**Online Supplementary Material.**

This Online Supplementary Material provides details of the estimates of the probability of having to look after one’s own parents and parents in law that include the forecast of the sum of the husband and wife’s earnings at the time the couple married. In order to do this, earnings equations for husbands and wives, are estimated separately. Based on these earnings equations, forecasts of the husband and wife’s earnings at the time they married are computed. The sum of these forecasts, the prediction of the household’s earnings at the time the couple married, are computed, and this variable is added to all the equations in Table 5. The results are reported in Table OSM1. The prediction of the household’s earnings at the time the couple married is not statistically significant in any of these equations. Although the prediction of household earnings at the time the couple married is a generated regressor which in general will affect the computation of the standard errors of all the estimated coefficients, since we are principally interested in testing the null hypothesis that the coefficient on the prediction of the household’s earnings at the time the couple married is zero, we can ignore the impact of the generated regressor: Pagan (1986) and McKenzie and McAleer (1997).

It should be noted that the underlying earnings data is in categorical form with 10 categories in 1998 and 15 categories in 2008. With the exception of the top category, earnings are assigned the mid-point of the upper and lower bounds for each category. For the top category, earnings are set equal to the value of the lower bound for the top category.

The earnings equations are assumed to be of the following form:

Earningshi=β0+β1agehi+β2ageh2i+β3eduhi+ui  (OSM1)

Earningswi=γ0+γ1agewi+γ2agew2i+γ3eduwi+vi (OSM2)

where Eaningsh and Earningsw are the annual earnings of the husband and wife, ageh and agew are the ages of the husband and wife, and eduh and eduw are the years of schooling of husband and wife, and u and v are disturbances, respectively. It is expected that β1, β3, γ1, γ2>0 and β2, γ3<0. Descriptive statistics on the relevant variables are provided in Table OSM2.

The ordinary least squares (OLS) estimates of equations (OSM1) and (OSM2) are, respectively,

Earningshi=-996.5+62.32agehi-0.620ageh2i+302.2eduhi+uui

(123.7) (4.92) (0.047) (18.76)

R2=0.048 N=10,147 s=2618.3

Earningswi=-104.1γ0+10.62agewi+-0.110agew2i+109.9.1eduwi+vvi

(35.4) (3.45) (0.014) (8.69)

R2=0.022 N=10,665 s=242.8

where the figures in reported in brackets are the standard errors of the coefficient estimates, R2 is the coefficient of determination, N is the number of observations, s is the standard error of the regression, and uu and vv are the residuals for the two regression models.

Forecasts of the husband and wife’s income at the time they married, Earningshpi and Earningswpi, are computed from:

Earningshpi=-996.5+62.32agehmi-0.620agehm2i+302.2eduhi I (OSM3)

Earningswpi=-104.1γ0+10.62agewmi+-0.110agewm2i+109.9.1eduwi (OSM4)

where agehmi and agehwi are the age of the husband and wife at the time they married, respectively. In some cases, the predictions are negative so

Earningshppi= Earningshpi if Earningshpi≥0 (OSM5)

=0 if Earningshpi<0

Earningswppi= Earningswpi if Earningswpi≥0 (OSM6)

=0 if Earningswpi<0

The forecast of the household’s income at the time the husband and wife marry, Earningshhppi, is given by

Earningshhppi= Earningshppi+ Earningswppi (OSM7)

Table OSM 2: Descriptive Statistics

Variable Obs Mean Std. Dev. Min Max

Earningsw 10,808 141.87 244.52 0 12000

Earningsw 10,808 141.87 244.52 0 12000

Earningsh 10,293 542.46 843.03 0 12000

Earningshp 9,112 332.63 187.87 -290.98 872.67

Earningshpp 9,112 332.91 187.33 0 872.67

Earningsw 10,808 141.87 244.52 0 12000

Earningswp 9,165 100.95 37.59 7.41 260.50

Earningswpp 9,165 100.95 37.59 7.41 260.50

Earningshhpp 8,792 435.15 208.62 30.35 1105.59

**Additional References**

McKenzie C.R. & McAleer M. (1997). On Efficient Estimation and Correct Inference in Models with Generated Regressors: A General Approach. *Japanese Economic Review,* 48,368–389.

Pagan A. (1986). Two Stage and Related Estimators and Their Applications. *Review of Economic Studies*, 53(4), 517–538.