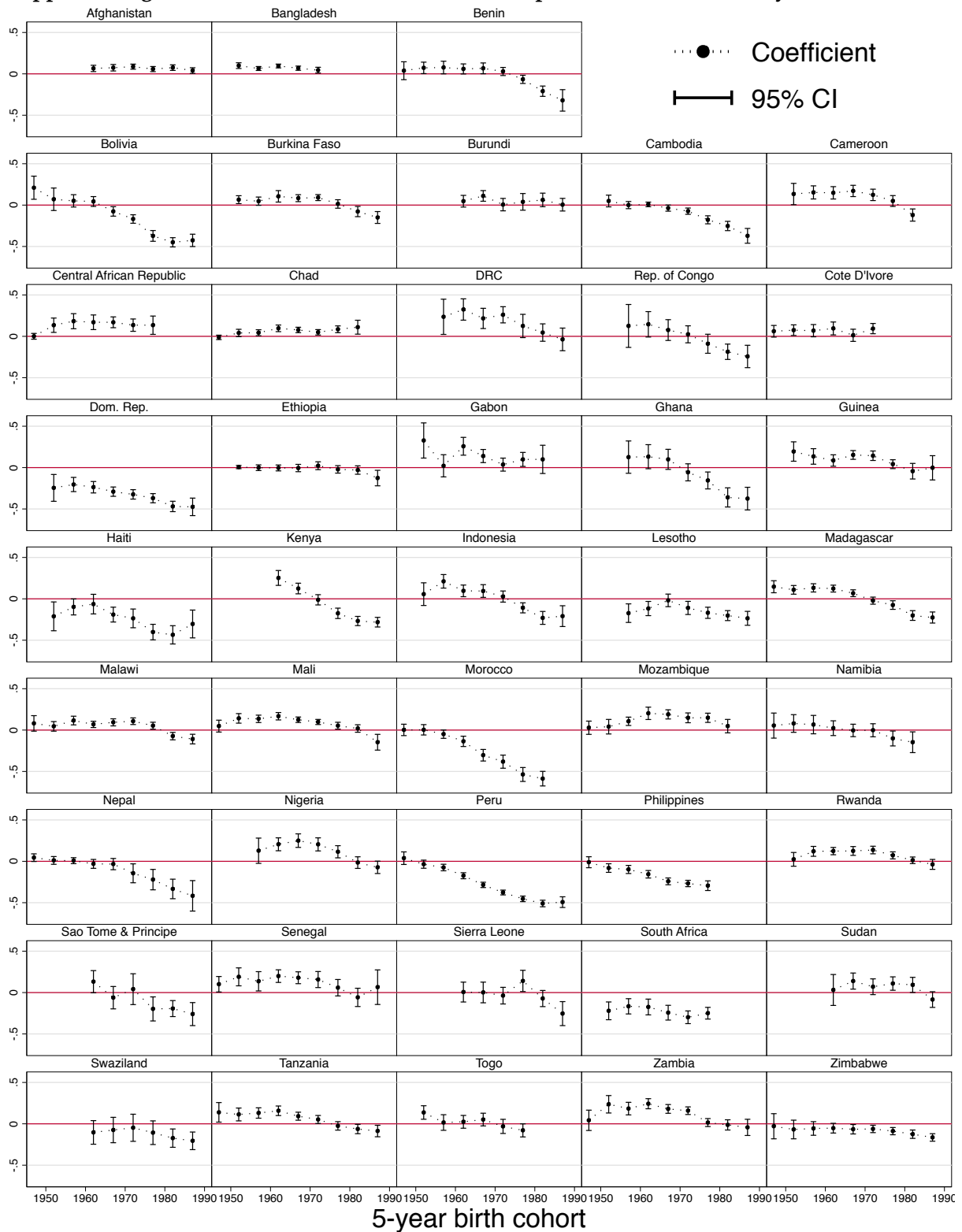


**Appendix Figure 1: Association of Ever-Born Sibship Size with Education by Period of Birth**



Note: From regressions of years of education on ever-born sibship size. Sample includes all women over age 20, except for the 2001 Bangladesh survey and the 1996 Nepal survey, which include ever-married women over age 30. Data source: DHS Sibling Histories.

**Appendix Table 2: Socioeconomic Characteristics and Surviving Fertility by Sector, Women Aged 45-49**

	W. Africa		E./S. Africa		Caribbean		S./S.E. Asia		S. America	
	(Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal)		(Burundi, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe)		(Dominican Republic, Haiti)		(India, Indonesia)		(Colombia, Peru)	
	'86-'94	'06-'11	'86-'94	'06-'11	'86-'94	'06-'11	'86-'94	'06-'11	'86-'94	'06-'11
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>A. Durable goods index</b>										
Rural	0.43 [0.22]*	0.079 [0.065]	0.82 [0.22]*	-0.15 [0.12]	0.18 [0.20]	-0.85 [0.083]*	0.143 [0.051]*	-0.27 [0.03]*	-0.36 [0.30]	-0.89 [0.06]*
Urban	0.41 [0.19]*	-0.077 [0.068]	-0.15 [0.14]	-0.49 [0.08]*	-0.37 [0.14]*	-0.58 [0.08]*	-0.2 [0.04]*	-0.26 [0.03]*	-0.67 [0.13]*	-0.67 [0.05]*
<b>B. Husband's education</b>										
Rural	0.12 [0.03]*	-0.017 [0.010]	0.09 [0.02]*	-0.05 [0.02]*	0.051 [0.053]	-0.23 [0.02]*	-0.001 [0.007]	-0.045 [0.006]*	-0.28 [0.06]*	-0.09 [0.01]*
Urban	0.033 [0.033]	-0.08 [0.01]*	-0.003 [0.035]	-0.09 [0.02]*	-0.12 [0.03]*	-0.09 [0.01]*	-0.072 [0.010]*	-0.083 [0.007]*	-0.21 [0.02]*	-0.10 [0.01]*
Rural observations	1,912	5,639	2,208	3,593	577	1,509	8,038	7,615	669	2,341
Urban observations	860	2,608	569	1,292	555	1,603	3,644	6,100	1,687	5,661

Note: Brackets contain standard errors clustered at the primary sampling unit level. Sample includes ever-married women in countries with a full durable goods module in both the early and late periods. The durable goods index is the first principal component of a vector of ownership indicators for car, motorcycle, bicycle, refrigerator, television, and radio. Data source: DHS Fertility Histories. \* coefficient significant at the 5% level.

**Appendix Table 3: Socioeconomic Characteristics and Surviving Fertility, Women Aged 45-49**

	W. Africa		E./S. Africa		Caribbean		S./S.E. Asia		S. America	
	(Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal)		(Burundi, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe)		(Dominican Republic, Haiti)		(India, Indonesia)		(Colombia, Peru)	
	'86-'94	'06-'11	'86-'94	'06-'11	'86-'94	'06-'11	'86-'94	'06-'11	'86-'94	'06-'11
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Durable goods index	0.33 [0.15]*	0.12 [0.050]*	-0.09 [0.13]	-0.29* [0.08]	-0.14 [0.13]	-0.37 [0.06]*	0.14 [0.04]*	-0.028 [0.025]	-0.31 [0.11]*	-0.56 [0.04]*
Husband's education	0.087 [0.028]*	-0.015 [0.011]	0.054 [0.023]	-0.012 [0.016]	-0.085 [0.033]*	-0.050 [0.013]*	-0.009 [0.007]	-0.003 [0.006]	-0.17* [0.03]	-0.040 [0.006]*
Own education	-0.062 [0.043]	-0.082 [0.013]*	-0.028 [0.027]	-0.096 [0.019]*	0.002 [0.039]	-0.11 [0.01]*	-0.08 [0.01]*	-0.10 [0.006]*	-0.098* [0.025]*	-0.11 [0.007]*
Observations	2,771	8,243	2,773	4,883	1,131	3,111	11,659	13,710	2,356	8,002

Note: Brackets contain standard errors clustered at the primary sampling unit level. Sample includes ever-married women in countries with a full durable goods module in both the early and late periods. The durable goods index is the first principal component of a vector of ownership indicators for car, motorcycle, bicycle, refrigerator, television, and radio. Data source: DHS Fertility Histories. \* coefficient significant at the 5% level.

**Appendix Table 4: Sibship Size-Education Coefficients by Gender and Period of Birth**

	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1969	1970-1982
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Indonesia</i>				
Men	0.399	0.427	0.303	0.179
	[0.074]*	[0.063]*	[0.070]*	[0.156]
<i>N</i>	949	1,450	1,133	132
Women	0.418	0.383	0.295	0.085
	[0.065]*	[0.046]*	[0.056]*	[0.098]
<i>N</i>	1,076	1,614	1,762	479
<i>Matlab, Bangladesh</i>				
Men	0.309	0.274	0.172	0.143
	[0.086]*	[0.070]*	[0.076]*	[0.077]
<i>N</i>	751	920	894	780
Women	0.123	0.249	0.141	0.062
	[0.028]*	[0.039]*	[0.039]*	[0.067]
<i>N</i>	968	1,130	1,481	967
<i>Mexico</i>				
Men	0.05	-0.023	-0.186	-0.29
	[0.088]	[0.086]	[0.067]*	[0.045]*
<i>N</i>	845	1,256	1,644	2,154
Women	0.017	-0.038	-0.127	-0.29
	[0.066]	[0.068]	[0.052]*	[0.044]*
<i>N</i>	966	1,574	2,222	3,053

Note: OLS coefficients. Brackets contain standard errors clustered at the primary sampling unit level. Each coefficient is from a separate regression. Data source: adults born from 1940-1982 in the Indonesia Family Life Survey (1993, 1997 waves), Matlab Health and Socioeconomic Survey (1996), and Mexico Family Life Survey (2002 wave). \* coefficient significant at the 5% level.

**Appendix Table 5: Sibship Size-Education Coefficients with and without Controlling for Father's Education**

	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1969	1970-1982
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Indonesia</i>				
Unadjusted for dad's ed.	0.344 [0.061]*	0.415 [0.051]*	0.328 [0.058]*	0.074 [0.103]
Adjusted for dad's ed.	0.189 [0.056]*	0.225 [0.040]*	0.119 [0.043]*	-0.012 [0.088]
<i>N</i>	1,430	2,049	2,009	460
<i>Matlab, Bangladesh</i>				
Unadjusted for dad's ed.	0.191 [0.040]*	0.264 [0.038]*	0.160 [0.037]*	0.093 [0.052]
Adjusted for dad's ed.	0.102 [0.037]*	0.138 [0.036]*	0.071 [0.034]*	0.119 [0.046]*
<i>N</i>	1,678	2,007	2,317	1,705
<i>Mexico</i>				
Unadjusted for dad's ed.	0.032 [0.080]	-0.037 [0.067]	-0.162 [0.057]*	-0.301 [0.037]*
Adjusted for dad's ed.	0.071 [0.070]	0.0002 [0.057]	-0.045 [0.048]	-0.154 [0.034]*
<i>N</i>	1,376	2,261	3,166	4,393

Note: OLS coefficients. Brackets contain standard errors clustered at the primary sampling unit level. Each coefficient is from a separate regression. The samples include both men and women, and all regressions control for a gender indicator. Data source: adults born between 1940 and 1982 in the Indonesia Family Life Survey (1993, 1997 waves), Matlab Health and Socioeconomic Survey (1996), and Mexico Family Life Survey (2002 wave). The Mexico Family Life Survey only contains data on broad education categories, but for ease of comparison across settings, I convert them to a measure of years of education. Using data from the 2000 Mexico census, I determine the mean years of education among adults in each education level, and I then assign that mean to the corresponding parents in the Mexico Family Life Survey. \* coefficient significant at the 5% level.