

Luxembourg Income Study Working Paper No. 257

**THE EFFECTS OF CHILDREN ON
HOUSEHOLD INCOME PACKAGES:
A CROSS-NATIONAL ANALYSIS**

**Dennis H. Sullivan
Erin L. Todd**

May 2001

The Effects of Children on Household Income Packages:
A Cross-National Analysis

Dennis H. Sullivan & Erin L. Todd

Correspondence concerning this paper should be addressed to:

Professor Dennis Sullivan
Department of Economics
Miami University
Oxford, OH 45056

E-MAIL: sullivdh@muohio.edu

The Effects of Children on Household Income Packages: A Cross-National Analysis

ABSTRACT. This paper presents stylized facts about the effect of children on household disposable income and its components (the “income package”) in nine OECD countries, employing data from the Luxembourg Income Study database. We find that cross-national differences in the impact of children on household disposable income are substantial and systematic. Speaking generally, we find that cross-national differences in the impact of children on disposable income are determined largely by the differences in the impact of children on household earnings, particularly women’s earnings. We also find that countries with a generous fiscal treatment of households with children are also countries in which the effect of children on earnings is most negative.

I. Introduction.

What happens to a household’s disposable income when a first child, or an additional child, is added? The most obvious impact is on the earnings of parents. An initial parental leave may or may not affect earnings, depending on the worker’s benefit package and the length of the leave. After that, some parents may substitute childcare for earnings by working fewer hours, or at a job with lower pay but more flexible hours. But parents might also seek to work longer hours at higher wages in order to increase household income to cover the extra expenses associated with a larger family. Some of the opposite effects may occur when children leave the home. In addition, government policies are far from neutral towards households with children. Some countries have universal or targeted child allowances, for example, and the presence of an additional child typically affects a household’s tax liabilities in various ways. Since tax liabilities and means-tested benefits depend in part upon earnings, the household’s labor market response and the fiscal impacts are interactive.

This paper is essentially an effort to display a set of stylized facts about cross-national differences in the effects of children on household disposable income and its components. After examining the effect of children on age-adjusted disposable income in each of nine OECD countries, we decompose the effect in each country into a labor market component, a fiscal (tax/transfer) component, and a residual component, which together constitute the “income package.”

We find that the presence of children in the household affects disposable income differently in different countries, and that these cross-national differences are both substantial and systematic. Speaking generally, we find that cross-national differences in the impact of children on disposable income are determined largely by differences in the impact of children on household earnings, particularly women’s earnings.¹ We also find that countries with a generous fiscal treatment of households with children are also countries in which the effect of children on earnings is most negative. Several qualifications and additional conclusions are discussed below.

The remainder of the paper is organized into four sections. Section II discusses the basic method of the paper. Section III describes the data and data processing in greater detail. Section IV presents and interprets a set of typical results, then discusses the sensitivity of those conclusions to some key assumptions. The final section summarizes our conclusions and calls for additional research.

¹ In the case of couples, the “woman” in question is the “spouse” of the household “head,” consistently recoded to be male. In the case of a single head household, the reference is to the head, who is usually, but not always, a woman.

II. Literature and Method.

The most recent papers in the cross-national literature on the effects of children have had either of two preoccupations. One is child poverty (for example: Solera, 1998; Smeeding, et.al., 1999; Phipps, 1999; Bradbury and Jantti, 1999; Redmond, 2000), the topic of a recent major conference (Vleminckx and Smeeding, eds., 2001). The other concerns the impact of children on the earnings (both wages and hours) of mothers (for example: Harkness and Waldfogel, 1999; Bardasi and Gornick, 2000; Todd, 2001). The strength of cross-national research is the ability to examine a far wider range of policy environments than is likely to be found in the recent history of any one country, and it is therefore unsurprising that cross-national research has focused particularly on topics like children's poverty and women's earnings that are subjects of intense policy debate. These preoccupations with the welfare of children and their parents (particularly their mothers) mirror those in the literature focused on the United States (for example: Waldfogel, 1998; Cohen and Bianchi, 1999; Millimet, 2000).

The research in this paper approaches the problem of child and parental welfare from a somewhat different direction. We examine the impact of both the presence and the number of children on the household income package (see Rainwater and Smeeding, 1998), which consists of two major components, a labor market component determined

by the parents' earnings² (including self-employment) and a fiscal component determined by the tax and transfer systems. In a way, our approach is just a variation on themes of other research. The most important factor in the labor market impact of children is almost certain to be the effect on the earnings of mothers, and an important aspect of the fiscal effect is bound to be the generosity of transfers targeted on children. Perhaps the biggest benefit of our approach is that it deals with these impacts together. By looking at a range of environments over nine countries, we hope to discern patterns in the way that the elements of the income package fit together. Is it true, for example, that families with children fare best in the environment that delivers the most generous tax and transfer advantages? Or are parental earnings the key?

The benefits of looking at the entire income package are, of course, offset by some shortcomings of the approach. One shortcoming is that we are, at this stage of the project, concerned entirely with the “typical”—to be exact, the mean—impact of children on the income package in each country. To the extent that one is concerned primarily with the welfare of *poor* children and their parents, it is the topic of some future paper. The second shortcoming is methodological: we simply are not in the business of estimating “structural” (*ceteris paribus*) behavioral parameters. The empirical effects of children on the income package are the *mutatis mutandis* consequences of interactions of several aspects of the policy environment with labor market institutions and a host of “cultural”

²It is actually very difficult to identify “parents,” or even “parents and step-parents,” in consistent and comparable ways. Given the purpose of our paper, we do not try. What we actually measure are the earnings of the household head and the head’s spouse (if present).

factors that represent typical “preferences.” Maybe mothers in Country #1, which provides limited child care options, would have the same work behavior as mothers in Country #2, which has better child care options, if all other economic constraints were the same. But it is also possible that the “culture” in Country #1 does not encourage mothers to work, that the lack of child care options reflects that cultural predilection, and that mothers in Country #1 would not behave at all like those in Country #2 if faced with the latter’s policy environment. More cross-national research on structural response elasticities would be valuable, but it is not what we are doing in this paper.

Our empirical strategy is to begin by regressing household disposable income on the presence and number of children, controlling only for the age of the household head (and spouse if present). We then decompose the regression coefficients into components that measure the impacts of children on the elements of the income package. After normalizing the coefficients we create tables to compare and correlate the impacts of children across countries. Typical tables of this kind are presented and discussed in Section IV, but before getting to that discussion, we need to provide a number of technical details in Section III.

III. Tedious Technicalities.

The basic claim of this paper is that we can learn something useful by comparing empirical results from nine different countries. The credibility of this claim presupposes

that the results are meaningfully comparable in the first place. This section of the paper is devoted to a description of the efforts (and their rationale) that have been made by the Luxembourg Income Study and by us as researchers to ensure the comparability of the results.

The Luxembourg Income Study (hereafter, LIS) is a database of household income surveys for some 25 countries (for further information, visit www.lis.ceps.lu). LIS has been working to harmonize the data definitions in this database since 1983. The surveys for our study are from LIS Wave 4, for the following countries (in alphabetical order) and years: Australia, 1994; Canada, 1994; Finland, 1995; Germany, 1994; The Netherlands, 1994; Norway, 1995; Sweden, 1995; the United Kingdom, 1995; and the United States, 1997. The actual survey sources are listed at <http://lisweb.ceps.lu/techdoc/surveys.htm>. These surveys differ considerably in their size and character. For example, the U.S. survey is the familiar March Current Population Survey, the Scandinavian surveys are all income distribution surveys of some sort, while the German and Dutch surveys are single years drawn from panel studies. The whole purpose of the Luxembourg Income Study is to provide for these disparate surveys a set of standardized measures of certain major income concepts, and harmonized templates for variables that cannot be standardized.

The income variables we employ are all substantially standardized by LIS. In particular, disposable income is basically what one would suppose: wage and salary income *plus* self-employment income *plus* cash property income *plus* pensions (both public and private) *plus* transfer payments of all sorts *less* income tax and mandatory employee (or

self-employed) payroll taxes. The only elements of the definition that might seem odd are the inclusion of near-cash transfers (such as Food Stamps in the U.S.) and regular private transfers (such as alimony and child support) into income.

A problem that prevents fully comparable income standardization is cross-national variety in conventions for top-codes and bottom-codes. Many income surveys top-code income data to maintain the anonymity of high-income respondents. After experimenting with various income components that are top-coded in various countries, we settled upon a simple, somewhat crude, solution: we have simply deleted the top 1% of the factor income distribution in every country. While this technique does not guarantee the elimination of all top-coded values, it applies a consistent technique for reducing the influence upon the results of very high-income households, including the effect of top-codes. Bottom-coding is a serious problem with only one income component: self-employment income, for which some countries report losses as negative income and some bottom-code reported losses to zero. We have recoded self-employment income, and recalculated disposable income, to treat reported losses as zero. In general our approach has been to err on the side of reducing or eliminating the influence of extreme values in recognition of the potential effect of extreme values in a design focused on the mean values of the income variables.

Let us devote one paragraph to the topic of family definitions. Some of these definitional issues are controversial in cross-national research, and we want to provide full disclosure of our choices. We employ the household rather than the family as unit of account when

the survey gives us the choice (as in Australia, Canada and the U.S.), consistent with the Canberra Group (2001) recommendations. To the extent that the data permit, we call a household a “married couple household” when the household head has a spouse or cohabiting partner present, and a “single head household” otherwise³. For purposes of comparability, LIS has recoded all couple household data so that the “head” is male. In summary, we divide households into only two categories, “married couple households” and “single head households,” and the “number of children” in the household refers only to children under the age of 18.

We are going to look at both the entire range of household ages and the sub-sample of households with working-age (25-54) heads. Although we control for the age of the household head (and spouse if present), we remain somewhat suspicious of using elderly childless households as part of the standard for comparison even after that adjustment, so we will primarily discuss the results for households with working-age heads. The results involving heads of all ages are provided as part of Appendix III and also briefly discussed below.

It is now useful to provide an example to illustrate the “income package” concept. Table 1 shows the mean income packages for Swedish and American working-age households with children (Appendix I contains the mean income packages for every country and sub-sample). Although the table is only an example to illustrate the income package concept, one can immediately see the cross-national distinctions that we want to explore. It will

³ We have experimented with how to deal with households containing “extra adults,” such as the adult children or parents of the household head, but we do not report any of those results here.

turn out that both Scandinavian and North American countries place emphasis on parental work, and the countries are somewhat similar in that regard. The fiscal system is much more favorable to households with children in Sweden, however, while American households receive a larger proportion of income from self-employment and “other” sources such as property income, alimony and child support.

Table 1 also illustrates the problem that arises because every survey reports results in local currency values. The impacts of children on the income package are likewise measured in local currency. Comparison across countries will require a normalization. We actually employed two. The one that we will discuss most thoroughly normalizes by the median equivalized household income for a household of four in each country.⁴ Results for an alternative normalization using the purchasing power parities (PPP) calculated by the OECD are reported in Appendix III and briefly discussed below.⁵

⁴“Equivalized income for a household of four” is calculated as $2DI/S^5$, where DI is disposable income and S is the size of the household. The use of the square root of the household size is common and simple. By doubling DI before employing the equivalence scale we are just centering the normalization on a household with four persons instead of a one-person household. The resulting normalized coefficients are similar in size to those from the alternative normalization (almost identical for the U.S.).

⁵ To be exact, we normalize all of the coefficients by the mean household disposable income in the U.S., though the actual base is irrelevant to the *relative* impacts across countries; it’s the decision to convert with PPP that is controversial.

III. Empirical Strategy and Typical Results.

The first step in our empirical strategy is to regress disposable income on age of head (and of spouse if present), age squared,⁶ a dummy variable KIDZ for the presence of children under 18 and a variable KIDN giving the number of children in excess of 1 for households containing more than one child.⁷ Because larger families tend to be older families, we need to control for age. We have not controlled for anything except age, because our goal is to show how the (age-adjusted) income package is affected by children, *mutatis mutandis*. One is naturally curious about the summary statistics for these regressions. Actually, summary statistics scarcely matter for our purposes; it is the coefficients on KIDZ and KIDN that count. Of more concern, perhaps, are the ratios of the KIDZ and KIDN coefficients to their standard errors. An occasionally insignificant value is not a problem. After all, there is no reason that the effect of children on disposable income might not be right around zero somewhere in the world. But if it were right around zero in all nine countries, it would hardly be worth analyzing. In fact, the coefficients on KIDZ are almost always statistically significant and sometimes exceed the values of their standard errors by a factor of 5 or more. The KIDN coefficients are usually, but less consistently, significant. For the benefit of the curious, we show some sample results in Tables 2 and 3, and additional results in Appendix II.

⁶We have experimented with adding cubic and quartic age controls. These are sometimes statistically significant when there are no age restrictions on the sample, and we employ them in the all-ages results reported in Appendix III.

⁷ We have experimented with different specifications for the children, ranging from a single parameter (number of children) to a separate dummy for each number of children. The former seemed simplistic and the latter hard to characterize comparatively, so we have settled on the KIDZ/KIDN approach.

The second step is to run the exactly identical regressions for the following income package components: 1) the head's earnings, 2) the spouse's earnings (for married couple households), 3) self-employment income, 4) the sum of the previous three, 4) social transfers net of taxes, and 5) an "other" category defined to make the decomposition exhaustive. The coefficients from regressions 1) through 3) add to the coefficient in regression 4), and the coefficients from regressions 4) through 6) add to the coefficients in the disposable income regression.

Since all of these coefficients are measured in local currency, the third step is to normalize them in some way to make them comparable. As discussed above, we begin by normalizing them by the median equivalized household income for a household of four in each country (and converting to a percentage). The results for KIDZ, the dummy variable for the presence of children in the household (controlling for the number of children) are shown in Tables 4 and 5 (for married couple households) and Tables 6 and 7 (for single head households). The metric for the coefficients is "% of median equivalized household income for a household of four" in each country.

The first column of Table 4, repeated as the first column of Table 5, shows a clear pattern in the effect of the presence of children on the income packages of couples. In the three Scandinavian countries, couples with children have higher age-adjusted disposable incomes than those without children; in the two North American countries, the impact of children is small and positive in the U.S., small and negative in Canada. In the remaining

countries (Germany, the Netherlands, the U.K. and Australia), the impact is negative and substantial, on the order of 20% (of median equivalized income). The question is whether this pattern primarily reflects the pattern of labor market impacts (earnings and self-employment) or the pattern of fiscal impacts (transfers and taxes). Table 4 provides a fairly clear answer. The four countries in which children have a positive impact on disposable income are the four countries in which children have a positive, or the least negative, impact on earnings and self-employment income. Three of these four countries (Norway, Finland and the U.S.) have the *smallest* fiscal effect of children. The three countries with the largest fiscal effects and the smallest labor market effects rank 6th, 7th and 9th in the effect of children on disposable income. The earnings effects and the fiscal effects are negatively correlated. In general, the fiscal effects serve to cushion the impact of negative labor market effects in countries where those negative labor market effects are largest. Sweden sticks out as an exception, with a strong positive effect of children on disposable income delivered by balancing a small negative labor market impact with a larger positive fiscal impact.

Table 5 gives more insight into the labor market impacts. The impact of children on the earnings of wives is negative in all nine countries. The effect of children on disposable income is smallest where the impact is least negative, in Scandinavia and in North America. The relationship of the disposable income impact with the effect on the head's earnings is also rather close, however.

Tables 6 and 7, for single household heads, tell a similar story. The principal differences in pattern are that the impact of the presence of children on the single head's earnings is always negative, and the impact of "other income," which includes alimony and child support, is more important for single head households than for married couple households, especially in the Scandinavian countries and in Canada. One notices some differences in detail. For example, the impact of children on German singles is more dependent on the labor market and less on fiscal impacts than is the case with couples, and Canada and the U.S. switch places in the league table. But the basic story line is the same: countries in which the impact of children on disposable income is least negative are those countries that best minimize the effects of children on the labor market success of parents. Fiscal impacts are negatively correlated with earnings impacts, generally serving to cushion the negative earnings impacts where they are largest.

Tables 8 through 11 look at the effect of the *number* of children, not just their presence, for households with heads age 25-54. For married couple households (Tables 8 and 9), the story is similar to what we have already seen, though subtly different. Children still have positive effects on disposable income in the Scandinavian countries, and negative effects in Australia and the U.K. Additional children have a negative impact on household earnings in all nine countries, though by rather different amounts. The correlation between the effects of children on disposable income and on labor market earnings remains strong, though less consistent in some aspects of the pattern. For example, the impact of additional children on the spouse's earnings (Table 9) is more negative in Norway than in the U.K. The U.S. is an especially interesting case.

Comparing the disposable income impact in Table 4 to that in Table 8, one discovers that the positive impact of the first child is more than offset by the negative impact of the second (no other country “changes sign” in this way). Another contrast between Table 4 and Table 8 is that the fiscal impacts have a smaller range in Table 8, and while still negatively correlated with earnings impacts, they are no longer negatively correlated with the impacts on disposable income.

Tables 10 and 11, which show the impacts for single head households, tell a more complicated story. While the impact of the *presence* of children (in Table 6) on disposable income was negative everywhere but Scandinavia, the impact of the *number* of children (Table 10) is positive everywhere except Australia and the U.S. Social transfers net of taxes, and sometimes also other income (including alimony and child support), seem to matter in determining the effect of the number of children on disposable income of single head households. The impact of additional children on the head’s earnings is negative in all nine countries (Table 11), but these negative impacts are offset in most countries by the fiscal impacts, which are in this case positively correlated with the impacts on disposable income.

One question one might ask is whether these results hold up when the comparison group is expanded to include all age groups (with cubic and quartic age controls in the regressions) and when the results are normalized by the U.S. mean household disposable income converted at Purchasing Power Parity. This question is addressed in Tables 12 and 13, which pull together some of the detailed results found in Appendix III. These

tables present rank correlations among the coefficients for both age group choices (columns (1)/(3) versus (2)/(4)) and for both normalizations (columns (1)/(2) versus (3)/(4)).

Our conclusion from these tables is that the principal cross-country correlations are not particularly sensitive to either the comparison age group or the normalization. For example, the positive correlation between the effect of children on disposable income and the effect on earnings (both of the household as a whole and of the wife among couples) is found in all four columns. The one important sensitivity to the normalization is found in the lower panel of Table 13, dealing with the effect of additional children on single head households. When the normalization is changed to the U.S. mean disposable income, the correlation between the earnings impact of additional children and the impact on disposable income is stronger, but the negative correlation between the earnings impact of additional children and the fiscal impact vanishes. A careful examination of the tables in Appendix III reveals that the major difference is the relative situation of the U.S. Since the U.S. had a higher *per capita* income than the other eight countries (converted at PPP), conversion by the U.S. mean household income converted at PPP generates a decrease in the absolute values of the normalized coefficients for countries other than the U.S. The particular effect here is that the U.S. falls from 4th to 9th in the earnings impact of additional children when the normalization is changed to the U.S. mean disposable income converted at PPP.

V. Conclusions.

The discussion in the previous section supports four conclusions:

1. The effect of children on age-adjusted household disposable income differs substantially and systematically across countries. The *presence* of children in the household is correlated with higher disposable income in Scandinavian countries, has relatively small impacts in the North American countries and has a substantial negative impact elsewhere. In general, the impact of the *number* of children on disposable income varies in sign but is relatively small in absolute value for married couple households, and is positive for single head households.
2. Across countries, the impact of children on disposable income is highly correlated with the effect of children on household earnings, especially women's earnings.
3. Across countries, the impact of children on earnings is negatively correlated with the effect of children on the fiscal package.
4. Across countries, the effect of children on "other income," which includes alimony and child support, is positively correlated with the effect on disposable income, though the impact is often small in magnitude relative to the labor market and fiscal impacts, even for single head households.

We would like to focus our concluding discussion on points 2 and 3. We regard point 2 as a validation of the recent focus of cross-national research on the labor market effects of motherhood (see references at the beginning of Section II above). Particularly for households with a small number of children, the relative situation of families with children is determined primarily by whether the negative impact of children on the earnings of their mothers (whether married or single) is large or small. The generosity of the fiscal structure plays a more important role in determining the relative status of households with a larger number of children.

Point 3 is as intriguing as it is difficult to interpret. Some might prefer to emphasize the negative earnings incentives associated with a generous fiscal treatment of families with children. Others might claim that the result is largely a byproduct of income taxation.⁸ One could also adduce a sort of public choice argument: in countries where most mothers want to reduce market work after childbearing, there will be strong political pressures for generous child allowances. As we discussed at the beginning of the paper, it is not clear whether the causation runs from behavior (“culture”) to policy environment or from policy environment to behavior. Only by holding tightly to the latter viewpoint can one infer that British households would behave like Swedes, or Canadian households like Germans, if only faced with identical environments.

⁸In some other work we have further decomposed the fiscal effects. Our conclusion so far is that the resulting distinctions are rather artificial. Why should it really matter for the mean effect whether a child allowance is given as a taxable demogrant or an equivalent tax exemption? The distributive consequences may be quite another matter, of course.

One is nevertheless tempted to interpret these conclusions as having policy implications. For example, a feature of the Swedish system that sticks out (McLanahan and Garfinkle, 1995) is the provision of high-quality subsidized childcare, an important feature for working mothers. The German environment, on the other hand, with subsidies for stay-at-home mothers and the absence of a national system for childcare (*Benefit Systems and Work Incentives*, 1999), may be responsible for the overall negative effect of children on the disposable incomes of small households in Germany. The Canadian child benefit is phased out with income, unlike the ones in Europe (*Social Security Programs Throughout the World*, 1999); for married couples this feature may explain why the impact of children on social transfers (net of taxes) is generally so small in Canada.

It is conventional to conclude papers with a call for further research, and we are eager to follow that convention. First, we would like to invite others to explore the potential of the Luxembourg Income Study for analyses of research designs that are variants or improvements of the one we have presented here. We ourselves are particularly interested in exploring the effects of children on income inequality, with particular focus on low-income populations. Second, we regard our results both as a context that justifies the growing interest in the labor market situation of mothers and a challenge to ground analysis of the labor market situation of mothers in a broader context such as the “income package.” Third, there is a need for additional cross-national policy analysis to identify the principal policy features that correlate with outcomes for children and their parents (Gornick, et.al., 1998, is an outstanding example). Fourth, for policy analyses to generate credible policy proposals, there need to be more studies of cross-national variation in the

responses of households to policy incentives. Fifth, we urge that databases of comparable panel studies be exploited for deeper analysis of the income package problem; for example, there is no reason why the responses to the addition of a child through childbirth and the departure of a child for university should have effects that are symmetrical either in size or in timing, but only with cross-nationally comparable panels can one explore the cross-national aspects of this distinction.

REFERENCES

- Bardasi, Elena and Janet C. Gornick. 2000. "Women and Part-Time Employment: Workers' 'Choices' and Wage Penalties in Five Industrialized Countries." Luxembourg Income Study Working Paper #223 at www.lis.ceps.lu
- Benefit Systems and Work Incentives*. 1999. at www.oecd.org/els/social/mwp/docs.htm#1
- Bradbury, Bruce and Markus Jantti. 1999. "Child Poverty Across Industrialized Nations," Luxembourg Income Study Working Paper #205 at www.lis.ceps.lu
- Canberra Group. 2001. *Expert Group on Household Income Statistics: Final Report and Recommendations* at www.lis.ceps.lu
- Cohen, Philip N., and Suzanne M. Bianchi. 1999. "Marriage, Children and Women's Employment: What Do We Know?" *Monthly Labor Review* 122(12):22-31.
- Gornick, Janet C., Marcia K. Meyers and Katherine E. Ross. 1998. "Public Policies and the Employment of Mothers: A Cross-National Study." *Social Science Quarterly* 79(1):35-54.
- Harkness, Susan and Jane Waldfogel. 1999. "The Family Gap in Pay: Evidence from Seven Industrialised Countries." Luxembourg Income Study Working Paper #219 at www.lis.ceps.lu
- McLanahan, Sara and Irwin Garfinkle. 1995. "Single Mother Families and Social Policy: Lessons for the United States from Canada, France, and Sweden," In McFate, Lawson, and Wilson, eds. *Poverty, Inequality, and the Future of Social Policy: Western states in the new world order*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.
- Millimet, Daniel J. 2000. "The Impact of Children on Wages, Job Tenure, and the Division of Household Labor." *Economic Journal* 110(462):C139-57.
- Phipps, Shelley. 1999. "What is the Best Mix of Policies for Canada's Children? An International Comparison of Policies and Outcomes for Young Children." Luxembourg Income Study Working Paper #201 at www.lis.ceps.lu
- Rainwater, Lee and Timothy M. Smeeding. 1998. "Demography or Income Packaging: What Explains the Income Distribution of The Netherlands?", in Galler and Wagner, eds. *Empirische Forschung und Wirtschaftspolitische Beratung (Empirical Research and Economic Policy Discussion): Commemorative Volume for Hans-Jürgen Krupp, Economic Research Volume 38*.
- Redmond, Gerry. 2000. "Children in Large Families: Disadvantaged or Just Different?" Luxembourg Income Study Working Paper #225 at www.lis.ceps.lu

Smeeding, Timothy, Katherin Ross, Paula England, Karen Christopher and Sara McLanahan. 1999. "Poverty and Parenthood across Modern Nations: Findings from the Luxembourg Income Study." Luxembourg Income Study Working Paper #194 at www.lis.ceps.lu

Social Security Programs Throughout the World. 1999.
at www.ssa.gov/statistics/ssptw/index.html

Solera, Cristina. 1998. "Income Transfers and Support for Mothers' Employment: The Link to Family Poverty Risks: A Comparison between Italy, Sweden and the U.K." Luxembourg Income Study Working Paper #192 at www.lis.ceps.lu

Todd, Erin L. 2001. "Educational Attainment and Family Gaps in Women's Wages: Evidence from Five Industrialized Countries." Luxembourg Income Study Working Paper #246 at www.lis.ceps.lu

Vleminckx, Koen, and Timothy M. Smeeding, eds. 2001. *Child Well-Being, Child Poverty and Child Policy in Modern Nations*, The Policy Press.

Waldfogel, Jane. 1998. ""Understanding the 'Family Gap' in Pay for Women with Children." *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 12(1):137-56.

Table 1**Income Packages for Households with Children**

	Means for Married Couple Households with head age 25 - 54 (local currency)		Means for Single Head Households with head age 25 - 54 (local currency)	
	<u>Sweden 1995</u>	<u>United States 1997</u>	<u>Sweden 1995</u>	<u>United States 1997</u>
Household Disposable Income	276,376	48,205	179,540	25,765
Head's Earnings	185,886	36,474	104,655	17,910
Spouse's Earnings	96,925	15,341	N/A	N/A
Self-Employment Income	9,627	3,504	2,003	918
Social Transfers net of Taxes	-24,763	-11,803	48,797	-4
Other	8,701	4,689	24,085	6,941

Table 2

**Disposable Income Regression Coefficients and Standard Errors
Married Couple Households, Age 25 - 54**

	<u>KIDZ Coefficient</u>	<u>KIDZ Std. Error</u>	<u>KIDN Coefficient</u>	<u>KIDN Std. Error</u>	<u>Adjusted R-squared</u>	<u>Regression F-value</u>
Australia 1994						
Disposable Income	-5110.2	862.7	-2036.8	440.1	0.076	37.94
Canada 1994						
Disposable Income	-1641.7	401.2	-928.9	220.3	0.066	185.88
Finland 1995						
Disposable Income	6066.8	1978.6	6552.4	1151.5	0.123	106.62
Germany 1994						
Disposable Income	-5084.0	1061.6	-538.2	621.1	0.101	50.93
Netherlands 1994						
Disposable Income	-6029.9	1543.99	99.1	889.3	0.012	5.21
Norway 1995						
Disposable Income	9952.1	4083.0	1244.9	2147.1	0.072	53.89
Sweden 1995						
Disposable Income	12484.0	2455.67	9861.0	1331.2	0.095	95.72
United Kingdom 1995						
Disposable Income	-2450.6	557.95	-708.5	294.2	0.055	25.82
United States 1997						
Disposable Income	910.4	482.2	-1803.8	238.3	0.066	219.44

Values estimated from regressions of disposable income on ages of head and spouse, and their squares.

Table 3

**Disposable Income Regression Coefficients and Standard Errors
Single Household Heads, Age 25 - 54**

	<u>KIDZ Coefficient</u>	<u>KIDZ Std. Error</u>	<u>KIDN Coefficient</u>	<u>KIDN Std. Error</u>	<u>Adjusted R-squared</u>	<u>Regression F-value</u>
Australia 1994						
Disposable Income	-3476.1	1059.515	-518.2	876.5	0.020	8.24
Canada 1994						
Disposable Income	-295.2	470.03	645.3	409.6	0.021	40.98
Finland 1995						
Disposable Income	19134.0	3577.9	25309.0	3989.7	0.106	45.17
Germany 1994						
Disposable Income	-5593.2	1581.1	5844.7	1719.7	0.089	20.94
Netherlands 1994						
Disposable Income	-4663.0	1773.31	1667.6	1810.7	0.062	12.28
Norway 1995						
Disposable Income	30077.0	5512.4	16931.0	5970.2	0.113	45.50
Sweden 1995						
Disposable Income	37199.0	2856.07	29047.0	2557.8	0.235	208.54
United Kingdom 1995						
Disposable Income	-2201.8	536.49	431.4	376.7	0.016	5.71
United States 1997						
Disposable Income	-1765.3	500.1	-1355.1	311.4	0.011	33.67

Values estimated from regressions of disposable income on age of head and its square.

Table 4

**Decomposition of the Effects of the Presence of Children on Disposable Income
(KIDZ)
Married Households, Head Age 25 - 54**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)	Social Transfers Net of Taxes	(Rank)	Other Income	(Rank)
Finland	4.1	2	6.8	1	-2.2	9	-0.5	3
Norway	3.5	3	1.3	2	4.2	7	-2.0	7
Sweden	5.2	1	-6.2	4	10.4	4	1.0	1
Germany	-9.1	6	-24.6	9	17.5	1	-2.0	6
Netherlands	-11.0	7	-20.5	7	10.4	3	-0.9	5
Australia	-14.7	8	-16.1	6	5.2	5	-3.8	9
United Kingdom	-14.7	9	-23.6	8	12.3	2	-3.4	8
Canada	-3.8	5	-7.4	5	4.4	6	-0.8	4
United States	2.2	4	-1.6	3	3.2	8	0.7	3
Correlation with DPI:			0.8796	0.7833	-0.5183	-0.9333	0.7691	0.7841
Correlation with Earnings + Self-employment Income:					-0.8556	-0.9333	0.5344	0.4705

Values estimated from regressions on ages of head and spouse, and their squares.

All values reported are normalized by national median equivalent income for a family of four.

Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

Table 5
Effects of the Presence of Children on Disposable Income and Earnings
(KIDZ)
Married Households, Head Age 25 - 54

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Head's Earnings	(Rank)	Spouse's Earnings	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)
Finland	4.1	2	5.9	1	-1.4	1	6.8	1
Norway	3.5	3	5.7	3	-3.1	2	1.3	2
Sweden	5.2	1	3.0	5	-9.5	4	-6.2	4
Germany	-9.1	6	3.6	4	-26.5	9	-24.6	9
Netherlands	-11.0	7	2.2	7	-22.1	7	-20.5	7
Australia	-14.7	8	-0.8	9	-15.5	6	-16.1	6
United Kingdom	-14.7	9	2.4	6	-25.8	8	-23.6	8
Canada	-3.8	5	2.0	8	-9.5	5	-7.4	5
United States	2.2	4	5.9	2	-7.7	3	-1.6	3
Correlation with DPI:			0.7579	0.6333	0.8427	0.7833	0.8796	0.7833

Values estimated from regressions on ages of head and spouse, and their squares.

All values reported are normalized by national median equivalent income for a family of four.

Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

Table 6
Decomposition of the Effects of the Presence of Children on Disposable Income
(KIDZ)
Single Household Heads, Ages 25 - 54

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)	Social Transfers Net of Taxes	(Rank)	Other Income	(Rank)
Finland	12.9	2	-2.9	1	11.7	9	4.2	4
Norway	10.6	3	-13.9	3	18.5	4	6.0	1
Sweden	15.4	1	-6.3	2	17.1	6	4.6	2
Germany	-10.0	7	-29.4	6	18.3	5	1.1	6
Netherlands	-8.5	6	-48.0	9	40.7	1	-1.2	9
Australia	-10.0	8	-43.0	8	29.7	3	3.3	5
United Kingdom	-13.2	9	-42.9	7	30.3	2	-0.5	8
Canada	-0.7	4	-20.1	5	15.2	7	4.2	3
United States	-4.3	5	-18.2	4	13.0	8	0.9	7
Correlation with DPI:			0.8929	0.8500	-0.5973	-0.6333	0.7856	0.7167
Correlation with Earnings + Self-employment Income:					-0.8873	-0.8000	0.7281	0.7000

Values estimated from regressions on age of head, and its square.

All values reported are normalized by national median equivalent income for a family of four.

Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

Table 7
Effects of the Presence of Children on Disposable Income and Earnings
(KIDZ)
Single Household Heads, Ages 25 - 54

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Head's Earnings	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)
Finland	12.9	2	-2.9	1	-2.9	1
Norway	10.6	3	-11.7	3	-13.9	3
Sweden	15.4	1	-5.4	2	-6.3	2
Germany	-10.0	7	-23.7	6	-29.4	6
Netherlands	-8.5	6	-45.7	9	-48.0	9
Australia	-10.0	8	-38.0	7	-43.0	8
United Kingdom	-13.2	9	-38.1	8	-42.9	7
Canada	-0.7	4	-18.6	5	-20.1	5
United States	-4.3	5	-16.6	4	-18.2	4
Correlation with DPI:			0.8709	0.8667	0.8929	0.8500

Values estimated from regressions on age of head and its square.

All values reported are normalized by national median equivalent income for a family of four.

Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

Table 8

**Decomposition of the Effects of the Number of Children on Disposable Income
(KIDN)
Married Households, Head Age 25 - 54**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)	Social Transfers Net of Taxes	(Rank)	Other Income	(Rank)
Finland	4.4	1	-4.5	2	9.2	3	-0.3	3
Norway	0.4	3	-5.8	3	7.1	6	-0.9	6
Sweden	4.1	2	-9.1	6	12.8	1	0.4	1
Germany	-1.0	5	-7.9	5	9.0	4	-2.0	8
Netherlands	0.2	4	-3.5	1	4.3	9	-0.7	5
Australia	-5.9	9	-10.9	8	8.0	5	-3.1	9
United Kingdom	-4.3	7	-15.5	9	12.5	2	-1.2	7
Canada	-2.2	6	-6.1	4	4.5	8	-0.6	4
United States	-4.4	8	-9.3	7	5.0	7	0.0	2
Correlation with DPI:			0.5838	0.7000	0.2648	0.2833	0.5984	0.4667
Correlation with Earnings + Self-employment Income:					-0.5978	-0.4500	0.3010	0.2500

Values estimated from regressions on ages of head and spouse, and their squares.

All values reported are normalized by national median equivalent income for a family of four.

Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

Table 9
Effects of the Number of Children on Disposable Income and Earnings
(KIDN)
Married Households, Head Age 25 - 54

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Head's Earnings	(Rank)	Spouse's Earnings	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)
Finland	4.4	1	0.2	3	-6.3	2	-4.5	2
Norway	0.4	3	0.0	4	-8.1	6	-5.8	3
Sweden	4.1	2	-3.1	8	-6.0	1	-9.1	6
Germany	-1.0	5	3.3	1	-8.9	8	-7.9	5
Netherlands	0.2	4	3.2	2	-8.8	7	-3.5	1
Australia	-5.9	9	-1.7	6	-9.7	9	-10.9	8
United Kingdom	-4.3	7	-9.7	9	-7.4	5	-15.5	9
Canada	-2.2	6	-0.4	5	-6.8	3	-6.1	4
United States	-4.4	8	-2.4	7	-7.3	4	-9.3	7
Correlation with DPI:			0.3420	0.3667	0.5536	0.5167	0.5838	0.7000

Values estimated from regressions on ages of head and spouse, and their squares.

All values reported are normalized by national median equivalent income for a family of four.

Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

Table 10

**Decomposition of the Effects of the Number of Children on Disposable Income
(KIDN)**

Single Household Heads, Ages 25 - 54

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)	Social Transfers Net of Taxes	(Rank)	Other Income	(Rank)
Finland	17.0	1	1.7	1	10.4	4	4.9	2
Norway	6.0	4	-6.2	3	8.8	5	3.4	5
Sweden	12.0	2	-8.3	6	14.6	2	5.8	1
Germany	10.4	3	-8.7	7	15.0	1	4.2	4
Netherlands	3.0	5	-10.3	9	8.7	6	4.6	3
Australia	-1.5	8	-7.7	5	7.1	8	-0.9	8
United Kingdom	2.6	6	-9.3	8	12.5	3	-0.6	7
Canada	1.5	7	-5.8	2	7.2	7	0.1	6
United States	-3.3	9	-7.4	4	5.9	9	-1.8	9
Correlation with DPI:			0.5418	0.0667	0.6868	0.8000	0.8449	0.9167
Correlation with Earnings + Self-employment Income:					-0.1459	-0.3167	0.1987	-0.0500

Values estimated from regressions on age of head and its square.

All values reported are normalized by national median equivalent income for a family of four.

Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

Table 11

**Effects of the Number of Children on Disposable Income and Earnings
(KIDN)
Single Household Heads, Ages 25 - 54**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Head's Earnings	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)
Finland	17.0	1	-1.5	1	1.7	1
Norway	6.0	4	-5.1	2	-6.2	3
Sweden	12.0	2	-8.5	6	-8.3	6
Germany	10.4	3	-14.4	9	-8.7	7
Netherlands	3.0	5	-11.5	8	-10.3	9
Australia	-1.5	8	-7.2	5	-7.7	5
United Kingdom	2.6	6	-9.6	7	-9.3	8
Canada	1.5	7	-5.3	3	-5.8	2
United States	-3.3	9	-7.1	4	-7.4	4
Correlation with DPI:			0.1563	0.0333	0.5418	0.0667

Values estimated from regressions on ages of head and its square.

All values reported are normalized by national median equivalent income for a family of four.

Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

Table 12

Rank Correlations for Married Couple Households

KIDZ Coefficients*				
Rank Correlations	(1) Head Age 25 - 54 (Median Equivalent DI)	(2) All Ages (Median Equivalent DI)	(3) Head Age 25 - 54 (U.S. Mean DI)	(4) All Ages (U.S. Mean DI)
DPI with column (1) DPI	-----	0.93	0.97	0.93
DPI with Earnings and Self-emp. Income	0.78	0.72	0.73	0.75
DPI with Social Transfers net of Taxes	-0.58	-0.48	-0.47	-0.43
Earnings + Self-emp. Income with Social Transfers net of Taxes	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.83
DPI with Other Income	0.78	0.63	0.63	0.60
DPI with Spouse Earnings	0.78	0.72	0.78	0.78

KIDN Coefficients*				
Rank Correlations	(1) Head Age 25 - 54 (Median Equivalent DI)	(2) All Ages (Median Equivalent DI)	(3) Head Age 25 - 54 (U.S. Mean DI)	(4) All Ages (U.S. Mean DI)
DPI with column (1) DPI	-----	0.98	1.00	1.00
DPI with Earnings and Self-emp. Income	0.70	0.57	0.72	0.73
DPI with Social Transfers net of Taxes	0.28	0.13	0.25	0.00
Earnings + Self-emp. Income with Social Transfers net of Taxes	-0.45	-0.70	-0.37	-0.58
DPI with Other Income	0.47	0.60	0.38	0.43
DPI with Spouse Earnings	0.52	0.53	0.70	0.65

* Coefficients from regressions of DI on ages of head and spouse, their squares, and for All Ages their cubes and quartics.

Columns 1 and 3 restricted to households with Head age 25 - 54.

Columns 1 and 2 coefficients normalized by national median equivalent income for a family of four.

Columns 3 and 4 coefficients normalized by U.S. mean disposable income at PPP.

Table 13
Rank Correlations for Single Household Heads

KIDZ Coefficients*				
Rank Correlations	(1) Head Age 25 - 54 (Median Equivalent DI)	(2) All Ages (Median Equivalent DI)	(3) Head Age 25 - 54 (U.S. Mean DI)	(4) All Ages (U.S. Mean DI)
DPI with column (1) DPI	-----	0.97	.97	0.92
DPI with Earnings + Self-emp. Income	0.85	0.93	0.80	0.87
DPI with Social Transfers net of Taxes	-0.63	-0.62	-0.48	-0.62
Earnings + Self-emp. Income with Social Transfers net of Taxes	-0.80	-0.70	-0.83	-0.85
DPI with Other Income	0.72	0.68	0.78	0.77
KIDN Coefficients*				
Rank Correlations	(1) Head Age 25 - 54 (Median Equivalent DI)	(2) All Ages (Median Equivalent DI)	(3) Head Age 25 - 54 (U.S. Mean DI)	(4) All Ages (U.S. Mean DI)
DPI with column (1) DPI	-----	0.93	1.00	0.93
DPI with Earnings and Self-emp. Income	0.07	0.27	0.58	0.67
DPI with Social Transfers net of Taxes	0.80	0.62	0.53	0.53
Earnings + Self-emp. Income with Social Transfers net of Taxes	-0.32	-0.57	0.13	-0.02
DPI with Other Income	0.92	0.77	0.85	0.85

* Coefficients from regressions of DI on age of head and its square, and for All Ages its cube and quartic.

Columns 1 and 3 restricted to households with Head age 25 - 54.

Columns 1 and 2 coefficients normalized by national median equivalent income for a family of four.

Columns 3 and 4 coefficients normalized by U.S. mean disposable income at PPP.

Appendix I
Table A

Mean Income Packages in Local Currency
Married Couple Households

	Working Age With Children	All Ages With Children	Working Age No Children	All Ages No Children
AUSTRALIA 1994				
Disposable Income	39049	38643	45345	34874
Head's Earnings	28036	27412	28054	16517
Spouse's Earnings	10665	10377	17023	9610
Self-employment Income	4710	4647	3951	3093
Social Transfers net of Taxes	-6660	-6132	-10176	-2800
Other Income	2298	2339	6494	8454
CANADA 1994				
Disposable Income	46910	46684	49638	43185
Head's Earnings	33212	32479	32024	20025
Spouse's Earnings	14065	13694	18919	11566
Self-employment Income	3583	3543	3029	2601
Social Transfers net of Taxes	-7038	-6662	-9888	-1995
Other Income	3087	3630	5554	10988
FINLAND 1995				
Disposable Income	170812	169650	154260	139070
Head's Earnings	105638	102948	91915	54660
Spouse's Earnings	66650	65784	69852	46278
Self-employment Income	21871	21791	16107	13443
Social Transfers net of Taxes	-34570	-33648	-40587	-26542
Other Income	11223	12775	16973	51231
GERMANY 1994				
Disposable Income	57997	57949	61621	53840
Head's Earnings	51261	50645	46695	27904
Spouse's Earnings	13942	13681	28234	14415
Self-employment Income	5629	5725	5509	3122
Social Transfers net of Taxes	-16463	-15790	-26676	-2242
Other Income	3627	3689	7859	10641

	Working Age With Children	All Ages With Children	Working Age No Children	All Ages No Children
NETHERLANDS 1994				
Disposable Income	54364	54446	56816	48444
Head's Earnings	49213	48184	43346	25428
Spouse's Earnings	14423	14270	26298	14531
Self-employment Income	3171	3110	3914	2319
Social Transfers net of Taxes	-14520	-13554	-19939	-9050
Other Income	2077	2436	3197	15216
NORWAY 1995				
Disposable Income	333227	328459	330911	269365
Head's Earnings	226663	221734	211274	119544
Spouse's Earnings	114992	111862	134717	79829
Self-employment Income	38814	37941	40678	29072
Social Transfers net of Taxes	-67208	-63722	-97853	-13025
Other Income	19966	20644	42094	53945
SWEDEN 1995				
Disposable Income	276377	274524	255519	228470
Head's Earnings	185886	182928	183734	100071
Spouse's Earnings	96925	96039	128769	77567
Self-employment Income	9627	9440	9158	6966
Social Transfers net of Taxes	-24763	-23290	-73925	4352
Other Income	8701	9407	7783	39514
UNITED KINGDOM 1995				
Disposable Income	19847	19605	22038	17512
Head's Earnings	13877	13433	13231	7074
Spouse's Earnings	4660	4534	8682	4627
Self-employment Income	3849	3789	3527	2229
Social Transfers net of Taxes	-3947	-3651	-6601	-1841
Other Income	1408	1500	3199	5422
UNITED STATES 1997				
Disposable Income	48205	47448	50473	45304
Head's Earnings	36474	34972	34909	22625
Spouse's Earnings	15341	14780	20276	13113
Self-employment Income	3504	3474	3654	3174
Social Transfers net of Taxes	-11803	-11083	-15005	-6139
Other Income	4689	5305	6639	12531

Appendix I
Table B

Mean Income Packages in Local Currency
Single Household Heads

	Working Age With Children	All Ages With Children	Working Age No Children	All Ages No Children
AUSTRALIA 1994				
Disposable Income	19834	13720	23202	13185
Head's Earnings	9737	3403	23551	5959
Self-employment Income	353	2099	1963	366
Social Transfers net of Taxes	6899	7782	-4764	3290
Other Income	2845	435	2452	3569
CANADA 1994				
Disposable Income	25064	21029	24958	19091
Head's Earnings	14985	3955	23820	47446
Self-employment Income	1222	813	1930	564
Social Transfers net of Taxes	4614	8571	-3625	6300
Other Income	4243	7691	2833	7482
FINLAND 1995				
Disposable Income	116523	86496	84071	603890
Head's Earnings	75005	17131	78100	11875
Self-employment Income	9619	3002	7132	3049
Social Transfers net of Taxes	9341	37358	-15099	6082
Other Income	22558	29005	13938	39383
GERMANY 1994				
Disposable Income	28535	38496	31101	26717
Head's Earnings	18931	10899	35064	6502
Self-employment Income	2279	305	3692	448
Social Transfers net of Taxes	2150	3499	-11668	12918
Other Income	4847	23794	3649	6839

	Working Age With Children	All Ages With Children	Working Age No Children	All Ages No Children
NETHERLANDS 1994				
Disposable Income	31407	31782	32384	26743
Head's Earnings	10523	10270	38170	18089
Self-employment Income	78	76	1011	464
Social Transfers net of Taxes	16930	16799	-8837	1900
Other Income	3875	4637	2041	6291

NORWAY 1995

Disposable Income	189707	129334	151141	109451
Head's Earnings	118738	44821	154994	35627
Self-employment Income	6949	826	13155	3544
Social Transfers net of Taxes	33561	63247	-28029	41309
Other Income	30459	20441	11020	28971

SWEDEN 1995

Disposable Income	179540	114801	123631	92800
Head's Earnings	104655	60841	127990	34717
Self-employment Income	2003	0	3864	791
Social Transfers net of Taxes	48797	38479	-12832	40793
Other Income	24085	15481	4610	16498

UNITED KINGDOM 1995

Disposable Income	9838	8277	11802	7713
Head's Earnings	3749	786	10742	1279
Self-employment Income	269	0	1098	230
Social Transfers net of Taxes	4166	5762	-2331	2923
Other Income	1653	1729	2292	3281

UNITED STATES 1997

Disposable Income	25765	24696	28998	20963
Head's Earnings	17910	7529	27042	6754
Self-employment Income	918	680	1711	586
Social Transfers net of Taxes	-4	2975	-7368	3100
Other Income	6941	13512	7614	10523

Appendix II

Table A

Disposable Income Regression Coefficients and Standard Errors Married Couple Households, Age 25 - 54

Australia 1994	KIDZ Coefficient	KIDZ Std. Error	KIDN Coefficient	KIDN Std. Error	Adjusted R-squared	Regression F-value
Disposable Income	-5110.2	862.7	-2036.8	440.1	0.076	37.94
Head's Earnings	-282.4	1065.0	-606.1	543.2	0.004	2.87
Spouse's Earnings	-5378.9	691.8	-3382.7	352.9	0.088	44.84
Self-employment Income	62.3	682.7	216.0	348.3	0.002	1.99
Social Transfers net of Taxes	1807.7	612.3	2795.3	312.3	0.054	26.78
Other	-1319.0	515.1	-1059.3	262.7	0.119	61.82

Canada 1994	KIDZ Coefficient	KIDZ Std. Error	KIDN Coefficient	KIDN Std. Error	Adjusted R-squared	Regression F-value
Disposable Income	-1641.7	401.2	-928.9	220.3	0.066	185.88
Head's Earnings	836.8	477.7	-167.8	262.3	0.015	40.31
Spouse's Earnings	-4043.4	313.1	-2889.6	171.9	0.061	168.89
Self-employment Income	28.9	237.3	441.4	130.3	0.004	11.65
Social Transfers net of Taxes	1887.5	260.6	1942.9	143.1	0.046	126.59
Other	-351.5	200.1	-255.8	109.9	0.092	264.72

Finland 1995	KIDZ Coefficient	KIDZ Std. Error	KIDN Coefficient	KIDN Std. Error	Adjusted R-squared	Regression F-value
Disposable Income	6066.8	1978.6	6552.4	1151.5	0.123	106.62
Head's Earnings	8794.6	2883.2	367.8	1678.0	0.020	15.89
Spouse's Earnings	-2085.8	1993.0	-9388.5	1159.9	0.082	67.78
Self-employment Income	3357.6	2039.4	2396.6	1186.9	0.008	7.05
Social Transfers net of Taxes	-3221.3	2206.0	13659.0	1283.9	0.087	72.51
Other	-778.2	1222.6	-482.7	711.6	0.079	65.42

Germany 1994	KIDZ Coefficient	KIDZ Std. Error	KIDN Coefficient	KIDN Std. Error	Adjusted R-squared	Regression F-value
Disposable Income	-5084.0	1061.6	-538.2	621.1	0.101	50.93
Head's Earnings	1988.6	1542.4	1833.2	902.5	0.032	15.47
Spouse's Earnings	-14822.0	961.2	-4984.5	562.4	0.154	81.87
Self-employment Income	-933.1	1026.1	-1292.1	600.4	0.017	8.46
Social Transfers net of Taxes	9796.4	873.5	5038.0	511.1	0.139	72.86
Other	-1113.6	531.3	-1132.7	310.9	0.142	74.58

Netherlands 1994	KIDZ	KIDZ	KIDN	KIDN	Adjusted	Regression
	Coefficient	Std. Error	Coefficient	Std. Error	R-squared	F-value
Disposable Income	-6029.9	1543.99	99.1	889.3	0.012	5.21
Head's Earnings	1220.8	1621.978	1743.7	934.3	0.026	10.55
Spouse's Earnings	-12131.0	998.457	-4820.4	575.1	0.223	104.68
Self-employment Income	-343.7	825.71	1163.0	475.6	0.007	3.36
Social Transfers net of Taxes	5715.4	1412.8	2387.4	813.8	0.020	8.35
Other	-491.8	432.03	-374.6	248.9	0.114	47.47

Norway 1995	KIDZ	KIDZ	KIDN	KIDN	Adjusted	Regression
	Coefficient	Std. Error	Coefficient	Std. Error	R-squared	F-value
Disposable Income	9952.1	4083.0	1244.9	2147.1	0.072	53.89
Head's Earnings	16259.0	5823.2	-116.6	3062.1	0.015	11.65
Spouse's Earnings	-8735.7	3697.82	-22986.0	1944.5	0.051	37.40
Self-employment Income	-3722.6	4720.6	6642.4	2482.3	0.009	7.16
Social Transfers net of Taxes	11952.0	3754.5	20218.0	1974.3	0.076	56.83
Other	-5801.1	2383.82	-2512.8	1253.5	0.104	79.57

Sweden 1995	KIDZ	KIDZ	KIDN	KIDN	Adjusted	Regression
	Coefficient	Std. Error	Coefficient	Std. Error	R-squared	F-value
Disposable Income	12484.0	2455.67	9861.0	1331.2	0.095	95.72
Head's Earnings	7301.4	4077.63	-7422.3	2210.4	0.028	26.83
Spouse's Earnings	-22842.0	2605.73	-14580.0	1412.5	0.133	139.47
Self-employment Income	535.7	1382.31	-14.2	749.3	0.005	5.81
Social Transfers net of Taxes	25060.0	3631.91	30807.0	1968.7	0.142	150.09
Other	2429.4	1557.2	1070.6	844.1	0.004	4.67

United Kingdom 1995	KIDZ	KIDZ	KIDN	KIDN	Adjusted	Regression
	Coefficient	Std. Error	Coefficient	Std. Error	R-squared	F-value
Disposable Income	-2450.6	557.95	-708.5	294.2	0.055	25.82
Head's Earnings	402.6	628.72	-1606.4	331.5	0.031	14.92
Spouse's Earnings	-4297.1	346.01	-1225.6	182.5	0.118	58.57
Self-employment Income	-26.0	211.65	244.7	269.8	0.000	1.00
Social Transfers net of Taxes	2040.8	371.441	2080.9	195.9	0.098	47.84
Other	-571.0	236.27	-202.2	124.6	0.138	69.51

United States 1997	KIDZ	KIDZ	KIDN	KIDN	Adjusted	Regression
	Coefficient	Std. Error	Coefficient	Std. Error	R-squared	F-value
Disposable Income	910.4	482.2	-1803.8	238.3	0.066	219.44
Head's Earnings	2419.5	532.9	-975.1	263.4	0.024	75.80
Spouse's Earnings	-3188.5	349.8	-2991.2	172.9	0.044	141.95
Self-employment Income	97.5	276.1	130.2	136.5	0.006	20.68
Social Transfers net of Taxes	1310.9	291.4	2050.5	144.0	0.016	151.48
Other	271.0	245.3	-18.2	121.2	0.059	194.32

Appendix II
Table B

Disposable Income Regression Coefficients and Standard Errors
Single Household Heads, Age 25 - 54

Australia 1994	KIDZ	KIDZ	KIDN	KIDN	Adjusted	Regression
	<u>Coefficient</u>	<u>Std. Error</u>	<u>Coefficient</u>	<u>Std. Error</u>	<u>R-squared</u>	<u>F-value</u>
Disposable Income	-3476.1	1059.515	-518.2	876.5	0.020	8.24
Head's Earnings	-13209.0	1464.85	-2496.8	1211.8	0.108	44.54
Self-employment Income	-1725.9	680.24	-186.5	562.7	0.007	3.49
Social Transfers net of Taxes	10300.0	769.624	2481.5	636.7	0.220	102.10
Other	1158.6	824.16087	-316.2	681.8	0.036	14.26

Canada 1994	KIDZ	KIDZ	KIDN	KIDN	Adjusted	Regression
	<u>Coefficient</u>	<u>Std. Error</u>	<u>Coefficient</u>	<u>Std. Error</u>	<u>R-squared</u>	<u>F-value</u>
Disposable Income	-295.2	470.03	645.3	409.6	0.021	40.98
Head's Earnings	-7957.1	639.99	-2277.6	557.7	0.047	91.64
Self-employment Income	-633.2	294.016	-202.4	256.2	0.001	3.59
Social Transfers net of Taxes	6498.1	310.365	3081.7	270.4	0.140	300.74
Other	1797.0	279.74	43.6	243.8	0.037	71.16

Finland 1995	KIDZ	KIDZ	KIDN	KIDN	Adjusted	Regression
	<u>Coefficient</u>	<u>Std. Error</u>	<u>Coefficient</u>	<u>Std. Error</u>	<u>R-squared</u>	<u>F-value</u>
Disposable Income	19134.0	3577.9	25309.0	3989.7	0.106	45.17
Head's Earnings	-4282.6	5355.3	-2234.2	5971.6	0.006	3.06
Self-employment Income	-99.8	2772.7	4737.3	3091.8	0.000	1.10
Social Transfers net of Taxes	17319.0	3579.9	15461.0	3991.9	0.062	25.42
Other	6197.4	2429.7	7345.0	2709.3	0.043	17.63

Germany 1994	KIDZ	KIDZ	KIDN	KIDN	Adjusted	Regression
	<u>Coefficient</u>	<u>Std. Error</u>	<u>Coefficient</u>	<u>Std. Error</u>	<u>R-squared</u>	<u>F-value</u>
Disposable Income	-5593.2	1581.1	5844.7	1719.7	0.089	20.94
Head's Earnings	-13275.0	2680.4	-8038.5	2915.5	0.070	16.43
Self-employment Income	-3190.0	1420.3	3144.0	1544.8	0.018	4.74
Social Transfers net of Taxes	10260.0	1505.3	8411.9	1637.4	0.141	34.54
Other	611.6	1193.6	2327.3	1298.3	0.032	7.74

Netherlands 1994	KIDZ	KIDZ	KIDN	KIDN	Adjusted	Regression
	<u>Coefficient</u>	<u>Std. Error</u>	<u>Coefficient</u>	<u>Std. Error</u>	<u>R-squared</u>	<u>F-value</u>
Disposable Income	-4663.0	1773.31	1667.6	1810.7	0.062	12.28
Head's Earnings	-25136.0	3313.07	-6347.0	3383.0	0.164	34.41
Self-employment Income	-1238.3	940.06	688.2	959.9	-0.001	0.79
Social Transfers net of Taxes	22370.0	2153.19	4794.2	2198.6	0.269	63.71
Other	-659.4	1002.32	2532.5	1023.5	0.046	9.20

Norway 1995	KIDZ	KIDZ	KIDN	KIDN	Adjusted	Regression
	<u>Coefficient</u>	<u>Std. Error</u>	<u>Coefficient</u>	<u>Std. Error</u>	<u>R-squared</u>	<u>F-value</u>
Disposable Income	30077.0	5512.4	16931.0	5970.2	0.113	45.50
Head's Earnings	-33327.0	9004.58	-14595.0	9752.4	0.033	12.94
Self-employment Income	-6124.4	4228.58	-2962.0	4579.8	0.004	2.44
Social Transfers net of Taxes	52578.0	5480.42	24951.0	5935.6	0.123	50.03
Other	16949.0	2993.26	9538.0	3241.9	0.087	34.06

Sweden 1995	KIDZ	KIDZ	KIDN	KIDN	Adjusted	Regression
	<u>Coefficient</u>	<u>Std. Error</u>	<u>Coefficient</u>	<u>Std. Error</u>	<u>R-squared</u>	<u>F-value</u>
Disposable Income	37199.0	2856.07	29047.0	2557.8	0.235	208.54
Head's Earnings	-13006.0	5981.74	-20499.0	5357.1	0.022	16.31
Self-employment Income	-2283.3	1438.52	405.4	1288.3	0.005	4.10
Social Transfers net of Taxes	41296.0	4241.58	35232.0	3798.7	0.133	104.70
Other	11193.0	1066.73	13910.0	955.3	0.222	194.13

United Kingdom 1995	KIDZ	KIDZ	KIDN	KIDN	Adjusted	Regression
	<u>Coefficient</u>	<u>Std. Error</u>	<u>Coefficient</u>	<u>Std. Error</u>	<u>R-squared</u>	<u>F-value</u>
Disposable Income	-2201.8	536.49	431.4	376.7	0.016	5.71
Head's Earnings	-6340.5	678.72	-1601.4	476.6	0.141	49.40
Self-employment Income	-807.5	311.6168	49.3	218.8	0.007	3.07
Social Transfers net of Taxes	5034.9	391.607	2080.5	275.0	0.292	123.03
Other	-88.6	418.67	-96.9	294.0	0.030	9.97

United States 1997	KIDZ	KIDZ	KIDN	KIDN	Adjusted	Regression
	<u>Coefficient</u>	<u>Std. Error</u>	<u>Coefficient</u>	<u>Std. Error</u>	<u>R-squared</u>	<u>F-value</u>
Disposable Income	-1765.3	500.1	-1355.1	311.4	0.011	33.67
Head's Earnings	-6855.7	550.5	-2940.8	343.8	0.042	129.47
Self-employment Income	-658.0	210.1	-90.0	130.8	0.003	9.17
Social Transfers net of Taxes	5369.3	259.2	2416.8	161.4	0.103	346.61
Other	379.2	395.4	-741.2	246.2	0.006	17.07

Appendix II

Table C

Disposable Income Regression Coefficients and Standard Errors Married Couple Households, All Ages

Australia 1994	KIDZ Coefficient	KIDZ Std. Error	KIDN Coefficient	KIDN Std. Error	Adjusted R-squared	Regression F-value
Disposable Income	-5095.4	806.94	-2318.7	428.7	0.207	106.19
Head's Earnings	-923.0	898.69	-1030.9	477.4	0.230	121.48
Spouse's Earnings	-5371.0	579.88	-3366.6	308.1	0.188	94.12
Self-employment Income	201.7	583.94	242.6	310.2	0.011	5.50
Social Transfers net of Taxes	2495.9	571.88	3090.1	303.8	0.222	116.29
Other	-1498.9	606.38	-1253.9	322.1	0.103	47.47

Canada 1994	KIDZ Coefficient	KIDZ Std. Error	KIDN Coefficient	KIDN Std. Error	Adjusted R-squared	Regression F-value
Disposable Income	-1097.6	372.00	-1090.4	216.5	0.113	296.23
Head's Earnings	409.2	405.46	-326.3	236.0	0.235	709.74
Spouse's Earnings	-3971.5	261.39	-2907.8	152.1	0.176	493.32
Self-employment Income	8.5	207.41	423.8	120.7	0.010	24.59
Social Transfers net of Taxes	2293.8	232.87	1914.3	135.5	0.290	943.96
Other	162.3	267.17	-194.4	155.5	0.168	468.42

Finland 1995	KIDZ Coefficient	KIDZ Std. Error	KIDN Coefficient	KIDN Std. Error	Adjusted R-squared	Regression F-value
Disposable Income	5263.0	1852.24	6097.6	1135.1	0.216	177.32
Head's Earnings	7572.2	2476.64	-976.3	1517.7	0.239	201.50
Spouse's Earnings	-2911.1	1757.17	-1005.0	1076.8	0.240	230.23
Self-employment Income	3073.7	1791.32	2521.6	109.7	0.019	13.68
Social Transfers net of Taxes	-1391.5	2049.28	13965.0	1255.8	0.129	96.08
Other	-1080.2	1776.02	592.0	1088.4	0.358	357.49

Germany 1994	KIDZ Coefficient	KIDZ Std. Error	KIDN Coefficient	KIDN Std. Error	Adjusted R-squared	Regression F-value
Disposable Income	-3528.9	1056.55	-820.8	657.5	0.113	52.17
Head's Earnings	478.3	1403.62	1256.9	873.5	0.298	171.99
Spouse's Earnings	-13845.0	823.96	-5334.5	512.8	0.243	130.60
Self-employment Income	105.1	822.93	-1175.0	512.1	0.023	10.63
Social Transfers net of Taxes	10155.0	921.97	5470.5	573.8	0.518	434.39
Other	-422.0	759.71	-1038.8	472.8	0.099	45.23

Netherlands 1994	KIDZ	KIDZ	KIDN	KIDN	Adjusted	Regression
	Coefficient	Std. Error	Coefficient	Std. Error	R-squared	F-value
Disposable Income	-4563.1	1759.5	-221.4	1045.8	0.052	18.55
Head's Earnings	241.1	1481.2	1043.7	880.4	0.349	171.39
Spouse's Earnings	-10437.0	874.1	-4666.5	519.6	0.287	128.50
Self-employment Income	-698.2	702.5	953.5	417.6	0.007	3.25
Social Transfers net of Taxes	6479.0	1681.2	2307.1	999.3	0.108	39.30
Other	-147.7	1064.7	140.8	632.8	0.231	0.96

Norway 1995	KIDZ	KIDZ	KIDN	KIDN	Adjusted	Regression
	Coefficient	Std. Error	Coefficient	Std. Error	R-squared	F-value
Disposable Income	11573.0	3575.2	-722.0	2071.8	0.283	266.33
Head's Earnings	11501.0	4390.9	-2829.3	2718.4	0.319	315.84
Spouse's Earnings	-11403.0	3005.2	-23472.0	1741.5	0.246	220.14
Self-employment Income	-3279.3	3736.3	7388.0	2162.2	0.025	18.09
Social Transfers net of Taxes	15650.0	3235.1	20773.0	1874.8	0.414	474.21
Other	-895.5	2585.4	-2581.8	1498.3	0.122	94.05

Sweden 1995	KIDZ	KIDZ	KIDN	KIDN	Adjusted	Regression
	Coefficient	Std. Error	Coefficient	Std. Error	R-squared	F-value
Disposable Income	9365.2	2383.3	9202.9	1368.8	0.218	256.63
Head's Earnings	3197.1	3378.1	-9747.2	1940.1	0.352	500.32
Spouse's Earnings	-24161.0	229.3	-14653.0	1280.3	0.323	439.28
Self-employment Income	-139.4	1152.1	50.8	661.7	0.012	11.72
Social Transfers net of Taxes	27846.0	3159.1	30940.0	1814.3	0.347	488.99
Other	2622.2	2457.1	2611.9	1411.1	0.105	109.13

United Kingdom 1995	KIDZ	KIDZ	KIDN	KIDN	Adjusted	Regression
	Coefficient	Std. Error	Coefficient	Std. Error	R-squared	F-value
Disposable Income	-2016.4	482.6	-711.2	268.9	0.123	57.88
Head's Earnings	376.2	496.1	-1586.9	276.4	0.222	116.78
Spouse's Earnings	-4004.5	282.4	-1254.2	157.3	0.206	106.61
Self-employment Income	140.5	415.6	181.5	234.6	0.019	8.68
Social Transfers net of Taxes	2144.2	309.8	2093.0	172.6	0.271	152.14
Other	-672.8	305.8	-144.5	170.4	0.163	80.21

United States 1997	KIDZ	KIDZ	KIDN	KIDN	Adjusted	Regression
	Coefficient	Std. Error	Coefficient	Std. Error	R-squared	F-value
Disposable Income	505.8	438.7	-1698.6	235.0	0.091	282.50
Head's Earnings	1471.2	445.3	-982.1	238.5	0.183	635.72
Spouse's Earnings	-3382.9	286.0	-2966.6	153.2	0.125	403.27
Self-employment Income	16.9	238.5	116.8	127.7	0.010	30.17
Social Transfers net of Taxes	2042.1	270.6	2020.7	144.9	0.237	879.48
Other	358.5	309.2	112.5	165.6	0.108	345.66

Appendix II

Table D

Disposable Income Regression Coefficients and Standard Errors Single Household Heads, All Ages

Australia 1994	KIDZ Coefficient	KIDZ Std. Error	KIDN Coefficient	KIDN Std. Error	Adjusted R-squared	Regression F-value
Disposable Income	-2865.8	839.2	-1119.2	741.3	0.180	107.9
Head's Earnings	-12186.0	1050.6	-3188.8	928.0	0.333	243.6
Self-employment Income	-924.6	468.8	-512.4	414.1	0.015	8.5
Social Transfers net of Taxes	9761.9	587.5	2852.6	519.0	0.300	209.4
Other	482.7	710.3	-270.6	627.4	0.033	0.2
Canada 1994	KIDZ Coefficient	KIDZ Std. Error	KIDN Coefficient	KIDN Std. Error	Adjusted R-squared	Regression F-value
Disposable Income	345.1	400.9	523.6	367.6	0.074	186.9
Head's Earnings	-7496.0	468.1	-2430.3	429.3	0.263	837.1
Self-employment Income	-481.7	212.0	-200.0	194.4	0.008	20.8
Social Transfers net of Taxes	6546.2	252.9	3010.8	231.9	0.298	998.2
Other	1776.5	340.4	143.1	312.1	0.056	140.8
Finland 1995	KIDZ Coefficient	KIDZ Std. Error	KIDN Coefficient	KIDN Std. Error	Adjusted R-squared	Regression F-value
Disposable Income	19868.0	3065.5	24521.0	3572.2	0.200	113.3
Head's Earnings	-5493.7	4166.8	-3726.3	4855.6	0.301	193.9
Self-employment Income	31.0	2184.6	4604.6	2545.8	0.008	4.6
Social Transfers net of Taxes	18871.0	3160.6	15094.0	3683.1	0.101	51423.0
Other	6460.0	2936.6	8548.4	3422.0	0.178	98.2
Germany 1994	KIDZ Coefficient	KIDZ Std. Error	KIDN Coefficient	KIDN Std. Error	Adjusted R-squared	Regression F-value
Disposable Income	-2621.6	1541.1	4312.7	1730.7	0.083	27.5
Head's Earnings	-12325.0	2105.9	-8911.8	2365.0	0.332	146.2
Self-employment Income	-2674.6	979.8	2937.9	1100.3	0.032	10.8
Social Transfers net of Taxes	9052.6	1444.3	9023.7	1622.0	0.428	219.4
Other	3325.7	1453.3	1262.9	1632.1	0.032	10.7

Netherlands 1994	KIDZ	KIDZ	KIDN	KIDN	Adjusted	Regression
	Coefficient	Std. Error	Coefficient	Std. Error	R-squared	F-value
Disposable Income	-3501.9	1644.0	645.9	1725.1	0.183	58.0
Head's Earnings	-22987.0	2453.3	-7697.0	2574.4	0.412	180.2
Self-employment Income	-1104.4	719.2	669.5	754.6	0.003	1.7
Social Transfers net of Taxes	20842.0	1846.4	5593.8	1937.5	0.304	112.2
Other	-252.4	1811.9	2079.6	1901.3	0.100	29.4

Norway 1995	KIDZ	KIDZ	KIDN	KIDN	Adjusted	Regression
	Coefficient	Std. Error	Coefficient	Std. Error	R-squared	F-value
Disposable Income	31334.0	4197.7	17012.0	4857.3	0.2	170.2
Head's Earnings	-32620.0	6023.3	-18270.0	6969.7	0.3	255.9
Self-employment Income	-4734.4	2705.7	-3109.9	3130.8	0.0	9.3
Social Transfers net of Taxes	53005.0	3859.1	28548.0	4465.5	0.3	246.6
Other	15684.0	3222.8	9843.6	3729.2	0.1	47.4

Sweden 1995	KIDZ	KIDZ	KIDN	KIDN	Adjusted	Regression
	Coefficient	Std. Error	Coefficient	Std. Error	R-squared	F-value
Disposable Income	32001.0	2180.0	28165.0	2045.2	0.4	804.1
Head's Earnings	-15982.0	4113.0	-23441.0	3858.7	0.3	512.4
Self-employment Income	-2026.9	905.2	354.2	849.2	0.0	14.5
Social Transfers net of Taxes	39714.0	3053.3	36700.0	2864.5	2921.0	468.8
Other	10296.0	1499.0	14552.0	1406.3	0.1	162.0

United Kingdom 1995	KIDZ	KIDZ	KIDN	KIDN	Adjusted	Regression
	Coefficient	Std. Error	Coefficient	Std. Error	R-squared	F-value
Disposable Income	-1983.6	416.6	259.1	313.2	0.1	40.2
Head's Earnings	-5658.9	436.6	-1796.8	328.2	0.3	196.8
Self-employment Income	-725.4	207.6	-6.7	156.1	0.0	7.6
Social Transfers net of Taxes	4818.2	280.7	2120.1	211.0	0.3	197.7
Other	-417.6	399.2	-57.6	300.2	0.0	11.9

United States 1997	KIDZ	KIDZ	KIDN	KIDN	Adjusted	Regression
	Coefficient	Std. Error	Coefficient	Std. Error	R-squared	F-value
Disposable Income	-852.6	414.9	-1037.0	271.4	0.0	147.2
Head's Earnings	-6015.4	404.0	-2856.2	264.2	0.2	970.2
Self-employment Income	-485.0	150.5	-111.5	98.4	0.0	25.0
Social Transfers net of Taxes	5021.1	219.9	2341.8	143.8	0.2	1080.6
Other	626.7	382.2	-411.0	250.0	0.0	46.4

APPENDIX III TABLES:

The Tables in this Appendix are arranged in 16 sets of two, as follows:

<u>Sheets</u>	<u>KIDZ or KIDN?</u>	<u>Married or Single?</u>	<u>Working Ages or All Ages?</u>	<u>Normalization</u>
1,2	KIDZ	Married	Working	Equivalized Median
3,4	KIDZ	Married	Working	US mean at PPP
5,6	KIDN	Married	Working	Equivalized Median
7,8	KIDN	Married	Working	US mean at PPP
9,10	KIDZ	Single	Working	Equivalized Median
11,12	KIDZ	Single	Working	US mean at PPP
13,14	KIDN	Single	Working	Equivalized Median
15,16	KIDN	Single	Working	US mean at PPP
17,18	KIDZ	Married	All	Equivalized Median
19,20	KIDZ	Married	All	US mean at PPP
21,22	KIDN	Married	All	Equivalized Median
23,24	KIDN	Married	All	US mean at PPP
25,26	KIDZ	Single	All	Equivalized Median
27,28	KIDZ	Single	All	US mean at PPP
29,30	KIDN	Single	All	Equivalized Median
31,32	KIDN	Single	All	US mean at PPP

**Decomposition of the Effects of the Presence of Children on Disposable Income
(KIDZ)
Married Households, Head Age 25 - 54**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)	Social Transfers Net of Taxes	(Rank)	Other Income	(Rank)
Finland	4.1	2	6.8	1	-2.2	9	-0.5	3
Norway	3.5	3	1.3	2	4.2	7	-2.0	7
Sweden	5.2	1	-6.2	4	10.4	4	1.0	1
Germany	-9.1	6	-24.6	9	17.5	1	-2.0	6
Netherlands	-11.0	7	-20.5	7	10.4	3	-0.9	5
Australia	-14.7	8	-16.1	6	5.2	5	-3.8	9
United Kingdom	-14.7	9	-23.6	8	12.3	2	-3.4	8
Canada	-3.8	5	-7.4	5	4.4	6	-0.8	4
United States	2.2	4	-1.6	3	3.2	8	0.7	3
Correlation with DPI:			0.8796	0.7833	-0.5183	-0.5833	0.7691	0.7841
Correlation with Earnings + Self-employment Income:					-0.8556	-0.9333	0.5344	0.4705

Values estimated from regressions on ages of head and spouse, and their squares.
All values reported are normalized by national median equivalent income for a family of four.
Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Effects of the Presence of Children on Disposable Income and Earnings
(KIDZ)
Married Households, Head Age 25 - 54**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Head's Earnings	(Rank)	Spouse's Earnings	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)
Finland	4.1	2	5.9	1	-1.4	1	6.8	1
Norway	3.5	3	5.7	3	-3.1	2	1.3	2
Sweden	5.2	1	3.0	5	-9.5	4	-6.2	4
Germany	-9.1	6	3.6	4	-26.5	9	-24.6	9
Netherlands	-11.0	7	2.2	7	-22.1	7	-20.5	7
Australia	-14.7	8	-0.8	9	-15.5	6	-16.1	6
United Kingdom	-14.7	9	2.4	6	-25.8	8	-23.6	8
Canada	-3.8	5	2.0	8	-9.5	5	-7.4	5
United States	2.2	4	5.9	2	-7.7	3	-1.6	3
Correlation with DPI:			0.7579	0.6333	0.8427	0.7833	0.8796	0.7833

Values estimated from regressions on ages of head and spouse, and their squares.
All values reported are normalized by national median equivalent income for a family of four.
Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Decomposition of the Effects of the Presence of Children on Disposable Income
(KIDZ)
Married Households, Head Age 25 - 54**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)	Social Transfers Net of Taxes	(Rank)	Other Income	(Rank)
Finland	2.6	3	4.3	1	-1.4	9	-0.3	3
Norway	2.8	2	1.1	2	3.3	8	-1.6	7
Sweden	3.3	1	-3.9	4	6.6	4	0.6	2
Germany	-6.4	6	-17.4	9	12.4	1	-1.4	6
Netherlands	-7.6	7	-14.2	7	7.2	3	-0.6	4
Australia	-10.1	9	-11.1	6	3.6	6	-2.6	9
United Kingdom	-9.6	8	-15.3	8	8.0	2	-2.2	8
Canada	-3.6	5	-6.9	5	4.1	5	-0.8	5
United States	2.3	4	-1.7	3	3.4	7	0.7	1
Correlation with DPI:			0.8819	0.7333	-0.5041	-0.4667	0.7265	0.6333
Correlation with Earnings + Self-employment Income:					-0.8425	-0.9333	0.4890	0.4667

Values estimated from regressions on ages of head and spouse, and their squares.
All values reported are normalized by U.S. national mean disposable income at PPP.
Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Effects of the Presence of Children on Disposable Income and Earnings
(KIDZ)
Married Households, Head Age 25 - 54**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Head's Earnings	(Rank)	Spouse's Earnings	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)
Finland	2.6	3	3.8	3	-0.9	1	4.3	1
Norway	2.8	2	4.5	2	-2.4	2	1.1	2
Sweden	3.3	1	1.9	5	-6.0	3	-3.9	4
Germany	-6.4	6	2.5	4	-18.8	9	-17.4	9
Netherlands	-7.6	7	1.5	8	-15.3	7	-14.2	7
Australia	-10.1	9	-0.6	9	-10.7	6	-11.1	6
United Kingdom	-9.6	8	1.6	7	-16.8	8	-15.3	8
Canada	-3.6	5	1.8	6	-8.8	5	-6.9	5
United States	2.3	4	6.2	1	-8.2	4	-1.7	3
Correlation with DPI:			0.7491	0.7333	0.8172	0.7833	0.8819	0.7333

Values estimated from regressions on ages of head and spouse, and their squares.
All values reported are normalized by U.S. national mean disposable income at PPP.
Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Decomposition of the Effects of the Number of Children on Disposable Income
(KIDN)
Married Households, Head Age 25 - 54**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)	Social Transfers Net of Taxes	(Rank)	Other Income	(Rank)
Finland	4.4	1	-4.5	2	9.2	3	-0.3	3
Norway	0.4	3	-5.8	3	7.1	6	-0.9	6
Sweden	4.1	2	-9.1	6	12.8	1	0.4	1
Germany	-1.0	5	-7.9	5	9.0	4	-2.0	8
Netherlands	0.2	4	-3.5	1	4.3	9	-0.7	5
Australia	-5.9	9	-10.9	8	8.0	5	-3.1	9
United Kingdom	-4.3	7	-15.5	9	12.5	2	-1.2	7
Canada	-2.2	6	-6.1	4	4.5	8	-0.6	4
United States	-4.4	8	-9.3	7	5.0	7	0.0	2
Correlation with DPI:			0.5838	0.7000	0.2648	0.2833	0.5984	0.4667
Correlation with Earnings + Self-employment Income:					-0.5978	-0.4500	0.3010	0.2500

Values estimated from regressions on ages of head and spouse, and their squares.

All values reported are normalized by national median equivalent income for a family of four.

Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Effects of the Number of Children on Disposable Income and Earnings
(KIDN)
Married Households, Head Age 25 - 54**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Head's Earnings	(Rank)	Spouse's Earnings	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)
Finland	4.4	1	0.2	3	-6.3	2	-4.5	2
Norway	0.4	3	0.0	4	-8.1	6	-5.8	3
Sweden	4.1	2	-3.1	8	-6.0	1	-9.1	6
Germany	-1.0	5	3.3	1	-8.9	8	-7.9	5
Netherlands	0.2	4	3.2	2	-8.8	7	-3.5	1
Australia	-5.9	9	-1.7	6	-9.7	9	-10.9	8
United Kingdom	-4.3	7	-9.7	9	-7.4	5	-15.5	9
Canada	-2.2	6	-0.4	5	-6.8	3	-6.1	4
United States	-4.4	8	-2.4	7	-7.3	4	-9.3	7
Correlation with DPI:			0.3420	0.3667	0.5536	0.5167	0.5838	0.7000

Values estimated from regressions on ages of head and spouse, and their squares.
All values reported are normalized by national median equivalent income for a family of four.
Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Decomposition of the Effects of the Number of Children on Disposable Income
(KIDN)
Married Households, Head Age 25 - 54**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)	Social Transfers Net of Taxes	(Rank)	Other Income	(Rank)
Finland	2.8	1	-2.8	2	5.9	4	-0.2	3
Norway	0.3	3	-4.6	3	5.7	5	-0.7	6
Sweden	2.6	2	-5.8	6	8.1	2	0.3	1
Germany	-0.7	5	-5.6	4	6.4	3	-1.4	8
Netherlands	0.1	4	-2.4	1	3.0	9	-0.5	4
Australia	-4.0	8	-7.5	7	5.5	6	-2.1	9
United Kingdom	-2.8	7	-10.1	9	8.1	1	-0.8	7
Canada	-2.0	6	-5.7	5	4.2	8	-0.6	5
United States	-4.6	9	-9.8	8	5.2	7	0.0	2
Correlation with DPI:			0.7619	0.7167	0.1590	0.2500	0.4718	0.3833
Correlation with Earnings + Self-employment Income:					-0.4743	-0.3667	0.1475	0.1333

Values estimated from regressions on ages of head and spouse, and their squares.
All values reported are normalized by U.S. national mean disposable income at PPP.
Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Effects of the Number of Children on Disposable Income and Earnings
(KIDN)
Married Households, Head Age 25 - 54**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Head's Earnings	(Rank)	Spouse's Earnings	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)
Finland	2.8	1	0.2	3	-4.0	2	-2.8	2
Norway	0.3	3	0.0	4	-6.4	7	-4.6	3
Sweden	2.6	2	-2.0	7	-3.8	1	-5.8	6
Germany	-0.7	5	2.3	1	-6.3	6	-5.6	4
Netherlands	0.1	4	2.2	2	-6.1	4	-2.4	1
Australia	-4.0	8	-1.2	6	-6.7	8	-7.5	7
United Kingdom	-2.8	7	-6.3	9	-4.8	3	-10.1	9
Canada	-2.0	6	-0.4	5	-6.3	5	-5.7	5
United States	-4.6	9	-2.5	8	-7.6	9	-9.8	8
Correlation with DPI:			0.3858	0.5000	0.7510	0.7000	0.7619	0.7167

Values estimated from regressions on ages of head and spouse, and their squares.
All values reported are normalized by U.S. national mean disposable income at PPP.
Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Decomposition of the Effects of the Presence of Children on Disposable Income
(KIDZ)
Single Household Heads, Ages 25 - 54**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)	Social Transfers Net of Taxes	(Rank)	Other Income	(Rank)
Finland	12.9	2	-2.9	1	11.7	9	4.2	4
Norway	10.6	3	-13.9	3	18.5	4	6.0	1
Sweden	15.4	1	-6.3	2	17.1	6	4.6	2
Germany	-10.0	7	-29.4	6	18.3	5	1.1	6
Netherlands	-8.5	6	-48.0	9	40.7	1	-1.2	9
Australia	-10.0	8	-43.0	8	29.7	3	3.3	5
United Kingdom	-13.2	9	-42.9	7	30.3	2	-0.5	8
Canada	-0.7	4	-20.1	5	15.2	7	4.2	3
United States	-4.3	5	-18.2	4	13.0	8	0.9	7
Correlation with DPI:			0.8929	0.8500	-0.5973	-0.6333	0.7856	0.7167
Correlation with Earnings + Self-employment Income:					-0.8873	-0.8000	0.7281	0.7000

Values estimated from regressions on age of head, and its square.

All values reported are normalized by national median equivalent income for a family of four.

Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Effects of the Presence of Children on Disposable Income and Earnings
(KIDZ)
Single Household Heads, Ages 25 - 54**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Head's Earnings	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)
Finland	12.9	2	-2.9	1	-2.9	1
Norway	10.6	3	-11.7	3	-13.9	3
Sweden	15.4	1	-5.4	2	-6.3	2
Germany	-10.0	7	-23.7	6	-29.4	6
Netherlands	-8.5	6	-45.7	9	-48.0	9
Australia	-10.0	8	-38.0	7	-43.0	8
United Kingdom	-13.2	9	-38.1	8	-42.9	7
Canada	-0.7	4	-18.6	5	-20.1	5
United States	-4.3	5	-16.6	4	-18.2	4
Correlation with DPI:			0.8709	0.8667	0.8929	0.8500

Values estimated from regressions on age of head, and its square.

All values reported are normalized by national median equivalent income for a family of four.

Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Decomposition of the Effects of the Presence of Children on Disposable Income
(KIDZ)
Single Household Heads, Ages 25 - 54**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)	Social Transfers Net of Taxes	(Rank)	Other Income	(Rank)
Finland	8.2	3	-1.9	1	7.4	9	2.7	4
Norway	8.4	2	-11.0	3	14.7	4	4.7	1
Sweden	9.8	1	-4.0	2	10.9	8	2.9	3
Germany	-7.1	8	-20.8	6	13.0	7	0.8	7
Netherlands	-5.9	6	-33.2	9	28.2	1	-0.8	9
Australia	-6.9	7	-29.6	8	20.4	2	2.3	5
United Kingdom	-8.6	9	-28.0	7	19.7	3	-0.3	8
Canada	-0.6	4	-18.6	4	14.1	5	3.9	2
United States	-4.5	5	-19.2	5	13.7	6	1.0	6
Correlation with DPI:			0.9076	0.8000	-0.6327	-0.4833	0.7364	0.7833
Correlation with Earnings + Self-employment Income:					-0.8874	-0.8333	0.6531	0.7500

Values estimated from regressions on age of head, and its square.

All values reported are normalized by U.S. national mean disposable income at PPP.

Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Effects of the Presence of Children on Disposable Income and Earnings
(KIDZ)
Single Household Heads, Ages 25 - 54**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Head's Earnings	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)
Finland	8.2	3	-1.8	1	-1.9	1
Norway	8.4	2	-9.3	3	-11.0	3
Sweden	9.8	1	-3.4	2	-4.0	2
Germany	-7.1	8	-16.8	4	-20.8	6
Netherlands	-5.9	6	-31.7	9	-33.2	9
Australia	-6.9	7	-26.2	8	-29.6	8
United Kingdom	-8.6	9	-24.8	7	-28.0	7
Canada	-0.6	4	-17.2	5	-18.6	4
United States	-4.5	5	-17.5	6	-19.2	5
Correlation with DPI:			0.8824	0.6833	0.9076	0.8000

Values estimated from regressions on age of head and its square.

All values reported are normalized by U.S. national mean disposable income at PPP.

Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Decomposition of the Effects of the Number of Children on Disposable Income
(KIDN)
Single Household Heads, Ages 25 - 54**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Earnings and Self-emp.Income	(Rank)	Social Transfers Net of Taxes	(Rank)	Other Income	(Rank)
Finland	17.0	1	1.7	1	10.4	4	4.9	2
Norway	6.0	4	-6.2	3	8.8	5	3.4	5
Sweden	12.0	2	-8.3	6	14.6	2	5.8	1
Germany	10.4	3	-8.7	7	15.0	1	4.2	4
Netherlands	3.0	5	-10.3	9	8.7	6	4.6	3
Australia	-1.5	8	-7.7	5	7.1	8	-0.9	8
United Kingdom	2.6	6	-9.3	8	12.5	3	-0.6	7
Canada	1.5	7	-5.8	2	7.2	7	0.1	6
United States	-3.3	9	-7.4	4	5.9	9	-1.8	9
Correlation with DPI:			0.5418	0.0667	0.6868	0.8000	0.8449	0.9167
Correlation with Earnings + Self-employment Income:					-0.1459	-0.3167	0.1987	-0.0500

Values estimated from regressions on age of head and its square.

All values reported are normalized by national median equivalent income for a family of four.

Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Effects of the Number of Children on Disposable Income and Earnings
(KIDN)
Single Household Heads, Ages 25 - 54**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Head's Earnings	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)
Finland	17.0	1	-1.5	1	1.7	1
Norway	6.0	4	-5.1	2	-6.2	3
Sweden	12.0	2	-8.5	6	-8.3	6
Germany	10.4	3	-14.4	9	-8.7	7
Netherlands	3.0	5	-11.5	8	-10.3	9
Australia	-1.5	8	-7.2	5	-7.7	5
United Kingdom	2.6	6	-9.6	7	-9.3	8
Canada	1.5	7	-5.3	3	-5.8	2
United States	-3.3	9	-7.1	4	-7.4	4
Correlation with DPI:			0.1563	0.0333	0.5418	0.0667

Values estimated from regressions on age of head and its square.

All values reported are normalized by national median equivalent income for a family of four.

Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Decomposition of the Effects of the Number of Children on Disposable Income
(KIDN)
Single Household Heads, Ages 25 - 54**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)	Social Transfers Net of Taxes	(Rank)	Other Income	(Rank)
Finland	10.9	1	1.1	1	6.6	6	3.2	3
Norway	4.7	4	-4.9	2	7.0	4	2.7	5
Sweden	7.6	2	-5.3	3	9.3	2	3.7	1
Germany	7.4	3	-6.2	7	10.7	1	2.9	4
Netherlands	2.1	5	-7.1	8	6.0	8	3.2	2
Australia	-1.0	8	-5.3	4	4.9	9	-0.6	8
United Kingdom	1.7	6	-6.1	6	8.1	3	-0.4	7
Canada	1.4	7	-5.4	5	6.7	5	0.1	6
United States	-3.5	9	-7.8	9	6.2	7	-1.9	9
Correlation with DPI:			0.7045	0.5833	0.5555	0.5333	0.8541	0.8500
Correlation with Earnings + Self-employment Income:					-0.0783	0.1333	0.3901	0.3333

Values estimated from regressions on age of head and its square.

All values reported are normalized by U.S. national mean disposable income at PPP.

Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Effects of the Number of Children on Disposable Income and Earnings
(KIDN)
Single Household Heads, Ages 25 - 54**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Head's Earnings	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)
Finland	10.9	1	-1.0	1	1.1	1
Norway	4.7	4	-4.1	2	-4.9	2
Sweden	7.6	2	-5.4	5	-5.3	3
Germany	7.4	3	-10.2	9	-6.2	7
Netherlands	2.1	5	-8.0	8	-7.1	8
Australia	-1.0	8	-4.9	4	-5.3	4
United Kingdom	1.7	6	-6.3	6	-6.1	6
Canada	1.4	7	-4.9	3	-5.4	5
United States	-3.5	9	-7.5	7	-7.8	9
Correlation with DPI:			0.3402	0.2167	0.7045	0.5833

Values estimated from regressions on ages of head and its square.

All values reported are normalized by U.S. national mean disposable income at PPP.

Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Decomposition of the Effects of the Presence of Children on Disposable Income
(KIDZ)
Married Households, All Ages**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)	Social Transfers Net of Taxes	(Rank)	Other Income	(Rank)
Finland	3.5	3	5.2	1	-0.9	9	-0.7	6
Norway	4.1	1	-1.1	2	5.5	6	-0.3	5
Sweden	3.9	2	-8.7	5	11.5	4	1.1	1
Germany	-6.3	6	-23.7	9	18.1	1	-0.8	7
Netherlands	-8.3	7	-19.8	7	11.8	3	-0.3	4
Australia	-14.7	9	-17.5	6	7.2	5	-4.3	9
United Kingdom	-12.1	8	-21.0	8	12.9	2	-4.0	8
Canada	-2.6	5	-8.3	4	5.4	7	0.4	3
United States	1.2	4	-4.6	3	5.0	8	0.9	2
Correlation with DPI:			0.8282	0.7167	-0.4690	-0.4833	0.8079	0.6333
Correlation with Earnings + Self-employment Income:					-0.8747	-0.9333	0.4717	0.3833

Values estimated from regressions on ages of head and spouse and their squares, cubes and quartics.
All values reported are normalized by national median equivalent income for a family of four.
Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Effects of the Presence of Children on Disposable Income and Earnings
(KIDZ)
Married Households, All Ages**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Head's Earnings	(Rank)	Spouse's Earnings	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)
Finland	3.5	3	5.1	1	-2.0	1	5.2	1
Norway	4.1	1	4.0	2	-4.0	2	-1.1	2
Sweden	3.9	2	1.3	5	-10.0	5	-8.7	5
Germany	-6.3	6	0.9	7	-24.7	9	-23.7	9
Netherlands	-8.3	7	0.4	8	-19.0	7	-19.8	7
Australia	-14.7	9	-2.7	9	-15.5	6	-17.5	6
United Kingdom	-12.1	8	2.3	4	-24.1	8	-21.0	8
Canada	-2.6	5	1.0	6	-9.3	4	-8.3	4
United States	1.2	4	3.6	3	-8.2	3	-4.6	3
Correlation with DPI:			0.7457	0.7167	0.7925	0.7167	0.8282	0.7167

Values estimated from regressions on ages of head and spouse and their squares, cubes and quartics.
All values reported are normalized by national median equivalent income for a family of four.
Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Decomposition of the Effects of the Presence of Children on Disposable Income
(KIDZ)
Married Households, All Ages**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)	Social Transfers Net of Taxes	(Rank)	Other Income	(Rank)
Finland	2.3	3	3.3	1	-0.6	9	-0.5	6
Norway	3.2	1	-0.9	2	4.4	8	-0.3	5
Sweden	2.5	2	-5.5	4	7.3	4	0.7	2
Germany	-4.5	6	-16.8	9	12.9	1	-0.5	7
Netherlands	-5.7	7	-13.7	8	8.2	3	-0.2	4
Australia	-10.1	9	-12.1	6	4.9	7	-3.0	9
United Kingdom	-7.9	8	-13.6	7	8.4	2	-2.6	8
Canada	-2.4	5	-7.7	5	5.0	6	0.4	3
United States	1.3	4	-4.8	3	5.2	5	0.9	1
Correlation with DPI:			0.8220	0.7500	-0.4326	-0.4333	0.7841	0.6000
Correlation with Earnings + Self-employment Income:					-0.8589	-0.8333	0.4192	0.3667

Values estimated from regressions on ages of head and spouse and their squares, cubes and quartics.
All values reported are normalized by U.S. national mean disposable income at PPP.
Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Effects of the Presence of Children on Disposable Income and Earnings
(KIDZ)
Married Households, All Ages**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Head's Earnings	(Rank)	Spouse's Earnings	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)
Finland	2.3	3	3.2	2	-1.2	1	3.3	1
Norway	3.2	1	3.2	3	-3.2	2	-0.9	2
Sweden	2.5	2	0.8	6	-6.4	3	-5.5	4
Germany	-4.5	6	0.6	7	-17.5	9	-16.8	9
Netherlands	-5.7	7	0.3	8	-13.1	7	-13.7	8
Australia	-10.1	9	-1.8	9	-10.6	6	-12.1	6
United Kingdom	-7.9	8	1.5	4	-15.7	8	-13.6	7
Canada	-2.4	5	0.9	5	-8.6	4	-7.7	5
United States	1.3	4	3.8	1	-8.7	5	-4.8	3
Correlation with DPI:			0.7792	0.6000	0.7623	0.7833	0.8220	0.7500

Values estimated from regressions on ages of head and spouse and their squares, cubes and quartics.
All values reported are normalized by U.S. national mean disposable income at PPP.
Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Decomposition of the Effects of the Number of Children on Disposable Income
(KIDN)
Married Households, All Ages**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)	Social Transfers Net of Taxes	(Rank)	Other Income	(Rank)
Finland	4.1	1	-5.7	2	9.4	4	0.4	2
Norway	-0.3	3	-6.7	4	7.3	6	-0.9	7
Sweden	3.8	2	-10.1	7	12.8	1	1.1	1
Germany	-1.5	5	-9.4	6	9.8	3	-1.9	8
Netherlands	-0.4	4	-4.9	1	4.2	9	0.3	4
Australia	-6.7	9	-12.0	8	8.9	5	-3.6	9
United Kingdom	-4.3	8	-16.0	9	12.6	2	-0.9	6
Canada	-2.6	6	-6.6	3	4.5	8	-0.5	5
United States	-4.1	7	-9.3	5	4.9	7	0.3	3
Correlation with DPI:			0.5234	0.5667	0.2367	0.1333	0.7054	0.6000
Correlation with Earnings + Self-employment Income:					-0.6617	-0.7000	0.3934	0.3667

Values estimated from regressions on ages of head and spouse and their squares, cubes and quartics.
All values reported are normalized by national median equivalent income for a family of four.
Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Effects of the Number of Children on Disposable Income and Earnings
(KIDN)
Married Households, All Ages**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Head's Earnings	(Rank)	Spouse's Earnings	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)
Finland	4.1	1	-0.7	3	-6.7	2	-5.7	2
Norway	-0.3	3	-1.0	5	-8.3	6	-6.7	4
Sweden	3.8	2	-4.0	8	-6.1	1	-10.1	7
Germany	-1.5	5	2.2	1	-9.5	8	-9.4	6
Netherlands	-0.4	4	1.9	2	-8.5	7	-4.9	1
Australia	-6.7	9	-3.0	7	-9.7	9	-12.0	8
United Kingdom	-4.3	8	-9.5	9	-7.5	5	-16.0	9
Canada	-2.6	6	-0.8	4	-6.8	3	-6.6	3
United States	-4.1	7	-2.4	6	-7.2	4	-9.3	5
Correlation with DPI:			0.2731	0.3833	0.5542	0.5333	0.5234	0.5667

Values estimated from regressions on ages of head and spouse and their squares, cubes and quartics.

All values reported are normalized by national median equivalent income for a family of four.

Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Decomposition of the Effects of the Number of Children on Disposable Income
(KIDN)
Married Households, All Ages**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)	Social Transfers Net of Taxes	(Rank)	Other Income	(Rank)
Finland	2.6	1	-3.6	2	6.0	5	0.3	3
Norway	-0.2	3	-5.3	3	5.8	6	-0.7	7
Sweden	2.4	2	-6.4	5	8.1	2	0.7	1
Germany	-1.0	5	-6.6	6	6.9	3	-1.3	8
Netherlands	-0.3	4	-3.4	1	2.9	9	0.2	4
Australia	-4.6	9	-8.2	7	6.1	4	-2.5	9
United Kingdom	-2.8	7	-10.4	9	8.2	1	-0.6	6
Canada	-2.4	6	-6.1	4	4.1	8	-0.4	5
United States	-4.3	8	-9.8	8	5.2	7	0.3	2
Correlation with DPI:			0.7241	0.7333	0.1577	0.0000	0.5700	0.4333
Correlation with Earnings + Self-employment Income:					-0.4906	-0.5833	0.2819	0.2000

Values estimated from regressions on ages of head and spouse and their squares, cubes and quartics.
All values reported are normalized by U.S. national mean disposable income at PPP.
Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Effects of the Number of Children on Disposable Income and Earnings
(KIDN)
Married Households, All Ages**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Head's Earnings	(Rank)	Spouse's Earnings	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)
Finland	2.6	1	-0.4	3	-4.3	2	-3.6	2
Norway	-0.2	3	-0.8	5	-6.6	6	-5.3	3
Sweden	2.4	2	-2.6	8	-3.9	1	-6.4	5
Germany	-1.0	5	1.6	1	-6.8	8	-6.6	6
Netherlands	-0.3	4	1.3	2	-5.9	4	-3.4	1
Australia	-4.6	9	-2.0	6	-6.7	7	-8.2	7
United Kingdom	-2.8	7	-6.2	9	-4.9	3	-10.4	9
Canada	-2.4	6	-0.7	4	-6.3	5	-6.1	4
United States	-4.3	8	-2.5	7	-7.6	9	-9.8	8
Correlation with DPI:			0.3168	0.3167	0.7469	0.6500	0.7241	0.7333

Values estimated from regressions on ages of head and spouse and their squares, cubes and quartics.
All values reported are normalized by U.S. national mean disposable income at PPP.
Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Decomposition of the Effects of the Presence of Children on Disposable Income
(KIDZ)
Single Household Heads, All Ages**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)	Social Transfers Net of Taxes	(Rank)	Other Income	(Rank)
Finland	13.4	1	-3.7	1	12.7	8	4.3	3
Norway	11.0	3	-13.2	3	18.7	4	5.5	2
Sweden	13.3	2	-7.5	2	16.4	5	4.3	4
Germany	-4.7	6	-26.8	6	16.2	6	5.9	1
Netherlands	-6.4	7	-43.8	9	37.9	1	-0.5	8
Australia	-8.3	8	-37.7	7	28.1	3	1.4	7
United Kingdom	-11.9	9	-38.4	8	29.0	2	-2.5	9
Canada	0.8	4	-18.7	5	15.3	7	4.2	5
United States	-2.1	5	-15.8	4	12.2	9	1.5	6
Correlation with DPI:			0.9036	0.9333	-0.6129	-0.6167	0.6985	0.6833
Correlation with Earnings + Self-employment Income:					-0.8782	-0.7000	0.7040	0.6667

Values estimated from regressions on age of head and its square, cube and quartic.
All values reported are normalized by national median equivalent income for a family of four.
Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Effects of the Presence of Children on Disposable Income and Earnings
(KIDZ)
Single Household Heads, All Ages**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Head's Earnings	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)
Finland	13.4	1	-3.7	1	-3.7	1
Norway	11.0	3	-11.5	3	-13.2	3
Sweden	13.3	2	-6.6	2	-7.5	2
Germany	-4.7	6	-22.0	6	-26.8	6
Netherlands	-6.4	7	-41.8	9	-43.8	9
Australia	-8.3	8	-35.1	8	-37.7	7
United Kingdom	-11.9	9	-34.0	7	-38.4	8
Canada	0.8	4	-17.5	5	-18.7	5
United States	-2.1	5	-14.6	4	-15.8	4
Correlation with DPI:			0.8852	0.9167	0.9036	0.9333

Values estimated from regressions on age of head and its square, cube and quartic.

All values reported are normalized by national median equivalent income for a family of four.

Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Decomposition of the Effects of the Presence of Children on Disposable Income
(KIDZ)
Single Household Heads, All Ages**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)	Social Transfers Net of Taxes	(Rank)	Other Income	(Rank)
Finland	8.5	2	-2.3	1	8.1	9	2.8	4
Norway	8.8	1	-10.5	3	14.8	4	4.4	1
Sweden	8.4	3	-4.7	2	10.4	8	2.7	5
Germany	-3.3	6	-19.0	6	11.5	7	4.2	2
Netherlands	-4.4	7	-30.4	9	26.3	1	-0.3	8
Australia	-5.7	8	-26.0	8	19.4	2	1.0	7
United Kingdom	-7.8	9	-25.0	7	18.8	3	-1.6	9
Canada	0.7	4	-17.3	5	14.2	5	3.9	3
United States	-2.2	5	-16.6	4	12.8	6	1.6	6
Correlation with DPI:			0.9153	0.8667	-0.6406	-0.6167	0.6586	0.7667
Correlation with Earnings + Self-employment Income:					-0.8739	-0.8500	0.6228	0.5667

Values estimated from regressions on age of head and its square, cube and quartic.
All values reported are normalized by U.S. national mean disposable income at PPP.
Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Effects of the Presence of Children on Disposable Income and Earnings
(KIDZ)
Single Household Heads, All Ages**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Head's Earnings	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)
Finland	8.5	2	-2.4	1	-2.3	1
Norway	8.8	1	-9.1	3	-10.5	3
Sweden	8.4	3	-4.2	2	-4.7	2
Germany	-3.3	6	-15.6	5	-19.0	6
Netherlands	-4.4	7	-29.0	9	-30.4	9
Australia	-5.7	8	-24.2	8	-26.0	8
United Kingdom	-7.8	9	-22.1	7	-25.0	7
Canada	0.7	4	-16.2	6	-17.3	5
United States	-2.2	5	-15.4	4	-16.6	4
Correlation with DPI:			0.8939	0.8333	0.9153	0.8667

Values estimated from regressions on age of head and its square, cube and quartic.
All values reported are normalized by U.S. national mean disposable income at PPP.
Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Decomposition of the Effects of the Number of Children on Disposable Income
(KIDN)
Single Household Heads, All Ages**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)	Social Transfers Net of Taxes	(Rank)	Other Income	(Rank)
Finland	16.5	1	0.6	1	10.2	5	5.8	2
Norway	6.0	4	-7.5	4	10.1	6	3.5	4
Sweden	11.7	2	-9.6	5	15.2	2	6.0	1
Germany	7.7	3	-10.7	7	16.1	1	2.3	5
Netherlands	1.2	7	-12.8	9	10.2	4	3.8	3
Australia	-3.2	9	-10.7	6	8.2	7	-0.8	8
United Kingdom	1.6	5	-10.8	8	12.7	3	-0.3	7
Canada	1.2	6	-6.2	2	7.0	8	0.3	6
United States	-2.5	8	-7.2	3	5.7	9	-1.0	9
Correlation with DPI:			0.5626	0.2667	0.5614	0.6167	0.8691	0.7667
Correlation with Earnings + Self-employment Income:					-0.3064	-0.5667	0.3054	0.0500

Values estimated from regressions on age of head and its square, cube and quartic.
All values reported are normalized by national median equivalent income for a family of four.
Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Effects of the Number of Children on Disposable Income and Earnings
(KIDN)
Single Household Heads, All Ages**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Head's Earnings	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)
Finland	16.5	1	-2.5	1	0.6	1
Norway	6.0	4	-6.4	3	-7.5	4
Sweden	11.7	2	-9.7	6	-9.6	5
Germany	7.7	3	-15.9	9	-10.7	7
Netherlands	1.2	7	-14.0	8	-12.8	9
Australia	-3.2	9	-9.2	5	-10.7	6
United Kingdom	1.6	5	-10.8	7	-10.8	8
Canada	1.2	6	-5.7	2	-6.2	2
United States	-2.5	8	-6.9	4	-7.2	3
Correlation with DPI:			0.2372	0.1167	0.5626	0.2667

Values estimated from regressions on age of head and its square, cube and quartic.
All values reported are normalized by national median equivalent income for a family of four.
Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Decomposition of the Effects of the Number of Children on Disposable Income
(KIDN)
Single Household Heads, All Ages**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)	Social Transfers Net of Taxes	(Rank)	Other Income	(Rank)
Finland	10.5	1	0.4	1	6.5	7	3.7	2
Norway	4.8	4	-6.0	3	8.0	4	2.8	3
Sweden	7.4	2	-6.1	4	9.6	2	3.8	1
Germany	5.5	3	-7.6	7	11.4	1	1.6	5
Netherlands	0.8	7	-8.9	9	7.0	5	2.6	4
Australia	-2.2	8	-7.3	6	5.7	9	-0.5	8
United Kingdom	1.0	6	-7.1	5	8.3	3	-0.2	7
Canada	1.1	5	-5.7	2	6.5	6	0.3	6
United States	-2.7	9	-7.6	8	6.0	8	-1.1	9
Correlation with DPI:			0.7175	0.6667	0.4769	0.5333	0.8647	0.8500
Correlation with Earnings + Self-employment Income:					-0.1859	-0.0167	0.4651	0.4667

Values estimated from regressions on age of head and it square, cube and quartic.
All values reported are normalized by U.S. national mean disposable income at PPP.
Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).

**Effects of the Number of Children on Disposable Income and Earnings
(KIDN)
Single Household Heads, All Ages**

	Disposable Income	(Rank)	Head's Earnings	(Rank)	Earnings + Self-emp. Income	(Rank)
Finland	10.5	1	-1.6	1	0.4	1
Norway	4.8	4	-5.1	2	-6.0	3
Sweden	7.4	2	-6.2	4	-6.1	4
Germany	5.5	3	-11.3	9	-7.6	7
Netherlands	0.8	7	-9.7	8	-8.9	9
Australia	-2.2	8	-6.3	5	-7.3	6
United Kingdom	1.0	6	-7.0	6	-7.1	5
Canada	1.1	5	-5.3	3	-5.7	2
United States	-2.7	9	-7.3	7	-7.6	8
Correlation with DPI:			0.3898	0.4833	0.7175	0.6667

Values estimated from regressions on age of head and its square, cubic and quartic.
All values reported are normalized by U.S. national mean disposable income at PPP.
Rank is from most positive or least negative (1) to most negative or least positive (9).