Online Appendix for

Understanding Differences in Household Expenditure Inequality between India and Indonesia

Arip Muttaqien, Cathal O'Donoghue, and Denisa Sologon

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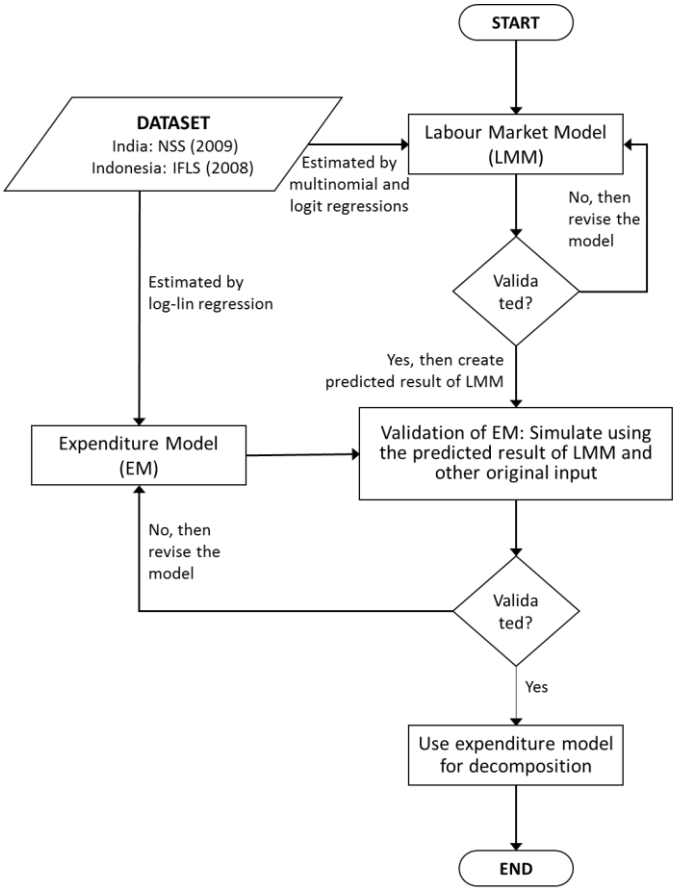
Figure A.1: Labor market model and expenditure model



Note: The labor market model consists of (1) in-work model (individual level) for male, single female, and female in couple separately, (2) regular paid employee model (individual level) for male and female separately, (3) self-employed model (individual level) for male and female separately, and (4) farmer model (individual level) for male and female separately. We constructed the labor market model for each country separately, then we kept the estimated parameters of all equations. We simulated the expenditure model for each country separately, then we kept the estimated parameters of all equations.

Table A.1: In-work model in India and Indonesia (logit regression)

	Male	Female Single	Female in Couple
India			
Primary	0.652**	-0.114*	-0.191**
Lower secondary	-0.296**	-0.754**	-0.488**
Upper secondary	-1.154**	-1.273**	-0.655**
College/university	-0.586**	-0.200**	0.330**
Number of children in HH: 0-3 yrs	0.463**	-0.197**	-0.144**
Number of children in HH: 4-11 yrs	0.221**	-0.058**	-0.004
Number of children in HH: 12-15 yrs	-0.214**	-0.139**	0.077**
Age	0.108**	0.022**	0.002+
Rural	0.122**	0.527**	0.831**
Spouse in-work (dummy)			0.412**
Constant	-1.574**	-1.466**	-1.744**
Number of observation	144,675	64,565	76,749
Indonesia			
Primary	0.507**	-0.015	0.002
Lower secondary	0.097	-0.465**	-0.238*
Upper secondary	0.464**	0.160	-0.123
College/university	0.287*	0.968**	0.675**
Number of children in HH: 0-3 yrs	0.290**	-0.383**	-0.440**
Number of children in HH: 4-11 yrs	0.113**	-0.063	-0.085**
Number of children in HH: 12-15 yrs	-0.206**	-0.038	0.114**
Age	0.029**	0.015**	0.022**
Rural	0.088*	0.087	-0.047
Spouse in-work (dummy)			1.166**
Constant	-0.792**	-0.978**	-1.995**
Number of observation	14,901	6,721	9,105

Note: The dependent variable is binary of working status (working or not working) for male, single female, and female in couple separately. Level of education is categorical where 'no education' becomes the base of estimation (omitted variable). ** significant at 1%, * significant at 5%, + significant at 10%.

Table A.2: Regular paid employee, self-employed, and farmer models in India and Indonesia (logit regression)

India	**Dependent Variable**					
	Regular paid employee		**Self-employed**		**Farmer**	
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
Primary	0.578**	0.473**	0.271**	0.193**	0.124**	0.408**
Lower secondary	1.117**	1.253**	0.638**	0.506**	0.083**	0.298**

Upper secondary	1.496**	2.270**	0.917**	0.414**		
College/university	2.489**	3.831**	0.145**	-1.070**		
Illiterate					0.315**	0.754**
Number of child: 0-3 yrs	-0.214**	-0.224**	0.233**	0.350**		
Number of child: 4-11 yrs	-0.147**	-0.175**	0.111**	0.124**	-0.015*	0.016
Number of child: 12-15 yrs	-0.151**	-0.052	0.144**	0.152**	-0.029**	-0.036
Dummy of marriage					-0.067**	0.333**
Age	-0.0001	0.009**	0.023**	0.014**	0.015**	0.007**
Rural	-1.577**	-1.812**	0.534**	0.437**	2.832**	2.608**
Constant	-1.368**	-1.917**	-1.858	-1.107**	-2.784**	-2.298
Number of observation	116,841	38,115	116,841	38,115	86,811	31,290

Indonesia	**Dependent Variable**					
	Regular paid employee		**Self-employed**		**Farmer**	
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
Primary	1.171**	0.450*	-0.556**	0.232+	0.862**	0.632**
Lower secondary	1.561**	0.769**	-0.758**	0.549**	0.531**	0.233+
Upper secondary	2.471**	1.676**	-1.267**	0.119		
College/university	3.429**	3.201**	-2.001**	-0.985**		
Illiterate					1.064**	1.460**
Number of child: 0-3 yrs	-0.009	-0.368**	0.153**	0.200**		
Number of child: 4-11 yrs	-0.007	-0.267**	0.033	0.194**	0.022	0.104+
Number of child: 12-15 yrs	-0.073	-0.094	-0.056	0.099	0.058	-0.034
Dummy of marriage					-0.159+	0.461**
Age	-0.027**	-0.067**	0.054**	0.065**	0.005+	0.0005
Rural	-0.202**	-0.111	0.201**	-0.129+	0.427**	0.598**
Constant	-0.995**	1.312	-1.720**	-3.610**	-1.200**	-1.967**
Number of observation	9,957	5,860	9,957	5,860	5,637	3,480

Note: ** significant at 1%, * significant at 5%, + significant at 10%. For the regular employee, the dependent variable is binary of regular paid status, divided into male and female equations. For self-employed, the dependent variable is binary of self-employed, divided into male and female equations. For the farmer, the dependent variable is binary of farmer, divided into male and female equations.