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**The Earnings Effects of Marital Status:
An International Comparison**

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An International Comparison**

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When estimating a male wage equation one often includes, among other variables, the individual's marital status as a regressor. In most studies this is usually represented by a dichotomous variable and its coefficient is most often large and significant. However, there is rarely much discussion of this effect. The central focus of this paper is exactly this effect. This paper investigates the impact of marital status on the earnings of males 25 to 64 years of age across twelve countries using the Luxembourg Income Study data base. The coefficients on marital status are found to be statistically significant in all countries and quite large in most. Controlling for age, and, when available, education, full/part-time work, and location, marriage premiums in annual earnings in favor of currently married males range from 3 percent to 31 percent in the twelve countries. It is also found that the nature in which the marriage effect alters the male age-earnings profile varies across countries when the marriage premium is allowed to vary with age.

INTRODUCTION

In the United States it has been noted for some time that married men earn substantially more on average than unmarried men. This premium¹ persists whether one measures earnings as annual earnings or hourly wages.² The purpose of this study is to examine this phenomenon across twelve developed countries. Table 1 gives the annual earnings of males, 25 to 64 years of age, with positive earnings by marital status for twelve countries using the Luxembourg Income Study. As the table shows, on average, males who are not currently married are making between 68 and 93 percent of the amount their married counterparts earn.

Table 1 here

Previous studies have found that this premium persists even when variables for education, age or experience, race, and other controls are added that one may deem appropriate to be included as regressors in an earnings equation. Some of these results using U.S. data follow.

¹ The term "premium" will be used throughout. This does not imply that observed differences are the effects of marriage per se.

² It is hypothesized that this premium would be greater if annual earnings is the measure used. This is due to the fact that married men may not only make more per hour, but also work more hours per week and weeks per year.

Bartlett and Callahan (1984) analyzed earnings equations for men 55 to 64 years of age using the National Longitudinal Survey. Controlling for human capital variables, job commitment, location, and demand conditions, they found that married men make 19.5 percent more in wages than divorced, widowed, or separated men, and 32 percent more than unmarried men as a whole.

Investigating the wages of young men 14-24 years old in 1966, Griliches (1976) concluded that marriage was one of the "strongest" explanatory variables in his equations (p.579). His point estimates suggest that married men's wages are 10 percent higher, and their annual earnings are about 33 percent higher. Griliches controls for, among other things, schooling, IQ, service in armed forces, region, race, and union membership.

For household heads and wives 18-64 years of age, Hill (1979) concluded that "marital status does not appear to act as a proxy for differential work experience, on-the-job training, or labor force attachment in wage regressions" (p.590). Using the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, she found that married males, both black and white, earned wages between 23 and 29 percent higher than their single counterparts. She makes use of an elaborate set of controls including formal education, experience and its square, location, years of training completed on current job, years with current employer prior to current position, and many others.

There are several hypotheses that have been put forth attempting to explain this difference. Three of the most commonly proposed are: (1) productivity differences, (2) selection into marriage, and (3) discrimination by employers. The first hypothesis suggests that marriage *per se* makes workers more productive. This may occur through specialization of spouses in a Becker-type hypothesis, or perhaps that a married man feels a stronger sense of responsibility because he is contributing not only to his own well-being, but also to that of his wife's and family's. The second hypothesis proposes that in a marriage market type analysis one may believe that individuals who are financially successful may be more likely to be selected into marriage. The third hypothesis suggests that marital status may be a signal of some unobservable characteristic to the employer. These unobservables may be geographical stability or security. The employer then may decide to promote and/or hire individuals on the basis of their marital status.

This paper documents the effect of marital status on earnings and wage profiles in a cross-sectional analysis. The study investigates the magnitude, and the nature in which a marital status variable may enter the earnings regression equation. It is unique in that twelve countries are analyzed together in one study using a data base(the Luxembourg Income Study) prepared to a common plan. This allows one to test the role of the marital status variable across several countries.

The paper is organized in the following way. The first section discusses the data. Section II presents the estimation procedure that is applied to each country and the results of these estimations, making international comparisons. Section III summarizes and concludes.

SECTION I-THE DATA

In April of 1983 the government of Luxembourg began sponsorship of the Luxembourg Income Study(LIS). The LIS was established to "...gather in one central location, the Center for Population, Poverty and Policy Studies(C.E.P.S.) in Walferdange, Luxembourg, sophisticated microdata sets which contain comprehensive measures of income and economic well-being for a set of modern industrialized welfare states." The organizers of the LIS felt that such a study would allow researchers to conduct more meaningful cross-national policy research. As a result of their efforts, the LIS data bank currently contains income and demographic variables for thirteen countries prepared to a common plan. Currently the data bank is being updated with 1985 and 1986 data for most countries. The project organizers plan to "... perpetually update and expand the data bank to include the most recent data available for any and all nations with high quality income microdata sets which choose to participate."

The twelve countries analyzed here are: Australia, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Table 2 contains the original source of the data for each of these twelve countries. The data are from 1979, 1981, 1982, 1983, or 1986, depending on the country.

Table 2 here

Dependent Variable

Table 3 defines the variables investigated for each of the twelve LIS countries.

The income variable used(*EARNINGS*) is defined as gross annual wage and salary income in nine of the twelve countries. Wage and salary income net of taxes is the earnings variable available for the remaining three countries analyzed. Analyses using wages as the dependent variable were also conducted. However, *EARNINGS* is available for a greater number of countries; therefore, the results from those regressions will receive primary attention.³ *EARNINGS* are in the current value of the home currency.

Table 3 here

Explanatory Variables - Marriage Effect

Marital status(*MARRIED*) is a dichotomous variable with currently married being equal to one, zero otherwise. The data doesn't distinguish marital status in more detail for all the countries considered. Therefore, only these two states are analyzed. Furthermore, the definition varies slightly across countries. Most notably, the Swedish data do not distinguish between marriage and cohabitation.

Explanatory Variables - Controls

The definition of the LIS schooling variable varies across countries. Of the data analyzed here, only the U.S. data contained a single years of schooling variable. To capture the schooling effects the education variable available for each country was trichotomized. This allows for some degree of homogeneity of schooling definitions across countries. The definition for each country is listed in Table 3. In most cases the three categories are: 0 to 9 years of schooling, 10 to 12 years of schooling, and greater than 12 years of schooling. Five of the twelve countries do not have schooling variables in their data bases.

FULLTIME takes the value one for those who are working fulltime, and is available for seven of the twelve countries. The definition of *URBAN* varies substantially between countries, but in general it equals one if the individual resides in a large urban area. *URBAN* appears in eight of the countrys' data bases.

The variables' means and standard deviations are reported in Table 4 for each LIS country. Male heads of households, age 25 to 64 with positive earnings are chosen. The percent who are married ranged from 73 in the Swedish data to 97 in the

³ The wage results were somewhat similar to the earnings results, but smaller in magnitude. These results are available from the author upon request. Estimating Model 1(discussed below) with log wages as the dependent variable leads to a marriage difference of 13.85 percent on average across the seven countries for which data are available. Using log earnings leads to an average of 17.43 percent for these same seven countries.

French data. As reported in Table 1, mean earnings is higher for married men in all twelve countries. Mean age is higher for the married than unmarried for all countries except U.K. Excluding the U.K., married men are on average between 1.32(France) to 7.82(Switzerland) years older than their unmarried counterparts.

FULLTIME shows that almost all the males in the samples were fulltime workers. Also, the descriptive statistics show some possible problems with the education data. In Germany, the Netherlands, and Italy, only 33 percent, 48 percent, and 38 percent of the sample were in the highest two education groups, respectively.⁴

Table 4 here

Section II: Method and Results

Male heads of households 25-64 years of age with positive earnings were included in the analysis for each of the twelve countries. The log of earnings is regressed on various sets of regressors depending on the model and country that is investigated. Model 1 regresses log earnings on the dichotomous marriage variable (*MARRIED_i*), and the controls that are available for each specific country.

$$\text{Model 1: } \text{Log}(\text{EARNINGS}_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{MARRIED}_i + X\beta_4 + \epsilon_i$$

where X is the matrix of control variables whose dimensions vary across countries, and β_4 is a vector of coefficients.

Models 2 and 3 for each country are identical to Model 1 except that *AGE_i* and *AGESQ_i* are interacted with *MARRIED_i* to allow the marriage effect to vary with *AGE_i*.⁵

$$\text{Model 2: } \text{Log}(\text{EARNINGS}_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{MARRIED}_i + \beta_2 \text{AGE}_i * \text{MARRIED}_i + X\beta_4 + \mu_i$$

$$\text{Model 3: } \text{Log}(\text{EARNINGS}_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{MARRIED}_i + \beta_2 \text{AGE}_i * \text{MARRIED}_i + \beta_3 \text{AGESQ}_i * \text{MARRIED}_i + X\beta_4 + \eta_i$$

A full reporting of the results from these regressions are contained in appendix Tables 7A-18A. Of central concern to the present study are the coefficients on the

⁴ The household weights of the LIS data base are used in all the analyses.

⁵ To test the "smoothness" of the change in the marriage premium with age, *MARRIED_i* was interacted with 5 year age dummies instead of the continuous *AGE* variable. The age-specific marriage premiums found by implementing this model are very similar to those that are generated with the continuous *AGE_i* variable. These results are not reported here.

marriage variables; β_1 , β_2 , and β_3 . These coefficients and their levels of significance for each of the three models are presented in Table 5. F-tests were also conducted to determine the joint significance of β_1 and β_2 in Model 2, and β_1 , β_2 , and β_3 in Model 3. The results of these F-tests are reported in Table 5, also. In addition, Table 5 contains the age-specific marriage premium for ages 30, 40, and 50 implied by each of the models.

U.S. Results

Consider the results for the U.S. in appendix Table 18A. Each regressor in Model 1 is statistically significant at the .01 level. Moreover, the coefficient on *MARRIED_i* (.306) suggests a marriage premium of 31 percent.

By interacting age and age squared with the marriage effect (Model 3) for the U.S. it is found that neither *AGE_i * MARRIED_i*, nor *AGESQ_i * MARRIED_i* is individually statistically significant. However, the hypothesis that the marriage effect as represented by the three marriage variables is zero is rejected using an F-test ($F=58.96$). Furthermore, the age-specific marriage premium for the U.S. is found to be 28.8 percent at age 30, 30.3 percent at age 40, and 32.5 percent at age 50 when the premium is allowed to vary with age as specified in Model 3. Unlike most of the twelve countries, the premium for the U.S. is fairly constant with age.

The marriage premium of 31 percent for male annual earnings is consistent with previous studies of earnings profiles in the U.S. As discussed earlier, premiums of approximately 30 percent in annual earnings have been found in previous studies with U.S. data.

Also reported in the table is the age at peak earnings implied by each model. For the U.S. it is found that married males' profiles peak at a later age (46.4 years) than unmarried males' (45.2 years).

Results for All Twelve Countries

Model specifications 1, 2, and 3 are applied to each of the twelve LIS countries investigated. The results of these regressions are given in full in Tables 7A-18A. Tables 5 and 6 summarize these results.

Table 5 shows that the marriage premium is significant in all countries. In the regressions which allow only the intercept to shift (Model 1), marriage premiums of between 3 percent (Poland) and 31 percent (United States) are found. The mean

premium for the twelve countries is 16.60 percent, with a fairly large variance of 71.5.

Allowing the marriage premium to vary with age by interacting $MARRIED_i$ with AGE_i and $AGESQ_i$ suggests some interesting patterns. The marriage effect appears to alter the earnings equation quite differently across countries. For some, the marriage premium is fairly constant with age (e.g. Australia, Netherlands, United States), while for others it changes considerably with age (e.g. Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland). For those countries in which the premium does change with age, a positive relationship over most of the age range is usually found.

Furthermore, appendix Tables 7A through 18A show that peak earnings occurs at a slightly older age for the married males. The mean age at peak earnings across the twelve countries for married and unmarried males is 44.4 and 43.7 years, respectively.

To better visualize these relationships, Model 3 is plotted for each country.⁶ These plots are contained in Figures 1 through 3. Model 3 is evaluated for married males ($MARRIED_i = 1$) and unmarried males ($MARRIED_i = 0$) at the mean of the variables for the entire sample. The earnings are expressed in 1979 U.S. dollars.⁷

Consider the plot for the U.S. in Figure 2. The two profiles are approximately horizontal transformations of each other, showing the invariance of the marriage premium with age. The profiles in Figures 1 through 3 demonstrate the patterns suggested by the results in Tables 7A through 18A. Namely, the marriage premium appears to be large in many countries, it increases with age in most countries, and the earnings profile peaks at a later age for the married males in eight of the twelve countries.

Table 6 contains a more formal statistical comparison of the marriage premiums across countries using identically specified regression equations for each country. Log $EARNINGS_i$ is regressed only on the three variables AGE_i , $AGESQ_i$, and $MARRIED_i$ (and an intercept). That is:

$$\text{Log}(EARNINGS_{ij}) = \alpha_{0j} + \alpha_{1j}MARRIED_{ij} + \alpha_{2j}AGE_{ij} + \alpha_{3j}AGESQ_{ij} + \eta_{ij}$$

seperately for each of the twelve j countries.

The coefficients α_{1j} for all twelve countries are reported in descending order of magnitude from Switzerland (.3633) to the Netherlands (.0459) in Table 6. Then, a test for difference of premiums across countries in these exactly identified equations

⁶ For the U.K., Model 2 is plotted because the age at peak earnings derived from Model 3 is not reasonable.

⁷ $EARNINGS$ is first discounted for each country into the 1979 value of its currency. Then, it is exchanged into 1979 U.S. dollars.

was conducted (i.e. $H_0: \alpha_{1j} = \alpha_{1k}$, for all $j \neq k$). The test statistic is:

$$\frac{\hat{\alpha}_{1k} - \hat{\alpha}_{1j}}{(\hat{\sigma}_{\hat{\alpha}_{1k}} + \hat{\sigma}_{\hat{\alpha}_{1j}})^{.5}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

This test was applied to each of the sixty-six possible comparisons.

For example, testing the difference of the marriage premium for Australia (.1742) against the premium for the United States (.3039), a test statistic of 3.49 is found. This leads to a rejection of the hypothesis that the coefficients are equal. Thirty-five of the sixty-six tests reject the hypothesis that the coefficients are equal at the .05 level. This suggests that there exists a fairly large difference in the size of the marriage premiums across countries.

Section III: Summary

In many studies the marriage premium in the U.S. has been found to be quite large and significant when annual earnings or hourly wages are regressed on a host of control variables and a marriage dummy. Recently much more attention has been given to this effect (e.g. Korenman and Neumark(1988)). However, little has been known about how the magnitude of the marriage premium varies across countries. Moreover, most studies simply allow the marriage effect to be captured by a dichotomous variable.

The table below summarizes the marriage premiums for each of the twelve countries when a simple dichotomous marriage variable and various controls are included as regressors in a male earnings equation (i.e. Model 1). This table shows that the effect is large for many countries. In the U.S. we find a 31 percent premium. Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland also have premiums greater than 25 percent. Poland (3 percent) is the only country whose premium is negligible; yet, it is still found to be statistically significant. On average, a mean premium across these twelve countries of 16.60 percent is found.

Country	Marriage Premium(%)
Australia	13.64
Canada	14.12
France	12.77
Germany	12.42
Italy	9.33
Netherlands	11.97
Norway	26.41
Poland	3.16
Sweden	26.09
Switzerland	26.00
United Kingdom	12.67
United States	30.56

Premium implied by Model 1.

Furthermore, when the marriage variable is allowed to vary with age (e.g. Models 2 and 3) it is most often found that the premium tends to increase with age. The average marriage premium for the twelve countries at ages 30 and 50 are 13.6, and 19.7 percent, respectively. This is a 45 percent increase in the mean premium over those twenty years.

The regressions also find that the earnings profile peaks at a later age for the married men. The mean age of peak earnings being 43.7 years for unmarried men and 44.4 years for married men.

Given that marital status is consistently one of the most "powerful" determinants of earnings, it is important to understand the causes of the observed premium. Three theories explaining the observed marriage premiums have been hypothesized in the literature: (1) productivity differences, (2) selection into marriage, and (3) discrimination by employers. Unfortunately the data analyzed here do not tell us *why* the premium is observed. But, they do allow us to investigate cross-country differences in the magnitudes and nature of the marriage premium. The premium is large in most countries, and the manner by which it alters the age-earnings profile varies considerably across countries.

Work by Korenman and Nuemark(1988) using panel data, and others may lead us closer to answering the question of *why*. Furthermore, given the changes that have occurred within the family in the past 20 years, it may be enlightening to investigate the trend of the premium over time.

TABLE 1

Males, 25-64 Years of Age
with Positive EarningsComparison of Mean Earnings
by Marital Status

	Country											
	CH	SWE	USA	FRN	NOR	UK	AUS	CAN	NL	IT**	GER	POL
	(N=4224)	(N=4998)	(N=6800)	(N=2732)	(N=4931)	(N=3400)	(N=6943)	(N=5193)	(N=2105)	(N=3534)	(N=1485)	(N=4824)
	1982	1981	1979	1981	1979	1979	1981-82	1981	1983	1986	1981	1986
MEAN												
EARNINGS*:												

If Married	57,507	84,988	18,888	72,200	86,235	5,749	17,808	23,862	48,628	16,002	39,452	351,319
If Not Married	39,289	65,872	14,983	59,507	70,436	4,880	15,384	20,618	43,542	14,608	36,413	327,410
EARNINGS OF "NOT												
MARRIED" AS A												
PERCENT OF EARNINGS												
OF "MARRIED":	68%	76%	79%	82%	82%	85%	86%	86%	90%	91%	92%	93%

* In current value of the home currency.

** Italian earnings are in 1,000s of lira.

TABLE 2

Description of the
Luxembourg Income Study Datasets

Country	Original Dataset	Year	Size*
Australia (AUS)	Income and Housing Survey	1981-82	17,000
Canada (CAN)	Survey of Consumer Finances	1981	37,900
France (FRN)	INED-CERC Survey of Women with Children	1981	3,639
Germany (GER)	Transfer Survey	1981	2,800
Italy (IT)	Bank of Italy Income Survey	1986	8,022
Netherlands (NL)	Survey of Income and Program Users	1983	4,833
Norway (NOR)	Norwegian Tax Files	1979	10,400
Poland (POL)	Polish Household Budget Survey	1986	10,646
Sweden (SWE)	Swedish Income Distribution Survey	1981	9,600
Switzerland (CH)	Income and Wealth Survey	1982	7,036
United Kingdom (UK)	Family Expenditure Survey	1979	6,800
United States (USA)	Current Population Survey	1979	65,000

* Data size is the number of actual households surveyed.

TABLE 3

Variable Definitions

Variable	Definition	Countries for which Variable is Available
MARRIED	=1 if head is MARRIED, =0 otherwise	AUS, FRN, GER NL, NOR, UK
	=1 if head is MARRIED or seperated =0 otherwise.	CH
	=1 if head is MARRIED or cohabitating =0 otherwise	SWE
	=1 if head is part of a 'married couple' =0	CAN, USA, IT POL
AGE	=Age of head	All
AGESQ	=AGE squared	All
EDUCATION1	=1 if head has 10 to 12 years of schooling. =0 otherwise.	CAN, GER NL, USA
	=1 if head did not leave school before age 17 and earned no more than a certificate/diploma =0 otherwise	AUS
	=1 if head has a high school degree and no higher schooling. =0 otherwise	IT
	=1 if head has at least completed occupational training but has gone no further than completeing the general level. =0 otherwise.	POL
EDUCATION2	=1 if head earned at least a bachelor's degree. =0 otherwise.	AUS
	=1 if head has more than 13 years schooling. =0 otherwise	CAN, GER NL, USA
	=1 if head is a college graduate. =0 otherwise.	IT
	=1 if head attended a university =0	POL
FULLTIME	=1 if head is a FULLTIME worker =0 otherwise	AUS, CAN, GER SWE, CH, UK FRN

TABLE 3
(continued)

Variable Definitions

Variable	Definition	Countries for which Variable is Available
URBAN	=1 if head resides in large URBAN area =0	CAN
	=1 if haed resides in a city. =0 otherwise	CH,NL
	=1 if head resides in Paris. =0 otherwise	FRN
	=1 if head resides in an URBAN area =0 otherwise	NOR
	=1 if head resides in Warsaw. =0 otherwise.	POL
	=1 if head resides in Stockholm, Goethenburg, Malmoe, or other town with population of more than 90,000. =0 otherwise	SWE
	=1 if head resides in greater London or the metropolitan district =0 otherwise	UK
EARNINGS	=gross wage and salary income of head	AUS,GER,UK,NOR NL,CAN,USA,SWE CH
	=wage and salary income of head net of taxes.*	FRN,IT POL

* Italian earnings are in 1,000s of lira.

TABLE 4

Males, 25-64 years of age
with positive earnings

Descriptive Statistics of Variables:
Mean(Standard Deviation)

Variable	Country			
	AUS (N=6943)	CAN (N=5193)	FRN (N=2732)	GER (N=1485)
MARRIED -----	.851 (.356)	.846 (.361)	.973 (.162)	.870 (.336)
*EARNINGS - Total -----	17448 (7790)	23364 (11405)	71857 (54507)	39056 (16396)
If Married	17808 (7850)	23862 (11216)	72200 (55042)	39452 (16595)
If Not Married	15384 (7104)	20618 (12038)	59507 (26749)	36413 (14732)
AGE - Total ----	41.18 (10.88)	39.43 (10.64)	37.30 (7.68)	42.44 (9.82)
If Married	41.60 (10.73)	39.97 (10.60)	37.35 (7.68)	43.09 (9.67)
If Not Married	38.76 (11.44)	36.49 (10.38)	35.41 (7.42)	38.11 (9.81)
EDUCATION1 - Total -----	.5484 (.4977)	.3656 (.4817)	-- NA --	.2262 (.4184)
If Married	.5527 (.4973)	.3601 (.4801)		.2229 (.4162)
If Not Married	.5240 (.5001)	.3957 (.4895)		.2481 (.4321)
EDUCATION2 - Total -----	.1058 (.3076)	.4322 (.4955)	-- NA --	.0995 (.2993)
If Married	.0998 (.2998)	.4247 (.4944)		.0921 (.2892)
If Not Married	.1401 (.3475)	.4736 (.4998)		.1487 (.3559)
FULLTIME - Total -----	.9141 (.2803)	.8299 (.376)	.9657 (.182)	.9382 (.2407)
If Married	.9236 (.2657)	.8439 (.363)	.9654 (.183)	.9367 (.2435)
If Not Married	.8595 (.3480)	.7525 (.432)	.9753 (.156)	.9485 (.2210)
URBAN - Total -----	-- NA --	.6167 (.486)	.0280 (.165)	-- NA --
If Married		.5990 (.490)	.0277 (.164)	
If Not Married		.7141 (.452)	.0370 (.190)	

*In current value of the home currency.

NA=not available.

TABLE 4
(continued)

Males, 25-64 years of age
with positive earnings

Descriptive Statistics of Variables:
Mean(Standard Deviation)

Variable	Country			
	IT** (N=3534)	NL (N=2105)	NOR (N=4931)	POL (N=4824)
MARRIED	.951	.893	.830	.738
-----	(.215)	(.310)	(.376)	(.440)
*EARNINGS - Total	15934	48083	83545	345055
-----	(6656)	(19897)	(45892)	(146628)
If Married	16002	48628	86235	351319
-----	(6659)	(20184)	(46849)	(154025)
If Not Married	14608	43542	70436	327410
-----	(6460)	(16673)	(38448)	(121770)
AGE - Total	43.25	39.92	42.60	39.67
---	(9.33)	(9.72)	(11.68)	(9.19)
If Married	43.31	40.39	43.15	41.52
-----	(9.26)	(9.59)	(11.60)	(10.74)
If Not Married	41.99	35.96	39.93	39.01
-----	(10.57)	(9.89)	(11.77)	(8.48)
EDUCATION1-Total	.2966	.4015	-- NA --	.6532
-----	(.4568)	(.4903)		(.4760)
If Married	.2974	.3909		.6640
-----	(.4572)	(.4881)		(.4724)
If Not Married	.2810	.4897		.6226
-----	(.4500)	(.5009)		(.4849)
EDUCATION2-Total	.0790	.0836	-- NA --	.0981
-----	(.2697)	(.2769)		(.2974)
If Married	.0757	.0733		.1126
-----	(.2645)	(.2607)		(.3162)
If Not Married	.1437	.1696		.0570
-----	(.3512)	(.3760)		(.2319)
FULLTIME - Total	-- NA --	-- NA --	-- NA --	-- NA --

If Married				

If Not Married				

URBAN - Total	-- NA --	.5100	.4999	.1130
-----		(.5000)	(.5003)	(.3166)
If Married		.4909	.4841	.1202
-----		(.5000)	(.5001)	(.3253)
If Not Married		.6690	.5767	.0926
-----		(.4715)	(.4960)	(.2899)

*In current value of the home currency. NA=not available.

**Italian EARNINGS are expressed in 1,000s of lira.

TABLE 4
(continued)

Males, 25-64 Years of Age
with positive earnings

Descriptive Statistics of Variables:
Mean (Standard Deviation)

Variable	Country			
	SWE (N=4998)	CH (N=4224)	UK (N=3400)	USA (N=6800)
MARRIED -----	.725 (.446)	.750 (.433)	.904 (.295)	.819 (.385)
*EARNINGS - Total -----	79740 (43758)	52954 (34837)	5665 (2683)	18180 (10159)
If Married	84988 (45381)	57507 (37566)	5749 (2727)	18888 (10105)
If Not Married	65872 (35641)	39289 (19316)	4880 (2075)	14983 (9785)
AGE - Total ----	42.22 (11.36)	42.20 (11.06)	42.06 (11.25)	41.29 (11.17)
If Married	43.39 (11.19)	44.16 (10.36)	41.88 (11.08)	42.01 (11.11)
If Not Married	39.13 (11.25)	36.34 (11.03)	43.74 (12.62)	38.07 (10.84)
EDUCATION1 - Total -----	-- NA --	-- NA --	-- NA --	.4219 (.494)
If Married				.4351 (.496)
If Not Married				.3619 (.481)
EDUCATION2 - Total -----	-- NA --	-- NA --	-- NA --	.4631 (.499)
If Married				.4498 (.498)
If Not Married				.5236 (.499)
FULLTIME - Total -----	.8303 (.376)	.9572 (.2025)	.9821 (.1328)	-- NA --
If Married	.8579 (.349)	.9771 (.1498)	.9821 (.1326)	
If Not Married	.7572 (.429)	.8976 (.3036)	.9817 (.1344)	
URBAN - Total -----	.6466 (.478)	.2207 (.4149)	.3350 (.4786)	-- NA --
If Married	.6359 (.481)	.2043 (.4033)	.3485 (.4766)	
If Not Married	.6751 (.469)	.2702 (.4447)	.4159 (.4936)	

* In current value of the home currency.
NA=not available.

TABLE 5

Summary of Regression Results From
Tables 7-18

OLS Estimation -- Dependent variable=LOG(EARNINGS)

*(**)=significant at the .05(.01) level

	AUSTRALIA			CANADA		
Explanatory Variable	1	2	3	1	2	3
MARRIED	0.136385 ** 4.17	0.149791 1.28	-0.20003 0.40	0.141173 ** 4.93	0.123367 1.17	-0.39696 0.90
AGE*MARRIED		-0.00034 0.12	0.017449 0.69		0.000479 0.18	0.02766 1.22
AGESQ*MARRIED			-0.00021 0.71			-0.00033 1.21
F-Test		**24.47	**16.80		**19.03	**13.44

Age-Specific Marriage Difference(%) :						
AGE=30	13.6385	13.9591	13.6236	14.1173	13.7737	13.7636
AGE=40	13.6385	13.6191	16.5126	14.1173	14.2527	18.4636
AGE=50	13.6385	13.2791	15.2416	14.1173	14.7317	16.6036

	Controls:Age, Education Fulltime			Controls:Age, Education Fulltime, Urban		

	FRANCE			GERMANY		
Explanatory Variable	1	2	3	1	2	3
MARRIED	0.127723 ** 2.67	-0.07022 0.30	-0.26605 ** 6.65	0.124226 ** 9.22	0.312839 ** 5.75	0.341024 1.47
AGE*MARRIED		0.005598 0.86	0.015471 0.35		-0.00485 ** 3.58	-0.0063 0.54
AGESQ*MARRIED			-0.00012 0.22			1.76E-05 0.13
F-Test		* 3.57	2.39		** 6.96	** 4.63

Age-Specific Marriage Difference(%) :						
AGE=30	12.7723	9.772	8.9177	12.4226	16.7309	16.7726
AGE=40	12.7723	15.37	15.9187	12.4226	11.8799	11.6992
AGE=50	12.7723	20.968	20.4997	12.4226	7.0289	6.9774

	Controls:Age, Fulltime, Urban			Controls:Age, Education Fulltime		

TABLE 5
(continued)

Summary of Regression Results From
Tables 7-18

OLS Estimation -- Dependent variable=LOG(EARNINGS)
*(**)=significant at the .05(.01) level

Explanatory Variable	ITALY			NETHERLANDS		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
MARRIED	0.093291 ** 4.36	-0.3447 ** 3.91	0.439114 1.16	0.119667 ** 4.89	0.061006 0.67	0.188944 0.48
AGE*MARRIED		0.010412 ** 5.13	-0.02782 1.53		0.001602 0.66	-0.00509 0.25
AGESQ*MARRIED			0.000438 0.05			8.14E-05 0.33
F-Test		** 9.23	** 6.77		** 10.80	** 7.23

Age-Specific Marriage Difference(%) :						
AGE=30	9.3291	-3.234	-0.072	11.9667	10.9066	10.9384
AGE=40	9.3291	7.1781	2.8074	11.9667	12.5086	11.5424
AGE=50	9.3291	17.5901	14.4564	11.9667	14.1106	13.7744

Controls:Age, Education

Controls:Age, Education
Urban

Explanatory Variable	NORWAY			POLAND		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
MARRIED	0.264074 * 2.42	-0.10428 0.27	0.970656 0.57	0.031616 * 2.53	0.139356 ** 2.73	0.079328 0.36
AGE*MARRIED		0.009074 0.98	-0.04501 0.53		-0.00266 * 2.18	0.000403 0.04
AGESQ*MARRIED			0.000627 0.65			-3.7E-05 0.28
F-Test		** 22.22	** 15.72		** 5.57	* 3.74

Age-Specific Marriage Difference(%) :						
AGE=30	26.4074	16.7936	18.4806	3.1616	5.956	5.876
AGE=40	26.4074	25.8676	17.3656	3.1616	3.348	3.693
AGE=50	26.4074	34.9416	28.7906	3.1616	0.697	0.717

Controls:Age, Urban

Controls:Age, Education
Urban

TABLE 5
(continued)

Summary of Regression Results From
Tables 7-18

OLS Estimation -- Dependent variable=LOG(EARNINGS)
*(**)=significant at the .05(.01) level

Explanatory Variable	SWEDEN			SWITZERLAND		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
MARRIED	0.260928 ** 5.35	-0.08426 0.47	0.345347 0.46	0.25999 ** 6.90	0.108729 0.81	-0.35863 0.68
AGE*MARRIED		0.008534 * 2.00	-0.01293 0.35		0.003847 1.17	0.027663 1.05
AGESQ*MARRIED			0.000249 0.59			-0.00028 0.92
F-Test		** 44.45	** 29.94		** 67.25	** 45.62
Age-Specific Marriage Difference(%):						
AGE=30	26.0928	17.1757	18.1217	25.999	22.4139	21.9256
AGE=40	26.0928	25.7097	22.5987	25.999	26.2609	29.9886
AGE=50	26.0928	34.2437	32.0497	25.999	30.1079	32.4516
Controls:Age, Fulltime Urban			Controls:Age, Fulltime Urban			
Explanatory Variable	UNITED KINGDOM			UNITED STATES		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
MARRIED	0.126734 ** 5.11	-0.05485 0.61	-1.1293 ** 3.05	0.30562 **31.32	0.227399 ** 6.29	0.295981 * 1.95
AGE*MARRIED		0.004172 * 2.10	0.058365 ** 3.21		0.002014 * 2.25	-0.00153 0.20
AGESQ*MARRIED			-0.00063 ** 2.99			4.24E-05 0.47
F-Test		** 15.29	** 13.21		** 88.41	** 58.96
Age-Specific Marriage Difference(%):						
AGE=30	12.6734	7.0309	5.8251	30.562	28.7819	28.8211
AGE=40	12.6734	11.2029	20.3701	30.562	30.7959	30.2581
AGE=50	12.6734	15.3749	22.3951	30.562	32.8099	32.5431
Controls:Age, Fulltime Urban			Controls:Age, Education			

Table 6

Test for Equality of
Marriage Difference Across Countries

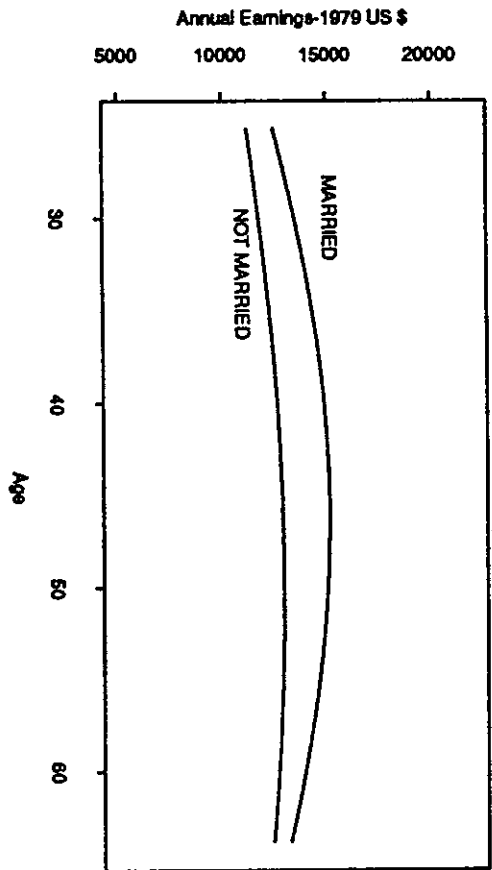
Country	CH	SWE	USA	NOR	CAN	AUS	FRN	UK	GER	IT	POL	NL
$\hat{\alpha}_{1j}$	.3633	.3562	.3039	.2361	.1869	.1742	.1252	.1247	.0984	.0695	.0461	.0459
CH	---	.11	1.39	1.08	*3.36	*3.44	*3.75	*4.92	*6.03	*6.20	*7.33	*6.42
SWE		---	.98	.99	*2.74	*2.86	*3.24	*3.97	*4.72	*4.99	*5.73	*5.25
USA			---	.62	*3.46	*3.49	*3.63	*6.59	*11.53	*9.29	*15.90	*8.94
NOR				---	.43	.53	.93	.99	1.24	1.49	1.72	1.68
CAN					---	.26	1.06	1.52	*2.50	*2.96	*4.06	*3.35
AUS						---	.82	1.13	*1.96	*2.96	*3.37	*2.86
FRN							---	.01	.53	.66	1.59	1.44
UK								---	.90	1.61	*2.78	*2.13
GER									---	1.06	*2.70	1.71
IT										---	.89	.66
POL											---	.01
NL												---

*Significant at the .05 level.

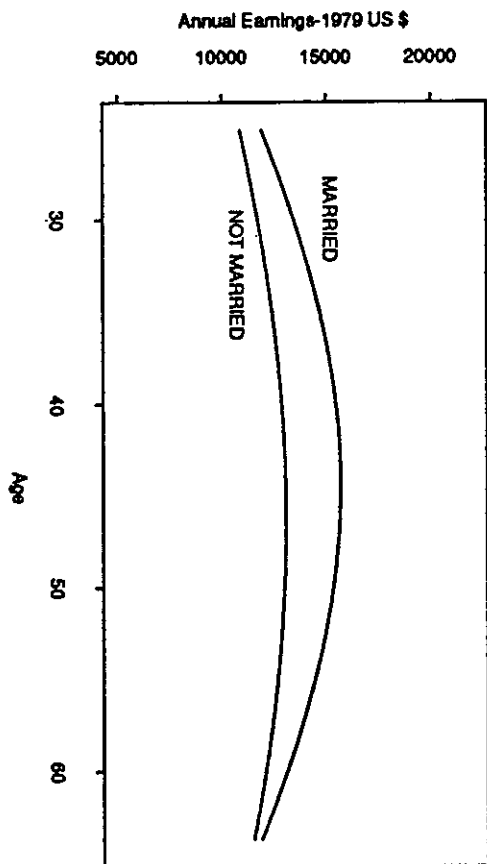
Model: Log earnings is regressed on AGE, AGESQ, and MARRIED for each country. The coefficients on MARRIED are reported above for each country, and then they are tested to determine if they are statistically significantly different from each other.

Age-Earnings Profiles - Figure 1

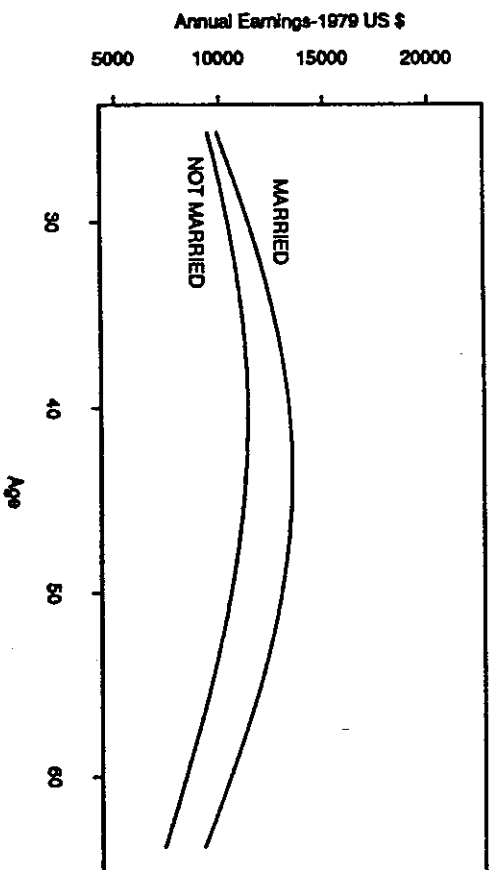
Australia



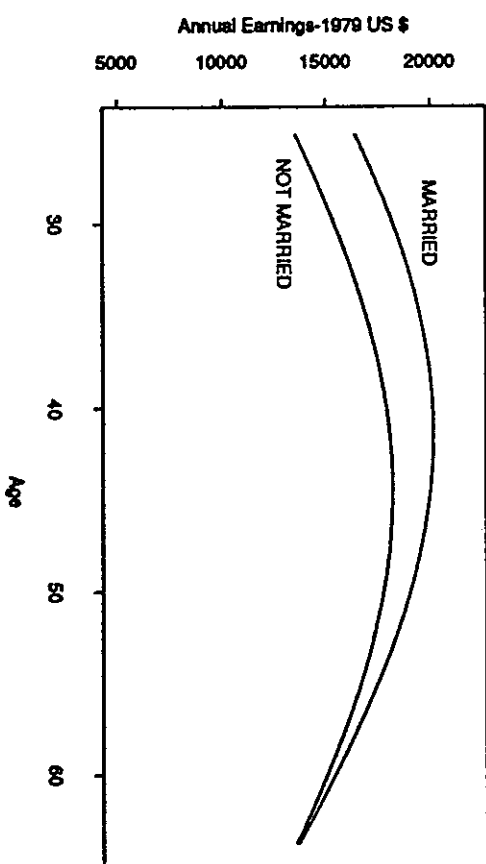
Canada



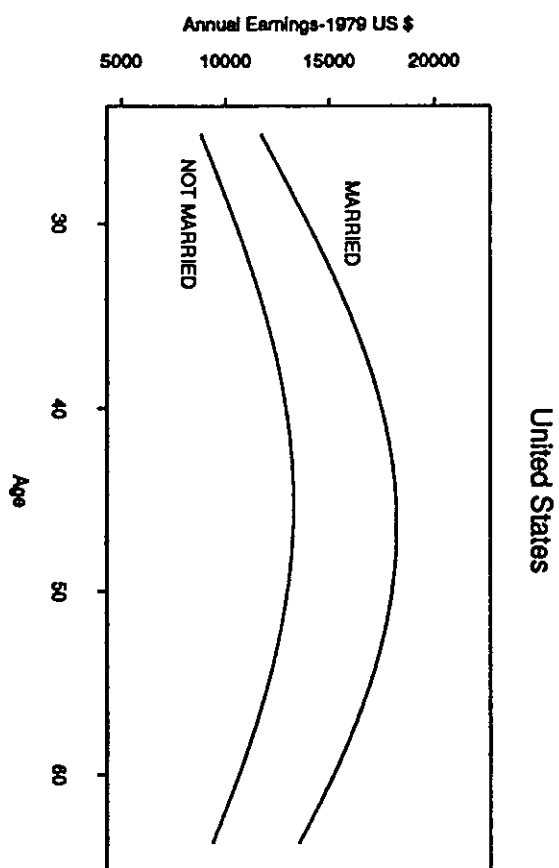
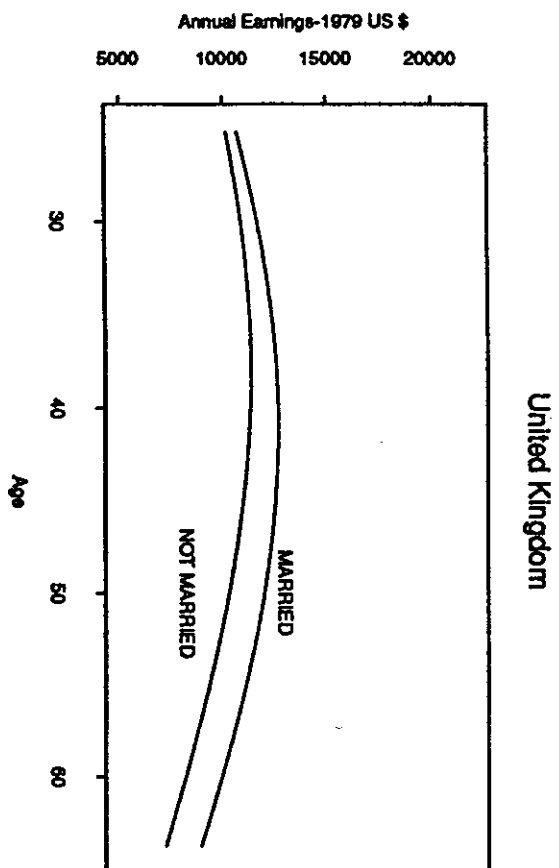
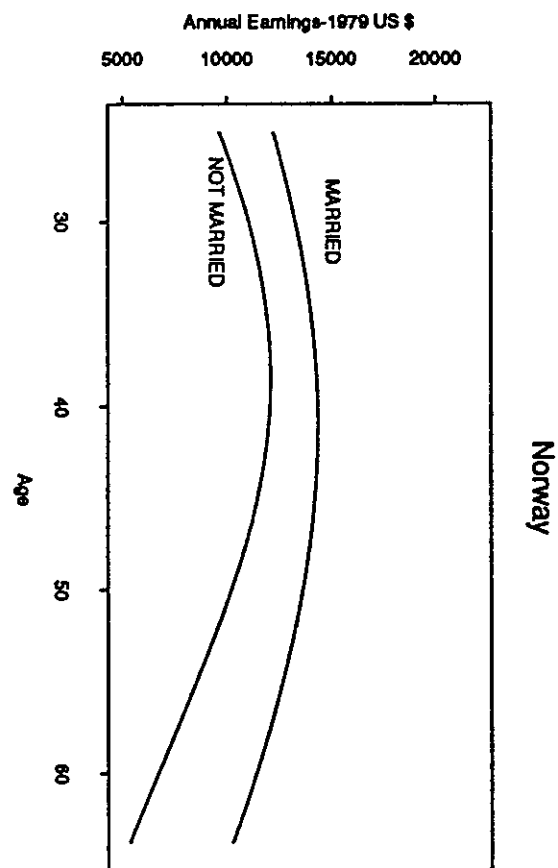
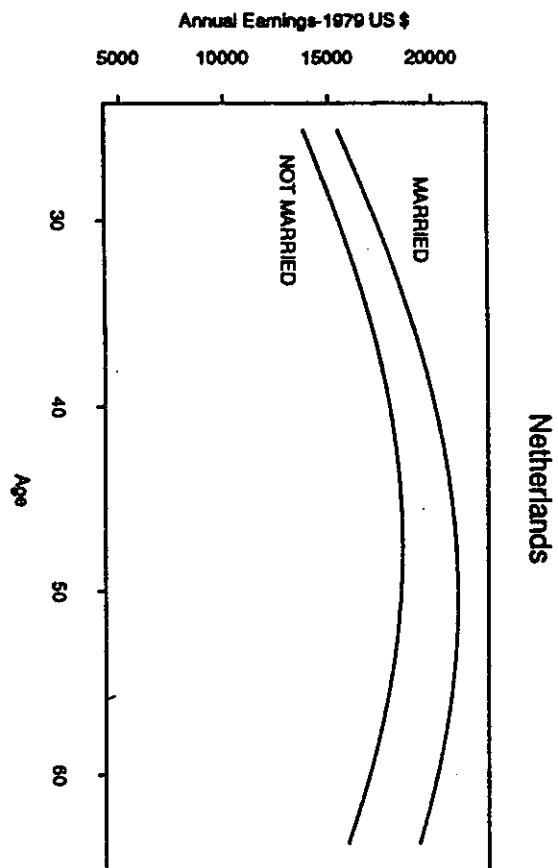
France



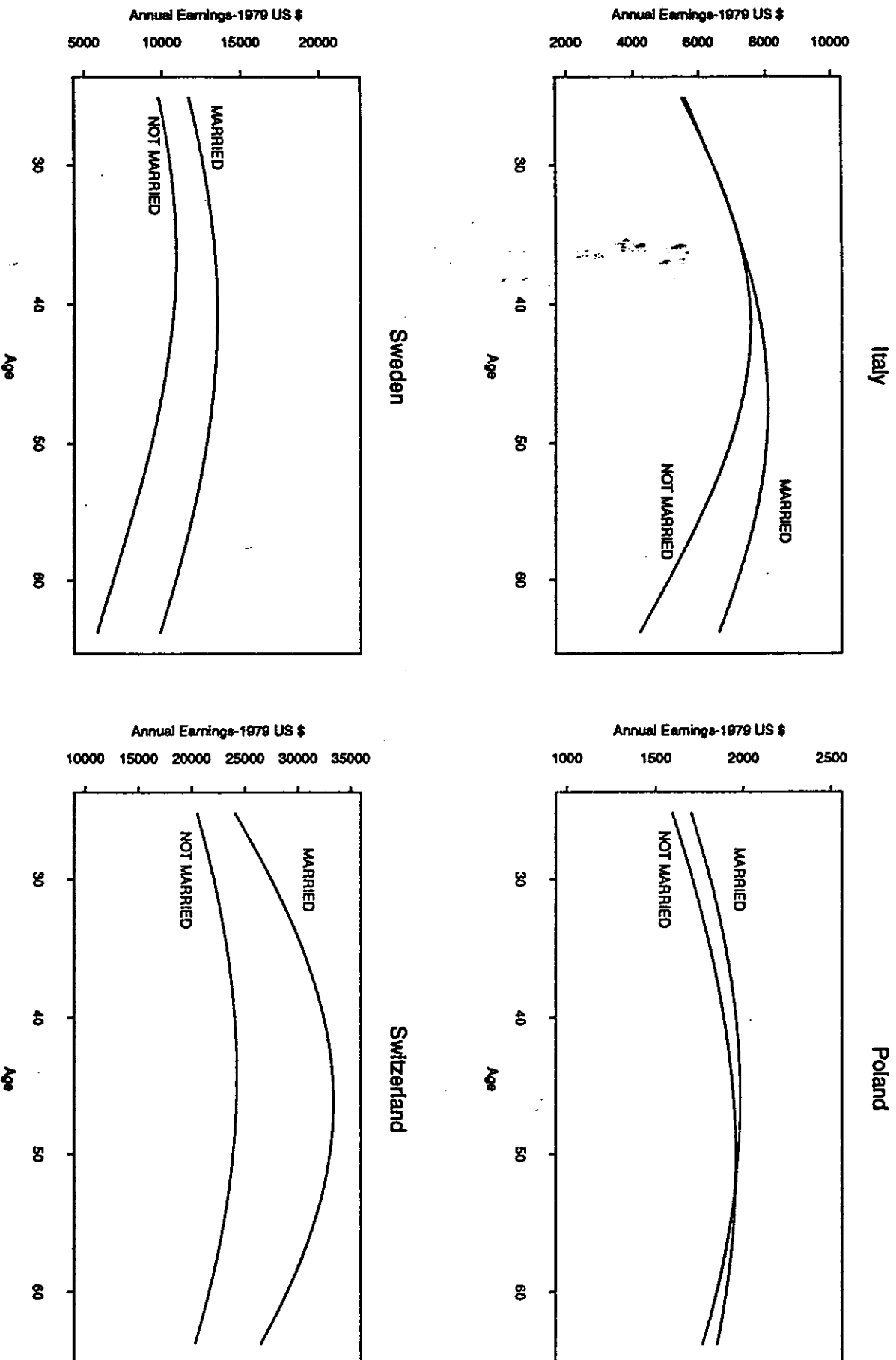
Germany



Age-Earnings Profiles - Figure 2



Age-Earnings Profiles - Figure 3



**Appendix of full regression results
for each country**

TABLE 7A

Effects of Marriage on the Earnings Profile

Males: 25-64 Years of Age

OLS Estimation -- Dependent Variable=Log(EARNINGS)

AUSTRALIA

Explanatory Variable	Model		
	1	2	3
MARRIED	0.136385 ** 4.17	0.149791 1.28	-0.20003 0.40
AGE*MARRIED		-0.00034 0.12	0.017449 0.69
AGESQ*MARRIED			-0.00021 0.71
AGE	0.037383 ** 4.03	0.037611 ** 3.97	0.022592 0.98
AGESQ	-0.0004 ** 3.76	-0.0004 ** 3.75	-0.00022 0.83
FULLTIME	0.81131 ** 19.45	0.811092 ** 19.42	0.811574 ** 19.43
URBAN			
EDUCATION1	0.144105 ** 5.74	0.14414 ** 5.74	0.143946 ** 5.73
EDUCATION2	0.4276 ** 10.50	0.427822 ** 10.50	0.42764 ** 10.49
Constant	7.839688 ** 41.31	7.829929 ** 37.86	8.123257 ** 17.59
R Squared	0.19351	0.19351	0.19368
@F-test		** 24.47	** 16.80
Age at Peak Earnings:			
Married	46.49858	46.47257	46.23672
Not Married	46.49858	46.89651	50.20444
Age-Specific Marriage Difference(%):			
AGE=30	13.6385	13.9591	13.6236
AGE=40	13.6385	13.6191	16.5126
AGE=50	13.6385	13.2791	15.2416

t-statistics below point estimates.

*(**) significant at the .05(.01) level.

@ The F-tests test the joint restriction of zero coefficients on MARRIED, AGE*MARRIED, and AGESQ*MARRIED.

TABLE 8A

Effects of Marriage on the Earnings Profile

Males: 25-64 Years of Age

OLS Estimation -- Dependent Variable=Log(EARNINGS)

CANADA

Model

Explanatory Variable	1	2	3
MARRIED	0.141173 ** 4.93	0.123367 1.17	-0.39696 0.90
AGE*MARRIED		0.000479 0.18	0.02766 1.22
AGESQ*MARRIED			-0.00033 1.21
AGE	0.061726 ** 7.48	0.061467 ** 7.33	0.038414 1.84
AGESQ	-0.00069 ** 7.21	-0.0007 ** 7.19	-0.00042 * 2.48
FULLTIME	0.80593 ** 29.19	0.806097 ** 29.17	0.80578 ** 29.16
URBAN	0.009584 0.45	0.009481 0.45	0.010126 0.48
EDUCATION1	0.070207 * 2.46	0.070176 * 2.46	0.070607 * 2.48
EDUCATION2	0.211262 ** 7.53	0.211244 ** 7.53	0.210995 ** 7.52
Constant	7.711675 ** 45.98	7.723627 ** 42.69	8.16155 ** 20.16
R Squared	0.26185	0.26186	0.26218
@F-test		** 19.03	** 13.44
Age at Peak Earnings:			
Married	44.45197	44.50144	44.40457
Not Married	44.45197	44.15733	46.17067
Age-Specific Marriage Difference(%):			
AGE=30	14.1173	13.7737	13.7636
AGE=40	14.1173	14.2527	18.4636
AGE=50	14.1173	14.7317	16.6036

t-statistics below point estimates.

*(**) significant at the .05(.01) level.

@ The F-tests test the restriction of zero coefficients on MARRIED, AGE*MARRIED, and AGESQ*MARRIED.

TABLE 9A

Effects of Marriage on the Earnings Profile

Males: 25-64 Years of Age

OLS Estimation -- Dependent Variable=Log(EARNINGS)

FRANCE

Model

Explanatory Variable	1	2	3
MARRIED	0.127723 ** 2.67	-0.07022 0.30	-0.26605 ** 6.65
AGE*MARRIED		0.005598 0.86	0.015471 0.35
AGESQ*MARRIED			-0.00012 0.22
AGE	0.079709 ** 8.85	0.073887 ** 6.56	0.064454 1.48
AGESQ	-0.00092 ** 8.08	-0.00091 ** 8.03	-0.0008 1.51
FULLTIME	-0.03929 0.92	-0.03981 0.93	-0.03981 0.93
URBAN	0.265657 ** 5.64	0.265811 ** 5.65	0.266053 ** 5.65
EDUCATION1			
EDUCATION2			
Constant	9.325591 ** 50.27	9.5262 ** 32.00	9.70879 ** 11.21
R Squared	0.05239	0.05263	0.05264
@F-test		* 3.57	2.39
Age at Peak Earnings:			
Married	43.50928	43.62514	43.57961
Not Married	43.50928	40.55269	40.48618
Age-Specific Marriage Difference(%):			
AGE=30	12.7723	9.772	8.9177
AGE=40	12.7723	15.370	15.9187
AGE=50	12.7723	20.968	20.4997

t-statistics below point estimates.

*(**) significant at the .05(.01) level.

@ The F-tests test the joint restriction of zero coefficients on MARRIED, AGE*MARRIED, and AGESQ*MARRIED.

TABLE 10A

Effects of Marriage on the Earnings Profile

Males: 25-64 Years of Age

OLS Estimation -- Dependent Variable=Log(EARNINGS)

GERMANY

Model

Explanatory Variable	1	2	3
MARRIED	0.124226 ** 9.22	0.312839 ** 5.75	0.341024 1.47
AGE*MARRIED		-0.00485 ** 3.58	-0.0063 0.54
AGESQ*MARRIED			1.76E-05 0.13
AGE	0.06652 ** 17.06	0.069144 ** 17.44	0.07042 ** 6.43
AGESQ	-0.0008 ** 17.50	-0.00078 ** 16.99	-0.00079 ** 5.99
FULLTIME	0.590993 ** 31.76	0.589682 ** 31.7	0.589674 ** 31.7
URBAN			
EDUCATION1	0.250075 ** 23.08	0.251577 ** 23.22	0.251606 ** 23.21
EDUCATION2	0.396801 ** 26.19	0.399198 ** 26.34	0.399237 ** 26.33
Constant	8.404084 **104.82	8.275725 ** 94.26	8.251133 ** 38.32
R Squared	0.2039	0.20487	0.20487
@F-test		** 6.96	** 4.63
Age at Peak Earnings:			
Married	41.83648	41.4259	41.39614
Not Married	41.83648	44.55155	44.45707
Age-Specific Marriage Difference(%):			
AGE=30	12.4226	16.7309	16.7726
AGE=40	12.4226	11.8799	11.6992
AGE=50	12.4226	7.0289	6.9774

t-statistics below point estimates.

*(**) significant at the .05(.01) level.

@ The F-tests test the joint restriction of zero coefficients on MARRIED and AGE*MARRIED.

TABLE 11A

Effects of Marriage on the Earnings Profile

Males: 25-64 Years of Age

OLS Estimation -- Dependent Variable=Log(EARNINGS)

ITALY

Model

Explanatory Variable	1	2	3
MARRIED	0.093291 ** 4.36	-0.3447 ** 3.91	0.439114 1.16
AGE*MARRIED		0.010412 ** 5.13	-0.02782 1.53
AGESQ*MARRIED			0.000438 0.05
AGE	0.072804 ** 16.48	0.063237 ** 13.21	0.099084 ** 5.64
AGESQ	-0.00078 ** 15.48	-0.00078 ** 15.55	-0.00119 ** 5.94
FULLTIME			
URBAN			
EDUCATION1	0.31555 ** 30.41	0.315538 ** 30.46	0.316023 ** 30.50
EDUCATION2	0.500196 ** 28.83	0.501667 ** 28.96	0.500356 ** 28.87
Constant	14.64196 **154.02	15.04768 **121.74	14.31345 ** 38.92
R Squared	0.17216	0.17467	0.1751
@F-test		** 9.23	** 6.77
Age at Peak Earnings:			
Married	46.86933	47.27757	47.41717
Not Married	46.86933	40.59379	41.63193
Age-Specific Marriage Difference(%):			
AGE=30	9.3291	-3.234	-0.072
AGE=40	9.3291	7.1781	2.8074
AGE=50	9.3291	17.5901	14.4564

t-statistics below point estimates.

*(**) significant at the .05(.01) level.

@ The F-tests test the joint restriction of zero coefficients on MARRIED, AGE*MARRIED, and AGESQ*MARRIED.

TABLE 12A

Effects of Marriage on the Earnings Profile

Males: 25-64 Years of Age

OLS Estimation -- Dependent Variable=Log(EARNINGS)

NETHERLANDS

Explanatory Variable	Model		
	1	2	3
MARRIED	0.119667 ** 4.89	0.061006 0.67	0.188944 0.48
AGE*MARRIED		0.001602 0.66	-0.00509 0.25
AGESQ*MARRIED			8.14E-05 0.33
AGE	0.050283 ** 7.65	0.049245 ** 7.29	0.055169 ** 2.89
AGESQ	-0.0005 ** 6.49	-0.00051 ** 6.53	-0.00058 * 2.50
FULLTIME			
URBAN	-0.05387 ** 3.66	-0.05414 ** 3.67	-0.05419 ** 3.68
EDUCATION1	0.284104 ** 18.37	0.283786 ** 18.33	0.283823 ** 18.33
EDUCATION2	0.576493 ** 20.94	0.576579 ** 20.94	0.576366 ** 20.92
Constant	9.302406 ** 70.10	9.346375 ** 63.02	9.233941 ** 24.94
R Squared	0.24947	0.24961	0.24964
@F-test		** 10.80	** 7.23
Age at Peak Earnings:			
Married	50.02288	50.12322	50.31652
Not Married	50.02288	48.54402	47.64162
Age-Specific Marriage Difference(%):			
AGE-30	11.9667	10.9066	10.9384
AGE-40	11.9667	12.5086	11.5424
AGE-50	11.9667	14.1106	13.7744

t-statistics below point estimates.

*(**) significant at the .05(.01) level.

@ The F-tests test the joint restriction of zero coefficients on MARRIED, AGE*MARRIED, and AGESQ*MARRIED.

TABLE 13A

Effects of Marriage on the Earnings Profile

Males: 25-64 Years of Age

OLS Estimation -- Dependent Variable=Log(EARNINGS)

NORWAY

Model

Explanatory Variable	1	2	3
MARRIED	0.264074 * 2.42	-0.10428 0.27	0.970656 0.57
AGE*MARRIED		0.009074 0.98	-0.04501 0.53
AGESQ*MARRIED			0.000627 0.65
AGE	0.057088 1.78	0.052986 1.64	0.097631 1.28
AGESQ	-0.00071 * 1.96	-0.00075 * 2.05	-0.00127 1.44
FULLTIME			
URBAN	0.302577 ** 3.72	0.299862 ** 3.68	0.298001 ** 3.66
EDUCATION1			
EDUCATION2			
Constant	9.615493 ** 14.35	9.847629 ** 13.85	8.967889 ** 5.84
R Squared	0.03124	0.03247	0.033
@F-test		** 22.22	** 15.72
Age at Peak Earnings:			
Married	40.25952	41.48396	40.98598
Not Married	40.25952	35.41845	38.46769
Age-Specific Marriage Difference(%):			
AGE=30	26.4074	16.7936	18.4806
AGE=40	26.4074	25.8676	17.3656
AGE=50	26.4074	34.9416	28.7906

t-statistics below point estimates.

*(**) significant at the .05(.01) level

@ The F-tests test the joint restriction of zero coefficients on MARRIED, AGE*MARRIED, and AGESQ*MARRIED.

TABLE 14A

Effects of Marriage on the Earnings Profile

Males: 25-64 Years of Age

OLS Estimation -- Dependent Variable=Log(EARNINGS)

POLAND

Model

Explanatory Variable	1	2	3
MARRIED	0.031616 * 2.53	0.139356 ** 2.73	0.079328 0.36
AGE*MARRIED		-0.00266 * 2.18	0.000403 0.04
AGESQ*MARRIED			-3.7E-05 0.28
AGE	0.032792 ** 6.33	0.034434 ** 6.58	0.032363 ** 3.56
AGESQ	-0.00034 ** 5.56	-0.00034 ** 5.55	-0.00032 ** 2.93
FULLTIME			
URBAN	-0.06293 ** 3.71	-0.06238 ** 3.68	-0.06237 ** 3.68
EDUCATION1	0.135346 ** 10.33	0.13675 **10.43	0.136663 ** 10.42
EDUCATION2	0.256986 ** 12.62	0.258795 ** 12.71	0.258691 ** 12.70
Constant	11.81363 **112.51	11.74301 **106.89	11.78343 ** 64.76
R Squared	0.05317	0.05411	0.05412
degrees freedom	4817	4816	4815
@F-test		** 5.57	* 3.74
Age at Peak Earnings:			
Married	47.94	46.59	46.46
Not Married	47.94	50.48	51.20
Age-Specific Marriage Premium:			
AGE=30	0.031	0.059	0.058
AGE=40	0.031	0.033	0.036
AGE=50	0.031	0.006	0.007

t-statistics below point estimates.

@ The F-tests test the joint restriction of zero coefficients on
MARRIED, AGE*MARRIED, and AGESQ*MARRIED.

*(**)=significant at the .05(.01) level.

TABLE 15A

Effects of Marriage on the Earnings Profile

Males: 25-64 Years of Age

OLS Estimation -- Dependent Variable=Log(EARNINGS)

SWEDEN

Model

Explanatory Variable	1	2	3
MARRIED	0.260928 ** 5.35	-0.08426 0.47	0.345347 0.46
AGE*MARRIED		0.008534 * 2.00	-0.01293 0.35
AGESQ*MARRIED			0.000249 0.59
AGE	0.046442 ** 2.74	0.045302 ** 2.67	0.060559 * 1.95
AGESQ	-0.0006 ** 3.11	-0.00065 ** 3.37	-0.00083 * 2.31
FULLTIME	1.050268 ** 17.98	1.048304 ** 17.96	1.048813 ** 17.96
URBAN	0.146351 ** 3.30	0.145468 ** 3.28	0.146246 ** 3.29
EDUCATION1			
EDUCATION2			
Constant	9.051378 ** 26.05	9.193248 ** 25.94	8.891544 ** 14.25
R Squared	0.20047	0.2022	0.20235
@F-test		** 44.45	** 29.94
Age at Peak Earnings:			
Married	38.89615	41.09618	40.68736
Not Married	38.89615	34.58168	36.30723
Age-Specific Marriage Difference(%):			
AGE=30	26.0928	17.1757	18.1217
AGE=40	26.0928	25.7097	22.5987
AGE=50	26.0928	34.2437	32.0497

t-statistics below point estimates.

*(**) significant at the .05(.01) level.

@ The F-tests test the joint restriction of zero coefficients on MARRIED, AGE*MARRIED, and AGESQ*MARRIED.

TABLE 16A

Effects of Marriage on the Earnings Profile

Males: 25-64 Years of Age

OLS Estimation -- Dependent Variable=Log(EARNINGS)

SWITZERLAND

Explanatory Variable	Model		
	1	2	3
MARRIED	0.25999 ** 6.90	0.108729 0.81	-0.35863 0.68
AGE*MARRIED		0.003847 1.17	0.027663 1.05
AGESQ*MARRIED			-0.00028 0.92
AGE	0.056411 ** 4.82	0.057507 ** 4.90	0.040686 1.87
AGESQ	-0.00062 ** 4.67	-0.00066 ** 4.81	-0.00046 1.77
FULLTIME	1.437684 ** 19.3	1.438103 ** 19.31	1.436167 ** 19.27
URBAN	0.077364 * 2.16	0.077242 * 2.16	0.079129 * 2.21
EDUCATION1			
EDUCATION2			
Constant	7.917376 ** 32.47	7.941028 ** 32.46	8.261604 ** 19.33
R Squared (F-test)	0.2713	0.27195 ** 67.25	0.27235 ** 45.62
Age at Peak Earnings:			
Married	45.71394	46.33988	46.20049
Not Married	45.71394	43.43429	44.25277
Age-Specific Marriage Difference(%):			
AGE=30	25.999	22.4139	21.9256
AGE=40	25.999	26.2609	29.9886
AGE=50	25.999	30.1079	32.4516

t-statistics below point estimates.

*(**) significant at the .05(.01) level.

@ The F-tests test the joint restriction of zero coefficients on MARRIED, AGE*MARRIED, and AGESQ*MARRIED.

TABLE 17A

Effects of Marriage on the Earnings Profile

Males: 25-64 Years of Age

OLS Estimation -- Dependent Variable=Log(EARNINGS)

UNITED KINGDOM

Model

Explanatory Variable	1	2	3
MARRIED	0.126734 ** 5.11	-0.05485 0.61	-1.1293 ** 3.05
AGE*MARRIED		0.004172 * 2.10	0.058365 ** 3.21
AGESQ*MARRIED			-0.00063 ** 2.99
AGE	0.054717 ** 9.51	0.051103 ** 8.51	0.002976 0.17
AGESQ	-0.00067 ** 10.22	-0.00068 ** 10.23	-0.00012 0.60
FULLTIME	0.618007 ** 11.29	0.622685 ** 11.37	0.620716 ** 11.34
URBAN	0.024344 1.60	0.023558 1.55	0.024373 1.61
EDUCATION1			
EDUCATION2			
Constant	6.796199 ** 52.21	6.951214 ** 46.48	7.904689 ** 22.48
R Squared @F-test	0.08477	0.08597 ** 15.29	0.08838 ** 13.21
Age at Peak Earnings:			
Married	40.59125	40.94444	41.22379
Not Married	40.59125	37.85407	12.61017
Age-Specific Marriage Difference(%):			
AGE=30	12.6734	7.0309	5.8251
AGE=40	12.6734	11.2029	20.3701
AGE=50	12.6734	15.3749	22.3951

t-statistics below point estimates.

*(**) significant at the .05(.01) level.

@ The F-tests test the joint restriction of zero coefficients on MARRIED, AGE*MARRIED, and AGESQ*MARRIED.

TABLE 18A

Effects of Marriage on the Earnings Profile

Males: 25-64 Years of Age

OLS Estimation -- Dependent Variable=Log(EARNINGS)

UNITED STATES

Explanatory Variable	Model		
	1	2	3
MARRIED	0.30562 **31.32	0.227399 ** 6.29	0.295981 * 1.95
AGE*MARRIED		0.002014 * 2.25	-0.00153 0.20
AGESQ*MARRIED			4.24E-05 0.47
AGE	0.089879 ** 31.20	0.089126 ** 30.73	0.092077 ** 13.20
AGESQ	-0.00097 ** 29.19	-0.00098 ** 29.21	-0.00102 ** 12.17
FULLTIME			
URBAN			
EDUCATION1	0.393046 ** 31.33	0.391624 ** 31.18	0.391253 ** 31.09
EDUCATION2	0.648435 ** 51.25	0.646385 ** 50.96	0.646087 ** 50.87
Constant	6.956671 **116.14	7.003788 **110.36	6.947547 ** 50.85
R Squared	0.11783	0.11795	0.11796
@F-test		** 88.41	** 58.96
Age at Peak Earnings:			
Married	46.23405	46.4053	46.40529
Not Married	46.23405	45.37984	45.22446
Age-Specific Marriage Difference(%):			
AGE=30	30.562	28.7819	28.8211
AGE=40	30.562	30.7959	30.2581
AGE=50	30.562	32.8099	32.5431

t-statistics below point estimates.

*(**) significant at the .05(.01) level

@ The F-tests test the joint restriction of zero coefficients on MARRIED, AGE*MARRIED, and AGESQ*MARRIED.

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