# ONLINE APPENDIX TO: INTERGENERATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND THE FERTILITY TRANSITION 

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## Appendix: Tables and Figures

Online Appendix Table A.1. Demographic and Health Surveys in the Sample
Benin: 1996, 2006 Malawi: 1992, 2000, 2004, 2010
Bolivia: 1994, 2003, 2008
Burkina Faso: 1999
Burundi: 2010
Cambodia: 2000, 2005, 2010
Cameroon: 1998, 2004
Central African Republic: 1995
Chad: 1996, 2004
Congo, Democratic Republic: 2007
Congo, Republic: 2005
Cote d'Ivore: 1994
Dominican Republic: 2002, 2007
Ethiopia: 2000, 2005, 2010
Gabon: 2000
Guinea: 2000, 2005
Haiti: 2000, 2005
Indonesia: 2012
Kenya: 2003, 2008
Lesotho: 2004, 2009
Mali: 1995, 2001, 2006
Morocco: 1992, 2003
Mozambique: 1997, 2003
Namibia: 1992, 2000
Nepal: 1996, 2006
Nigeria: 2008
Peru: 1992, 1996, 2000, 2004
Philippines: 1993, 1998
Rwanda: 2000, 2005, 2010
São Tomé \& Príncipe: 2008
Senegal: 1992, 2005
Sierra Leone: 2008
South Africa: 1998
Sudan: 2010
Swaziland: 2007
Tanzania: 1996, 2004, 2010
Togo: 1998
Zambia: 1996, 2001, 2007
Madagascar: 1992, 1997, 2004, $2008 \quad$ Zimbabwe: 1994, 1999

Online Appendix Table A.2. Aggregate Predictors of Intergenerational Fertility Associations at Age 25

|  | Ever-born |  | Surviving |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Log annual GDP per capita (PPP), Penn World Table |  |  |  |  |
| At birth | $\begin{gathered} 0.002 \\ {[0.012]} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.008 \\ {[0.013]} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.008 \\ {[0.012]} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.012 \\ {[0.014]} \end{gathered}$ |
| At age 20 |  | $\begin{aligned} & -0.002 \\ & {[0.020]} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} -0.009 \\ {[0.018]} \end{gathered}$ |
| Urbanization rate (0-1), UN |  |  |  |  |
| At birth | $\begin{gathered} 0.001 \\ {[0.102]} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.07 \\ {[0.087]} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.091 \\ {[0.089]} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.041 \\ {[0.070]} \end{gathered}$ |
| At age 20 |  | $\begin{gathered} -0.046 \\ {[0.084]} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} -0.043 \\ {[0.093]} \end{gathered}$ |
| Infant mortality rate (0-1), UN |  |  |  |  |
| At birth | $\begin{gathered} -0.001 \\ {[0.011]} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.002 \\ & {[0.010]} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.014 \\ {[0.013]} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.011 \\ {[0.012]} \end{gathered}$ |
| At age 20 |  | $\begin{aligned} & -0.005 \\ & {[0.010]} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 0.001 \\ {[0.014]} \end{gathered}$ |
| Average adult years of education (25+), Barro-Lee |  |  |  |  |
| At birth | $\begin{gathered} 0.028 \\ {[0.012]} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.021 \\ {[0.013]} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.031 \\ {[0.013]} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.028 \\ {[0.017]} \end{gathered}$ |
| At age 20 |  | $\begin{gathered} 0.018 \\ {[0.008]} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 0.010 \\ {[0.008]} \end{gathered}$ |
| Std. dev. of adult years of education (25+), Barro-Lee |  |  |  |  |
| At birth | $\begin{gathered} -0.019 \\ {[0.014]} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.025 \\ {[0.015]} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.020 \\ {[0.019]} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.025 \\ {[0.021]} \end{gathered}$ |
| At age 20 |  | $\begin{gathered} 0.004 \\ {[0.010]} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 0.003 \\ {[0.013]} \end{gathered}$ |
| \# cells | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| \# countries | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 |

Notes: All regressions include country and cohort fixed effects. Brackets contain standard errors clustered at the country level. Outcomes are intergenerational fertility associations based on cumulative fertility at age 25 . Urbanization and infant mortality rates are scaled between 0 and 1 to reduce the number of decimal places in the coefficients. The standard deviation of years of education is computed from the shares of individuals with no schooling, partial primary, complete primary, partial secondary, complete secondary, partial tertiary, and complete tertiary, assuming that dropouts completed half of their highest schooling level.

Online Appendix Figure A.1. Density of Intergenerational Fertility Associations at Age 25


Note: Kernel density estimates with a bandwidth of 0.01 . The intergenerational association is from a univariate regression, while net intergenerational transmission is from a regression that controls for education.

Online Appendix Figure A.2. Sensitivity to
Estimation Method and Age at Measurement


Note: Curves are local linear regressions and kernel densities with bandwidths of 0.1.

Online Appendix Figure A.3. Role of Place


Note: Sample includes 581,143 women from 258 country-cohort cells with at least 250 observations. Curves are local linear regressions with bandwidths of 0.1. The solid red curve is based on the same associations represented in in Figure 4. For the dashed blue curve, the associations are re-estimated in a regression specification that includes survey cluster fixed effects. Estimates are based on based on cumulative ever-born fertility at age 25 .

Online Appendix Figure A.4. Role of Earlier Marriage and Childbearing

## A. Age at first birth


B. Age at first marriage


Note: Sample includes 581,143 women over 25 from 258 country-cohort cells with at least 250 observations. Solid curves are local linear regressions with bandwidths of 0.1 ; dashed curves are $95 \%$ confidence intervals based on bootstrapped pointwise standard errors. OLS results reported in the top right corner of each panel are slope coefficients from the analogous linear regressions, with bootstrapped standard errors in brackets. All estimations use surviving sibship size; results for ever-born sibship size are similar.

Online Appendix Figure A.5. Cohort Fertility
Trends in Bongaarts' Stalling Populations
A. Mean vs. Deweighted Mean


Note: In Panel A, the solid line is actual mean fertility, and the dashed line is deweighted mean fertility.

