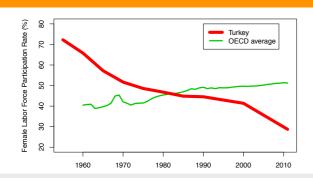
Culture and Labor Supply: Decline in Female Market Work in Turkey

So Kubota

About me

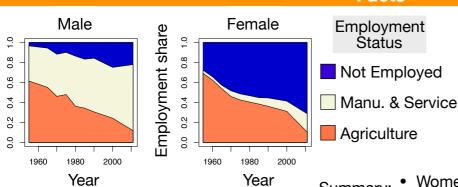
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- Major: macro, labor, money

Motivation



- Female labor force participation rate in Turkey
- What caused the world biggest decline?
- It is a puzzle: as in other countries,
 - home good 1, education 1 etc., in Turkey

Facts



Gender Wage Ratio	Agriculture	Service
US, total	0.77	0.68
US, Muslim	NA	0.68
Turkey	0.59	1.11

- Women did not move: Agriculture -> others
- Service sector wage: Women > Men

Hypothesis

- 1. Main Industry: agriculture —> others
- 2. Women's social stigma: Agriculture = family job -> OK
 - Service = sharing office with men
- 3. Labor force participation rate ↓
- 4. Shortage in female workers
 - —> reversed wage gap in service

Strategy

- 1. Macro model
- Male & female
- 4 sectors: Agri, manu., service, home
- 2. Calibration
- Match US data
- capture US people's preference
- 3. Apply model to European countries
 - · Good match!
- 4. Apply to Turkey
 - Bad match!?
 - Too much agri.
 - Too small service
- Add social stigma
 - only *one* variable
 - Good match in several dimensions
 - Stigma, how large?

1. Model

- Following Ngai&Petrongolo, AEJmacro
- Static GE model: no saving, no capital
- Representative household consisting of husband and wife
- 4 goods: agri, manufacturing, service, home made by male & female labor inputs
- Representative household's utility function

$$\alpha_C \log C_t + (1 - \alpha_C) \left(\frac{1}{2} \log L_{mt} + \frac{1}{2} \log L_{ft} \right)$$

Household consumption: Ct male & female leisure: Lmt, Lft

1. Model (continued)

 $\bullet \ \ \text{Technology 1: final good} < - \ \ \text{agriculture, manufacturing, service} \\$

$$C_t = \min \left\{ \alpha_A \left(C_{At} - \bar{C}_A \right), \quad \alpha_M C_{Mt}, \quad (1 - \alpha_A - \alpha_M) C_{St} \right\}$$

• Technology 2: service good <- market service and home service

$$C_{St} = [\alpha_S C_{SMt}^{\eta} + (1 - \alpha_S) C_{SHt}^{\eta}]^{1/\eta}$$

• Technology 3: each good <- male & female labor inputs

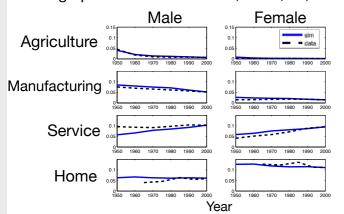
$$C_{it} = \theta_{it} \left(\xi_i H_{mit}^{\sigma} + (1 - \xi_i) H_{fit}^{\sigma} \right)^{1/\sigma}$$

for $i = A, M, SM, SH$

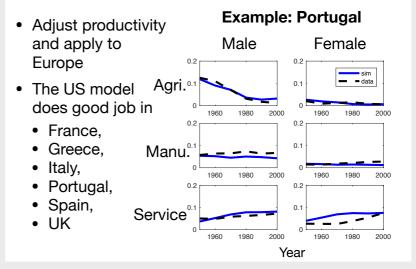
- * Leontief by Herrendorf et al (2013)
- * Agricultural productivity \uparrow faster and subsistence level $\overline{C}A$ —> demand \uparrow on manu. & service
- * η < 1: market&home are substitute
- * Market productivity † faster, demand: home —> market,
- * then housewife —> employed
- * ξ_i : comparative advantage of male
- * ξ SH < 0.5: Women better in service service \uparrow , then female employment \uparrow

2. Calibration

- parameters: match model to US 2000 data
- change productivities to 1990, 1980, ...,



3. Apply to European countries

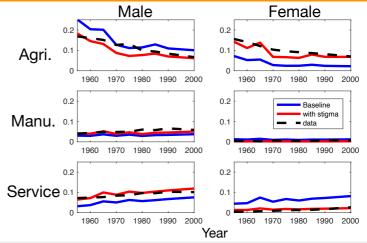


4. Apply to Turkey, 5. Add social stigma

- The US model (blue line) fails to capture Turkish data (black dot line)
- Change utility function: add stigma disutility from female work in service and manufacturing

$$U(C_t, L_{mt}, L_{ft}) - d(H_{fMt} + H_{fSMt})$$

- d: determined to match female service
- It is only one more parameter, but the model with stigma (red line) capture all sectors!
- Consumption equivalence (in 2000): social stigma from one hour work in a week
 = 0.8% ↓ consumption = 30 min ↓ leisure



Supportive empirical evidence

- Social stigma may be Islamic value
- Model's assumption:
 - Agriculture Is OK because it's a family business
 - · others are not, sharing offices with men
- Implication: Religiosity —> ↑ family job, ↓ other jobs
- Data: European Social Survey, 2004 & 2008 pooled
- Sample: Married women in Turkey
- Probit model: Work or not
- Regression (3): Religiosity discourages wife's work in general, but encourages if family business is available.
- Work or not (1) (2)(3)-0.036* (0.018) -0.057*** **RLG** (0.021)-0.796** -0.126**HUS SELF** (0.091)(0.330)0.096** RLG x HUS_SELF (0.043)
- RLG: subjective religiosity, 0-10 scale
- HUS_SELF: husband self-employed or not
- Other controls: age, education, child status