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Boy-girl gender discrimination as evidenced by consumption behavior of Chinese households

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3 Data

Average education level

Birth rate

Other control variables

4 Empirical Strategy, Analyses, and Results

Quantity *Number of Orders*

5 Robustness Checks

5.1 Discussion on Potential Confounding Factors

Quantity Number of Orders,

5.3 Robustness Check 2Robpa

5.6 Robustness Check 5: Gender Discrimination Vs. Birth Order Favoritism

Expenditure

Book of Songs

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Economist

References

The Quarterly Journal of Economics

The American Economic Review

J. Development Studies

Demography

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Table 3

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Table 4

Descriptive Statistics of Various Operationalization of Gender Discrimination (Combined Samples A and B)

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Table 5

Sample A Data (All Categories): Customers Who Bought from Both Boy Brand and Girl Brand: Expenditure

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Table 6

Sample B Data (All Categories): Customers Who Bought Both Boy Clothing and Girl Clothing: Expenditure on Boy Clothing vs. Expenditure on Girl Clothing

Item Quantities (Total)	95% Confidence Interval[d]	Number of Orders	95% Confidence Interval[d]	Total Expenditure	95% Confidence Interval[d]

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Table 7

Sample A (Sub-categories coat, down coat, hat, and long pants): Customers Who Bought Both from Boy Brand and Girl Brand: Expenditure on Boy Brand vs. Expenditure on Girl Brand

	Item Quantities (Total)	95% Confidence Interval[d]	Number of Orders	95% Confidence Interval[d]	Total Expenditure	95% Confidence Interval[d]
City Level						

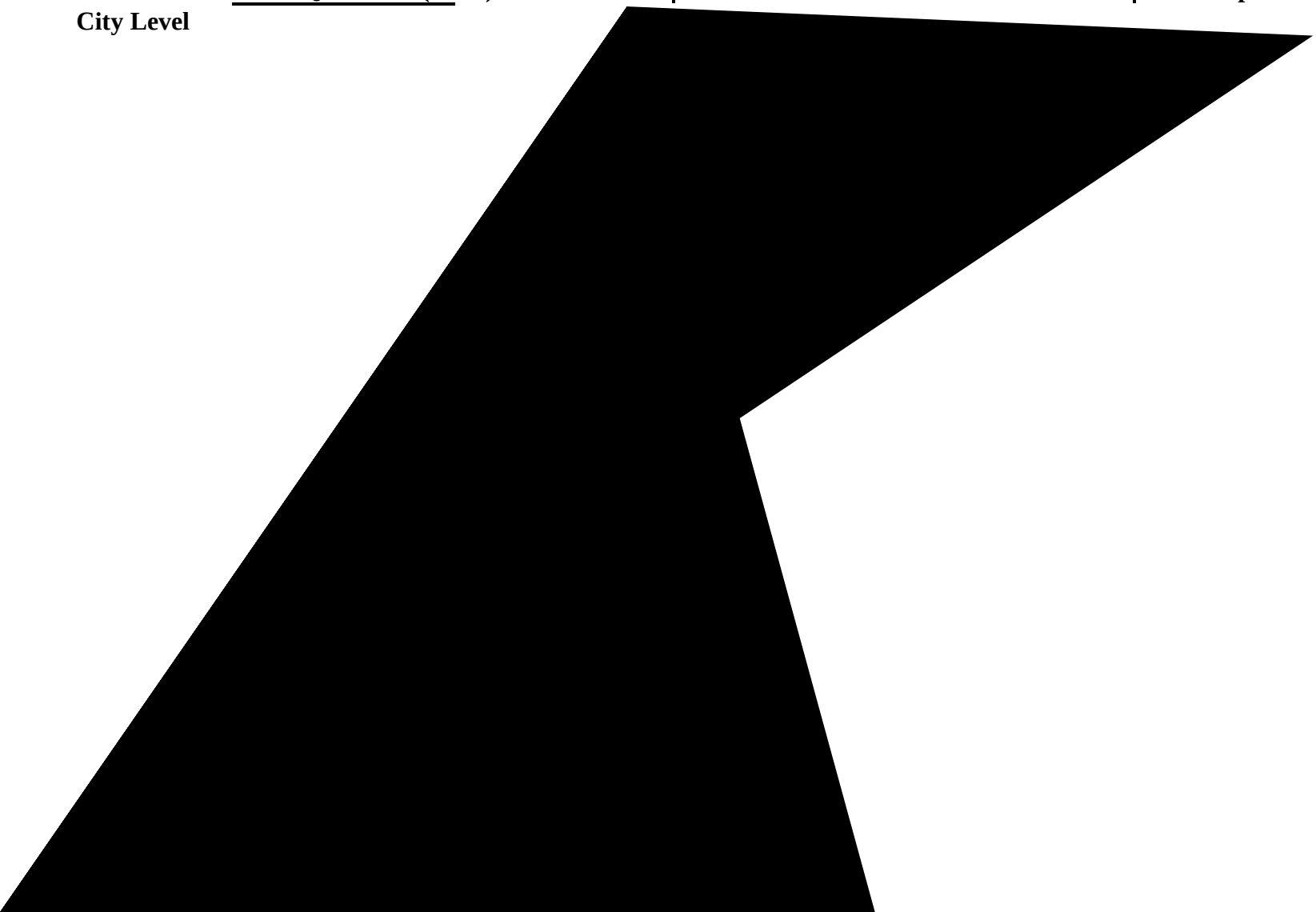

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Table 8

OLS Results for Main Regression Analyses (Combined Samples A and B)

Main regression analysis

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Table 9

OLS Results for Robustness Check 1 - Customers from Rural Counties (Combined Samples A and B)

	Robustness Check 1	**Robustness Check 1**
	Expenditure	

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Table 10

Robustness Check 2 – Eliminating Wear Out Concern (Sample A) – OLS Results

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Table 13
Robustness Check 4 – Eliminating Local Confounding Factors — OLS Results (Combined Samples A and B) Using Incremental Gender Discrimination Ratio

	The alternative operationalization as DV -*Expenditure* (District-level data)		The alternative operationalization as DV -*Quantity* (District-level data)		The alternative operationalization as DV -*Order* (District-level data)	
Variables	**B**	**t-value**	**B**	**t-value**	**B**	**t-value**
Log (GDP)	-0.19*	-4.47	-0.17*	-4.59	-0.02*	-2.33

N = 4,418 (Sample size reduced from 5,041 to 4,418 because that we included log (GDP) in the model and we were unable to retrieve information on GDP for some cities.)
* $p < .05$.
a. Sample B as the reference group.
b. Covariates consisted of cities levels (other cities and rural cities with metropolitan cities as the reference group), male-female ratio, percentage of minority, region, offline shopping (Balala Children Clothing Company), e-commerce development index, percentage of fertile women, and percentage of children.

Table 14
Robustness Check 5 (Sample A) : Gender Discrimination Vs. Birth Order Favoritism: Ratio Comparisons[a] for second born vs. first born between Girl-girl (GG) Families[b] and Girl-boy (GB) Families[b], and between GB Families and Boy-girl (BG) Families[b]

Table 15

Gender Discrimination Ratios by Regions and by Metropolitan Cities[a] –Sample A and B

a: Using customer-

Table 16

Additional Analysis: Ratio of Gender Discrimination Between Policy-Restricted Areas and Non-Policy-Restricted Areas (Combined Samples A and B)

					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
	City Level	**Mean**	**Difference**	**t-value**	**Lower**	**Upper**
Ratio of Gender Discrimination (*Expenditure*)	Policy-Restricted Areas	2.17[a]				
	Non-Policy-Restricted Areas in Mainland China[b]	1.08	1.10	8.40	0.84	1.36
	HK, Macau, and TW	1.41	0.			

Two-tail test. Independent samples t-test. The tests did not assume equal variances.
a: Policy-restricted areas were the reference group.
b: Non-policy-restricted areas in mainland china included Chengde, Jiuquan, Linfen, and Enshi.