The results have been compared to those displayed in the original notebooks, which vary very slightly from those in the manuscript. This is due to a later change in the code made to simplify it.



Figure 1 : Actual and maximum fiscal losses from non-optimization

This table is identical to the one displayed in the manuscript.

#### Table 2 : Rate of non-optimization (and large non-optimization) by demographic groups, 2013

	All				Can optimize				Unique opt allocation						
	N	DNO	Prct	DNO 1%	Prct 1%	N	DNO	Prct	<b>DNO</b> 1%	Prct 1%	N	DNO	Prct	<b>DNO</b> 1%	Prct 1%
Children															
1	27680	6232	0.225	1553	0.056	24548	6232	0.254	1553	0.063	24548	6232	0.254	1553	0.063
2	21020	5962	0.284	2337	0.111	18905	5962	0.315	2337	0.124	17023	5787	0.340	2236	0.131
3	2500	472	0.189	232	0.093	2147	472	0.220	232	0.108	1528	422	0.276	205	0.134
4	969	324	0.334	193	0.199	735	324	0.441	193	0.263	302	218	0.722	150	0.497
5	48	9	0.188	4	0.083	32	9	0.281	4	0.125	9	6	0.667	3	0.333
Total	52336	13012	0.249	4327	0.083	46446	13012	0.280	4327	0.093	43418	12671	0.292	4151	0.096

Sample each year

The code yields the same results as those contained in the original notebooks.

There are a few differences with the original manuscript:

- The sample size is bigger, regardless of how many children the couples have. As a consequence, there are also more couples which don't optimize and/or lose more than 1% of their income
- However, the proportions/percentages only vary slightly, especially for couples with less than 3 children (10<sup>-3</sup>). They are a bit higher for couples with 4 or 5 children (from 10-3 to 10-2),, but that is due to smaller samples (fewer families have so many children).

Table 3 : Distribution of effective, random, optimal and su-optimal allocations by demographic groups and allocation type

a) Effective allocation

	child_1	child_2	child_3	child_4	child_5	child_6	Total_average
All_on_man	0.59	0.44	0.58	0.14	0.54	0.05	0.52
All_on_woman	0.41	0.18	0.13	0.03	0.08	0.01	0.29
Equal_split	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.91	0.17
Most_on_man	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.03	0.23	0.03	0.01
Most_on_woman	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.15	0.01	0.01
N_obs	27680.00	21020.00	2500.00	969.00	48.00	109.00	

Identical results.

b) Optimal allocation

	child_1	child_2	child_3	child_4	child_5	child_6
All_on_man_optimal	0.70	0.59	0.74	0.69	0.81	0.85
All_on_woman_optimal	0.41	0.22	0.22	0.32	0.40	0.38
Equal_split_optimal	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.88
Most_on_man_optimal	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.16	0.08	0.11
Most_on_woman_optimal	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.31
Total	1.11	1.29	1.26	1.92	1.46	2.53
N_obs	27680.00	21020.00	2500.00	969.00	48.00	109.00

The results are the same for couples with 1 or 2 children. For those with 3 or 4 children, they're a bit different  $(10^{-2})$ .

### c) Sub-optimal allocation

		1	2	3	4	5	6	All
Not_all_on_man_optimal	All_on_man	0.29	0.17	0.12	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.22
Not_all_on_woman_optimal	All_on_woman	0.24	0.10	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.16
Not_equal_split_optimal	Equal_split	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.78	0.00	1.00	0.08
Not_most_on_man_optimal	Most_on_man	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.23	0.03	0.01
Not_most_on_woman_optimal	Most_on_woman	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.15	0.00	0.00
N_obs		27680	21020	2500	969	48.00	109.00	52336.00

Indentical results, except for a few proportions regarding couples with 3 or 4 children.

## Table 4 : Profile of non-optimizers

Do not optimize

	DNO I	DNO_1prct I	DNO II	DNO_1prct II
Age elder child	-0.0055***	-0.0034***	-0.0054***	-0.0043***
	(0.0007)	(0.0005)	(0.0009)	(0.0005)
Gain fiscal au pacs[T.True]	0.2182***	0.2889***	0.2020***	0.2928***
	(0.0048)	(0.0041)	(0.0061)	(0.0051)
I(Age moyen parents / 100)	0.3922***	-0.0337	0.3474***	0.0359
	(0.0422)	(0.0330)	(0.0522)	(0.0305)
I(Rni / 100000)	0.0374**	-0.0727***	0.1398***	-0.0969***
	(0.0170)	(0.0197)	(0.0203)	(0.0083)
Intercept	0.0453***	0.0334***	0.0447***	0.0278***
-	(0.0108)	(0.0067)	(0.0148)	(0.0087)
Master both parents[T.True]			-0.0874***	-0.0451***
			(0.0123)	(0.0064)
Master just man[T.True]			-0.0851***	-0.0479***
			(0.0122)	(0.0070)
Master just woman[T.True]			0.0225**	-0.0023
			(0.0092)	(0.0049)
deux enfants[T.True]	0.0592***	0.0536***	0.0505***	0.0526***
-	(0.0043)	(0.0026)	(0.0054)	(0.0031)
quatre enfants et plus[T.True]	0.0834***	0.1063***	0.0898***	0.1109***
	(0.0114)	(0.0098)	(0.0154)	(0.0132)
trois enfants[T.True]	-0.0267***	0.0338***	-0.0425***	0.0270***
-	(0.0079)	(0.0057)	(0.0098)	(0.0067)
adjusted-R2	6.17%	22.00%	5.71%	22.43 <del>%</del>
N	52336	52336	33044	33044

Standard errors in parentheses. \* p<.1, \*\* p<.05, \*\*\*p<.01

Almost identical results.

# Table 5 : Transitions for demographically stable couples

Same_optimal_allocation_same_family	True			AII	
Do_not_optimize_2013	False		True		
Do_not_optimize_2014	False	True	False	True	
Same_family_did_not_change_allocation					
False	0	273	432	40	745
True	15220	0	0	4634	19854
All	15220	273	432	4674	20599

While the sample size is bigger (just like in table 2), the results are similar.

y=Separation	dy/dx	std err	z	P> z	[95.0% Conf. Int.]
Fiscal_loss_greater_then_0.01_prct_rev	0.0060	0.002	2.512	0.012	0.001 0.011
Gain_fiscal_au_pacs	0.0033	0.002	1.725	0.085	-0.000 0.007
Age_moyen	-0.0005	0.000	-3.370	0.001	-0.001 -0.000
Age_elder_child	0.0006	0.000	2.429	0.015	0.000 0.001
deux_enfants	-0.0011	0.002	-0.697	0.486	-0.004 0.002
trois_enfants_et_plus	-0.0026	0.003	-0.907	0.365	-0.008 0.003
Rni	-3.066e-07	5.5e-08	-5.577	0.000	-4.14e-07 -1.99e-07
Diff_in_incompe_mere_pere	2.189e-07	8.42e-08	2.601	0.009	5.4e-08 3.84e-07
y=Mariage	dy/dx	std err	z	P> z	[95.0% Conf. Int.]
Fiscal_loss_greater_then_0.01_prct_rev	-0.0087	0.003	-2.804	0.005	-0.015 -0.003
Gain_fiscal_au_pacs	0.0062	0.002	3.087	0.002	0.002 0.010
Age_moyen	-0.0016	0.000	-8.675	0.000	-0.002 -0.001
Age_elder_child	0.0001	0.000	0.377	0.706	-0.001 0.001
deux_enfants	0.0117	0.002	6.496	0.000	0.008 0.015
trois_enfants_et_plus	0.0149	0.003	4.523	0.000	0.008 0.021
Rni	2.382e-07	5.51e-08	4.324	0.000	1.3e-07 3.46e-07
Diff_in_incompe_mere_pere	-6.156e-09	7.32e-08	-0.084	0.933	-1.5e-07 1.37e-07
y=Pacs	dy/dx	std err	z	P> z	[95.0% Conf. Int.]
Fiscal_loss_greater_then_0.01_prct_rev	-0.0068	0.003	-2.706	0.007	-0.012 -0.002
Gain_fiscal_au_pacs	0.0135	0.002	8.150	0.000	0.010 0.017
Age_moyen	-0.0008	0.000	-4.940	0.000	-0.001 -0.000
Age_elder_child	-0.0017	0.000	-5.673	0.000	-0.002 -0.001
deux_enfants	-0.0033	0.002	-2.044	0.041	-0.006 -0.000
trois_enfants_et_plus	-0.0105	0.004	-2.496	0.013	-0.019 -0.002
Rni	4.167e-07	4.78e-08	8.724	0.000	3.23e-07 5.1e-07
Diff_in_incompe_mere_pere	-2.159e-07	5.94e-08	-3.633	0.000	-3.32e-07 -9.94e-08

Table 6 : Correlation between change in marital status in 2014 and non optimization in 2013

Là encore, les variations de probabilités (dy/dx) sont très similaires à celles du manuscrit. Les quelques différences peuvent être expliquées par des erreurs d'arrondis.

# Appendix

Table A.1 : Destcriptive statistics

	All
Rni	35440.076
Rni_mere	14775.673
Rni_pere	20664.403
Diff_in_incompe_mere_pere	9876.557
Age_moyen_parents	34.203
Age_pere	35.316
Age_mere	33.090
Ecart_Age_en_valeur_absolue	3.405
Nb_enfants	1.587
Age_moyen_children	4.011
Age_elder_child	4.843
Age_younger_child	3.167

(Avec diplôme)

	All
Rni	35426.805
Rni_mere	14814.984
Rni_pere	20611.822
Diff_in_incompe_mere_pere	10151.278
Age_moyen_parents	33.921
Age_pere	35.052
Age_mere	32.789
Ecart_Age_en_valeur_absolue	3.478
Nb_enfants	1.568
Age_moyen_children	3.778
Age_elder_child	4.541
Age_younger_child	3.004

(Sans diplôme)

Number of optimal allocations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Number of children								
1	88.66	11.34						27680.00
2	80.98	8.95	10.05					21020.00
3	61.04	14.28	10.56	14.12				2500.00
4	31.17	17.96	15.27	11.46	24.15			969.00
5	18.75	8.33	27.08	10.42	2.08	33.33		48.00
6	7.34	4.59	7.34	15.60	14.68	15.60	34.86	109.00
Total	43406.00	5562.00	2546.00	488.00	251.00	35.00	38.00	52326.00
Share	0.83	0.11	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00

Table A.2 : Distribution of optimal allocations by family size

Table A.3 : Marital status change in 2014 and	large non-optimization in 2014 :	Sensivity analysis
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