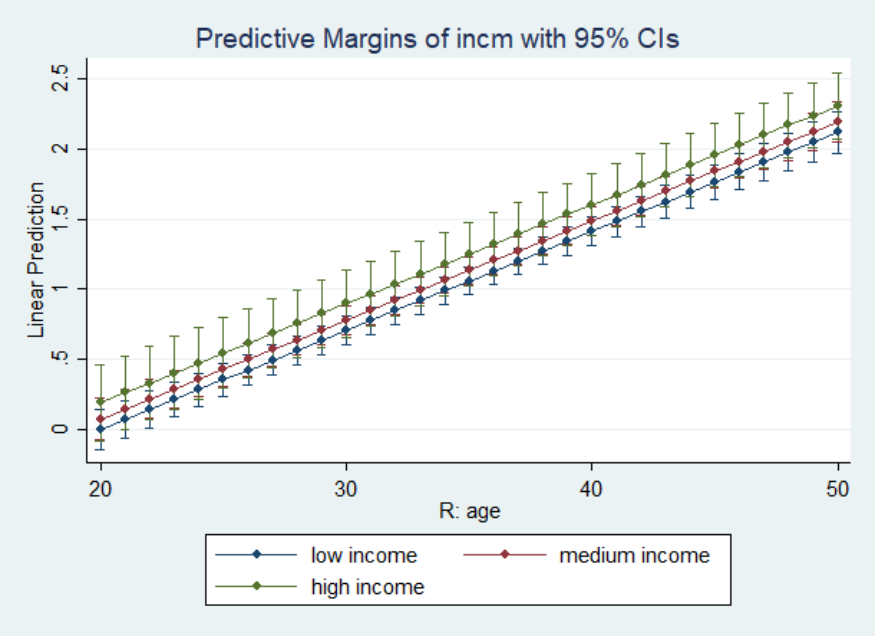
Both Regression models:

	(1) children	(2) children
0bn.incm		
1.incm	.074	-.819
	(.07)	(.263)
2.incm	.19	-.546
	(.127)	(.538)
edcat	-.007	-.042
	(.058)	(.059)
age	.07***	.056***
	(.004)	(.005)
sateco	.075**	.073**
	(.032)	(.032)
0bn.incm#c.age		
1.incm#c.age		.026***
		(.007)
2.incm#c.age		.021
		(.014)
_cons	-1.673***	-1.044***
	(.298)	(.345)
Observations	681	681
R-squared	.384	.396

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

Marginplots:



Comments:

Age and economic satisfaction is related with the number of children in the same manner. With the increase in age, number of children also increase and vise versa. Same for economic satisfaction, higher the satisfaction score, more children the household had. However, the education category is related with the number of children in opposite manner. Household with higher education tends to have less children compared to those with less education.