

Supplement to:

Machado, Weverthon, and Eva Jaspers. 2023. “Money, Birth, Gender: Explaining Unequal Earnings Trajectories following Parenthood.” *Sociological Science* 10: 429-453.

Table S1 – Educational distribution of parents, full and matched samples

		Unmatched			Matched 1		Matched 2	
		Biological different- sex parents	Adoptive different- sex parents	Female same-sex parents	Biological different- sex parents	Female same-sex parents	Biological different- sex parents	Adoptive different-sex parents
(Birth) Mother	Up to lower secondary	7.34	4.24	4.06	5.90	4.50	6.20	4.40
	Upper secondary	29.74	21.56	21.64	24.46	23.16	24.24	21.80
	Tertiary	43.64	41.84	59.84	48.78	58.28	42.02	41.52
	Missing	19.3	32.34	14.46	20.86	14.06	27.54	32.26
Partner	Up to lower secondary	7.74	3.58	4.06	7.66	4.42	4.64	3.74
	Upper secondary	26.78	16.64	22.94	28.42	23.88	18.16	17.48
	Tertiary	38.84	46.14	55.34	40.7	54.78	44.44	43.54
	Missing	26.64	33.64	17.64	23.22	16.94	32.76	35.26

Figure S1 – Event study estimates for change in earnings, by (birth) mother’s pre-parenthood share of earnings, full sample

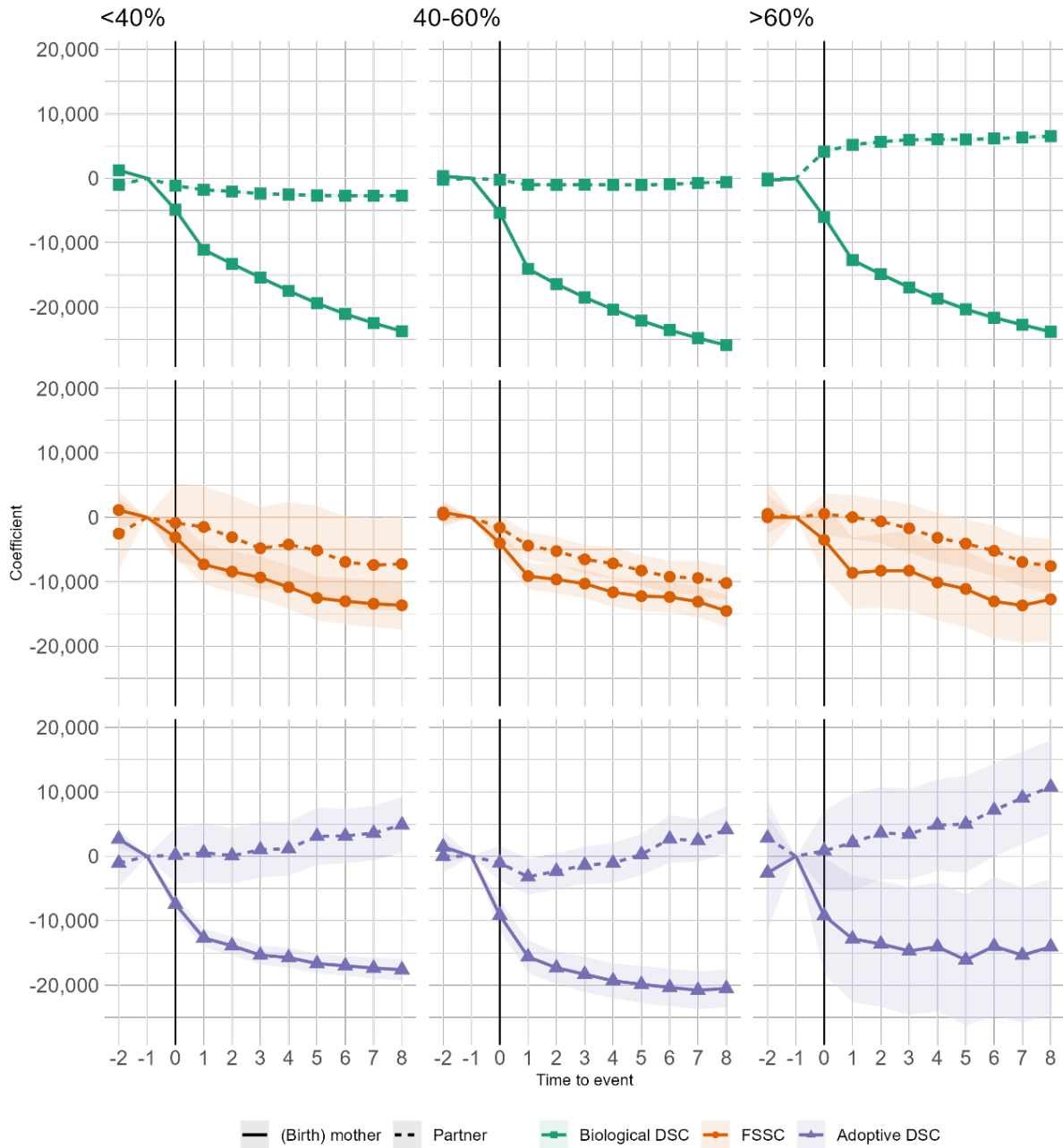


Figure S2 – Event study estimates for change in earnings, matched samples

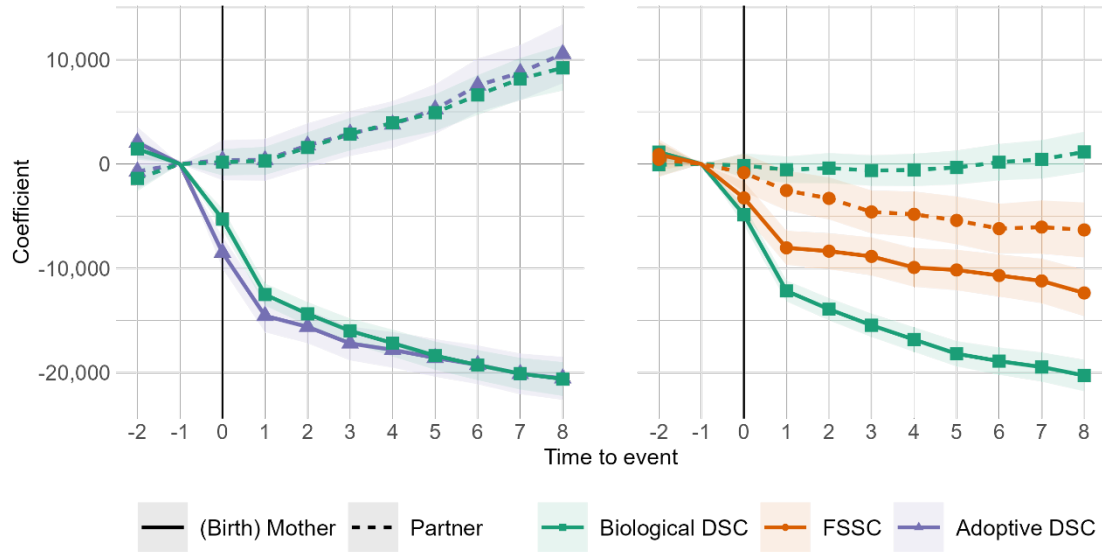


Figure S3 – Event study estimates for change in (birth) mother’s share of earnings, matched samples

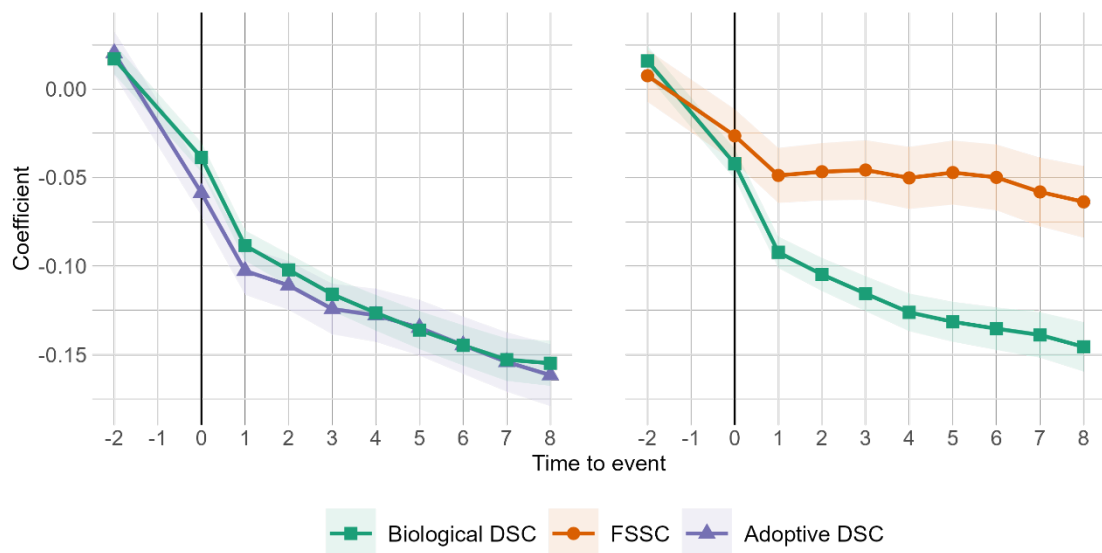
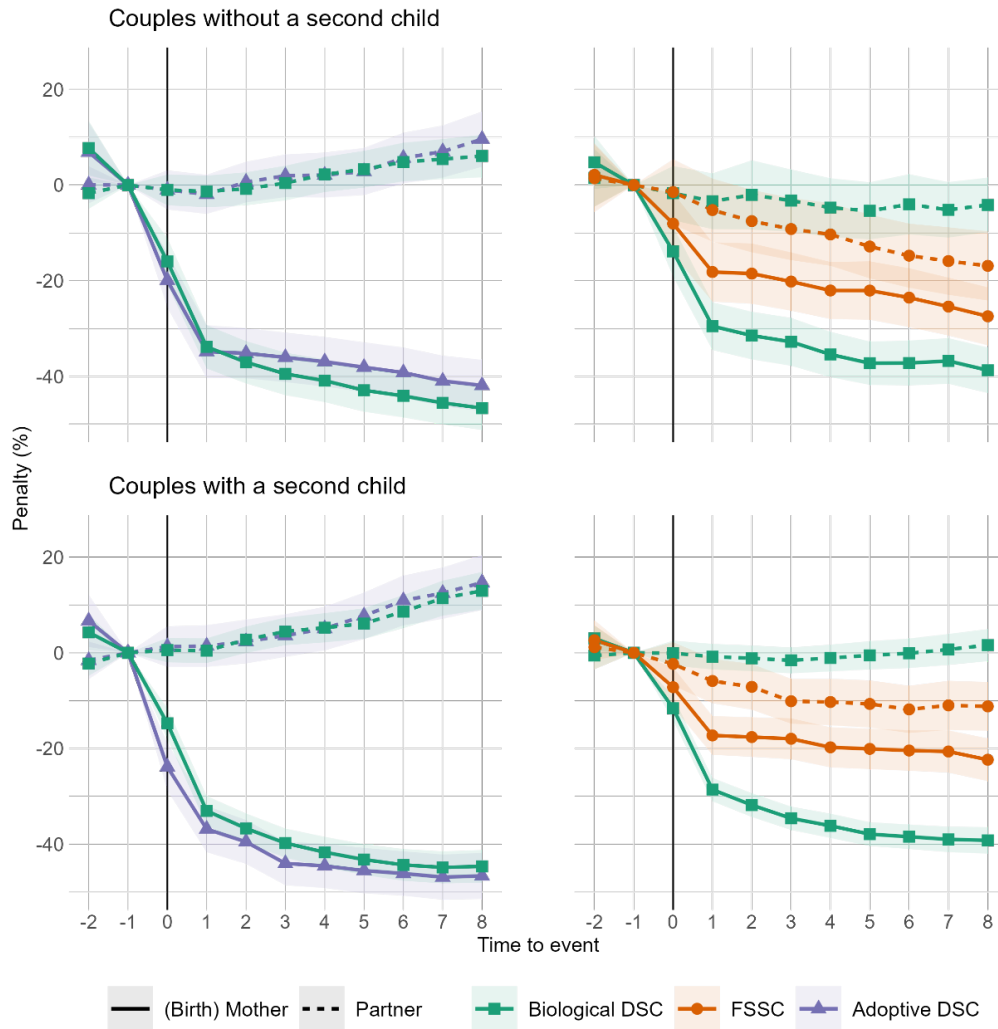


Figure S4 - Child penalty for (birth) mothers and their partners, by presence of a second child, matched samples



Note:

Couples were considered to have a second child if, in any of the eight years following the arrival of the first child, both partners are assigned as legal parents of a new child. The following shares of couples had a second child (all results for matched samples): 51,4% of the adoptive couples; 66,2% of the female same-sex couples; 57,2% of the different-sex biological couples matched to adoptive couples and 70,1% of those matched to same-sex couples. The new child might be biological or adopted, and we do not make this distinction because the data that allows for the identification of adopted children is only available until 2012 (see main text). In female same-sex couples, the birth mother of a new biological child might be different from the first one. We also do not make this distinction because we can only identify the birth mothers of children born until 2016.