Timing Is Not Everything: How Age of Children Affects Women’s Earnings in 20 Occupation Groups

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Abstract

Research Questions

Results

Figure 4. Median earnings of women ages 18-50 employed full-time by employment status, age, and presence of children, 2013*.

Figure 5. Median earnings by age of mother and age and presence of children among women aged 40 to 50, 2013.

Among women aged 40 to 50, the earnings gap between mothers and non-mothers varies by occupation.

Results show that women are more likely to enter careers with less potential for increased earnings at older ages, regardless of children status. Because part-time, temporary, and contract work is less likely to provide a premium, women with preschool children are significantly more likely to remain out of the labor force at older ages. Earnings increases are smaller for women with school-age children.

The earnings gap between mothers of preschoolers and non-mothers is larger in most occupation groups compared to mothers of school-age children and non-mothers. For some occupation groups, the earnings gap between mothers of preschoolers and non-mothers is larger than the earnings gap between mothers of school-age children and non-mothers.

Women who are between the ages of 18 and 50 with at least one own child with early or normal development and type of employment (Anderson, Binder, and Krause 2003; Kimmel and Ferber 2004; Ferber and Ferber 2005; Ferber 2005; Amuedo-Dorantes and Kimmel 2004).

Data and Sample

For many women, preschool children are an especially important career and family transition age. Preschool children are an especially important career and family transition age. This is the age at which women are more likely to enter careers with less potential for increased earnings. For many women, preschool children are an especially important career and family transition age. For many women, preschool children are an especially important career and family transition age.

It is often assumed that the parenthood gap in earnings is larger for women with young children because they have a larger number of children and because young children are more expensive to care for. The parenthood gap in earnings is larger for women with young children because they have a larger number of children and because young children are more expensive to care for. The parenthood gap in earnings is larger for women with young children because they have a larger number of children and because young children are more expensive to care for. The parenthood gap in earnings is larger for women with young children because they have a larger number of children and because young children are more expensive to care for.

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References

Do women with children also earn less than women without children?

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