

> THE JACOBS CENTER RESEARCH SEMINAR SERIES

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FERTILITY AND THE DAUGHTER-TO-SON RATIO DURING CHINA'S (MORE-THAN) ONE-CHILD POLICY

I empirically characterize China's One-Child Policy as a woman-level, age- specific pricing system allowing women to have more than one child.

I exploit within-woman variation to find that a $1 \%$ increase in the price of a permit to have a second or third child decreased the number of daughters per household by an average of $0.19 \%$, but had a negligible effect on the number of sons. Despite this inelastic response, the policy impacted fertility through large permit prices. The total fertility rate and average daughter-to-son ratio were 1.5 and 0.8 in 2000 . Without the policy, these values would have differed significantly and would have been 2.1 and 0.9.

Friday, May $31^{\text {st }}, 2019,10: 00 \mathrm{~h}$

At the Jacobs Center for Productive Youth Development Andreasstrasse 15, 4th floor, AND 4.19, 8050 Zürich

