

Data and E-views programs for “*Nonmarket Household Time and the Cost of Children*”, by Christos Koulovatianos, Carsten Schröder and Ulrich Schmidt, *Journal of Business and Economic Statistics*, January 1, 2009, 27(1): 42-51. doi:10.1198/jbes.2009.0004.

1. Description of variables (found in the two Excel 4.0 worksheets “Data_Belgium_2002_pooled.xls”, and “Data_Germany_2005_pooled.xls”)

VARIABLE	DESCRIPTION
Number_adults	Number of adults in the household provided in the questionnaire (values 1 and 2)
Dummyadult_2	1 if Number_adults=2; 0 if Number_adults=1
dummychild_1	1 if the question in the questionnaire refers to a household with at least 1 child; 0 otherwise
dummychild_2	1 if the question in the questionnaire refers to a household with at least 2 children; 0 otherwise
dummychild_3	1 if the question in the questionnaire refers to a household with 3children; 0 otherwise
numberemployed	Number of working adults in the household provided in the questionnaire (values 0, 1, and 2)
ref_inc	Reference income in the questionnaire (values 500, 2000, 3500 (Euros))
scale	Stated equivalent income divided by ref_inc
Gender_0_male	0 if the respondent is male; 1 if the respondent is female
partner_1_yes	1 if the respondent has a partner in the household; 0 otherwise
partner_work	0 if the respondent's partner does not work; 1 if the respondent's partner works irregularly; 2 if the respondent's partner works part time; 3 if the respondent's partner works full time (Note: in Belgium, there are no respondents whose partner works irregularly, and this dummy variable takes the values 0, 1 (part time), and 2 (full time))
number_children	Number of respondent's children
children_dummy	1 if the respondent has children; 0 otherwise
income_class	Dummy for respondent's income class (values from 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest) – see Table 1, p. 44 in the paper, for details)
mean_y	respondent's income (values are at the middle of the range of each of the 5 income brackets – see Table 1, p. 44 in the paper, for details)
unemployed	1 if the respondent is currently unemployed; 0 otherwise
blue_collar	1 if the respondent is a blue collar worker; 0 otherwise
civil_servant	1 if the respondent is a civil servant; 0 otherwise
student	1 if the respondent is a student; 0 otherwise
self_employed	1 if the respondent is self employed; 0 otherwise
pensioner	1 if the respondent is a pensioner; 0 otherwise
housewife	1 if the respondent is a housewife/houseman; 0 otherwise

working_time	0 if the respondent does not work; 1 if the respondent works irregularly; 2 if the respondent works part time; 3 if the respondent works full time
education	Dummy from 1 to 5 for Belgium and from 1 to 6 for Germany, with 1 indicating the lowest level of education (see Table 1, p. 44 in the paper, for details)
siblings	Number of respondent's siblings
dummy_siblings	1 if the respondent has (had) siblings; 0 otherwise
age	Dummy indicating the respondent's age group, taking values 0 (youngest), 1, and 2 (see Table 1, p. 44 in the paper, for details)

2. Description of Eviews programs

(a) Programs “tables_2_3_belgium_2002.prg” and “tables_2_3_germany_2005.prg”

These Eviews programs create Tables 2 and 3 that appear on pages 45 and 47 in the paper. **Read carefully the instructions in the code regarding the place where you store the two Excel 4.0 worksheets “Data_Belgium_2002_pooled.xls”, and “Data_Germany_2005_pooled.xls” and how these programs call the data from these Excel worksheets in order to load them in Eviews.**

Program output. For example, the program “tables_2_3_belgium_2002.prg” (it is very similar for Germany through the program “tables_2_3_germany_2005.prg”) creates two Eviews workfiles, named “Belgiumpooled” and “Belgiumdesc”. Go to the workfile “Belgiumdesc” and find at the top of all objects of this workfile the tables named “_table2_belgium” and “_table3_belgium”. This is the summary of the output of this program, that replicates Tables 2 and 3 (only for Belgium, but it is very similar for Germany through the program “tables_2_3_germany_2005.prg”), that appears in the paper. In order to check the sources of each entry of these two tables, follow the code.

(b) Programs “table_4_belgium_2002.prg” and “table_4_germany_2005.prg”

These Eviews programs run the regressions appearing in Table 4 in the paper, p. 49, for both countries. **Read carefully the instructions in the code regarding the place where you store the two Excel 4.0 worksheets “Data_Belgium_2002_pooled.xls”, and “Data_Germany_2005_pooled.xls” and how these programs call the data from these Excel worksheets in order to load them in Eviews.**

Program output. For example, the program “table_4_belgium_2002.prg” (it is very similar for Germany through the program “table_4_germany_2005.prg”) creates an Eviews workfile, named “Belgiumpool”. Go to the workfile “Belgiumpool” and find at the top of all objects of this workfile the equation objects named “aspec{i}y{i}with”, where i refers to the regression specification (taking values 1, 2, 3, and 4, as in Table 4 in the paper, p. 49) and j, taking values 0, 1, and 2, refers to the level of living standard, with “0” corresponding to the reference income level of 500 Euros, “1” corresponding to 2,000 Euros, and “2” corresponding to 3,500 Euros. Note that the estimates of all personal characteristics of respondents also appear in these equation objects (they do not appear in Table 4 in the paper, p. 49). For an explanation of all these control variables read Section 1 above.