Study design – 3.
Poverty measures.

Most of our analyses use a relative poverty measure. A household is relatively poor if its size-adjusted income (pre- or post-, depending on the analysis) is less than 50% the national median.

In our initial analysis, we also report absolute poverty rates, meaning that we select a single poverty line and convert it across countries using purchasing power parities (PPPs). In this paper, we calculated such a line by taking the 2005 U.S. poverty line for a family of four, converting it to a single-person poverty line using our equivalence scale – the square root of family size – and applying that line to all cases.

Women's Poverty Rates

(4 figures)

- relative versus absolute
- pre-transfer versus post-transfer
- by family type
- by labour market status

Figure 1.

Percentage of women living in poor households,
absolute poverty vs relative poverty
(post-tax, post-transfer)

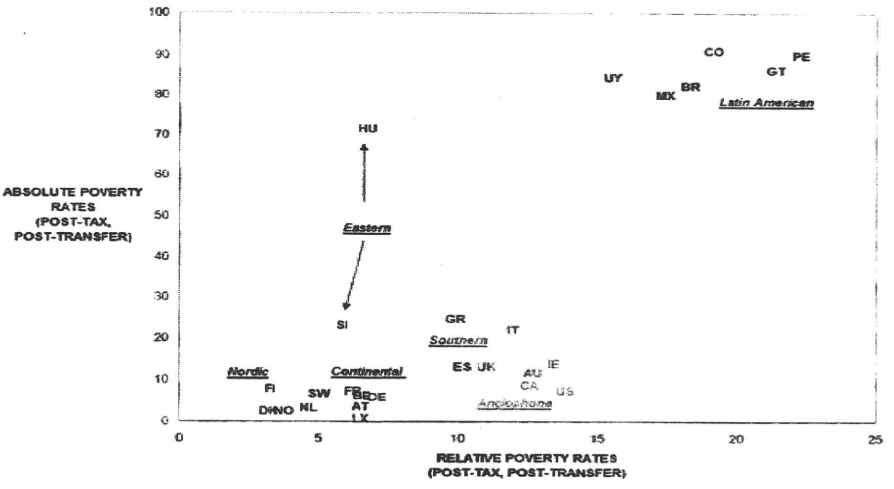


Figure 2.

Percentage of women living in poor households,
pre-transfer poverty vs post-transfer-poverty
(relative poverty)

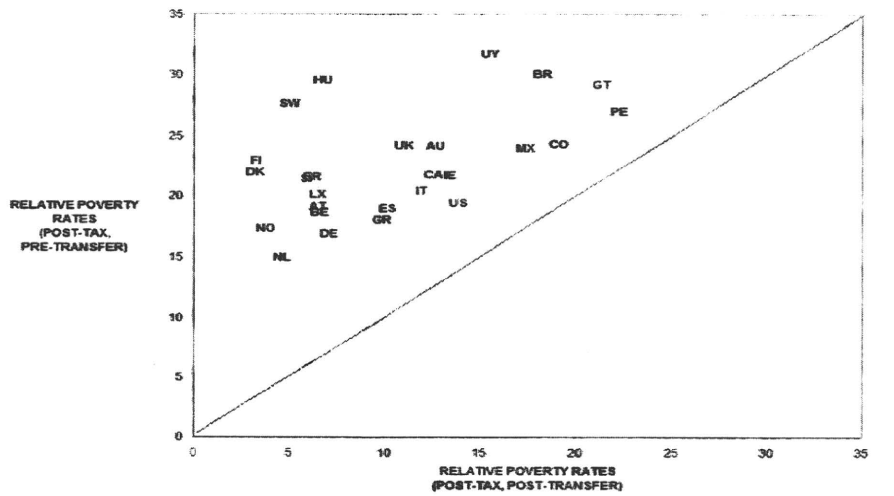


Figure 3.

Percentage of women living in poor households,
by family type
(relative post-transfer-poverty)

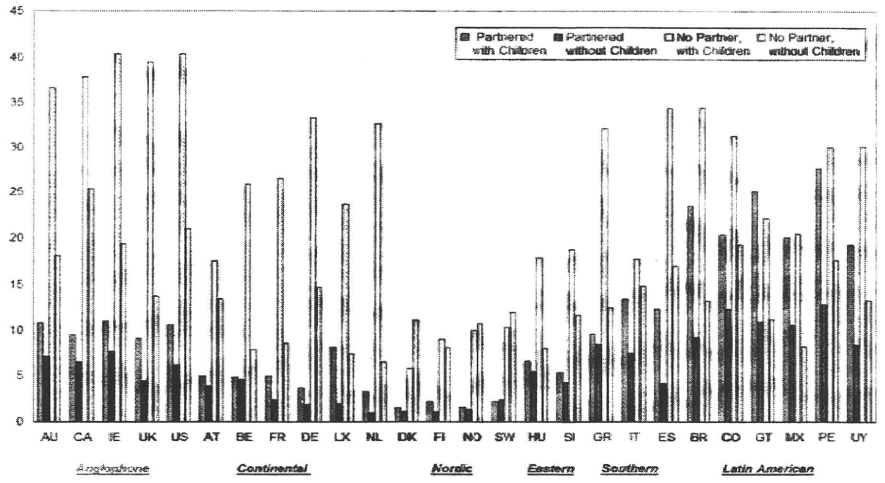
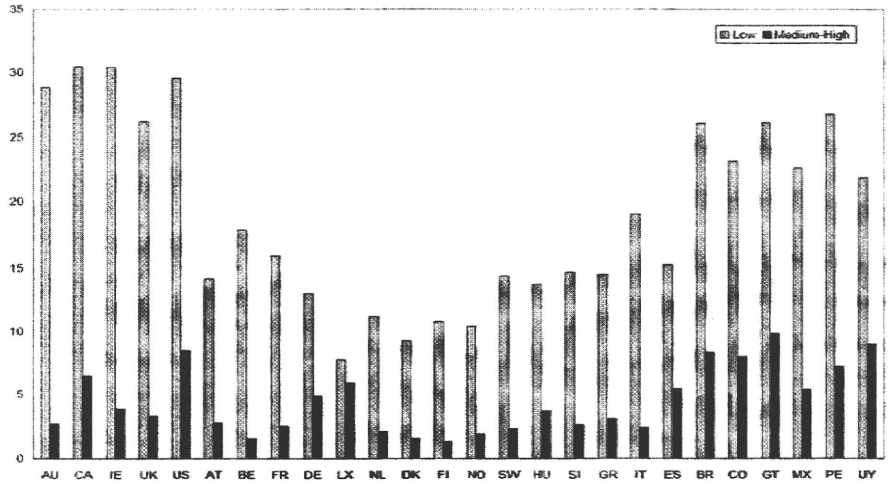


Figure 4.

Percentage of women living in poor households,
by labour market status
(relative post-transfer-poverty)



Poverty Rates: Gender Differentials*

(4 tables)

- by family type
- by labour market status
- HH-level versus person-level income

Latin American results not shown

Table 1.
Poverty Rates by Family Type and Gender:
Relative Poverty, Post-Tax, Post-Transfer Income
(early-middle 2000s)

	A. Partnered with Children			B. Partnered without Children			C. No Partner, with Children			D. No Partner, without Children		
Anglophone	M	F	F-M	M	F	F-M	M	F	F-M	M	F	F-M
Australia	10.6	10.8	0.2	5.5	7.1	1.6	35.4	36.6	1.2	24.0	18.2	-5.8
Canada	9.6	9.4	-0.1	5.8	6.5	0.7	16.5	37.9	21.4	18.1	25.3	7.2
Ireland	11.1	11.0	-0.1	3.4	7.6	4.2	*n.a.*	40.3	*n.a.*	23.4	19.4	-4.0
United Kingdom	9.3	9.1	-0.2	4.1	4.4	0.3	29.7	39.5	9.8	15.5	13.8	-1.7
United States	11.0	10.6	-0.4	5.7	6.1	0.4	19.8	40.4	20.5	17.0	21.0	4.0
average	10.3	10.2	-0.1	4.9	6.3	1.4	*n.a.*	38.9	*n.a.*	19.6	19.5	-0.1
Continental European												
Austria	4.9	4.9	0.0	4.6	3.8	-0.8	*n.a.*	17.5	*n.a.*	11.3	13.4	2.2
Belgium	5.2	4.8	-0.4	3.7	4.6	0.9	*n.a.*	25.8	*n.a.*	5.0	7.8	2.8
France	4.7	4.9	0.2	3.0	2.4	-0.6	18.7	26.5	7.8	10.0	8.5	-1.4
Germany	3.4	3.7	0.2	1.9	1.9	0.0	19.8	33.2	13.4	13.3	14.7	1.3
Luxembourg	7.6	8.1	0.5	2.3	2.0	-0.3	*n.a.*	23.6	*n.a.*	3.6	7.4	3.8
Netherlands	2.3	3.3	1.0	1.9	1.0	-0.8	*n.a.*	32.7	*n.a.*	5.6	6.5	0.9
average	4.7	4.9	0.3	2.9	2.6	-0.3	*n.a.*	26.6	*n.a.*	8.1	9.7	1.6
Nordic European												
Denmark	1.6	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.2	-0.4	7.2	5.8	-1.5	10.5	11.0	0.6
Finland	2.1	2.2	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	3.5	8.9	5.4	13.6	8.0	-5.6
Norway	1.7	1.6	-0.2	1.6	1.4	-0.3	2.3	10.0	7.7	12.8	10.7	-2.1
Sweden	2.1	2.2	0.0	2.8	2.4	-0.4	5.2	10.3	5.1	11.3	11.9	0.7
average	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.8	1.5	-0.2	4.5	8.7	4.2	12.0	10.4	-1.6
Eastern European												
Hungary	6.2	6.5	0.3	6.5	5.5	-1.0	*n.a.*	17.9	*n.a.*	14.6	8.0	-6.6
Slovenia	5.4	5.3	0.0	4.5	4.3	-0.2	*n.a.*	18.8	*n.a.*	19.0	11.7	-7.3
average	5.8	5.9	0.1	5.5	4.9	-0.6	*n.a.*	18.3	*n.a.*	16.8	9.8	-7.0
Southern European												
Greece	9.8	9.5	-0.3	7.0	8.5	1.5	*n.a.*	32.1	*n.a.*	7.4	12.4	5.0
Italy	13.9	13.4	-0.5	5.9	7.5	1.5	*n.a.*	17.7	*n.a.*	8.9	14.9	6.0
Spain	12.2	12.3	0.1	4.6	4.2	-0.4	*n.a.*	34.4	*n.a.*	10.3	17.1	6.8
average	12.0	11.8	-0.2	5.8	6.7	0.9	*n.a.*	28.1	*n.a.*	8.9	14.8	5.9

Table 2.
Poverty Rates by Labor Market Status and Gender:
Relative Poverty, Post-Tax, Post-Transfer Income
(early-middle 2000s)

	Low			Medium-High		
Anglophone	M	F	F-M	M	F	F-M
Australia	34.9	28.8	-6.0	1.5	2.7	1.2
Canada	35.6	30.5	-5.2	4.9	6.5	1.6
Ireland	28.9	30.4	1.5	3.5	3.8	0.3
United Kingdom	25.6	26.2	0.6	2.1	3.2	1.2
United States	35.1	29.6	-5.5	7.0	8.5	1.6
average	32.0	29.1	-2.9	3.8	5.0	1.2
Continental European						
Austria	22.7	14.2	-8.5	2.7	2.8	0.1
Belgium	26.8	17.9	-9.0	0.8	1.6	0.8
France	18.9	15.9	-3.0	2.8	2.5	-0.3
Germany	14.7	13.0	-1.7	3.5	4.9	1.3
Luxembourg	18.5	7.7	-10.7	3.6	5.9	2.3
Netherlands	11.9	11.2	-0.7	1.6	2.1	0.4
average	18.9	13.3	-5.6	2.5	3.3	0.8
Nordic European						
Denmark	14.3	9.2	-5.0	1.3	1.6	0.3
Finland	16.6	10.8	-5.8	1.9	1.3	-0.5
Norway	18.4	10.4	-8.0	1.7	1.9	0.2
Sweden	21.3	14.4	-7.0	2.0	2.3	0.3
average	17.6	11.2	-6.4	1.7	1.8	0.1
Eastern European						
Hungary	23.0	13.8	-9.2	4.5	3.7	-0.9
Slovenia	20.0	14.7	-5.3	2.9	2.6	-0.3
average	21.5	14.2	-7.2	3.7	3.1	-0.6
Southern European						
Greece	17.0	14.5	-2.5	3.4	3.0	-0.4
Italy	18.6	19.0	0.4	6.6	2.4	-4.2
Spain	15.4	15.3	-0.1	5.8	5.4	-0.4
average	17.0	16.3	-0.8	5.3	3.6	-1.7

Table 3
Female/Male Ratios, Comparison of Household- and Person-Level Income:
Post-Transfer Income
(early-middle 2000s)

	Poor		Near-Poor		Non-Poor	
Anglophone	**Household**	**Person**	**Household**	**Person**	**Household**	**Person**
Australia	131.9	135.3	111.3	59.2	98.4	57.0
Canada	118.4	98.8	106.5	63.7	99.3	55.2
Ireland	117.9	62.8	112.9	51.7	104.6	52.6
United Kingdom	158.2	47.4	116.6	56.0	96.4	49.5
United States	117.9	61.8	109.3	58.4	101.2	54.7
average	128.9	81.2	111.3	57.8	100.0	53.8
Continental European						
Austria	135.6	73.9	107.0	47.7	100.3	57.3
Belgium	122.9	74.5	107.0	76.5	98.2	53.2
France	124.2	36.6	107.4	45.9	100.9	60.5
Germany	116.7	73.9	109.2	52.7	96.6	50.7
Luxembourg	112.1	45.7	101.1	40.4	98.3	46.2
Netherlands	136.2	57.8	107.7	28.7	98.2	45.4
average	124.6	60.4	106.6	48.6	98.7	52.2
Nordic European						
Denmark	123.3	199.7	120.9	112.8	100.3	70.0
Finland	110.7	82.3	116.1	106.5	101.2	71.3
Norway	135.2	100.9	117.6	87.9	98.2	63.7
Sweden	115.9	138.3	120.1	96.9	99.2	65.9
average	121.3	130.3	118.7	101.0	99.7	67.7
Eastern European						
Hungary	106.4	139.3	109.6	105.6	103.2	70.5
Slovenia	113.5	89.0	102.7	73.8	101.0	86.5
average	110.0	114.1	106.1	89.7	102.1	78.5
Southern European						
Greece	106.9	22.3	100.4	18.9	98.6	45.6
Italy	98.8	21.8	100.7	17.9	99.9	54.8
Spain	101.9	29.1	102.1	20.2	98.7	46.8
average	102.5	24.4	101.1	19.0	99.0	49.1

Table 4
Female/Male Ratios, Comparison of Household- and Person-Level Income:
Pre-Transfer Income
(early-middle 2000s)

	Poor		Near-Poor		Non-Poor	
Anglophone	**Household**	**Person**	**Household**	**Person**	**Household**	**Person**
Australia	72.6	58.2	98.7	37.0	97.4	55.4
Canada	101.6	58.8	103.9	53.3	99.0	53.8
Ireland	98.0	33.7	105.1	33.5	105.4	47.6
United Kingdom	158.6	27.9	99.4	37.4	94.6	47.0
United States	106.3	58.2	105.4	56.5	100.2	53.8
average	107.4	47.4	102.5	43.6	99.3	51.5
Continental European						
Austria	96.0	36.2	95.7	28.8	100.4	50.9
Belgium	66.7	44.5	101.5	56.3	95.6	45.1
France	77.3	33.0	99.4	41.4	99.3	59.2
Germany	94.5	71.7	101.4	46.0	94.9	49.4
Luxembourg	102.8	42.3	97.6	36.7	96.5	43.6
Netherlands	55.9	54.5	97.8	26.4	96.2	44.5
average	82.2	47.0	98.9	39.3	97.1	48.8
Nordic European						
Denmark	-741.7	242.3	146.2	106.0	100.0	67.0
Finland	139.5	78.1	117.8	81.7	98.9	66.5
Norway	156.8	73.7	105.2	66.3	96.6	59.2
Sweden	51.5	126.9	130.1	95.8	96.3	62.2
average	-98.5	130.3	124.8	87.5	98.0	63.7
Eastern European						
Hungary	76.7	66.9	110.9	71.0	103.1	63.4
Slovenia	131.2	89.6	99.5	66.1	100.2	82.5
average	104.0	78.3	105.2	68.5	101.7	72.9
Southern European						
Greece	103.2	16.4	97.7	16.3	96.3	42.7
Italy	93.4	17.5	98.0	17.1	100.1	53.9
Spain	91.6	22.7	100.9	16.8	99.3	45.7
average	96.1	18.9	98.9	16.7	98.6	47.4

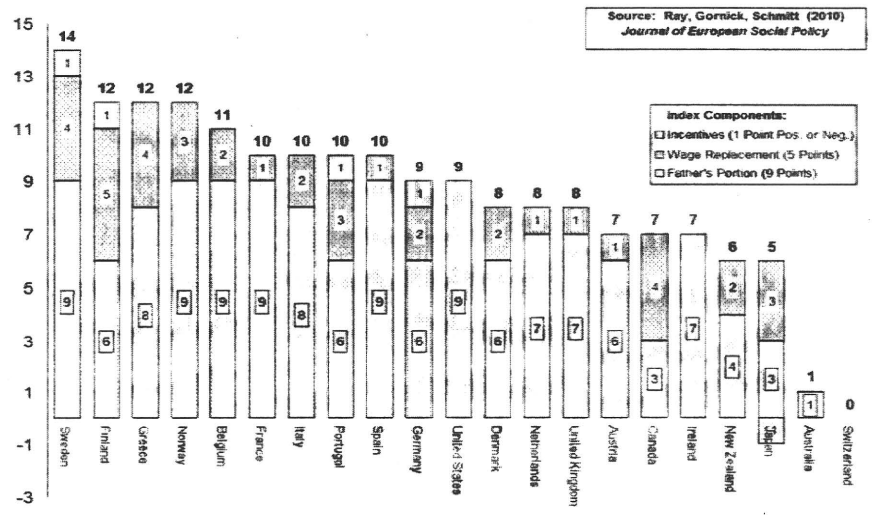
III. COMMENTARY

A voluminous body of research has established that women's employment can be strengthened by generous and gender-egalitarian work-family reconciliation policies.

key policy components:

- paid family leave
- regulation of working time
- early childhood education and care

Figure 5.
The case of Paid Family Leave in comparative perspective



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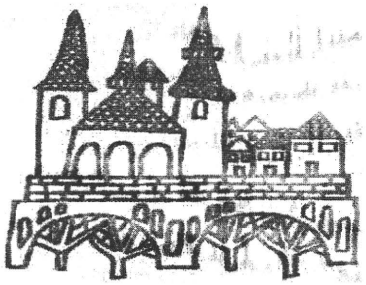

CRITA: A Meta-Analysis of Child Outcomes Across Parental SES (Education)

John Ermisch[1] Markus Jäntti[2,3] Timothy M Smeeding[4]

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January 11, 2011

The purpose of the cross-national tables

- basis for standardized look at the socio-economic gradient at different stages of childhood across a variety of outcomes and countries
- data for examining in a "meta-analysis" kind-of-way if the change in the gradient across the stages is similar across outcome domains and countries
- input data for chapter that offers a broad overview of the dependence of child outcome of parental SES for the CRITA volume

The input data

- cross-tabulations of parental SES against child outcomes
- parental SES: the education (ISCED-classified) of the more highly educated parent measured around the time of the child's outcome
- child outcomes:
  - continuous outcomes: discretized into quartile groups
  - discrete outcomes: ordered from worse to better
- classified into stages of child development, domain
- we have 297 such tables

Stages and ages

Stage	Ages
C0	0-1
C1	2-6
C2	7-11
C3	12-17
C4	18-29
OA	30–

Variable domains

Short hand	Description
P	Physical (includes health; height, birth weight, BMI etc)
C	Cognitive (IQ & other test scores etc.)
SE	Socio-emotional behavior (aka non-cognitive)
ED	Educational achievements (graduation, grades, final attainment etc.)
EC	Economic outcomes (various incomes, labor market position etc)

Empirical strategy

- take a look at the data:
  - what stages (C_t:s) are covered
  - what variables are available for which countries, stages within study
- estimate correlations from the provided frequency tables
  - assume underlying bivariate normality and ordinal information of the cross-classifying variables (both of which are most likely false)
  - plot and stare at the correlations and their confidence intervals
  - use estimated correlations to examine similarities and differences across countries in the stage
  - (the technical term is "polychoric" correlation)
- graphically examine the materials
- examine variations in strength of the association across domains, stages and countries

Projects and stages

	C0	C1	C2	C3	C4	OA
anger2010crita	0	0	0	12	13	13
bingleyandwestergaardnielsen2010crita	2	0	0	1	0	3
bjorklundjanttiandnybom2010crita	0	0	0	2	0	8
blandenkatzandredmond2010crita	0	6	17	8	1	10
bradburycroakwaldfogelandwashbrook2010crita	4	15	0	0	0	0
brattiandcapellari2010crita	0	0	0	0	8	0
bratticappellarigrohsambergandlohmann2010crita	0	0	0	0	0	54
dumasandlefranc2010crita	0	3	3	5	3	3
duncanetal2010crita	0	0	21	0	0	16
ermischandelbono2010	0	0	1	3	0	0
ermischspiessandpeter2010crita	0	1	0	0	0	0
havemanpirainosmeedingandwilson2010crita	9	0	3	22	13	0
jerrimandmicklewright2010crita	0	0	8	9	0	0
magnusonwaldfogelandwashbrook2010crita	0	9	19	4	0	0
moodjonssonandbihagen2010crita	0	0	0	7	0	2

Countries and stages

	C0	C1	C2	C3	C4	OA
Australia	1	6	6	2	0	0
Canada	5	3	4	12	3	0
Denmark	2	0	1	2	0	3
Finland	0	0	3	0	0	3
France	0	3	4	6	3	3
Germany	0	1	1	13	13	27
Italy	0	0	1	1	8	40
Sweden	0	0	5	9	0	8
UK	1	11	28	14	1	21
US	6	10	19	14	10	4

Countries and domains

	Cognitive	Economic	Education	Physical	Socio-emotional
Australia	6	0	0	2	7
Canada	7	0	4	10	6
Denmark	2	2	2	2	0
Finland	0	2	2	0	2
France	3	4	12	0	0
Germany	12	6	8	0	29
Italy	2	10	38	0	0
Sweden	5	4	4	5	4
UK	29	16	6	6	19
US	20	2	4	10	27

Domains and stages

	C0	C1	C2	C3	C4	OA
Cognitive	0	14	38	28	3	3
Economic	0	0	0	0	4	42
Education	0	3	3	9	11	54
Physical	15	4	4	10	2	0
Socio-emotional	0	13	27	26	18	10

Example table

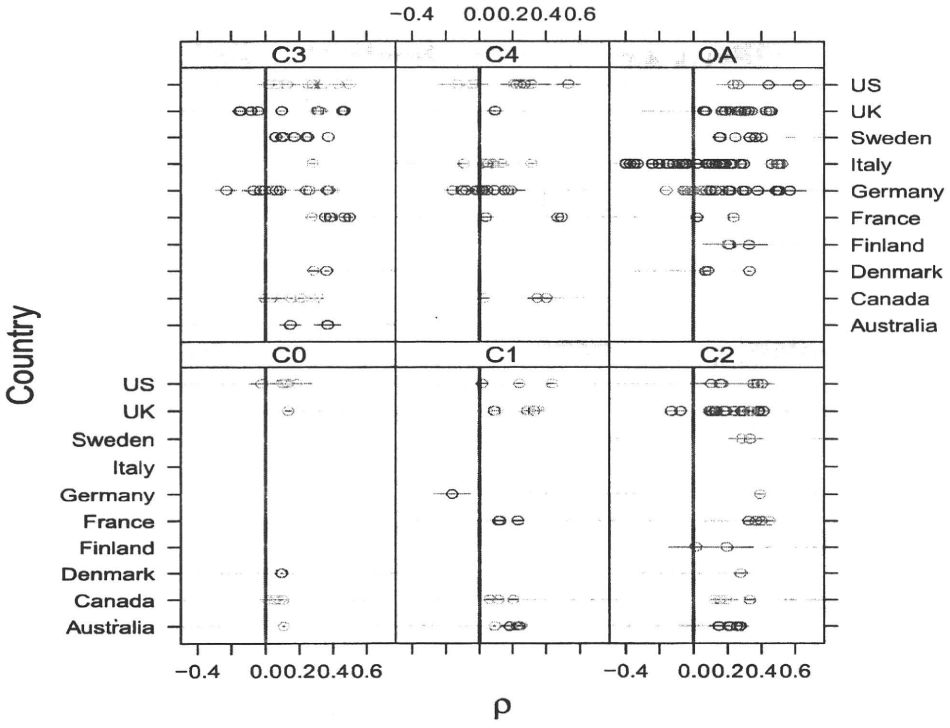
WEIGHTED Observations

C	IQ Test: Total Score, Child Aged 30+ (2006)				
ISCED of Highest Educated Parent	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4	Row Total
0–2 (Low)	300	188	181	122	791
3–4 (Med)	697	716	723	689	2,825
5b	16	16	11	15	58
5a/6 (High)	60	77	100	113	350
Column Total	1,073	997	1,015	939	4,024

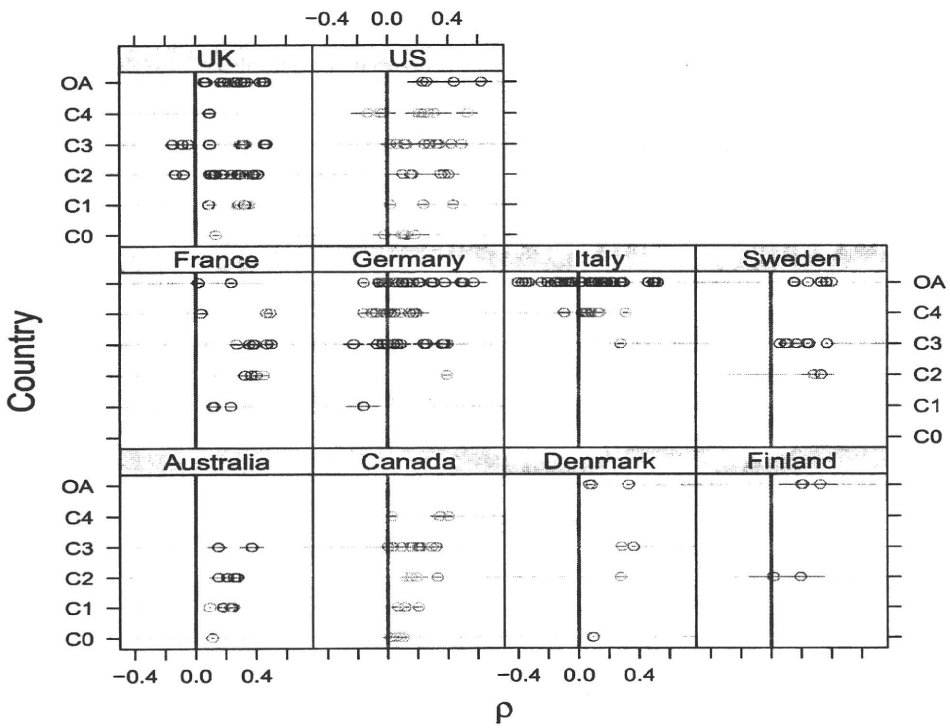
Estimating the correlations

- run standard software to estimate latent ("polychoric") correlations from the cross-classified tables (package `polycor` in `R`)
- use the correlations to compare strength of association

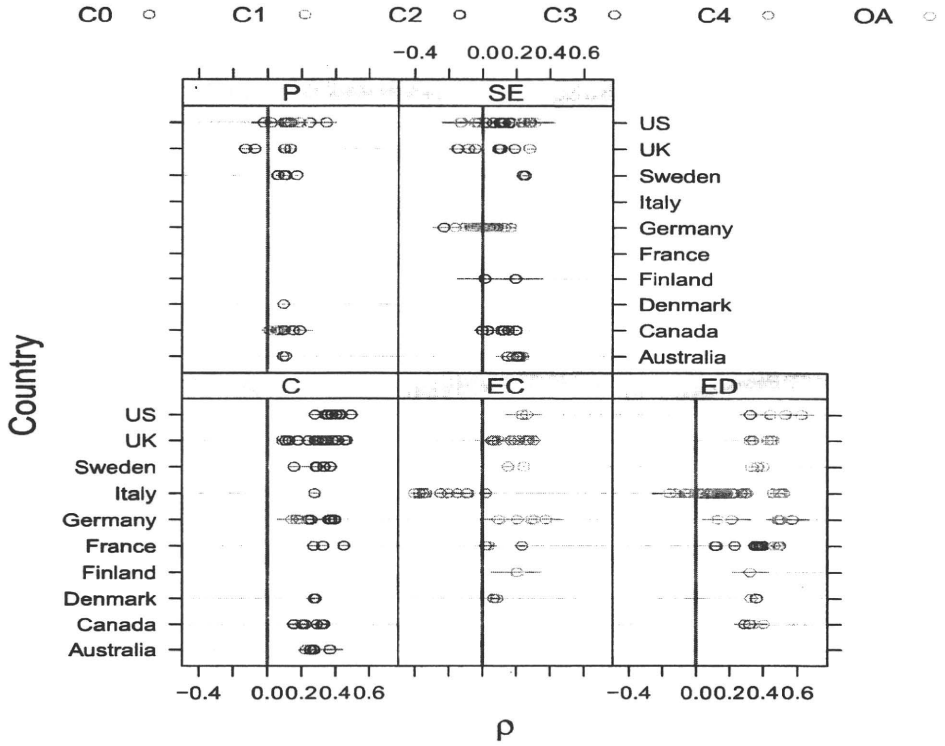
Correlations: Country within Stage



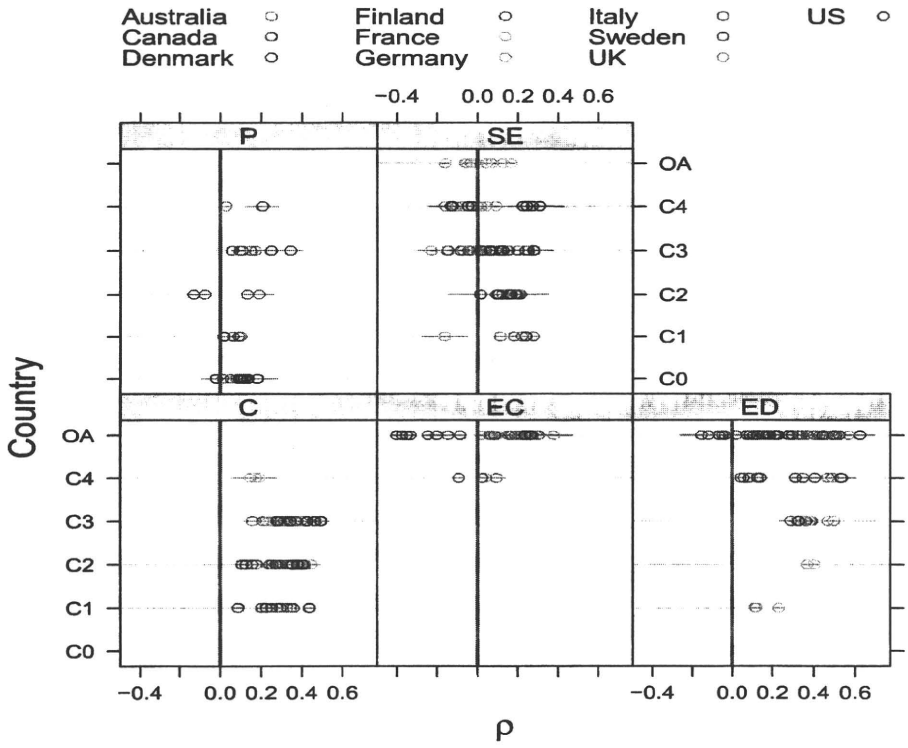
Correlations: Stage within Country



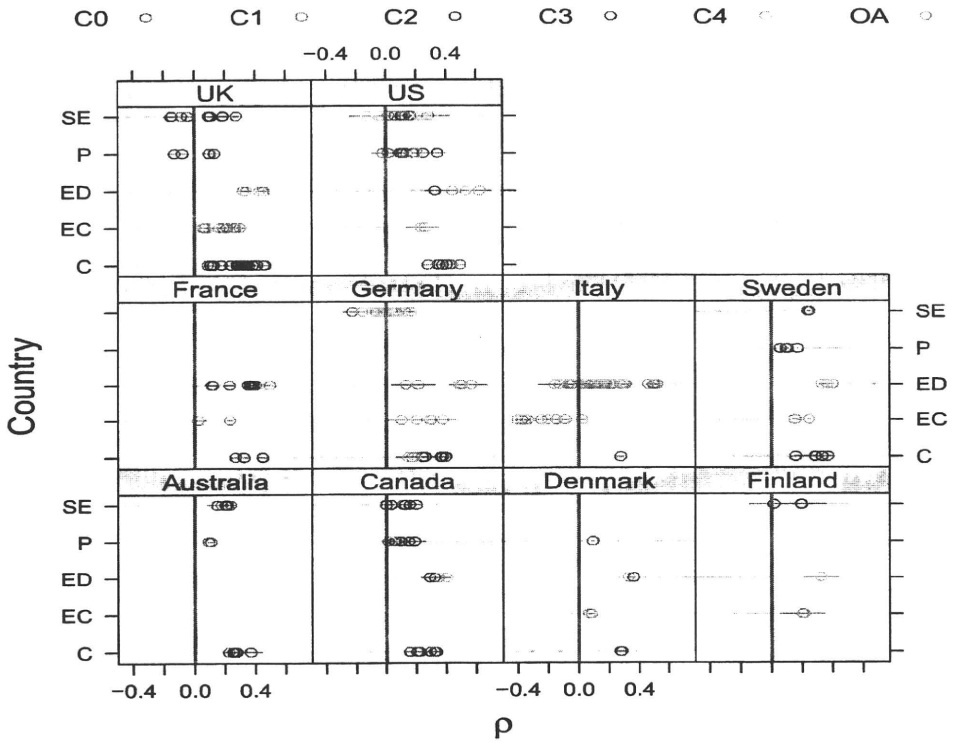
Correlations: Country within Domain



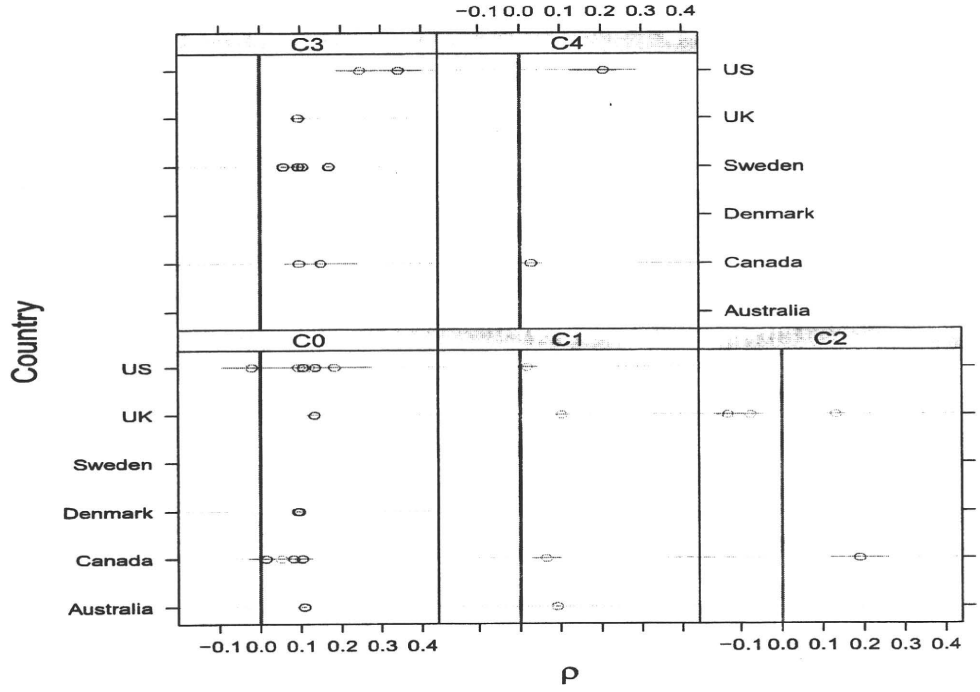
Correlations: Stage within domain



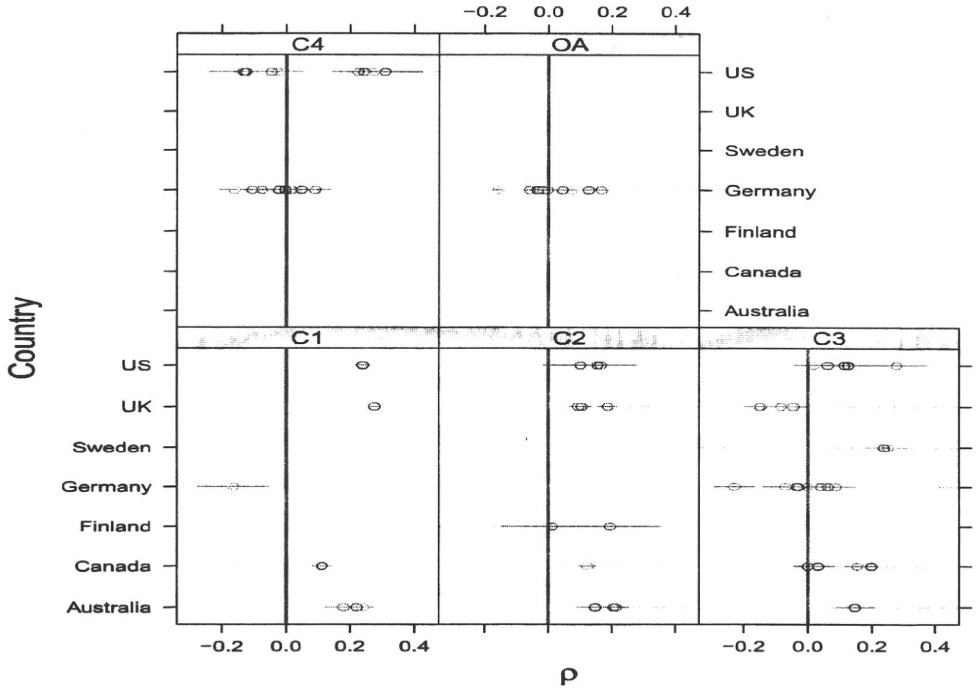
Correlations: Domain within country



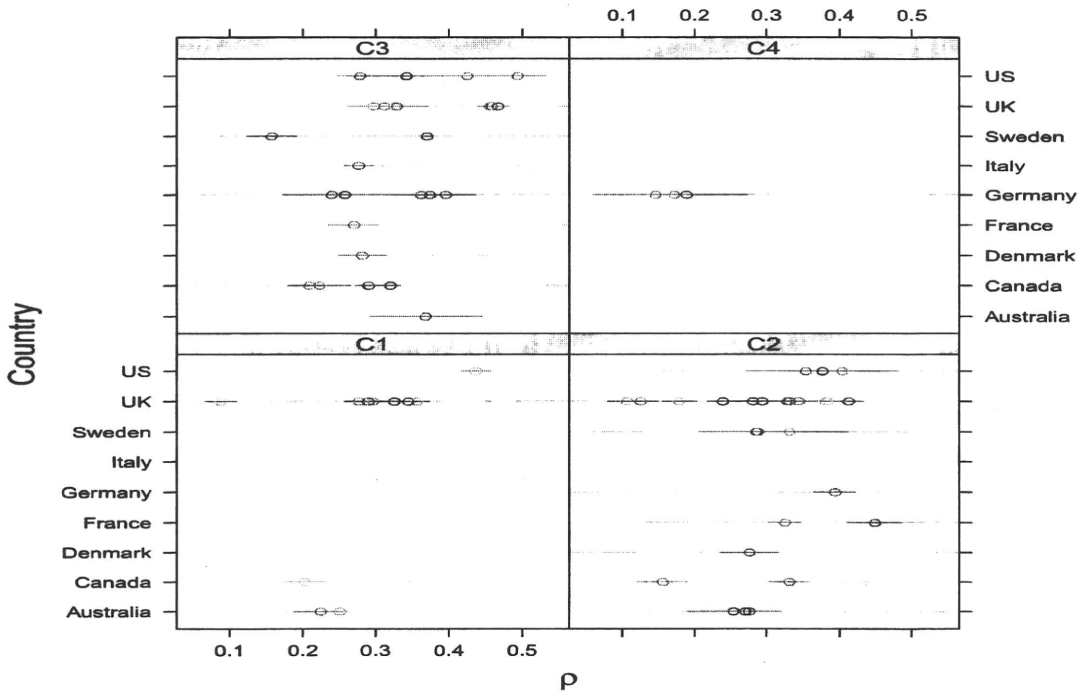
Correlations by country in domain – P



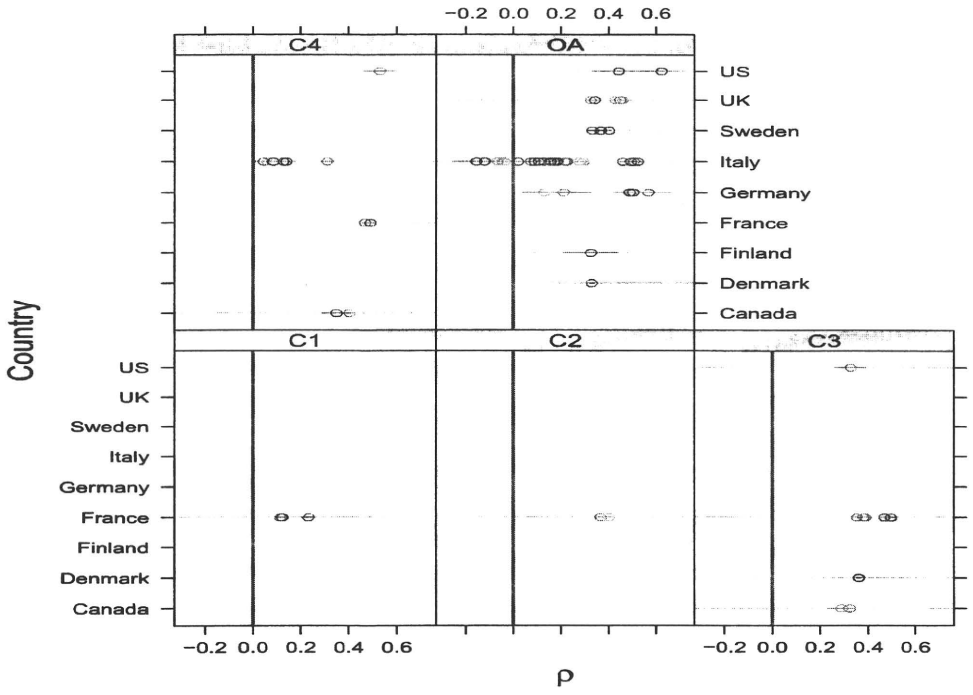
Correlations by country in domain – SE



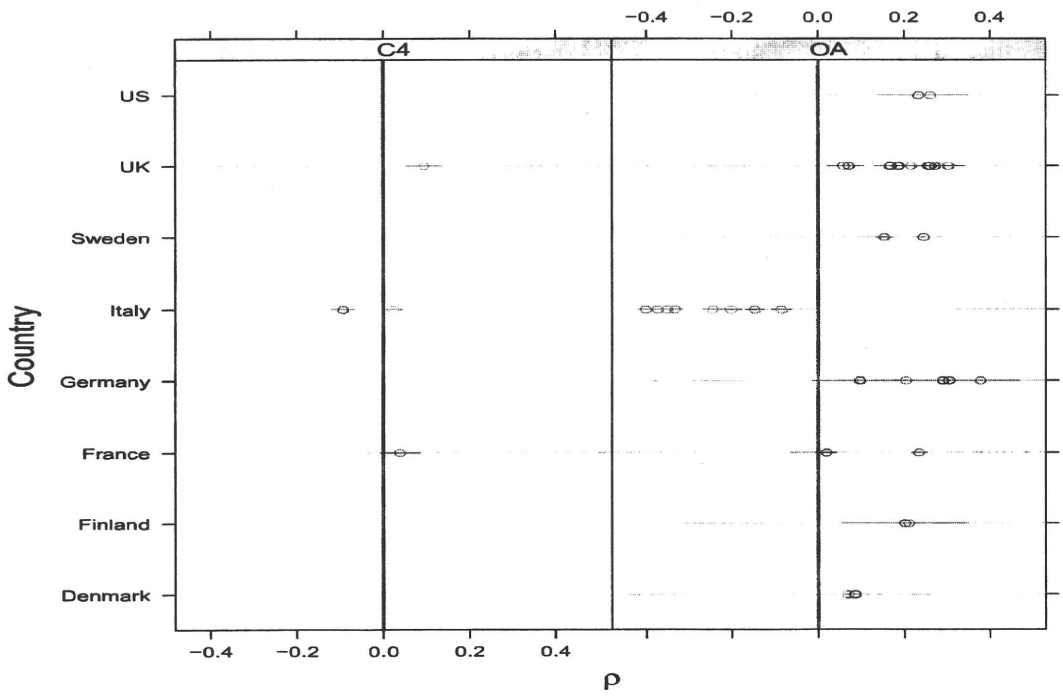
Correlations by country in domain – C



Correlations by country in domain – ED



Correlations by country in domain – EC



Modelling the correlations

- basic specification (D=domain, G=country, C=stage):

$$\rho_{C_t,D_d,G_g} = \beta_0 + \sum \beta_{C_t} C_t + \sum \beta_{D_d} D_d + \sum \beta_{G_g} G_g + \epsilon_{C_t,D_d,G_g} \quad (1)$$

- estimated specifications:
  1. only domain and stage (i.e., omit country intercept)
  2. add country
  3. add stage, domain interactions
  4. add country, domain interactions
- take into account the variability of $\widehat{\rho}$ (weight regressions using inverse of estimated standard error)
- also estimate specifications within each domain, including country and stage

Model Comparison

do.call	Res.Df	RSS	Df	Sum of Sq	F	Pr(> F)
1	282.00	419.70				
2	273.00	274.92	9.00	144.79	20.84	0.00
3	262.00	241.03	11.00	33.88	3.99	0.00
4	237.00	182.97	25.00	58.06	3.01	0.00