’hommes)* (pp. 242–289). This source provides information across 184 cities. Whenever wages are given separately for the winter and the summer seasons, I take the average.

- 1911: *Salaires et coût de l'existence à diverses époques jusqu'en 1910*, 1911, *Tableau I, Salaires des ouvriers de quelques professions en 1911 d'après les renseignements fournis par les Conseils de prud'hommes (par les Maires à défaut de Conseil de prud'hommes)* (pp. 114–161). This source provides information across 189 cities. Whenever wages are given separately for the winter and the summer seasons, I take the average.
- 1921: *Bulletin de la Statistique Générale de France*, Tome 10, Fascicule 4, July 1921, *Annexe I, Salaires horaires ordinaires de quelques catégories d'ouvriers au début de l'année 1921 d'après les évaluations fournies par les conseils de prud'hommes ou, à défaut, par les maires* (pp. 362–371). This source provides information across 186 cities.
- 1926: *Bulletin de la Statistique Générale de France*, Tome 16, Fascicule 2, January 1927, *Annexe, Salaires horaires ordinaire de quelques catégories d'ouvriers en octobre 1926 d'après les évaluations fournies par les Conseils de prud'hommes ou, à défaut, par les maires* (pp. 176–185). This source provides information across 210 cities.

Female wages: domestic services sector Yearly female wages for occupations in the domestic services sector in Francs are available at the city level for the years 1913 and 1921. This information is available for four female occupations: cook, aid cook, housekeeper, and maid. I only use the two occupations for which there is a precise male substitute: cook and housekeeper. The data is available across 282 cities on average: the départements administrative centers (*chef-lieux*) and cities with more than 10,000 inhabitants. Although cities change from survey to survey, the city-composition of the surveys do not affect the results—they are similar when keeping cities constant over time.

- 1913: *Bulletin de la Statistique Générale de France*, Tome 2, Fascicule 4, July 1913, *Salaires annuels des domestiques et gens de maisons, dans les chefs-lieux de départements et les villes de plus de 10 000 habitants, d'après les estimations fournies par les*

maires au cours du 1er trimestre 1913 (pp. 372–383). This source provides information across 288 cities.

- 1921: *Bulletin de la Statistique Générale de France*, Tome 11, Fascicule 1, September 1921, *Salaires annuels ordinaire en argent des domestiques et gens de maison nourris et logés, d’après les évaluations fournies en 1921 par les maires* (pp. 49–56). This source provides information across 274 cities.

Operating firms during the war, male and female labor during the war The data for the number of operating firms, and male, and female labor between 1914 and 1921 are from seven industrial surveys. The data are from various issues of the *Bulletins du Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale*: 1917 (p. 433), 1918 (pp. 3, 106, 113, 467, 473), 1919 (pp. 118, 125, 450, 457), and 1920 (pp. 82, 88, 478, 484).

Share in industry (%), share in agriculture (%) The shares of the active male population in industry or agriculture are computed using the active male population in each sector, which is available in the sources cited above.

Road density (km per km²) Roads consist of both national roads and “rural” roads (*chemins vicinaux*). This is combined with the area of the département. The data are from the *Annuaire Statistique de la France* 1913, Part 3, Section D, a, *Tableau I, Longueur, par département, des routes nationales et chemins vicinaux au 1er janvier 1913* (pp. 152–153). The original source is *Annales des Chemins vicinaux*, May 1914, Part 2 (pp. 62–65).

Rail density (km per km²) Rails consist of general rails, local rails, and tram rails. This is combined with the area of the département. The data are from the *Annuaire Statistique de la France* 1913, part 3, Section D, b, *Tableau I, Longueur, par département, des chemins de fer et tramways exploités et en construction ou à construire, au 31 décembre 1911* (pp. 156–157). The original source is *Statistique des chemins de fer* 1911 (pp. 15–34).

Share cultivated land (%) The share of cultivated land in 1912 is from the *Annuaire Statistique de la France* 1913, Part 3, Section A, a, *Tableau III, Superficie du territoire, par grandes catégories de cultures et par département, en 1912* (pp. 116–117). The original source is *Statistique agricole annuelle* 1912 (pp. 4–9).

Personal wealth (Francs per inhabitant) Total personal wealth in Francs per inhabitant aggregates 13 different wealth indicators in 1908 (government stocks, obligations and bonds, stocks, interests, life insurance, savings accounts, banking accounts, buildings, etc.). The data are from Cornut (1963, p. 411).

Banking deposits (Francs per inhabitant) The amount of banking deposits in Francs per inhabitants in 1911 are from the *Annuaire Statistique de la France* 1911, Part 4, Section E, e, *Tableau I, Tableau présentant, par département, le nombre et le montant des opérations effectuées en 1911* (pp. 266–267).

Direct taxes (Francs per inhabitant) The amount of direct taxes collected in Francs per inhabitant in 1911 are from the *Annuaire Statistique de la France* 1911, Part 5, Section E, c, *Tableau II, Montant des contributions directes, par département, pour l'année 1911* (pp. 296–299).

Share primary education (%) The share of the population with a primary education is the share of the conscripts with a primary education and above at the time of recruitment in 1911. The data are from the *Annuaire Statistique de la France* 1912, Part 2, Section E, a, *Tableau I, Degré d'instruction des jeunes gens de la classe de 1911 maintenus sur les listes de tirage* (pp. 15–16).

Share of girls aged 5 to 19 in school The share of girls aged 5 to 19 in school by département in 1911 combines the number of girls in elementary and secondary public and private schools and the number of girls aged 5 to 19. The data are from the *Annuaire*

Statistique de la France 1912, Partie 2, Section E, Instruction, Tableau II, “Écoles primaires élémentaires et supérieures en 1911-1912” (p.19).

Boilers, machines, and total horse power (thousands of kW) The data for the number of boilers, machines, and total horse power in thousands of kW are for the years 1908, 1911, 1921, and 1926. They are from various issues of the *Annuaire Statistique de la France*.

- 1908: *Annuaire Statistique de la France* 1909, Part 3, C, c, *Tableau II, Appareils à vapeur employés dans l'industrie, par département* (pp. 195–196).
- 1911: *Annuaire Statistique de la France* 1912, Part 3, C, c, *Tableau II, Appareils à vapeur employés dans l'industrie, par département* (pp. 160–161).
- 1921: *Annuaire Statistique de la France* 1921, Part 3, C, c, *Tableau I, Appareils à vapeur employés dans l'industrie, par département* (pp. 188–189).
- 1926: *Annuaire Statistique de la France* 1928, Part 3, C, b, *Tableau II, Appareils à vapeur employés dans l'industrie, par département* (pp. 130–131).

Real income for single working women, single mothers, and war widows Simulations of real income by marital and labor status take into account average real wages deflated using 1911 as a base, as well as the various welfare laws passed between 1901 and 1936. Note that I also simulated the real income of married women with or without children. These simulations are available upon request.

- Simulated real income of working women (single and without children). For these women, I use the wage data described earlier in this data appendix.
- Simulated real income of single mothers. For these women, I assume that they have no source of income other than welfare income. Welfare income changed following various laws:

– Assistance to pregnant women.

- * 1913: daily subsidy between 0.50 and 1.50 Francs per day per newborn, with an additional 0.50 Francs for breastfeeding. Law of July 30th, 1913, art. 69 (law of finance). *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 45(205), p. 6779, dated July 31st, 1913.
- * 1917: extension of the benefits to pregnant women stipulated in the law of August 5th, 1914, art. 1 (see below) to wives of mobilized soldiers, and to war widows. Law of January 23rd, 1917. *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 49(23), p. 695, dated January 24th, 1917.
- * 1919: subsidy to breastfeeding women of 15 Francs for a year. Law of October 24th, 1919, art. 1. *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 51(291), p. 11910, dated October 26th, 1919.
- * 1930: the daily subsidy provided by the law of July 30th, 1913 is increased to between 2.50 and 7.50 Francs. Law of April 26th, 1939, art. 169 (law of finance). *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 62(93), p. 4231, dated April 17th, 1930.

– Assistance to large families.

- * 1913: annual subsidy to families deprived of resources for each child after the 3rd child less than 13, after the 1st child for single mothers and the 2nd for single fathers. Children between 13 and 16 with apprenticeship contract are assimilated as less than 13 (art. 2). Allocation between 60 and 90 Francs per year and child (art. 3). Not cumulative with temporary benefits of the laws of June 27th 1904 and April 22nd 1905 (art. 11). *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 45(190), pp. 278–279, dated July 16th, 1913.
- * 1918: the above subsidies are increased by 10 Francs per month until one year after the war. Law of June 28th, 1918, art. 6 (law of finance). *Journal*

- Officiel de la République Française*, 50(176), p. 5596, dated June 29th, 1918.
- * 1923: the increase in art. 6 of the law of June 28th, 1918 is extended until May 31st, 1923. Law of March 30th, 1923, art. 38 (law of finance). *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 55(89), p. 3221, dated March 31st, 1923.
 - * 1923: the increase in art. 6 of the law of June 28th, 1918 is extended until June 30th, 1923. Law of May 31st, 1923, art. 27 (law of finance). *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 55(146), p. 5172, dated June 1st, 1923.
 - * 1923: annual subsidy to families with more than three legitimate children (art. 1) for families not paying taxes (art. 2), not cumulative with other subsidies, such as subsidy to large families (art. 3), of an amount of 90 Francs per year and per child from the 4th (art. 11). Law of July 22nd, 1923. *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 55(207), pp. 7546–7547, dated August 2nd, 1923.
 - * 1924: the increase in art. 6 of the law of June 28th, 1918 is extended until February 29th, 1925. Law of December 31st, 1924, art. 41 (law of finance). *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 57(1), p. 10, dated January 1st, 1925.
 - * 1925: the increase in art. 6 of the law of June 28th, 1918 is extended until March 31st, 1925. Law of March 1st, 1925, art. 41 (law of finance). *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 57(51), dated March 1st, 1925.
 - * 1925: the increase in art. 6 of the law of June 28th, 1918 is extended until April 30th, 1925. Law of March 31st, 1925, art. 23 (law of finance). *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 57(77), p. 3255, dated April 4th, 1925.
 - * 1925: modification of art. 3 of the law of July 14th, 1913, making the annual subsidies between 150 and 180 Francs. Law of July 13th, 1925, art. 192 (law of finance). *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 57(164), p. 6583, dated July 14th, 1925.
 - * 1925: modification of art. 11 of the law of July 22nd, 1923, increasing the

subsidy to 120 Francs, and granting it for single mothers from the 2nd child. Law of July 13th, 1925, art. 192 (law of finance). *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 57(164), p. 6583, dated July 14th, 1925.

- * 1925: the increase in art. 6 of the law of June 28th, 1918 is extended until January 31st, 1926. Law of December 31st, 1925, art. 50 (law of finance). *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 58(1), p. 14, dated January 1st, 1926.
- * 1926: the increase in art. 6 of the law of June 28th, 1918 is extended until February 28th, 1926. Law of January 30th, 1926, art. 39 (law of finance). *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 58(26), p. 1388, dated January 31st, 1926.
- * 1926: the increase in art. 6 of the law of June 28th, 1918 is extended until April 30th, 1926. Law of March 31st, 1926, art. 36 (law of finance). *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 58(77), p. 3991, dated April 1st, 1926.
- * 1926: modification of art. 11 of the law of July 22nd, 1913, increasing the subsidy to 360 Francs. Law of April 29th, 1926, art. 163 (law of finance). *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 58(101), p. 4929, dated April 30th, 1926.
- * 1926: modification of art. 3 of the law of July 14th, 1913, making the annual subsidies between 270 and 300 Francs. Law of April 30th, 1926, art. 162 (law of finance). *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 58(101), p. 4929, dated April 30th, 1926.
- * 1930: modification of art. 2 of the law of July 14th, 1913, changing the age limit to the schooling age. Law of November 26th, 1930, art. 1. *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 62(284), dated December 4th, 1930.
- * 1930: modification of art. 11 of the law of July 22nd, 1913, increasing the annual subsidies to 120 Francs for the third child, 360 Francs for the second,

and 540 Francs for the third. Law of April 16th, 1930, art. 175. *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 62(93), p. 4231, dated April 17th, 1930.

* 1934: modification of art. 11 of the law of July 22nd, 1922, decreasing the annual subsidy to 84 Francs for the third child, 300 Francs for the second child, and 480 for the third child. Decree of April 30th, 1920, art. 1. *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 66(160), p. 6856, dated July 8th, 1934.

– Birth subsidies.

* 1920: subsidy between 300 and 1,000 Francs at birth determined at the département level. Decree of April 30th, 1920, art. 2. *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 52(110), p. 6580, dated May 2nd, 1920.

- Simulated real income of widowed women. All the above subsidies apply. I assume that these women had a husband who was mobilized during the war, and died in the course of the war. These women benefited from the laws of assistance to the wives of mobilized soldiers and to war widows.

– Assistance to wives of mobilized soldiers.

* 1914: daily subsidy of 1.25 Francs and an additional 0.50 Francs by child less than 16 for families of mobilized soldiers. Law of August 5th, 1914, art. 1. *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 46(213), p. 7127, dated August 6th, 1914.

* 1917: increase of the daily subsidy per child to 0.75 Francs. Law of March 31st, 1917, art. 9. *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 46(90), p. 2558, dated April 1st, 1917.

* 1917: increase of the daily subsidy per child to 1 Franc, and of the daily subsidy to 1.50 Francs. Law of August 4th, 1917.

* 1918: increase of the daily subsidy to 1.75 Francs, with an additional 1.25 Francs for the first two children less than 16, and 1.50 for the other children

less than 16. Law of November 15th, 1918, art. 1. *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 50(312), p. 9912, dated November 16th, 1918.

- * 1919: monthly decrease schedule of subsidies for demobilized soldiers (table C). Nothing after 6 months from demobilization. Law of September 30th, 1919. *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 51(266), pp. 10748–10749.

– Assistance to war widows.

- * 1919: families of dead soldiers received the subsidies provided in the law of August 5th, 1914, until November 15th, 1919. Law of September 30th, 1919, art. 5. *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 51(266), pp. 10748–10749.
- * 1919: war widows, and wives of disabled above 60% are entitled a pension (art. 14). If the widow remarries, she can renounce the pension against a lump sum of 3 annuities. If she remarries and does not renounce, she gets half of the pension (the other half goes to the children (art. 18). The rate is fixed by art. 19 and tables p. 3393 (800 Francs for soldier). The pension is increased by 300 Francs for each child less than 18. Law of March 31st, 1919. *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 51(91), pp. 3382–3389, dated April 2nd, 1919.
- * 1919: extension of the benefits of the law of March 31st, 1919, to the civilians victims of the war. Law of June 24th, 1919, art. 1. *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 51(171), p. 6562, dated June 26th, 1919.
- * 1922: modification of art. 19 of the law of March 31st, 1919, increasing the pensions to 500 Francs per child less than 18. Law of July 15th, 1922. *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 54(190), p. 7462, dated July 16th, 1919.
- * 1925: supplement to war widows' pensions of 80% except for remarried widows (art. 194). Widows with children receive an additional 240 Francs per child (art. 195). Retroactive from January 1st, 1925. Law of July 13th, 1925 (law of finance). *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 57(164),

p. 6583, dated July 14th, 1925.

- * 1926: modification of art. 195 of the law of July 13th, 1926, increasing the benefits to 320 Francs per year and per child. It cumulates with the benefits from the law of July 15th, 1922. Law of December 19th, 1916, art. 99. *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 58(295), p. 13172, dated December 19th, 1926.
- * 1929: modification of art. 19 of law of March 31st 1919. Pensions of non-remarried widows is half of the pensions of a disabled at 100% that was an equivalent position to the dead husband (for a soldier, it was 2,400 Francs). However, the increase is graduate: for 1929, the increase will be equal to 50% of the difference between the new and the previous rate. The pension is increased by 300 Francs for each child less than 18 (art. 78). Modification of art. 194 of the law of finance of July 13th 1925: additional subsidy to war widows equivalent to 132% of the original subsidy (art. 80). Moreover, the additional subsidy granted to children of war widows defined in art. 195 of the law of finance of July 13th 1925 is increased to 132% of the rate stated in law of March 31st 1919. Law of December 30th, 1929 (law of finance). *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 60(309), pp. 13665–13666, dated December 31st, 1928.
- * 1930: the rate of increase fixed by art. 78 of the law of finance of December 30th, 1928 is now fixed at 100% from January 1930. Law of April 16th, 1930, art. 115 (law of finance). *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, 62(93), p. 4227, dated April 17th, 1930.

D.1.3 War Data

WWI Military death rates See appendix C.4 for details on the construction of WWII military death rates.

Distance to the war (km) The distance to the war is computed as the shortest distance between the *chef-lieu* of a département and one of the départements in which the war occurred. I assign a distance of 0 to the départements in which war combats occurred.

Civilian fatalities during WWI The data for the civilian fatalities during WWI are from Huber (1931, pp. 310–314).

Number of soldiers mobilized outside of armed services The data for the number of soldiers mobilized outside of armed services in war factories, mines, administrations, and agriculture throughout the war are from Fontaine (1924, p. 61).

WWI destructions To measure WWI destructions in war territories, I collected data for the ten relevant départements. Data for the shares of damaged territory are from Michel (1932, Table 56, p. 91), those for the share of damaged cities are from Michel (1932, Table 58, p. 93), and those for the share of damaged agricultural land are from Michel (1932, Table 104, p. 227). Data for the shares of damaged houses are from Michel (1932, Table 144, p. 279), those for the shares of damaged factories are from Michel (1932, Table 202, p. 359), and those for the shares of damaged public buildings are from Michel (1932, Table 142, p. 274).

Intensity of the reconstruction effort after WWI To measure the intensity of the reconstruction effort in war territories, I compute the share of the pre-war stock that was rehabilitated or reconstructed for every year between 1920 and 1928. The data for the rehabilitated areas are from Michel (1932, Table 89, p. 213), those for the rehabilitated

agricultural land are from Michel (1932, Table 105, p. 228), those for the reconstructed houses are from Michel (1932, Table 144, p. 279), those for the reconstructed factories are from Michel (1932, Table 203, p. 360), and those for the reconstructed public buildings are from Michel (1932, Table 150, p. 288).

The geography of military recruitment The geography of military recruitment that was in place from September 1899 to September 1913 is mapped using the IGN's GEOFLA shapefiles of *cantons* and *arrondissements* that are consistent with INSEE's *Code Officiel Géographique* of 2011.¹ The composition of military regions is provided by the following decrees, and the location of recruitment bureaus is from Lassalle (1901, pp. 10–11).

- Decree 3491 which determines the territorial regions and subdivisions of regions of August 6th, 1874. *Bulletin des Lois de la République Française*, XIIe Série, 9(229), pp. 477–495.
- Decree 24603 modifies the territorial regions and subdivisions of regions of January 29th, 1892. *Bulletin des Lois de la République Française*, XIIe Série, 44(1456), pp. 239–242.
- Decree 34346 relative to the splitting of the sixth region of February 8th, 1898. *Bulletin des Lois de la République Française*, XIIe Série, 56(1957), pp. 1177–1178.
- Decree 37032 which modifies the limits of the seventh and the twentieth regions of September 6th, 1899. *Bulletin des Lois de la République Française*, XIIe Série, 59(2104), pp. 2506–2508.

Enlistment rates of various age classes The enlistment rates at the time of recruitment for the age classes of 1905 are from the *Compte Rendus sur le Recrutement de l'Armée, Tableau F, État numérique présentant, par subdivision de région, pour la classe de 1905, la*

1. These shapefiles are available at the following address: <http://professionnels.ign.fr/geofla>.

composition des sept parties de la list de recrutement. Data for the classes of 1907 to 1911 are from the same table in the relevant *Compte Rendus*. The data for the class of 1906 are missing.

WWII military death rates See appendix A.3 for details on the construction of WWII military death rates.

WWI destructions To measure WWII destructions, I collected data from various sources.

- Area with land mines (hectares). The area in hectares that needs to be cleaned of land mines after WWII is from the map IV (insert), “Superficies à Déminer”, in *Commission Consultative des Dommages et des Réparations* (1951).
- Buildings destroyed. The share of buildings that were partially or totally destroyed during WWII is from the map II, “Destructions Immobilières au 1-12-47”, in *Commission Consultative des Dommages et des Réparations* (1951).
- Factories destroyed. The share of factories that were destroyed during WWII is from Flaus (1947, p. 367). This source only provides the data for the 27 départements that experienced the most destructions of factories, i.e. at least 1 percent. I assign a value of 0 to all other départements.

D.1.4 Voting Data

Support for female suffrage Data for the support to female suffrage in June 1914 at the député level is from an open letter written by several women's rights organizations addressed to the Assemblée Nationale. This letter was found at the Bibliothèque Marguerite Durand. Data for the support to female suffrage in May 1919 at the député level is from the *Journal Officiel de la République Française, Débats Parlementaires*, 11e Législature, Session ordinaire de 1919, pp. 2365–2366, dated May 20th, 1919.

Vote on the *Loi de 1905* Data for the votes of députés in the Assemblée Nationale on the law separating the State and the Church in 1905 is available from the *Journal Officiel de la République Française, Débats Parlementaires*, 8e Législature, Session ordinaire de 1905, pp. 2701–2707, dated July 3rd, 1905.

Turnout in 1914 The voter turnout by département in the legislative elections of 1914 is available in the *Tableau des élections générales à la chambre des députés pour la onzième législature (26 avril et 10 mai 1914)* (1916) pp. 93–95.

D.2 Contemporaneous Data

In this section, I detail the sources and definitions of the contemporaneous variables used in chapter 3. I describe the censuses (1962–2012), the Geographical Mobility and Urban Concentration study (1961), the labor force surveys (1982–20213), the extended version of the labor force surveys (2005–2012), and the Gender and Generation survey (2005).

D.2.1 Censuses 1962–2012

Census of 1962

Source The census of 1962 was produced by the INSEE and is disseminated by the ADISP-CMH: *Recensement de la population 1962: fichier détail au 1/20*.

Sample selection The sample used throughout the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:²

- Housing category = ordinary housing (CL = 1).
- Population category = ordinary households (1954 definition) (CP = 0).
- Nationality = French (NC = 0).
- Age = 30–49 (AD = 30–49).
- Sex = female (S = 2).
- Birth département ! = residence département (DN ! = DR).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).

2. The variable names and codes correspond to those in the raw censuses.

Variables

- Labor force participant: activity type = active (TA = 1–7). Based on question 11 of the individual bulletin: “Indicate the occupation of job you are currently holding. A woman taking care of her household will reply ‘no occupation’ ”. Also uses answers to questions 16 and 17.
- Employed: activity type = employed (TA = 1). Based on question 11 of the individual bulletin: “Indicate the occupation of job you are currently holding. A woman taking care of her household will reply ‘no occupation’ ”. Also uses answers to questions 16 and 17.
- Education levels. Based on question 10 of the individual bulleting: “Among the following diplomas, indicate all of which you possess”.
 - Primary or lower secondary education: general or superior education diploma = *certificat d’études primaires* or *BEPC ou brevet élémentaire* or *aucune déclaration* (EGI = 1, 2, or 9) and professional or technical education diploma = *aucune déclaration* (FPTD = 9).
 - Technical secondary education: professional or technical education diploma ! = *aucune déclaration* (FPTD ! = 9) and general or superior education diploma ! = *baccalauréat ou brevet supérieur* or *diplômes de niveau supérieur au 2e baccalauréat* (EGI ! = 3 or 4).
 - High school: general or superior education diploma = *baccalauréat ou brevet supérieur* (EGI = 3).
 - Higher education: general or superior education diploma = *diplômes de niveau supérieur au 2e baccalauréat* (EGI = 4).
- Migrated before previous census: département of residence ! = département of residence in the census of 1954 (DR ! = DRA).

- Number of children: number of children of the family in the household (NE24).
- Home owner: occupation status = owner of house or building or owner of housing in a building (SO = 1-2).
- Rooms: number of rooms (HC1).
- Housing quality:
 - 1: characteristics of housing = hard walls and ceiling, electricity, water, toilets, shower (CEL = 1-4).
 - 2: characteristics of housing = hard walls and ceiling, electricity, water, toilets, no shower (CEL = 5-7).
 - 3: characteristics of housing = hard walls and ceiling, electricity, water, no toilets, no shower (CEL = 8-10).
 - 4: characteristics of housing = hard walls and ceiling, electricity, no water (CEL = 11-13).
 - 5: characteristics of housing = hard walls and ceiling, no electricity, no water (CEL = 14-16).
 - 6: characteristics of housing = no hard walls or ceiling (CEL = 17-18).
 - 7: characteristics of housing = other (CEL != 1-18).
- Married: marital status = married (M = 2).
- Local labor market of residence: *zone de peuplement industriel ou urbain* (ZPIU).
- Commune of residence: *commune* (CR).
- Sample weight: *sondage* (SOND).

Matching couples To match partners within households, I keep adult ($\text{LINK} = 1-2$) family members ($\text{AF} = 1$) in single-family households ($\text{NFPM} = 2$), in which both partners are present ($\text{CONJFB} = 1$). I use the following variables to create unique family identifiers: NUMGEO , NUMLOG , and NUMFAM .

Local labor markets (ZIUP) The zones of industrial or urban population were created in 1962 to measure the influence of urban areas on surrounding rural areas. Each ZIUP comprised one urban area together with surrounding rural municipalities with one or more industrial, commercial, or administrative establishments with 20 workers or more, with a total of at least 100 workers. It also comprised surrounding rural municipalities that had a large share of workers commuting to the urban area. ZIUPs were redefined at each census, and disappeared with the census of 1999.

Census of 1968

Source The census of 1968 was produced by the INSEE and is disseminated by the ADISP-CMH: *Recensement de la population 1968: fichier détail au 1/4*.

Sample selection The sample used throughout the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

- Housing category = ordinary housing ($\text{CL} = 1$).
- Population category = ordinary households ($\text{CPD} = 0$).
- Nationality = French ($\text{NC} = 0-1$).
- Age = 30–49 ($\text{AD} = 30-49$).
- Sex = female ($\text{S} = 2$).

- Birth département ! = residence département (DN ! = D).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).

Variables

- Labor force participant: activity type = active (TA = 1–3 or 6). Based on question 12 of the individual bulletin: “Indicate the occupation of job you are currently holding. A woman taking care of her household will reply ‘no occupation’ ”. Also uses answers to questions 17 and 18.
- Employed: activity type = employed (TA = 1–2). Based on question 12 of the individual bulletin: “Indicate the occupation of job you are currently holding. A woman taking care of her household will reply ‘no occupation’ ”. Also uses answers to questions 17 and 18.
- Education levels. Based on question 11 of the individual bulletin: “Among the following diplomas, indicate ALL of which you possess”.
 - Primary or lower secondary education: general education diploma = *certificat d’études primaires (CEP)* or *brevet d’études du premier cycle (BEPC)*, *brevet élémentaire (BE)* ou *brevet d’enseignement primaire supérieur (BEPS)* or *aucune diplôme déclaré* (EG = 1, 2, or 9) and professional or technical education diploma = *aucune déclaration* (FPT = 9).
 - Secondary technical education: professional or technical education diploma ! = *aucune déclaration* (FPT ! = 9) and general education diploma ! = *baccalauréat ou brevet supérieur* or *diplômes de niveau supérieur ou baccalauréat complet* (EG ! = 3 or 4).

- High school: general education diploma = *baccalauréat ou brevet supérieur* (EG = 3).
- Higher education: general education diploma = *diplômes de niveau supérieur ou baccalauréat complet* (EG = 4).
- Migrated before previous census: département of residence ! = département of residence in the census of 1962 (D ! = DRA).
- Number of children: number of children of the family in the household (NEF).
- Home owner: occupation status = owner of house or building or owner of housing in a building (SO = 1–2).
- Rooms: number of rooms (HC).
- Housing quality:
 - 1: characteristics of housing = hard walls and ceiling, electricity, water, toilets, shower (CEL = 1–4).
 - 2: characteristics of housing = hard walls and ceiling, electricity, water, toilets, no shower (CEL = 5–7).
 - 3: characteristics of housing = hard walls and ceiling, electricity, water, no toilets, no shower (CEL = 8–10).
 - 4: characteristics of housing = hard walls and ceiling, electricity, no water (CEL = 11–13).
 - 5: characteristics of housing = hard walls and ceiling, no electricity, no water (CEL = 14–16).
 - 6: characteristics of housing = no hard walls or ceiling (CEL = 17–18).
 - 7: characteristics of housing = other (CEL ! = 1–18).

- Married: marital status = married ($M = 2$).
- Local labor market of residence: *zone de peuplement industriel ou urbain* (ZPIU).
- Commune of residence: *commune* (C).
- Sample weight: *sondage* (SOND).

Matching couples To match partners within households, I keep adult ($LINK = 1-2$) family members ($AF = 1$) in single-family households ($NFM = 2$), in which both partners are present ($PCF = 1$). I use the following variables to create unique family identifiers: C , $NUMLOG$, and $NFAM$.

Census of 1975

Source The census of 1975 was produced by the INSEE and is disseminated by the ADISP-CMH: *Recensement de la population 1975: fichier détail au 1/5*.

Sample selection The sample used throughout the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

- Housing category = ordinary housing ($CL = 1$).
- Population category = ordinary households ($CPD = 0$).
- Nationality = French ($NC = 1-2$).
- Age = 30–49 ($AD = 30-49$).
- Sex = female ($S = 2$).
- Birth département \neq residence département ($DN \neq D$).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).

Variables

- Labor force participant: activity type = active (TA = 1,3 or 6). Based on question 11 of the individual bulletin: “Indicate the occupation of job you are currently holding. A woman taking care of her household will reply ‘no occupation’ ”. Also uses answers to questions 17 and 18.
- Employed: activity type = employed (TA = 1). Based on question 11 of the individual bulletin: “Indicate the occupation of job you are currently holding. A woman taking care of her household will reply ‘no occupation’ ”. Also uses answers to questions 17 and 18.
- Education levels. Based on question 8 of the individual bulletin: “Among the following diplomas, indicate all of which you possess”.
 - Primary or lower secondary education: general education = *certificat d’études primaires, diplôme de fin d’études obligatoires* or *brevet d’études du premier cycle (BEPC), brevet élémentaire (BE) ou brevet d’enseignement primaire supérieur (BEPS)* or *aucun diplôme déclaré* (EGS = 1, 2, or 9) and professional and technical education = *aucun diplôme déclaré* (FPT = 9).
 - Technical secondary education: professional and technical education ! = *Bac de technicien, BTS, DUT, DEST, diplômes paramédicaux et sociaux*, and *aucun diplôme déclaré*, (FPT ! = 4–6, 9) and general education ! = *baccalauréat ou brevet supérieur* or *diplômes de niveau supérieur ou baccalauréat complet* (EGS ! = 3 or 4).

- High school: general education = *baccalauréat ou brevet supérieur* (EGS = 3) and professional and technical education ! = *BTS, DUT, DEST* or *diplômes paramédicaux et sociaux* (FPT ! = 5–6), or professional and technical education = *bac de technicien* (FPT = 4) and general education ! = *diplômes de niveau supérieur ou baccalauréat complet* (EGS ! = 4).
- Higher education: general education = *diplômes de niveau supérieur ou baccalauréat complet* (EGS = 4) or professional and technical education = *BTS, DUT, DEST* or *diplômes paramédicaux et sociaux* (FPT = 5–6).
- Migrated before previous census: département of residence ! = département of residence in the census of 1968 (D ! = DRA).
- Number of children: number of children of the family in the household (NEF).
- Home owner: occupation status = owner of house or building or owner of housing in a building (SO = 1).
- Rooms: number of rooms (HCL).
- Housing quality:
 - 1: characteristics of housing = hard walls and ceiling, electricity, water, toilets, shower (CEL = 1–4).
 - 2: characteristics of housing = hard walls and ceiling, electricity, water, toilets, no shower (CEL = 5–7).
 - 3: characteristics of housing = hard walls and ceiling, electricity, water, no toilets, no shower (CEL = 8–10).
 - 4: characteristics of housing = hard walls and ceiling, electricity, no water (CEL = 11–16).
 - 6: characteristics of housing = no hard walls or ceiling (CEL = 17–18).

– 7: characteristics of housing = other (CEL ! = 1–18).

- Married: marital status = married (M = 2).
- Local labor market of residence: *zone de peuplement industriel ou urbain* (ZPIU).
- Commune of residence: *commune* (C).
- Sample weight: *sondage* (SOND).

Matching couples To match partners within households, I keep adult (LINK = 1–2) family members in single-family households (NFSM = 0), in which both partners are present (PCF = 1). I use the following variables to create unique family identifiers: D and NUMLOG.

Census of 1982

Source The census of 1982 was produced by the INSEE and is disseminated by the ADISP-CMH: *Recensement de la population 1982: fichier détail au 1/4*.

Sample selection The sample used throughout the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

- Housing category = ordinary housing (CL = 1).
- Population category = ordinary households (CPD = 0).
- Nationality = French (N = **).
- Age = 30–49 (AD = 30–49).
- Sex = female (S = 2).
- Birth département ! = residence département (DN ! = D).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).

Variables

- Labor force participant: activity type = active (TA = 1,3 or 6). Based on question 12a of the individual bulletin: “Indicate the occupation of job you are currently holding”. Also uses answer to question 16.
- Employed: activity type = employed (TA = 1). Based on question 12a of the individual bulletin: “Indicate the occupation of job you are currently holding”. Also uses answer to question 16.
- Education levels. Based on question 10 of the individual bulletin: “Indicate all the diplomas you possess.”
 - Primary or lower secondary education: general education diploma = *certificat d'études primaires (CEP)*, *diplôme de fin d'études obligatoire (DFEO)* or *brevet d'études du 1er cycle (BEPC)*, *brevet élémentaire (BE)*, *brevet d'enseignement primaire supérieur (BEPS)* (DEG = 1–2).
 - Technical secondary education: technical education diploma ! = blank and *baccalauréat de technicien*, *brevet de technicien*, *brevet supérieur d'enseignement commercial (BSEC)*, *capacité en droit (DET ! = blank and 4)* and general education diploma ! = *baccalauréat*, *brevet supérieur*, *certificat de fin d'études secondaires (CFES)* (DEG ! = 3).
 - High school: general education diploma = *baccalauréat*, *brevet supérieur*, *certificat de fin d'études secondaires (CFES)* (DEG = 3) or technical education diploma = *baccalauréat de technicien*, *brevet de technicien*, *brevet supérieur d'enseignement commercial (BSEC)*, *capacité en droit (DET = 4)*.

- Higher education: superior education diploma != blank (DES != blank).
- Migrated before previous census: département of residence != département of residence in the census of 1975 (D != DRA).
- Number of children: number of children of the family in the household (NEF).
- Home owner: occupation status = owner of house or building or owner of housing in a building (SO = 1).
- Rooms: number of rooms (HC).
- Housing quality:
 - 1: characteristics of housing = water, toilets, shower (CFL = 4–5).
 - 2: characteristics of housing = water, toilets, no shower (CFL = 2).
 - 3: characteristics of housing = water, no toilets, shower (CFL = 3).
 - 4: characteristics of housing = water, no toilets, no shower (CFL = 1).
 - 5: characteristics of housing = no water (CFL = 0).
- Married: marital status = married (M = 2).
- Local labor market of residence: *zone de peuplement industriel ou urbain* (ZPIU).
- Commune of residence: *commune* (C).
- Sample weight: *sondage* (SOND).

Matching couples To match partners within households, I keep adult (LINK = 1–2) family members in single-family households (NFM = 1), in which both partners are present (PCF = 1). I use the following variables to create unique family identifiers: D, C and NUMMEN.

Census of 1990

Source The census of 1990 was produced by the INSEE and is disseminated by the ADISP-CMH: *Recensement de la population 1990: fichier détail au 1/4*.

Sample selection The sample used throughout the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

- Housing category = ordinary housing (CATL = 1).
- Population category = ordinary households (CATP = 0).
- Nationality = French (NAT1 = 11–12).
- Age = 30–49 (AGE = 30–49).
- Sex = female (SEXE = 2).
- Birth département ! = residence département (DPNAI ! = D).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).

Variables

- Labor force participant: activity type = active (TACT = 11–12). Based on question 12 of the individual bulletin: “Current occupation”. Also uses answers to questions 9 and 11.
- Employed: activity type = employed (TACT = 11). Based on question 12 of the individual bulletin: “Current occupation”. Also uses answers to questions 9 and 11.

- Education levels. Based on question 8 of the individual bulletin: “Indicate your highest diploma”.
 - Primary or lower secondary education: diploma = *aucun diplôme déclaré, certificat études primaires (CEP)*, or *brevet élémentaire, brevet des collèges (BEPC)* (DIPL = 1–3).
 - Technical secondary education: diploma = *certificat d’aptitudes professionnelles (CAP)* or *brevet d’études professionnelles (BEP)* (DIPL = 4–5).
 - High school: diploma = *baccalauréat (BAC)*, *brevet professionnel ou de technicien (BEA, BEC, BEI)* (DIPL = 6).
 - Higher education: diploma = *diplôme universitaire de 1e cycle (BTS, DUEST, DUT)*, *diplôme des professions sociales ou de la santé* or *diplôme universitaire de 2e ou 3e cycle, d’ingénieur ou d’une grande école* (DIPL = 7–8).
- Migrated before previous census: département of residence ! = département of residence in the census of 1982 (D ! = DRAN).
- Number of children: number of children of the family in the household (NENF).
- Home owner: occupation status = owner of house or building or owner of housing in a building (STOC = 1).
- Housing quality:
 - 1: housing comfort = toilets, shower (CONF = 4–5).
 - 2: housing comfort = no toilets, shower (CONF = 3).
 - 3: housing comfort = toilets, no shower (CONF = 2).
 - 4: housing comfort = no toilets, no shower (CONF = 1).
- Married: marital status = married (MATR = 2).

- Local labor market of residence: *zone de peuplement industriel ou urbain* (ZPIU).
- Commune of residence: *commune* (C).
- Sample weight: *sondage* (SOND).

Matching couples To match partners within households, I keep adult (LINK = 1–2) family members in single-family households (NFAM = 1), in which both partners are present (SFM = 30–34). Unfortunately, the INSEE did not keep unique family identifiers for the census of 1990. I generate those by combining all the common family variables in the censuses: D, C, IDIMM, IDLOG, IDFAM, CTL, TYPF, NE16F, NENF, NPERF, AGEF, CRANF, CS8F, DELTF, DIPLF, DPNAIF, FRANF, EMPLF, LPRMF, MATRF, SEXEF, TACTF, TTRAVF, AGEPF, CRANPF, CS8PF, DELTPF, DIPLPF, DPNAIPF, DRANPF, EMPLPF, MATRPF, NBSALPF, TACTPF, TTRAVPF, AGEMF, CRANMF, CS8MF, DELTMF, DIPLMF, DPNAIMF, DRANMF, EMPLMF, MATRMF, TACTMF, and TTRAVMF.

Census of 1999

Source The census of 1999 was produced by the INSEE and is disseminated by the ADISP-CMH: *Recensement de la population 1999: fichier détail au 1/20*.

Sample selection The sample used throughout the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

- Housing category = ordinary housing (CATL = 1).
- Population category = blank (CATC = blank).
- Nationality = French (INAT21 = 1).
- Age = 30–49 (AGE = 30–49).
- Sex = female (SEXE = 2).

- Birth département != residence département (DPNAI != D).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).

Variables

- Labor force participant: activity type = active (TACT = 11–13). Based on question 15 of the individual bulletin: “Current occupation”. Also uses answers to questions 12 and 13.
- Employed: activity type = employed (TACT = 11). Based on question 15 of the individual bulletin: “Current occupation”. Also uses answers to questions 12 and 13.
- Education levels. Based on question 10 of the individual bulletin: “Indicate your latest diploma”.
 - Primary or lower secondary education: last diploma obtained = *aucun diplôme, certificat études primaires*, or *BEPC, brevet élémentaire, brevet des collèges* (DIPL = 0–2).
 - Technical secondary education: last diploma obtained = *CAP* or *BEP* (DIPL = 3–4).
 - High school: last diploma obtained = *baccalauréat général* or *baccalauréat technologique ou professionnel, brevet professionnel ou de technicien, capacité en droit* (DIPL = 5–6).
 - Higher education: last diploma obtained = *diplôme universitaire de 1e cycle (BTS, DUT), diplôme des professions sociales ou de la santé* or *diplôme universitaire de 2e ou 3e cycle, d’ingénieur ou d’une grande école* (DIPL = 7–8).

- Migrated before previous census: département of residence ! = département of residence in the census of 1990 (D ! = DRA).
- Number of children: number of children of the family in the household (NENF).
- Home owner: occupation status = owner of house or building or owner of housing in a building (STOC = 1).
- Rooms: number of rooms (NBPI).
- Housing quality:
 - 1: housing comfort = toilets, shower (CONF = 4-5).
 - 2: housing comfort = no toilets, shower (CONF = 3).
 - 3: housing comfort = toilets, no shower (CONF = 2).
 - 4: housing comfort = no toilets, no shower (CONF = 1).
- Married: marital status = married (MATR = 2).
- Local labor market of residence: *zone emploi* (ZE).
- Commune of residence: *commune* (COM).
- Sample weight: *sondage* (SOND).

Matching couples To match partners within households, I keep adult (LINK = 1-2) family members in single-family households (NFAM = 1), in which both partners are present (SFM = 30-34). I use the following variables to create unique family identifiers: D, C, IRIS2000, LOG, FAM.

Local labor markets (ZE) Employment zones are zones in which most active individuals reside and work, and in which establishments can find most of their necessary labor force. The zoning is based on the home-work commuting patterns in each census.

Censuses of 2006

Source The census of 2006 was produced and disseminated by the INSEE: *Recensement de la population, fichier détail 2006*. It is available at the following address: <https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2894421>. This census is the first one among the annual census surveys. Its collection methodology differs from that of the previous censuses. “Since 2004, French census data have been collected through annual surveys. Under this rolling census system, the “census” is based on an aggregated set of five annual surveys dated for the median year. Every five years, all of the municipalities with a population under 10,000—representing around half of the total resident population—are exhaustively surveyed, along with at least 40% of dwellings in municipalities with a population over 10,000 (8% each year). The results of the “primary analysis” of all collected census forms are therefore based on a sample of around 70% of dwellings, aggregated under the median census year. The first complete results of the new census were therefore dated 2006 and were based on the samples of the 2004–2008 survey rounds.” (Toulemon, 2012).

Sample selection The sample used throughout the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

- Housing category = ordinary housing (CATL = 1).
- Population category = household population (CATCPC = 0).
- Nationality = French (INATC = 1).
- Age = 30–49 (AGED = 30–49).
- Sex = female (SEXE = 2).
- Birth département ! = residence département (DNAI ! = DEPT).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).

Variables

- Labor force participant: activity type = active (TACT = 11–12). Based on question 10 of the individual bulletin: “What is your main situation?”
- Employed: activity type = employed (TACT = 11). Based on question 10 of the individual bulletin: “What is your main situation?”
- Education levels. Based on question 9 of the individual bulletin: “Which diploma(s) do you possess?”
 - Primary or lower secondary education: highest diploma = *pas de scolarité, aucun diplôme mais scolarité jusqu’en école primaire ou au collège, aucun diplôme mais scolarité au-delà du collège, certificat d’études primaires*, or *BEPC, brevet élémentaire, brevet des collèges* (DIPL = 1–3, 11–12).
 - Technical secondary education: highest diploma = *certificat d’aptitudes professionnelles, brevet de compagnon* or *brevet d’études professionnelles* (DIPL = 13–14).
 - High school: highest diploma = *baccalauréat général, brevet supérieur* or *bac technologique ou professionnel, BEC, BEI, BEH, capacité en droit* (DIPL = 15–16).
 - Higher education: highest diploma = *diplôme universitaire de 1er cycle, BTS, DUT, diplôme des professions sociales ou de santé* or *diplôme universitaire de 2e ou 3e cycle, d’ingénieur, de grande école* (DIPL = 17–18).
- Migrated before previous census: indicator of residence in 2001 = *dans le même logement, dans un autre logement de la même commune*, or *dans une autre commune du département* (IRAN = 1–3).

- Number of children: the number of children in a family is calculated using the SFM and NPERR variables which describe the family structure of each household and the number of persons in a household.
- Home owner: occupation status = *propriétaire* (STOCD = 10).
- Housing area in m2: SURF.
- Married: marital status = married (MATR = 2).
- Commune of residence: *canton-ville* (CANTVILLE).
- Sample weight: *poids de l'individu* (IPONDI).

Local labor market of residence To assign a local labor market of residence to a respondent, I match the geographic code of 2006—which contains employment zones and *canton-ville*s—to the census of 2006 based on *canton-ville*s.³

Matching couples To match partners within households, I keep adult (LINK = 1–2) family members in single-family households (TYPMC = 4, TYPFC = 2, and INFAM = 1), in which both partners are present (COUPLE = 1). I use the following variables to create unique family identifiers: CANTVILLE and NUMMI.

Censuses of 2007

Source The census of 2007 was produced and disseminated by the INSEE: *Recensement de la population, fichier détail 2007*. It is available at the following address: <https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2893468>.

3. The geographic code of 2006 is produced and distributed by the INSEE, and is available at the following address: <https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2560651>.

Sample selection The sample used throughout the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

- Housing category = ordinary housing (CATL = 1).
- Population category = household population (CATPC = 0).
- Nationality = French (INATC = 1).
- Age = 30–49 (AGED = 30–49).
- Sex = female (SEXE = 2).
- Birth département ! = residence département (DNAI ! = DEPT).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).

Variables

- Labor force participant: activity type = active (TACT = 11–12). Based on question 10 of the individual bulletin: “What is your main situation?”
- Employed: activity type = employed (TACT = 11). Based on question 10 of the individual bulletin: “What is your main situation?”
- Education levels. Based on question 9 of the individual bulletin: “Which diploma(s) do you possess?”
 - Primary or lower secondary education: highest diploma = *pas de scolarité, aucun diplôme mais scolarité jusqu’en école primaire ou au collège, aucun diplôme mais scolarité au-delà du collège, certificat d’études primaires*, or *BEPC, brevet élémentaire, brevet des collèges* (DIPL = 1–3, 11–12).

- Technical secondary education: highest diploma = *certificat d’aptitudes professionnelles, brevet de compagnon* or *brevet d’études professionnelles* (DIPL = 13–14).
 - High school: highest diploma = *baccalauréat général, brevet supérieur* or *bac technologique ou professionnel, BEC, BEI, BEH, capacité en droit* (DIPL = 15–16).
 - Higher education: highest diploma = *diplôme universitaire de 1er cycle, BTS, DUT, diplôme des professions sociales ou de santé* or *diplôme universitaire de 2e ou 3e cycle, d’ingénieur, de grande école* (DIPL = 17–18).
- Migrated before previous census: indicator of residence in 2002 = *dans le même logement, dans un autre logement de la même commune, or dans une autre commune du département* (IRAN = 1–3).
 - Number of children: the number of children in a family is calculated using the SFM and NPERR variables which describe the family structure of each household and the number of persons in a household.
 - Home owner: occupation status = *propriétaire* (STOCD = 10).
 - Housing area in m²: SURF.
 - Married: marital status = *married* (MATR = 2).
 - Commune of residence: *canton-ville* (CANTVILLE).
 - Sample weight: *poids de l’individu* (IPONDI).

Local labor market of residence To assign a local labor market of residence to a respondent, I match the geographic code of 2007—which contains employment zones and *canton-villes*—to the census of 2007 based on *canton-villes*.⁴

4. The geographic code of 2007 is produced and distributed by the INSEE, and is available at the following address: <https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2560646>.

Matching couples To match partners within households, I keep adult ($\text{LINK} = 1-2$) family members in single-family households ($\text{TYPMC} = 4$, $\text{TYPFC} = 2$, and $\text{INFAM} = 1$), in which both partners are present ($\text{COUPLE} = 1$). I use the following variables to create unique family identifiers: `CANTVILLE` and `NUMMI`.

Censuses of 2008

Source The census of 2008 was produced and disseminated by the INSEE: *Recensement de la population, fichier détail 2008*. It is available at the following address: <https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2891452>.

Sample selection The sample used throughout the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

- Housing category = ordinary housing ($\text{CATL} = 1$).
- Population category = household population ($\text{CATPC} = 0$).
- Nationality = French ($\text{INATC} = 1$).
- Age = 30–49 ($\text{AGED} = 30-49$).
- Sex = female ($\text{SEXE} = 2$).
- Birth département \neq residence département ($\text{DNAI} \neq \text{DEPT}$).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).

Variables

- Labor force participant: activity type = active (TACT = 11–12). Based on question 10 of the individual bulletin: “What is your main situation?”
- Employed: activity type = employed (TACT = 11). Based on question 10 of the individual bulletin: “What is your main situation?”
- Education levels. Based on question 9 of the individual bulletin: “Which diploma(s) do you possess?”
 - Primary or lower secondary education: highest diploma = *pas de scolarité, aucun diplôme mais scolarité jusqu’en école primaire ou au collège, aucun diplôme mais scolarité au-delà du collège, certificat d’études primaires*, or *BEPC, brevet élémentaire, brevet des collèges* (DIPL = 1–3, 11–12).
 - Technical secondary education: highest diploma = *certificat d’aptitudes professionnelles, brevet de compagnon* or *brevet d’études professionnelles* (DIPL = 13–14).
 - High school: highest diploma = *baccalauréat général, brevet supérieur* or *bac technologique ou professionnel, BEC, BEI, BEH, capacité en droit* (DIPL = 15–16).
 - Higher education: highest diploma = *diplôme universitaire de 1er cycle, BTS, DUT, diplôme des professions sociales ou de santé* or *diplôme universitaire de 2e ou 3e cycle, d’ingénieur, de grande école* (DIPL = 17–18).
- Migrated before previous census: indicator of residence in 2003 = *dans le même logement, dans un autre logement de la même commune*, or *dans une autre commune du département* (IRAN = 1–3).
- Number of children: number of children of the family (NENFR).
- Home owner: occupation status = *propriétaire* (STOCD = 10).
- Housing area in m²: SURF.

- Married: marital status = married (MATR = 2).
- Commune of residence: *canton-ville* (CANTVILLE).
- Sample weight: *poids de l'individu* (IPONDI).

Local labor market of residence To assign a local labor market of residence to a respondent, I match the geographic code of 2008—which contains employment zones and *canton-ville*s—to the census of 2008 based on *canton-ville*s.⁵

Matching couples To match partners within households, I keep adult (LINK = 1–2) family members in single-family households (TYPMC = 4, TYPFC = 2, and INFAM = 1), in which both partners are present (COUPLE = 1). I use the following variables to create unique family identifiers: CANTVILLE and NUMMI.

Censuses of 2009

Source The census of 2009 was produced and disseminated by the INSEE: *Recensement de la population, fichier détail 2009*. It is available at the following address: <https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2876034>.

Sample selection The sample used throughout the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

- Housing category = ordinary housing (CATL = 1).
- Population category = household population (CATPC = 0).
- Nationality = French (INATC = 1).

5. The geographic code of 2008 is produced and distributed by the INSEE, and is available at the following address: <https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2560640>.

- Age = 30–49 (AGED = 30–49).
- Sex = female (SEXE = 2).
- Birth département != residence département (DNAI != DEPT).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).

Variables

- Labor force participant: activity type = active (TACT = 11–12). Based on question 10 of the individual bulletin: “What is your main situation?”
- Employed: activity type = employed (TACT = 11). Based on question 10 of the individual bulletin: “What is your main situation?”
- Education levels. Based on question 9 of the individual bulletin: “Which diploma(s) do you possess?”
 - Primary or lower secondary education: highest diploma = *pas de scolarité, aucun diplôme mais scolarité jusqu’en école primaire ou au collège, aucun diplôme mais scolarité au-delà du collège, certificat d’études primaires*, or *BEPC, brevet élémentaire, brevet des collèges* (DIPL = 1–3, 11–12).
 - Technical secondary education: highest diploma = *certificat d’aptitudes professionnelles, brevet de compagnon* or *brevet d’études professionnelles* (DIPL = 13–14).
 - High school: highest diploma = *baccalauréat général, brevet supérieur* or *bac technologique ou professionnel, BEC, BEI, BEH, capacité en droit* (DIPL = 15–16).
 - Higher education: highest diploma = *diplôme universitaire de 1er cycle, BTS, DUT, diplôme des professions sociales ou de santé* or *diplôme universitaire de 2e ou 3e cycle, d’ingénieur, de grande école* (DIPL = 17–18).

- Migrated before previous census: indicator of residence in 2004 = *dans le même logement, dans un autre logement de la même commune, or dans une autre commune du département* (IRAN = 1-3).
- Number of children: number of children of the family (NENFR).
- Home owner: occupation status = *propriétaire* (STOCD = 10).
- Housing area in m2: three categories (SURF).
- Married: marital status = married (MATR = 2).
- Commune of residence: *canton-ville* (CANTVILLE).
- Sample weight: *poids de l'individu* (IPONDI).

Local labor market of residence To assign a local labor market of residence to a respondent, I match the geographic code of 2009—which contains employment zones and *canton-villes*—to the census of 2009 based on *canton-villes*.⁶

Matching couples To match partners within households, I keep adult (LINK = 1-2) family members in single-family households (TYPMC = 4, TYPFC = 2, and INFAM = 1), in which both partners are present (COUPLE = 1). I use the following variables to create unique family identifiers: CANTVILLE and NUMMI.

Censuses of 2010

Source The census of 2010 was produced and disseminated by the INSEE: *Recensement de la population, fichier détail 2010*. It is available at the following address: <https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2887348>.

6. The geographic code of 2009 is produced and distributed by the INSEE, and is available at the following address: <https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2560635>.

Sample selection The sample used throughout the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

- Housing category = ordinary housing (CATL = 1).
- Population category = household population (CATPC = 0).
- Nationality = French (INATC = 1).
- Age = 30–49 (AGED = 30–49).
- Sex = female (SEXE = 2).
- Birth département ! = residence département (DNAI ! = DEPT).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).

Variables

- Labor force participant: activity type = active (TACT = 11–12). Based on question 10 of the individual bulletin: “What is your main situation?”
- Employed: activity type = employed (TACT = 11). Based on question 10 of the individual bulletin: “What is your main situation?”
- Education levels. Based on question 9 of the individual bulletin: “Which diploma(s) do you possess?”
 - Primary or lower secondary education: highest diploma = *pas de scolarité, aucun diplôme mais scolarité jusqu’en école primaire ou au collège, aucun diplôme mais scolarité au-delà du collège, certificat d’études primaires*, or *BEPC, brevet élémentaire, brevet des collèges* (DIPL = 1–3, 11–12).

- Technical secondary education: highest diploma = *certificat d’aptitudes professionnelles, brevet de compagnon* or *brevet d’études professionnelles* (DIPL = 13–14).
 - High school: highest diploma = *baccalauréat général, brevet supérieur* or *bac technologique ou professionnel, BEC, BEI, BEH, capacité en droit* (DIPL = 15–16).
 - Higher education: highest diploma = *diplôme universitaire de 1er cycle, BTS, DUT, diplôme des professions sociales ou de santé* or *diplôme universitaire de 2e ou 3e cycle, d’ingénieur, de grande école* (DIPL = 17–18).
- Number of children: number of children of the family (NENFR).
 - Home owner: occupation status = *propriétaire* (STOCD = 10).
 - Housing area in m2: three categories (SURF).
 - Married: marital status = married (MATR = 2).
 - Commune of residence: *canton-ville* (CANTVILLE).
 - Sample weight: *poids de l’individu* (IPONDI).

Local labor market of residence To assign a local labor market of residence to a respondent, I match the geographic code of 2010—which contains employment zones and *canton-villes*—to the census of 2010 based on *canton-villes*.⁷

Matching couples To match partners within households, I keep adult (LINK = 1–2) family members in single-family households (TYPMC = 4, TYPFC = 2, and INFAM = 1), in which both partners are present (COUPLE = 1). I use the following variables to create unique family identifiers: CANTVILLE and NUMMI.

7. The geographic code of 2010 is produced and distributed by the INSEE, and is available at the following address: <https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2560630>.

Censuses of 2011

Source The census of 2011 was produced and disseminated by the INSEE: *Recensement de la population, fichier détail 2011*. It is available at the following address: <https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2884434>.

Sample selection The sample used throughout the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

- Housing category = ordinary housing (CATL = 1).
- Population category = household population (CATPC = 0).
- Nationality = French (INATC = 1).
- Age = 30–49 (AGED = 30–49).
- Sex = female (SEXE = 2).
- Birth département ! = residence département (DNAI ! = DEPT).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).

Variables

- Labor force participant: activity type = active (TACT = 11–12). Based on question 10 of the individual bulletin: “What is your main situation?”
- Employed: activity type = employed (TACT = 11). Based on question 10 of the individual bulletin: “What is your main situation?”

- Education levels. Based on question 9 of the individual bulletin: “Which diploma(s) do you possess?”
 - Primary or lower secondary education: highest diploma = *pas de scolarité, aucun diplôme mais scolarité jusqu’en école primaire ou au collège, aucun diplôme mais scolarité au-delà du collège, certificat d’études primaires*, or *BEPC, brevet élémentaire, brevet des collèges* (DIPL = 1–3, 11–12).
 - Technical secondary education: highest diploma = *certificat d’aptitudes professionnelles, brevet de compagnon* or *brevet d’études professionnelles* (DIPL = 13–14).
 - High school: highest diploma = *baccalauréat général, brevet supérieur* or *bac technologique ou professionnel, BEC, BEI, BEH, capacité en droit* (DIPL = 15–16).
 - Higher education: highest diploma = *diplôme universitaire de 1er cycle, BTS, DUT, diplôme des professions sociales ou de santé* or *diplôme universitaire de 2e ou 3e cycle, d’ingénieur, de grande école* (DIPL = 17–18).
- Number of children: number of children of the family (NENFR).
- Home owner: occupation status = *propriétaire* (STOCD = 10).
- Housing area in m2: three categories (SURF).
- Married: marital status = married (MATR = 2).
- Commune of residence: *canton-ville* (CANTVILLE).
- Sample weight: *poids de l’individu* (IPONDI).

Local labor market of residence To assign a local labor market of residence to a respondent, I match the geographic code of 2011—which contains employment zones and *canton-villes*—to the census of 2011 based on *canton-villes*.⁸

8. The geographic code of 2011 is produced and distributed by the INSEE, and is available at the following address: <https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2560625>.

Matching couples To match partners within households, I keep adult ($\text{LINK} = 1-2$) family members in single-family households ($\text{TYPMC} = 4$, $\text{TYPFC} = 2$, and $\text{INFAM} = 1$), in which both partners are present ($\text{COUPLE} = 1$). I use the following variables to create unique family identifiers: CANTVILLE and NUMMI .

Censuses of 2012

Source The census of 2012 was produced and disseminated by the INSEE: *Recensement de la population, fichier détail 2012*. It is available at the following address: <https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2882311>.

Sample selection The sample used throughout the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

- Housing category = ordinary housing ($\text{CATL} = 1$).
- Population category = household population ($\text{CATPC} = 0$).
- Nationality = French ($\text{INATC} = 1$).
- Age = 30–49 ($\text{AGED} = 30-49$).
- Sex = female ($\text{SEXE} = 2$).
- Birth département \neq residence département ($\text{DNAI} \neq \text{DEPT}$).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).

Variables

- Labor force participant: activity type = active (TACT = 11–12). Based on question 10 of the individual bulletin: “What is your main situation?”
- Employed: activity type = employed (TACT = 11). Based on question 10 of the individual bulletin: “What is your main situation?”
- Education levels. Based on question 9 of the individual bulletin: “Which diploma(s) do you possess?”
 - Primary or lower secondary education: highest diploma = *pas de scolarité, aucun diplôme mais scolarité jusqu’en école primaire ou au collège, aucun diplôme mais scolarité au-delà du collège, certificat d’études primaires*, or *BEPC, brevet élémentaire, brevet des collèges* (DIPL = 1–3, 11–12).
 - Technical secondary education: highest diploma = *certificat d’aptitudes professionnelles, brevet de compagnon* or *brevet d’études professionnelles* (DIPL = 13–14).
 - High school: highest diploma = *baccalauréat général, brevet supérieur* or *bac technologique ou professionnel, BEC, BEI, BEH, capacité en droit* (DIPL = 15–16).
 - Higher education: highest diploma = *diplôme universitaire de 1er cycle, BTS, DUT, diplôme des professions sociales ou de santé* or *diplôme universitaire de 2e ou 3e cycle, d’ingénieur, de grande école* (DIPL = 17–18).
- Number of children: number of children of the family (NENFR).
- Home owner: occupation status = *propriétaire* (STOCD = 10).
- Housing area in m2: three categories (SURF).
- Married: marital status = married (MATR = 2).
- Commune of residence: *canton-ville* (CANTVILLE).

- Sample weight: *poids de l'individu* (IPONDI).

Local labor market of residence To assign a local labor market of residence to a respondent, I match the geographic code of 2012—which contains employment zones and *canton-villes*—to the census of 2012 based on *canton-villes*.⁹

Matching couples To match partners within households, I keep adult (LINK = 1-2) family members in single-family households (TYPMC = 4, TYPFC = 2, and INFAM = 1), in which both partners are present (COUPLE = 1). I use the following variables to create unique family identifiers: CANTVILLE and NUMMI.

9. The geographic code of 2012 is produced and distributed by the INSEE, and is available at the following address: <https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2560620>.

D.2.2 Geographical Mobility and Urban Concentration Study 1961

In footnote 7 on page 58, I provide some details about female internal migration patterns in the mid-twentieth century using the *Geographical Mobility and Urban Concentration* study conducted in 1961 by the INED (Girard, Bastide and Pourcher, 1964). This study provides information about the migration histories of a nationally representative sample, excluding individuals living in Paris.

Source The *Geographical Mobility and Urban Concentration* was produced and disseminated by the INED: *Mobilité Géographique et concentration urbaine en France. Une Enquête en Province, 1961*.

Sample selection The sample used in the analysis consists of French married women aged 30 to 49. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

- Age = 30–49 (q12age = 30–49).
- Marital status = married (q12sitfam = 2).
- Sex = female (q12sexe = 2).

Variables

- Labor force participant: type of activity != retired or student or inactive (q8 != --, &9, 19, 29, 39, 49, 59, 69, 79, 89, and 90).
- Education level = high school and above: highest diploma = high school or above (q10d = 4 or 5).
- Number of children: q12nbenf.
- Migration variables:

- Internal migrant: département of birth \neq département of residence ($q1dep \neq q2dep$).
- Moved before age 15: at least one movement before 15 ($q3 = 2, 8, 9, 0, -, \text{ or } \&$).
- Moved after age 15: at least one movement after 15 ($q3 \neq 1 \text{ or } 2$).
- Number of movements after age 15:
 - * 1: $q3 = 3 \text{ or } 8$.
 - * 2: $q3 = 4 \text{ or } 9$.
 - * 3: $q3 = 5 \text{ or } 0$.
 - * 4: $q3 = 6 \text{ or } -$.
 - * 5: $q3 = 7 \text{ or } \&$.
- Age of first movement: $age1er$.
- Main reason for last movement: $q4$.
- Type of migration history: $sens$.
- Willingness to move: $q15ab$.

D.2.3 Labor Force Surveys 1982–2013

In section 3.1, I combine all thirty-two annual labor force surveys from 1982 to 2013 to corroborate the baseline results of chapter 3. Because the sample size of the labor force surveys is much smaller than that of the censuses, I pool all surveys in the analysis and use survey-year fixed effects. Nevertheless, these surveys can be divided into three internally consistent series: the 1982–1989 series, the 1990–2002 series, and the 2003–2013 series.

Labor Force Surveys 1982–1989

Source The annual labor force surveys from 1982 to 1989 were produced by the INSEE and are disseminated by the ADISP-CMH: *Enquêtes Emploi 1982–1989*. A full description—for the 1982 survey—is available at the following address: <https://www.cmh.ens.fr/greco/enquetes/XML/lil.php?lil=lil-0020>.

Sample selection The sample used in the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

- Population category = ordinary households (CA = 0).
- Nationality = French (N = 1).
- Age = 30–49 (AG = 30–49).
- Sex = female (S = 2).
- Birth département ! = residence département (NAIDEP ! = DEP).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).

Variables

- Labor force participant: activity type = active (FI = 1–2). Based on question 8 of the individual bulletin: “Current occupation”.¹⁰
- Employed: activity type = employed (FI = 1). Based on question 8 of the individual bulletin: “Current occupation”.
- Ever worked: past activity != never worked (AA != 2). Based on question 9 of the individual bulletin: “Did you ever had a professional activity?”
- Usual hours worked: HHAB. Based on question 26c of the individual bulletin: “How many hours do you usually work per week?”
- Months in firm: ANCENTR. Based on question 17c of the individual bulletin: “When did you start working for the firm that is currently employing you, or that you currently manage?”
- Wage: midpoints across 18 monthly wage categories in French Francs, converted into 2015 Francs using a CPI deflator (SALTR). Based on question 27 of the individual bulletin: “What is your net monthly salary in your main occupation, including bonuses?”
- Education levels. Based on question 43 of the individual bulletin: “Which diploma(s) did you obtain?”
 - Primary or lower secondary education: highest diploma = *BEPC seul*, *CEP*, or *aucun diplôme* (DIPL = 60, 70, 71).
 - Technical secondary: highest diploma = *BP*, *BEI*, *BEC*, *BEA*, *CAP*, *BEP et BEPC*, or *CAP*, *BEP seul* (DIPL = 50, 51, 60).
 - High school: highest diploma = *baccalauréat général et diplôme technique secondaire*, *baccalauréat seul*, or *baccalauréat de technicien seul* (DIPL = 40–42).

10. The reference questionnaire is the one for the Labor Force Survey of 1982.

- Higher education: highest diploma = *2e ou 3e cycle universitaire, grande école, diplôme d'ingénieur, 1e cycle universitaire, BTS, DUT, or paramédical ou social* (DIPL = 10, 11, 30–33).
- Number of children: number of children in the household (NENFM).
- Home owner: occupation status = *household owner of housing* (SO = 1–2).
- Rooms: PIECES.
- Married: marital status = married (M = 2).
- Sample weight: *coefficient de pondération pour les individus* (EXTRI).

Matching couples To match partners within households, I keep adult (LCM = 1–2) that are in a couple (LPRM = 1–2). I use the following variables to create unique family identifiers: IDENTM and DEA.

Labor Force Surveys 1990–2002

Source The annual labor force surveys from 1990 to 2002 were produced by the INSEE and are disseminated by the ADISP-CMH: *Enquêtes Emploi 1990–2002*. A full description—for the 1990 survey—is available at the following address: <https://www.cmh.ens.fr/greco/enquetes/XML/lil.php?lil=lil-0028>.

Sample selection The sample used in the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

- Population category = ordinary households (CA = 0).
- Nationality = French (N = 1).
- Age = 30–49 (AG = 30–49).

- Sex = female ($S = 2$).
- Birth département \neq residence département ($DEPNAI \neq DEP$).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).

Variables

- Labor force participant: activity type = active ($FI = 1-2$). Based on question Q2 of the individual bulletin: “What is your current occupation?”¹¹
- Employed: activity type = employed ($FI = 1$). Based on question Q2 of the individual bulletin: “What is your current occupation?”
- Ever worked: past activity \neq never worked ($AA \neq 2$). Based on question Q3c of the individual bulletin: “Did you ever had a professional activity?”
- Usual hours worked: HH . Based on question A13 of the individual bulletin: “What number of hours do you usually work per week?”
- Months in firm: $ANCENTR$. Based on question A8e of the individual bulletin: “When did you start working for the firm for which you are currently working, or that you manage?”
- Wage: monthly wage categories in French Francs, converted into 2015 Francs using a CPI deflator ($SALTRED$). Based on question A20a of the individual bulletin: “What monthly salary do you get from your main occupation, including bonuses?”
- Education levels. Based on question C3b of the individual bulletin: “What diploma(s) did you obtain?”

11. The reference questionnaire is the one for the Labor Force Survey of 1990.

- Primary or lower secondary education: highest diploma = *BEPC seul, CEP, or aucun diplôme* (DIPL = 60, 70, 71).
 - Technical secondary education: highest diploma = *BEI, BEC, BEA, CAP, BEP et BEPC, or CAP, BEP seul* (DIPL = 43, 50, 51).
 - High school: highest diploma = *baccalauréat général et diplôme technique secondaire, baccalauréat seul, or baccalauréat technologique* (DIPL = 40–42).
 - Higher education: highest diploma = *2e ou 3e cycle universitaire, grande école, diplôme d'ingénieur, 1e cycle universitaire, BTS, DUT, or paramédical ou social* (DIPL = 10, 11, 30–33).
- Number of children: number of children in the household (ENFC90).
 - Home owner: occupation status = *household owner of housing* (SO = 1–2).
 - Rooms: PIECES.
 - Married: marital status = married (M = 2).
 - Sample weight: *coefficient de pondération pour les individus* (EXTRI).

Matching couples To match partners within households, I keep adult (LCM = 1–2) that are in a couple (COHAB = 1, LPRM = 1–2). I use the following variables to create unique family identifiers: IDENTM and DEA.

Labor Force Surveys 2003–2013

Source The annual labor force surveys from 2003 to 2013 were produced by the INSEE and are disseminated by the ADISP-CMH: *Enquêtes Emploi en Continu 2003–2013*. A full description—for the 2003 survey—is available at the following address: <https://www.cmh.ens.fr/greco/enquetes/XML/lil.php?lil=lil-0246>.

Sample selection The sample used in the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 49, that are internal migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

- Population category = ordinary households ($CA = 0$).
- Nationality = French ($NAT28 = 10$).
- Age = 30–49 ($AG = 30–49$).
- Sex = female ($S = 2$).
- Birth département \neq residence département ($DEPNAI \neq DEP$).

I further drop individuals born outside metropolitan France, those born or residing in the three départements that France recovered after WWI—Bas-Rhin (67), Haut-Rhin (68), and Moselle (57).

Variables

- Labor force participant: activity type = active ($ACTEU = 1–2$). Based on question A1 of the individual bulletin: “Do you have an occupation currently?”¹²
- Employed: activity type = employed ($ACTEU = 1$). Based on question A1 of the individual bulletin: “Do you have an occupation currently?”
- Ever worked: past activity \neq never worked ($AAC \neq 2$). Based on question E1 of the individual bulletin: “Did you ever hold a professional activity?”
- Usual hours worked: HHC . Based on question B38 of the individual bulletin: “In your main occupation, how many hours do you usually work per week?”
- Months in firm: $ANCENTR$. Based on question B62 of the individual bulletin: “When did you start working in this firm?”

12. The reference questionnaire is the one for the Labor Force Survey of 2003.

- Wage: monthly wage categories in Euros, converted into 2015 Francs using a CPI deflator (SALRED). Based on question B56 of the individual bulletin: “What is your income from your main occupation?”
- Education levels.
 - Primary or lower secondary education: highest diploma = *brevet des collèges*, *certificat d’études primaires*, or *sans diplôme* (DIP = 60, 70, 71).
 - Technical secondary: highest diploma = *brevet de technicien*, *brevet professionnel*, or *CAP*, *BEP* (DIPL = 44, 50).
 - High school: highest diploma = *bac général*, *bac technologique*, or *bac professionnel* (DIPL = 41–43).
 - Higher education: highest diploma = *troisième cycle universitaire*, *écoles niveau licence et au-delà*, *1e cycle universitaire*, *maîtrise*, *license*, *BTS*, *DUT*, or *paramédical et social* (DIPL = 10, 12, 22, 21, 30–33).
- Number of children: number of children in the household (NBENFC).
- Home owner: occupation status = *household owner of housing* (SO = 1–2).
- Rooms: PIECES.
- Married: marital status = married (M = 2).
- Sample weight: *coefficient de pondération pour les individus* (EXTRI).

Matching couples To match partners within households, I keep adult (LCM = 1–2) that are in a couple (COHAB = 1, LPR = 1–2). I use the following variables to create unique family identifiers: IDENT, ANNEE, and TRIM.

D.2.4 Extended Version of the Labor Force Surveys 2005–2012

Source The extended version of the annual labor force surveys from 2005 to 2012 were produced by the INSEE and are disseminated by the ADISP-CMH: *Enquêtes Emploi en Continu (version FRP) 2005–2012*. A full description—for the 2005 survey—is available at the following address: <https://www.cmh.ens.fr/greco/enquetes/XML/lil.php?lil=lil-0317b>.

Sample selection The sample used in the analysis consists of French women living in ordinary housing and not in group quarters, aged 30 to 59, that are second generation migrants. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

- Population category = ordinary households (CA = 0).
- Nationality = French (NAT28 = 10).
- Age = 30–59 (AG = 30–59).
- Sex = female (S = 2).
- Birth département = residence département (DEPNAI ! = DEP).
- Mother birth département or father birth département ! = birth département (DNAIM or DNAIP ! = DEPNAI)

Variables

- Father high social class: father socio-professional category = higher-status (CSPP = 21–48 or 72–75). Based on question J2 of the individual bulletin: “What was the occupation of your father when you finished your initial studies?”
- Mother worked: mother socio-professional category = active or previously active (CSPM = 10–78). Based on question J4 of the individual bulletin: “What was the occupation of your mother when you finished your initial studies?”

Other variables are generated in the same way as those in the 2003–2013 annual labor force surveys.

Matching couples The same procedure is used as in the 2003–2013 annual labor force surveys.

D.2.5 Gender and Generation Survey 2005

Source The first wave of the French component of the Generation and Gender Survey (GSS) was conducted in 2005 by the INSEE and the INED, and disseminated by the INED. A full description of the survey is available at the following address: <https://erfi.site.ined.fr/en>.

Sample selection The sample used in the analysis consists of French citizens in a couple with a partner present in the household, aged 18 to 79, that are internal migrants, and who grew up in metropolitan France with their mothers and fathers. This corresponds to the following selection criteria:

- Nationality = French (`MA_NATIOR = 1`).
- Birth département != residence département (`MA_DEPNAIS != DEP`).
- Place of childhood = metropolitan France (`PF_DEPENF != 97, 99`).
- Partner present: `EA_VERIFC = 1`.
- Adults: `MOCO != 11 & MOCO != 12`.

Variables

- Preferences and beliefs statements:
 - Role of women in the labor force:
 - * “If a woman earns more than her partner, it is bad for their relationship”: `VA_REVFE`.
 - * “Women should be able to decide how to spend the money they earned without asking their partners”: `VA_DEPFE`. This statement is reversed for the purpose of the analysis.

- * “In an economic crisis, men should keep their jobs in priority”: VA_HOMPRIO.
- * “Taking care of one’s home or family is as fulfilling as working for pay”: VA_FOYEPAN. This variable is not included in the main cultural index.

– Religion:

- * “A religious event is important for a newborn”: VA_BAPT.
- * “A religious marriage is important for those who marry”: VA_MARIA.
- * “A religious event is important for a funeral”: VA_ENTER.

– Marriage:

- * “Marriage is an outdated institution”: VA_MARIDEP. This statement is reversed for the purpose of the analysis.
- * “It is good for an unmarried couple to live together even if they do not intend to get married”: VA_COHAB. This statement is reversed for the purpose of the analysis.
- * “If individuals are unhappy as a couple, they may divorce, even if they have children”: VA_DIVORC. This statement is reversed for the purpose of the analysis.
- * “Marriage is a lifelong commitment that should never be broken”: VA_MARITJS. This statement is reversed for the purpose of the analysis.

– Family:

- * “To thrive, a woman must have children”: VA_FEMENF.
- * “To thrive, a man must have children”: VA_HOMENF.
- * “To grow up happy, a child needs a home with a mother and a father”: VA_DEUXPAR.
- * “If parents divorce, it is better for the child to stay with the mother rather than the father”: VA_DIVGARD.

- * “A woman can have and raise a child by herself if she doesn’t want to have a stable relationship with a man”: VA_MERSEUL.
- Household tasks:
 - Household chores:
 - * Who cooks: OA_REPAS.
 - * Who washes the dishes: OA_VAISS.
 - * Who does the groceries: OA_ALIME.
 - * Who irons: OA_LINGE.
 - * Who vacuums: OA_ASPIR.
 - Child care:
 - * Who dresses the children: EA_HAB.
 - * Who puts the children to bed: EA_LIT.
 - * Who stays with the children when they are sick: EA_MAL.
 - * Who plays with the children: EA_JOUE.
 - * Who aids children with their homework: EA_AID.
 - * Who brings children to their activities: EA_EMM.
- Employed: activity = working (MA_ACT = 1–3).
- Mother active: employment status of the mother != never worked (PF_STATUTM = 1–7).
- Partner income: RJ_MREVE.
- Type of housing: TYPLOG.
- Rooms: MB_NBPIECES.
- Housing owner: MB_STOC = 1–3.

- Education levels:
 - Primary or lower secondary education: highest diploma = *aucun diplôme* or *CEP* (MC_DIPLOME = 1, 2).
 - Technical secondary education: highest diploma = *brevet des collèges*, *BEPC* or *CAP*, *BEP* (MC_DIPLOME = 3, 4).
 - High school: highest diploma = *baccalauréat technologique ou professionnel* or *baccalauréat général*, *brevet supérieur*, or *capacité en droit*, *DAEU* (MC_DIPLOME = 5, 6).
 - Higher education: highest diploma = *diplôme de niveau Bac + 2*, or *diplôme de niveau supérieur à Bac + 2* (MC_DIPLOME = 7, 8).
- Number of children: NBENFTOTM.
- Father high social class: father higher socio-professional category (PF_PCSP8 = 2–4).
- Mother education levels:
 - Primary or lower secondary education: highest diploma = *aucun diplôme* or *CEP* (PF_DIPLM = 1, 2).
 - Technical secondary education: highest diploma = *brevet des collèges*, *BEPC* or *CAP*, *BEP* (PF_DIPLM = 3, 4).
 - High school: highest diploma = *baccalauréat technologique ou professionnel* or *baccalauréat général*, *brevet supérieur*, or *capacité en droit*, *DAEU* (PF_DIPLM = 5, 6).
 - Higher education: highest diploma = *diplôme de niveau Bac + 2*, or *diplôme de niveau supérieur à Bac + 2* (PF_DIPLM = 7, 8).
- Father education levels:

- Primary or lower secondary education: highest diploma = *aucun diplôme* or *CEP* (PF_DIPLF = 1, 2).
 - Technical secondary education: highest diploma = *brevet des collèges*, *BEPC* or *CAP*, *BEP* (PF_DIPLF = 3, 4).
 - High school: highest diploma = *baccalauréat technologique ou professionnel* or *baccalauréat général*, *brevet supérieur*, or *capacité en droit*, *DAEU* (PF_DIPLF = 5, 6).
 - Higher education: highest diploma = *diplôme de niveau Bac + 2*, or *diplôme de niveau supérieur à Bac + 2* (PF_DIPLF = 7, 8).
- Weight: POIDS12.

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