as the trade shocks affected manufacturing industries more which tend to have higher male employment. More women, especially those with at least college education, entered the labor force after trade liberalization, with

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export product lines, while firms with low managerial efficiency cut their export product lines. Using a very rich micro-level Chinese firms dataset and a mostly disaggregated trade dataset, their empirical analysis finds evidence to support their theoretical predictions.

In addition to export scope, export quality is another important aspect to understand a country's export pattern and its implications