Training Course on EU-LFS, September 17th-19th 2014, Ljubljana

Practical Computing Session II

Exercise 2: Analyses on the household level and on the couple level

a) Presence, number and age of children in the household
b) Employment patterns of couples, depending on the age of the youngest child in the household
c) Determinants of the employment patterns of couples

How to solve it – with SPSS

Before you start

Exclude Switzerland (`country`=4), since household information is not available:

```
SELECT IF country NE 4.
EXECUTE.
```

Select the population living in private households (`hhpriv`=1):

```
SELECT IF hhpriv=1.
EXECUTE.
```

Exercise 2a: Presence, number and age of children in the household

To calculate the proportion of households in each country by number of children and by age of the youngest child, you should first identify children. A person is considered a child if the person is less than 15 years old or the person is between 15 and 19 years old, lives with at least one parent in the household (`hhfath`, `hhmoth`) and is economically inactive (`ilostat`).

Create an auxiliary variable `child` with value 1 for each child and with value 0 for all other persons:

```
COMPUTE child=0.
IF age<=12 OR (age=17 AND (hhfath>=1 OR hhmoth>=1) AND ilostat=3) child=1.
EXECUTE.
```

Now, you can calculate the sum of the values of the variable `child` on the household level by using the `AGGREGATE` command. Note, that not only the variable `qhhnum` is necessary to identify households, but also `country` – because it could be the case that households from different countries have the same value of `qhhnum`:

```
SORT CASES BY country qhhnum.
AGGREGATE OUTFILE=* MODE=ADDVARIABLES
   / PRESORTED
   / BREAK country qhhnum
   / sum_child=SUM(child).
EXECUTE.
```

The new variable `sum_child` indicates the number of children in the household. Recode the variable to combine more than 2 children in one category:

```
RECODE sum_child (3 THRU HI=3) (ELSE=COPY).
VARIABLE LABELS sum_child 'number of children in the household'.
VALUE LABELS sum_child
   0 'no children'
   1 '1 child'
   2 '2 children'
   3 '3 or more children'.
```

Now you can calculate the proportion of households in each country by number of children. Select the reference person in the household to ensure that each household is counted only once:

```
TEMPORARY.
SELECT IF hhlink=1.
CROSSTABS country BY sum_child / CELLS=COUNT ROW.
```

You will receive the following result (row percentages only):

COUNTRY Country * sum_child number of children in the household Crosstabulation
% within COUNTRY Country

		sum_child number of children in the household				
		,00 no children	1,00 1 child	2,00 2 children	3,00 3 or more children	Total
COUNTRY Country	1 AT Austria	75,7%	13,0%	9,4%	1,9%	100,0%
	2 BE Belgium	67,1%	14,0%	13,0%	5,9%	100,0%
	6 CZ Czech Republic	72,8%	14,1%	10,7%	2,3%	100,0%
	7 DE Germany	78,4%	11,4%	7,6%	2,7%	100,0%
	9 EE Estonia	63,5%	18,9%	12,8%	4,8%	100,0%
	10 ES Spain	68,9%	15,6%	12,8%	2,6%	100,0%
	12 FR France	71,9%	11,5%	11,3%	5,2%	100,0%
	13 GR Greece	76,4%	10,9%	10,0%	2,7%	100,0%
	15 HU Hungary	74,6%	12,8%	8,8%	3,8%	100,0%
	16 IE Ireland	61,4%	16,1%	14,1%	8,4%	100,0%
	18 IT Italy	75,4%	12,9%	9,7%	2,0%	100,0%
	19 LT Lithuania	66,1%	18,7%	12,4%	2,8%	100,0%
	20 LU Luxembourg	64,8%	14,2%	15,2%	5,8%	100,0%
	23 NL Netherlands	64,9%	14,8%	16,1%	4,2%	100,0%
	25 PL Poland	66,1%	18,6%	11,6%	3,7%	100,0%
	26 PT Portugal	70,6%	17,3%	10,3%	1,8%	100,0%
	27 RO Romania	78,6%	14,3%	6,4%	0,7%	100,0%
	29 SI Slovenia	70,1%	14,8%	12,2%	2,8%	100,0%
	30 SK Slovak Republic	72,9%	14,5%	10,4%	2,3%	100,0%
	31 UK United Kingdom	71,5%	13,3%	11,2%	4,0%	100,0%
Total		70,8%	14,5%	11,2%	3,5%	100,0%

In the next step, you have to determine the age of the children. Create a variable `childage` with the age of each respective child and with system missing for all other persons (children >19 and adults):

```
IF child=1 childage=age.
EXECUTE.
```

To determine the age of the youngest child in the household, you have to calculate the minimum of the values of the variable `childage` on the household level (as indicated by `country` and `qhhnum`):

```
AGGREGATE OUTFILE=* MODE=ADDVARIABLES
   / PRESORTED
   / BREAK country qhhnum
   / min_childage=MIN(childage).
EXECUTE.
```

Note, that a system missing of `min_childage` implies that there is no child <20 in the household:

```
RECODE min_childage (2=2) (7=7) (12 THRU 17=15) (SYSMIS=0).
VARIABLE LABELS min_childage 'age of youngest child in the household'.
```

```
VALUE LABELS min_childage
   0 'no child <20'
   2 '0-4 years of age'
   7 '5-9 years of age'
   15 '10-19 years of age'.
```

Now you can calculate the proportion of households in each country by age of the youngest child. Select the reference person in the household to ensure that each household is counted only once:

```
TEMPORARY.
SELECT IF hhlink=1.
CROSSTABS country BY min_childage / CELLS=COUNT ROW.
```

You will receive the following result (row percentages only):

COUNTRY Country * min_childage age of youngest child in the household Crosstabulation
% within COUNTRY Country

		min_childage age of youngest child in the household				
		,00 no child <20	2,00 0-4 years of age	7,00 5-9 years of age	15,00 10-19 years of age	Total
COUNTRY Country	1 AT Austria	75,7%	6,7%	6,3%	11,3%	100,0%
	2 BE Belgium	67,1%	12,1%	7,6%	13,2%	100,0%
	6 CZ Czech Republic	72,8%	10,0%	5,9%	11,2%	100,0%
	7 DE Germany	78,4%	7,9%	4,6%	9,1%	100,0%
	9 EE Estonia	63,5%	12,5%	8,0%	16,0%	100,0%
	10 ES Spain	68,9%	10,7%	8,2%	12,2%	100,0%
	12 FR France	71,9%	9,7%	6,9%	11,4%	100,0%
	13 GR Greece	76,4%	6,8%	6,8%	9,9%	100,0%
	15 HU Hungary	74,6%	7,7%	6,9%	10,8%	100,0%
	16 IE Ireland	61,4%	16,5%	8,5%	13,6%	100,0%
	18 IT Italy	75,4%	7,3%	6,9%	10,4%	100,0%
	19 LT Lithuania	66,1%	7,6%	6,1%	20,2%	100,0%
	20 LU Luxembourg	64,8%	12,0%	8,2%	15,0%	100,0%
	23 NL Netherlands	64,9%	11,8%	8,4%	14,9%	100,0%
	25 PL Poland	66,1%	10,1%	8,1%	15,7%	100,0%
	26 PT Portugal	70,6%	7,2%	7,0%	15,3%	100,0%
	27 RO Romania	78,6%	3,7%	5,5%	12,2%	100,0%
	29 SI Slovenia	70,1%	9,9%	6,6%	13,4%	100,0%
	30 SK Slovak Republic	72,9%	7,6%	6,2%	13,3%	100,0%
	31 UK United Kingdom	71,5%	12,1%	6,2%	10,2%	100,0%
Total		70,8%	9,4%	6,9%	12,8%	100,0%

Exercise 2b: Employment patterns of couples, depending on the age of the youngest child in the household

To classify the employment patterns of couples, you have to combine the information on the employment status of both partners in one row of the dataset. This can be done by selecting the partnered women and saving them in a separate file.
Use the variable `hhspou` to identify partnered women. Single women have `hhspou`=0 and partnered women have `hhspou`>0. In the latter case, the value of `hhspou` is equivalent to the value of `hhseqnum` the corresponding male has.

This becomes obvious with a short look into the data (with the `list` command, limited to the first five households):

```
COUNTRY   QHHNUM HHSEQNUM SEX AGE HHSPOU ILOSTAT FTPT

    1        100      1      1  62    2       3    -2
    1        100      2      2  62    1       3    -2
    1        100      3      1  32    0       1     1
    1        105      1      2  67    2       3    -2
    1        105      2      1  77    1       3    -2
    1        144      1      2  87    0       3    -2
    1        198      1      2  77    0       3    -2
    1        237      1      1  52    2       1     1
    1        237      2      2  47    1       1     1
```

Now you can write out the separate file. Before selecting the partnered women, sort the data in a suitable way (the later merging requires equal sorting of both files). Keep and rename the required variables. Rename `hhspou` into `hhseqnum` for the subsequent merging – as women's value of `hhspou` will match the corresponding male's value of `hhseqnum` within each household. Save the separate file:

```
SORT CASES BY country qhhnum hhspou.
TEMPORARY.
SELECT IF sex=2 AND hhspou>0.
SAVE OUTFILE='mydata_path/part_w.sav'
   / KEEP=country qhhnum hhspou age ilostat ftpt hatlev1d
   / RENAME (hhspou age ilostat ftpt hatlev1d=hhseqnum age_w ilostat_w
     ftpt_w hatlev1d_w).
```

Each row of the separate file represents one partnered woman. A look into the separate file (with the `list` command, limited to the first five cases) will illustrate its structure:

```
COUNTRY   QHHNUM hhseqnum age_w ilostat_w ftpt_w hatlev1d_w

    1        100     1      62       3      -2        2
    1        105     2      67       3      -2        1
    1        237     1      47       1       1        3
    1        241     2      42       1       1        2
    1        257     1      52       1       1        1
```

Now you can merge the original file (as "master file") with the separate file (as "slave file") by `country`, `qhhnum` and `hhseqnum` to ensure a unique one-to-one merge:

```
SORT CASES BY country qhhnum hhseqnum.
MATCH FILES / FILE=*
   / TABLES='mydata_path/part_w.sav'
   / BY country qhhnum hhseqnum.
```

The merged file has the same structure as the original LFS-file: One row represents one person. But there is one important difference: For each partnered man, the information about the corresponding woman is added on the same row. In these cases, one row represents one couple as well.
A list of the cases (first five households) shows this:

```
COUNTRY   QHHNUM HHSEQNUM SEX AGE HHSPOU ILOSTAT FTPT age_w ilostat_w ftpt_w

    1        100     1      1  62    2       3    -2    62       3      -2
    1        100     2      2  62    1       3    -2     .       .       .
    1        100     3      1  32    0       1     1     .       .       .
    1        105     1      2  67    2       3    -2     .       .       .
    1        105     2      1  77    1       3    -2    67       3      -2
    1        144     1      2  87    0       3    -2     .       .       .
    1        198     1      2  77    0       3    -2     .       .       .
    1        237     1      1  52    2       1     1    47       1       1
    1        237     2      2  47    1       1     1     .       .       .
```

Such a structured file makes it very easy to classify the employment patterns of couples. The main employment patterns can be distinguished by the variables `ilostat` and `ftpt` in the following way:

```
DO IF age_w>=1.
   IF ilostat=1 AND ftpt=1 AND ilostat_w=3 empat=1.
   IF ilostat=1 AND ftpt=1 AND ilostat_w=1 AND ftpt_w=2 empat=2.
   IF ilostat=1 AND ftpt=1 AND ilostat_w=1 AND ftpt_w=1 empat=3.
   IF (ilostat=2 OR ilostat=3) OR ftpt=2 OR ilostat_w=2 empat=4.
END IF.
VARIABLE LABELS empat 'employment pattern of couples'.
VALUE LABELS empat
   1 'traditional breadwinner model'
   2 'modified breadwinner model'
   3 'egalitarian model'
   4 'other'.
```

Note, that the variable `empat` remain on system missing for all single persons (where `age_w` is system missing). Couples whose employment pattern can't be classified remain on system missing as well. This means: A simple frequency of this variable will give you the prevalence of the different employment patterns of couples – as it's already guaranteed that each couple counts only once.

Now you can calculate the prevalence of the different employment patterns of couples (where the woman is aged 25 to 54) depending on the age of the youngest child in the household, by country:

```
TEMP.
SELECT IF age_w>=27 AND age_w<=52.
CROSS empat BY min_childage BY country / CELLS=COUNT COL.
```

You will receive the following result (using the example of Germany, the Netherlands and Slovenia, column percentages only):

empat employment pattern of couples * min_childage age of youngest child in the household * COUNTRY Country Crosstabulation
% within min_childage age of youngest child in the household

COUNTRY Country			min_childage age of youngest child in the household				Total
			,00 no child <20	2,00 0-4 years of age	7,00 5-9 years of age	15,00 10-19 years of age	
7 DE Germany	empat employment pattern of couples	1,00 traditional breadwinner model	5,7%	32,2%	19,1%	16,9%	15,7%
		2,00 modified breadwinner model	24,9%	36,2%	57,4%	50,6%	37,8%
		3,00 egalitarian model	47,1%	19,5%	12,8%	19,8%	30,2%
		4,00 other	22,2%	12,1%	10,6%	12,8%	16,3%
	Total		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
23 NL Netherlands	empat employment pattern of couples	1,00 traditional breadwinner model	11,2%	8,8%	10,0%	9,4%	10,0%
		2,00 modified breadwinner model	45,7%	62,0%	60,0%	60,7%	55,3%
		3,00 egalitarian model	14,7%	6,8%	4,3%	7,7%	9,6%
		4,00 other	28,3%	22,4%	25,7%	22,2%	25,1%
	Total		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
29 SI Slovenia	empat employment pattern of couples	1,00 traditional breadwinner model	7,9%	11,7%	6,6%	4,3%	7,5%
		2,00 modified breadwinner model	5,4%	6,1%	4,7%	4,3%	5,1%
		3,00 egalitarian model	55,5%	56,4%	73,6%	73,0%	62,7%
		4,00 other	31,2%	25,8%	15,1%	18,5%	24,6%
	Total		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Total	empat employment pattern of couples	1,00 traditional breadwinner model	8,4%	16,4%	11,5%	9,7%	10,9%
		2,00 modified breadwinner model	25,8%	36,9%	42,1%	38,6%	33,7%
		3,00 egalitarian model	38,4%	26,1%	28,2%	33,4%	33,1%
		4,00 other	27,4%	20,5%	18,2%	18,3%	22,3%
	Total		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

For example: In Germany, only 6 % of the couples (where the women are aged 25 to 54) practice a traditional model, if there is no child below the age of 20 in the household. If there is a child below the age of 5 in the household, 32% of the couples practice a traditional division of work.

Exercise 2c: Determinants of the employment patterns of couples

To examine the differences in traditional, modified, egalitarian and other employment patterns of couples we run a multinomial logistic regression model.

First, select couples where the woman is aged 25 to 54:

```
SELECT IF (age_w>=27 AND age_w<=52).
EXECUTE.
```

Second, define the reference categories for the independent variables if necessary (as SPSS uses the last category as reference category):

```
RECODE min_childage (0=99) (ELSE=COPY).
```

```
VALUE LABELS min_childage
   2 '0-4 years of age'
   7 '5-9 years of age'
   15 '10-19 years of age'
   99 'no child <20'.
```

It is not necessary to create dummy variables for nonmetric data since SPSS will do this automatically when we specify that a variable is a "factor" in the model.

Third, run the logistic regression model, with the employment pattern as dependent variable and with traditional breadwinner as reference category. Include main effects for level of education of both partners and age of youngest child in the household. Control for country by using dummy variables. Save predicted probabilities:

```
NOMREG empat (BASE=FIRST ORDER=ASCENDING) BY min_childage hatlev1d
   hatlev1d_w country
   /MODEL
   /INTERCEPT=INCLUDE
   /PRINT=LRT KERNEL CPS PARAMETER SUMMARY MFI
   /SAVE ESTPROB.
```

You will receive the following output:

Pseudo R-Square

Cox and Snell	,276
Nagelkerke	,299
McFadden	,126

Likelihood Ratio Tests

	Model Fitting Criteria	Likelihood Ratio Tests		
Effect	-2 Log Likelihood of Reduced Model	Chi-Square	df	Sig.
Intercept	33367,666a	,000	0	.
min_childage	33990,951	623,285	9	,000
HATLEV1D	33506,172	138,506	6	,000
hatlev1d_w	33962,461	594,796	6	,000
COUNTRY	36428,087	3060,422	57	,000

The chi-square statistic is the difference in -2 log-likelihoods between the final model and a reduced model. The reduced model is formed by omitting an effect from the final model. The null hypothesis is that all parameters of that effect are 0.
a. This reduced model is equivalent to the final model because omitting the effect does not increase the degrees of freedom.

Parameter Estimates

empat employment pattern of couples[a]		B	Std. Error	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95% Confidence Interval for Exp(B)	
								Lower Bound	Upper Bound
2,00 modified breadwinner model	Intercept	,861	,157	30,053	1	,000			
	[min_childage=2,00]	-,447	,084	28,251	1	,000	,640	,543	,754
	[min_childage=7,00]	,369	,096	14,758	1	,000	1,447	1,198	1,747
	[min_childage=15,00]	,401	,085	22,117	1	,000	1,494	1,264	1,766
	[min_childage=99,00]	0[b]	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
	[HATLEV1D=1]	,021	,106	,039	1	,843	1,021	,829	1,258
	[HATLEV1D=2]	,109	,083	1,725	1	,189	1,115	,948	1,311
	[HATLEV1D=3]	0[b]	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
	[hatlev1d_w=1]	-,805	,106	57,524	1	,000	,447	,363	,550
	[hatlev1d_w=2]	-,266	,085	9,662	1	,002	,767	,648	,906
	[hatlev1d_w=3]	0[b]	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
	[COUNTRY=1]	,604	,181	11,095	1	,001	1,829	1,282	2,609
	[COUNTRY=2]	,203	,186	1,191	1	,275	1,225	,851	1,762
	[COUNTRY=6]	-1,948	,226	73,983	1	,000	,143	,091	,222
	[COUNTRY=7]	,231	,177	1,698	1	,193	1,259	,890	1,781
	[COUNTRY=9]	-1,342	,216	38,714	1	,000	,261	,171	,399
	[COUNTRY=10]	-,793	,197	16,187	1	,000	,452	,307	,666

	[COUNTRY=12]	-,030	,197	,024	1	,878	,970	,660	1,427
	[COUNTRY=13]	-2,091	,232	81,390	1	,000	,124	,078	,195
	[COUNTRY=15]	-2,472	,268	85,164	1	,000	,084	,050	,143
	[COUNTRY=16]	-,749	,193	15,075	1	,000	,473	,324	,690
	[COUNTRY=18]	-,903	,182	24,616	1	,000	,406	,284	,579
	[COUNTRY=19]	-,912	,245	13,857	1	,000	,402	,249	,649
	[COUNTRY=20]	-,043	,173	,063	1	,802	,958	,682	1,344
	[COUNTRY=23]	1,057	,177	35,655	1	,000	2,879	2,035	4,073
	[COUNTRY=25]	-2,194	,240	83,461	1	,000	,111	,070	,178
	[COUNTRY=26]	-,771	,233	10,908	1	,001	,463	,293	,731
	[COUNTRY=27]	-2,564	,272	88,658	1	,000	,077	,045	,131
	[COUNTRY=29]	-1,045	,245	18,281	1	,000	,352	,218	,568
	[COUNTRY=30]	-2,596	,273	90,540	1	,000	,075	,044	,127
	[COUNTRY=31]	0[b]	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
3,00 egalitarian model	Intercept	2,330	,144	262,492	1	,000			
	[min_childage=2,00]	-1,396	,069	410,018	1	,000	,248	,216	,283
	[min_childage=7,00]	-,501	,081	38,440	1	,000	,606	,517	,710
	[min_childage=15,00]	-,252	,070	12,924	1	,000	,777	,678	,892
	[min_childage=99,00]	0[b]	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
	[HATLEV1D=1]	,047	,094	,253	1	,615	1,048	,872	1,260
	[HATLEV1D=2]	,159	,071	4,980	1	,026	1,173	1,020	1,348
	[HATLEV1D=3]	0[b]	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
	[hatlev1d_w=1]	-1,878	,094	403,252	1	,000	,153	,127	,184
	[hatlev1d_w=2]	-,964	,073	175,535	1	,000	,381	,331	,440
	[hatlev1d_w=3]	0[b]	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
	[COUNTRY=1]	-,162	,181	,805	1	,370	,850	,596	1,212
	[COUNTRY=2]	,024	,179	,018	1	,892	1,025	,722	1,455
	[COUNTRY=6]	,062	,165	,144	1	,705	1,064	,771	1,470
	[COUNTRY=7]	-,508	,176	8,318	1	,004	,601	,426	,850
	[COUNTRY=9]	,311	,171	3,318	1	,069	1,365	,977	1,908
	[COUNTRY=10]	-,070	,173	,163	1	,687	,932	,664	1,310
	[COUNTRY=12]	,483	,182	7,010	1	,008	1,621	1,134	2,317
	[COUNTRY=13]	-,367	,165	4,927	1	,026	,693	,501	,958
	[COUNTRY=15]	-,149	,167	,793	1	,373	,861	,620	1,196
	[COUNTRY=16]	-,374	,174	4,608	1	,032	,688	,489	,968
	[COUNTRY=18]	-,671	,169	15,772	1	,000	,511	,367	,712
	[COUNTRY=19]	,852	,198	18,593	1	,000	2,345	1,592	3,455
	[COUNTRY=20]	-,191	,166	1,322	1	,250	,826	,596	1,144
	[COUNTRY=23]	-1,278	,199	41,252	1	,000	,279	,189	,412
	[COUNTRY=25]	-,110	,165	,444	1	,505	,896	,648	1,239
	[COUNTRY=26]	1,060	,189	31,641	1	,000	2,888	1,996	4,178
	[COUNTRY=27]	,021	,165	,015	1	,901	1,021	,738	1,411
	[COUNTRY=29]	,988	,190	27,090	1	,000	2,686	1,852	3,897
	[COUNTRY=30]	-,020	,166	,015	1	,902	,980	,707	1,357
	[COUNTRY=31]	0[b]	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
4,00 other	Intercept	,740	,161	21,189	1	,000			
	[min_childage=2,00]	-1,133	,074	232,607	1	,000	,322	,279	,373
	[min_childage=7,00]	-,515	,087	35,143	1	,000	,597	,504	,708
	[min_childage=15,00]	-,335	,075	19,906	1	,000	,716	,618	,829
	[min_childage=99,00]	0[b]	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
	[HATLEV1D=1]	,843	,099	71,893	1	,000	2,322	1,911	2,822
	[HATLEV1D=2]	,435	,082	28,284	1	,000	1,545	1,316	1,813
	[HATLEV1D=3]	0[b]	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
	[hatlev1d_w=1]	-,522	,097	28,730	1	,000	,594	,491	,718
	[hatlev1d_w=2]	-,377	,082	21,293	1	,000	,686	,584	,805
	[hatlev1d_w=3]	0[b]	.	.	0	.	.	.	.
	[COUNTRY=1]	-,222	,202	1,208	1	,272	,801	,538	1,190
	[COUNTRY=2]	,343	,193	3,148	1	,076	1,409	,965	2,057
	[COUNTRY=6]	-,757	,200	14,370	1	,000	,469	,317	,694
	[COUNTRY=7]	-,320	,196	2,659	1	,103	,726	,495	1,067
	[COUNTRY=9]	,128	,191	,447	1	,504	1,136	,781	1,653
	[COUNTRY=10]	,394	,182	4,696	1	,030	1,484	1,038	2,120
	[COUNTRY=12]	,293	,201	2,122	1	,145	1,340	,904	1,988
	[COUNTRY=13]	-,066	,177	,140	1	,708	,936	,661	1,324
	[COUNTRY=15]	-,162	,184	,771	1	,380	,851	,593	1,221
	[COUNTRY=16]	,435	,184	5,588	1	,018	1,545	1,077	2,217
	[COUNTRY=18]	-,664	,183	13,098	1	,000	,515	,359	,738
	[COUNTRY=19]	1,108	,212	27,270	1	,000	3,028	1,998	4,590

	[COUNTRY=20]	-,379	,189	4,046	1	,044	,684	,473	,990
	[COUNTRY=23]	,490	,190	6,657	1	,010	1,632	1,125	2,368
	[COUNTRY=25]	-,028	,184	,023	1	,880	,973	,678	1,394
	[COUNTRY=26]	,445	,201	4,879	1	,027	1,560	1,051	2,314
	[COUNTRY=27]	-,192	,183	1,090	1	,296	,826	,576	1,183
	[COUNTRY=29]	,793	,207	14,719	1	,000	2,209	1,473	3,311
	[COUNTRY=30]	-,364	,191	3,644	1	,056	,695	,478	1,010
	[COUNTRY=31]	0[b]	.	.	0	.	.	.	.

a. The reference category is: 1,00 traditional breadwinner model.
b. This parameter is set to zero because it is redundant.

As the predicted probabilities are saved in variables (est1_1 to est4_1), we can plot them. Take the medium educated women in Germany, the Netherlands and Slovenia with at least one child <20 in the household as an example:

```
TEMP.
SEL IF min_childage<=15 AND hatlev1d_w=2 AND (country=7 OR country=23
   OR country=29).
GRAPH
   /LINE(MULTIPLE)=MEAN(est1_1) MEAN(est2_1) MEAN(est3_1) mean(est4_1) BY
    min_childage
   /PANEL COLVAR=country ROWVAR=hatlev1d
   /TITLE='predicted probability of employment patterns of couples by age
    of youngest child and country'
   /FOOTNOTE='medium educated women'.
```