

Online Appendix

Does Biology Drive Child Penalties?

Evidence from Biological and Adoptive Families

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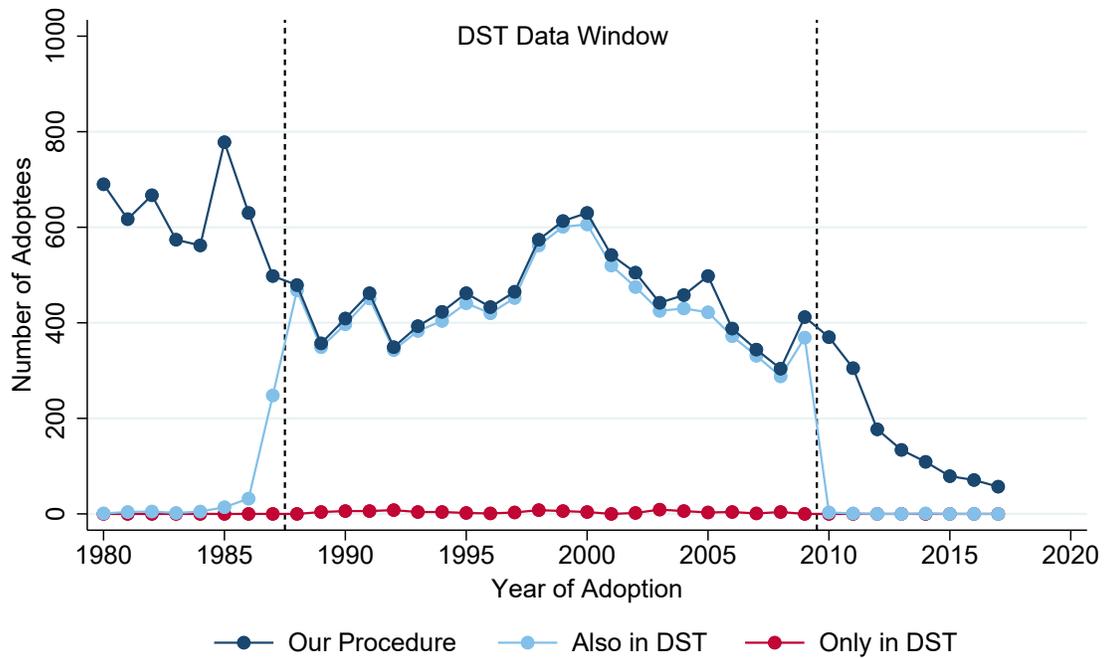
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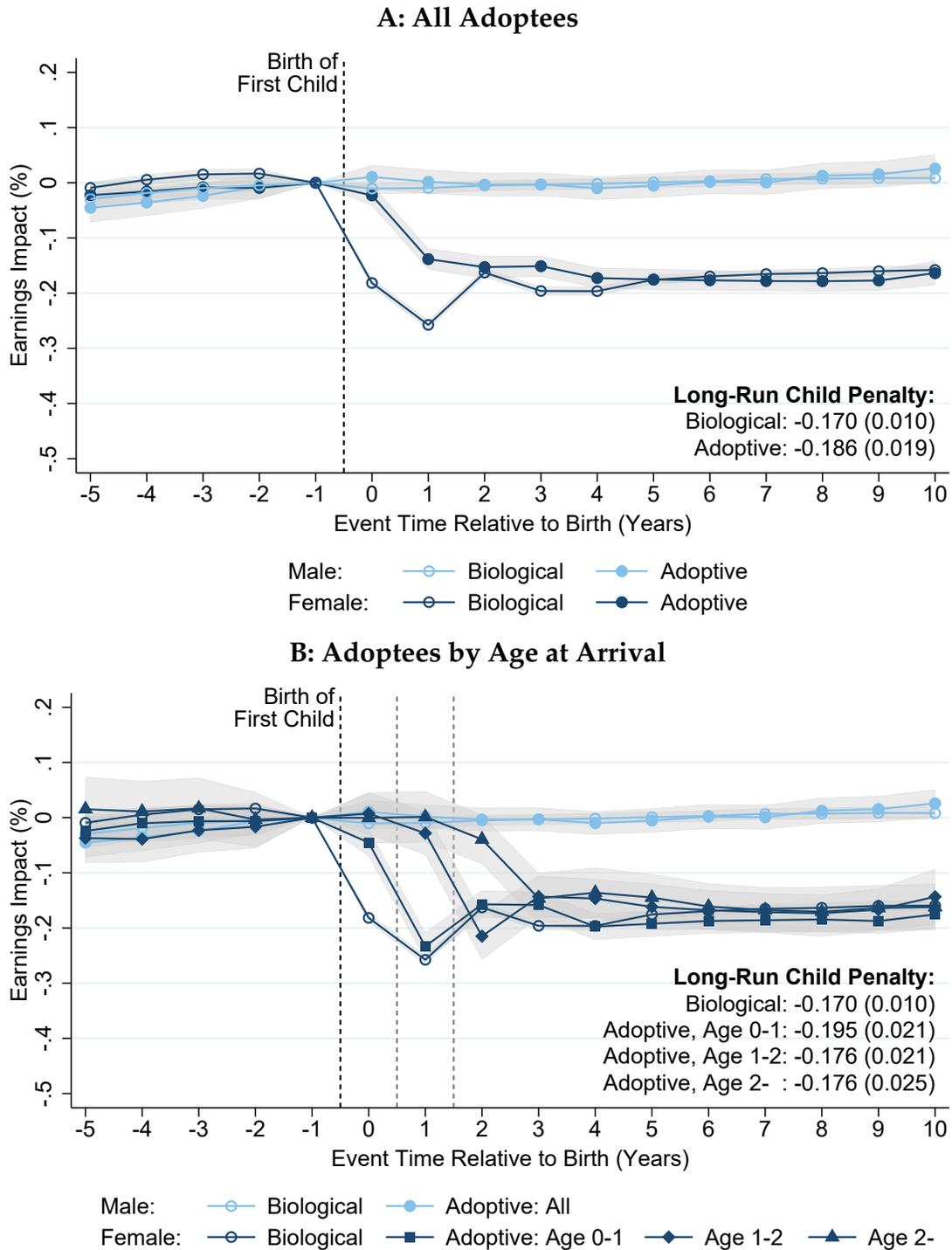
## A Supplementary Figures and Tables

Figure A.I: Number of Foreign Adoptees: Our Procedure vs DST Registers



Notes: The figure compares our procedure for identifying foreign adoptees to the official records of foreign adoptees (where the latter is available in DST data from 1988 to 2009). We identify foreign adoptees as children that fulfill the following conditions: (1) They were born in a non-western country, (2) they have two known parents born in a western country, (3) both parents had their legal address in Denmark (with no emigration record) at the time the child was born, and (4) the child has a recorded entry (immigration record) into the Danish Central Person Register after the date of birth. The figure shows that our procedure captures the official records almost perfectly, with virtually no type I or type II errors.

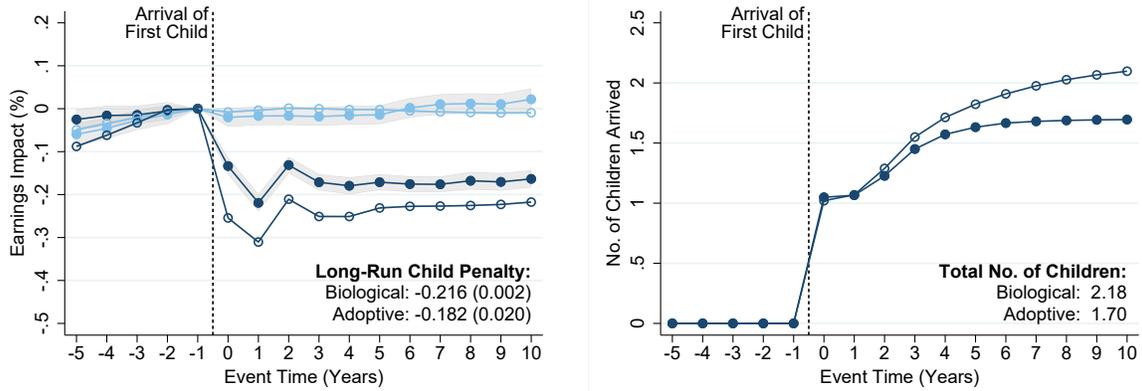
Figure A.II: Child Penalties Centered on the Birth of the First Child



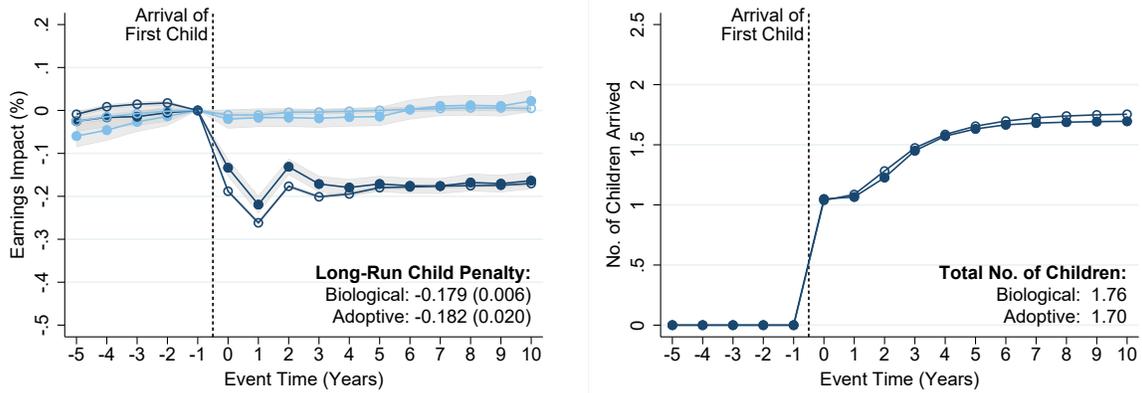
Notes: This figure is constructed exactly as Figure 1 in the main paper, except that event time is defined relative to the birth of the child instead of the arrival of the child. Panel A pools all adoptees, while Panel B splits adoptees by their age at arrival. In Panel B, the gray vertical lines indicate the earliest/latest time of arrival for adopted children in each of the three age groups.

Figure A.III: Child Penalties and Number of Children Under Different Weighting Schemes

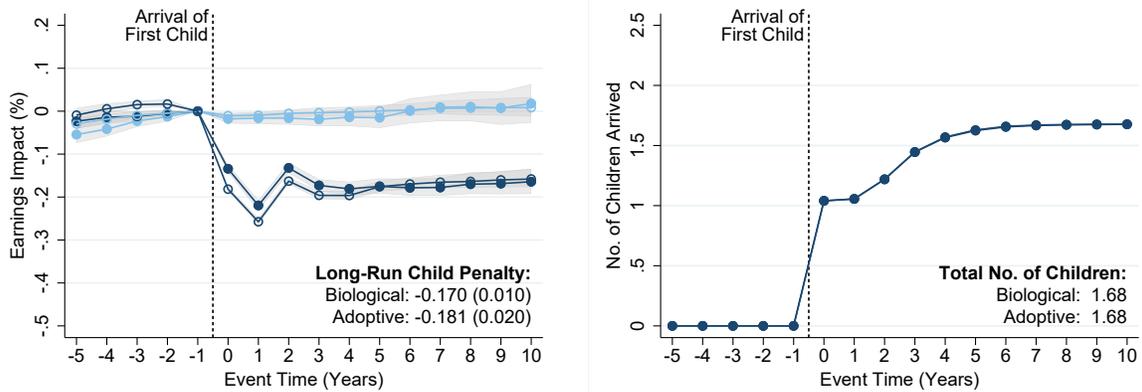
**A: No Weighting**



**B: Weighting on Pre-Birth Variables Only**



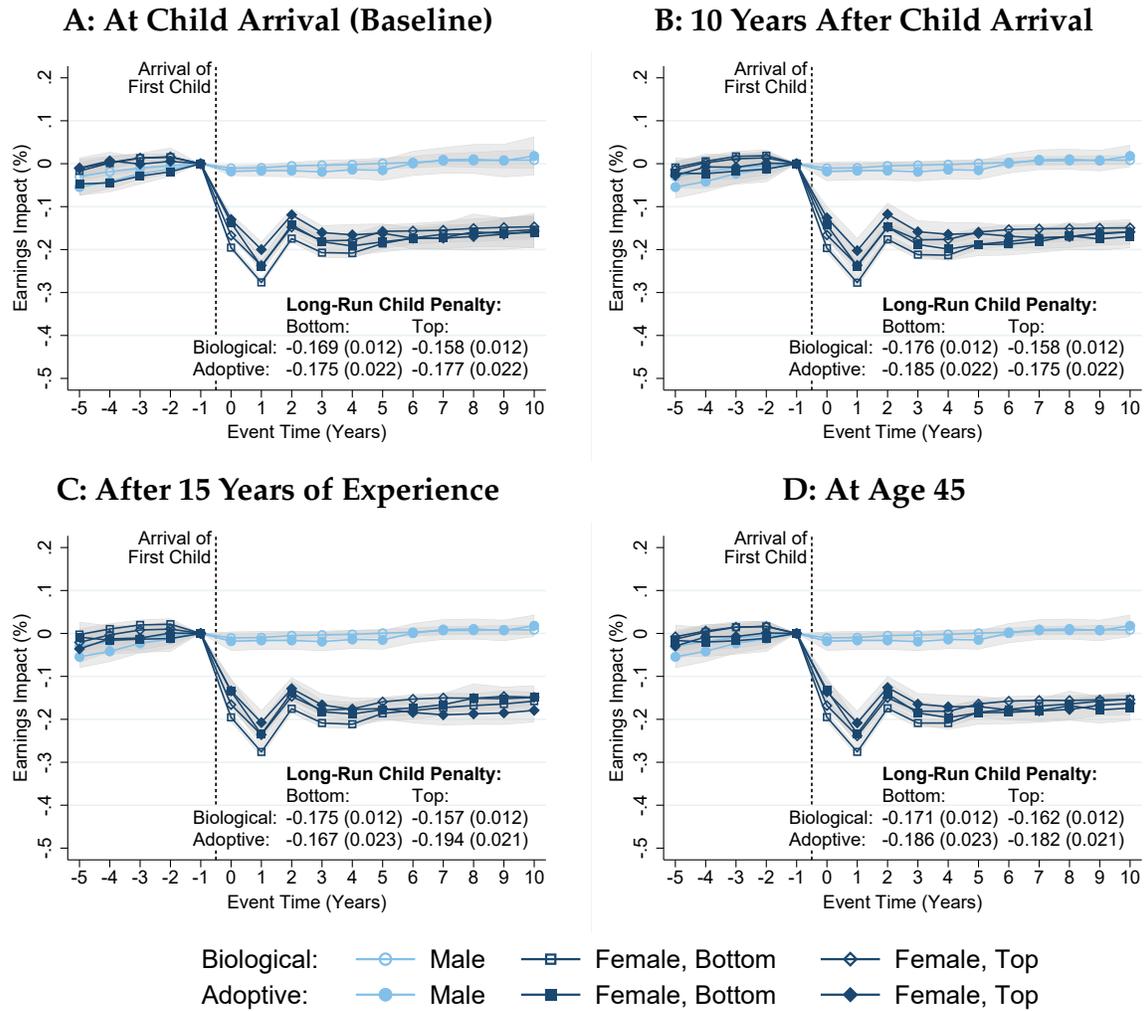
**C: Weighting on Pre-Birth Variables and Subsequent Children (Baseline)**



Male:      ○ Biological      ● Adoptive  
 Female:    ○ Biological      ● Adoptive

Notes: The left panels of this figure replicate Panel A of Figure 1 in the main paper under different weighting schemes, while the right panels show the number of children arrived in biological and adoptive families under each weighting scheme. Panel A shows a specification without any reweighting of the biological sample. Panel B shows a specification in which we reweight the biological sample using only on pre-birth variables (i.e., year of first child, mother’s age at first child, mother’s pre-child education, and mother’s pre-child earnings). Panel C shows the baseline specification in which we reweight on both pre-birth variables and subsequent children (i.e., we add years to second child and total number of children to the matching scheme).

Figure A.IV: Child Penalties by When Relative Female Earnings Potential is Measured



Notes: This figure replicates Panel A of Figure 3 in the main paper for alternative measures of relative female earnings potential. All panels compare women above and below the median of the distribution of relative earnings potential. Panel A repeats the baseline specification in which we measure relative female earnings potential just before the arrival of the first child (at event time -1). The others panels consider measures that are more forward-looking (but potentially endogenous). Panel B is based on relative female earnings potential measured 10 years after the arrival of the first child, Panel C is based on relative female earnings potential measured after 15 years of experience, while Panel D is based on relative female earnings potential measured at age 45.

Table A.I: Number of Foreign Adoptees in Denmark by Place of Birth

	1980-89	1990-99	2000-10	2010-17	Total
<b>Africa</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>1,570</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>5,070</b>	<b>2,690</b>	<b>2,910</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>11,160</b>
- China	0	300	1,230	150	1,680
- India	690	830	640	50	2,210
- South Korea	3,500	870	350	60	4,780
- Sri Lanka	550	180	20	20	760
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>540</b>
<b>Latin America</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>3,000</b>
- Colombia	490	1,030	510	90	2,120
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,850</b>	<b>4,580</b>	<b>4,520</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>16,260</b>

Notes: The table shows the number of foreign adoptees in Denmark by place of birth and decade of arrival.

Table A.II: Sample Restrictions and Sample Sizes

	Adoptive Sample	Biological Sample
Children with known parents born 1980-2017	16,260	2,454,200
Only children born between 1985-2007	11,110	1,552,700
Only first-born children	5,760	685,900
Only children whose siblings are of the same type	5,130	685,000
Only adoptees who arrived before age 5	4,990	685,000
<b>Balanced on event time</b>	<b>4,580</b>	<b>527,000</b>

Notes: The table shows how our different sample restrictions affect the number of children included in the analysis.