

ONLINE APPENDIX

HOUSEHOLD EDUCATION GAPS AND GENDER ROLE ATTITUDES

Marco Giani¹ *King's College London*

David Hope² *King's College London*

Øyvind Skorge³ *Bjorknes University College and Institute for Social Research, Oslo*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A.1 Variable Descriptions and Summary Statistics	2
A.2 Additional Figures	4

¹ Lecturer in Political Economy, Department of Political Economy, King's College London. Email: marco.giani@kcl.ac.uk. Web: www.marcogiani.com.

² Lecturer in Political Economy, Department of Political Economy, King's College London. Email: david.hope@kcl.ac.uk. Web: www.davidhope.info.

³ Associate Professor, Department of Political Science and International Relations, Bjorknes University College; Senior Research Fellow, Institute for Social Research, Oslo. Email: oyvind.skorge@bhioslo.no. Web: www.skorge.info. Skorge gratefully acknowledges funding from the CORE Center for Research on Gender Equality at the Institute for Social Research, Oslo.

A.1 VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS AND SUMMARY STATISTICS

TABLE A.1. Variable definitions and coding

	<i>Variable</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<i>Dependent var.</i>	Approval of full-time work	The extent to which the respondent disapproves of a person with a full-time job while their children are under three years old (0 = strongly approve, ..., 4 = strongly disapprove): "Using this card, how much do you approve or disapprove if a woman/man.....has a full-time job while she/he has children aged under 3?"
<i>Independent var.</i>	Assignment	Randomization of whether respondent is asked about a "woman" or a "man" in the dependent variable item above. "Woman" is coded as 1, "man" as 0.
	Household education gap	Respondent's level of education on a 1-7 ES-ISCED scale minus the respondent partner's level of education on the same scale. Respondent's education described in the next row.
<i>Covariates</i>	Education	Highest level of education (ES-ISCED classification): 1 ES-ISCED I, less than lower secondary; 2 ES-ISCED II, lower secondary; 3 ES-ISCED IIIb, lower tier upper secondary; 4 ES-ISCED IIIa, upper tier upper secondary; 5 ES-ISCED IV, advanced vocational, sub-degree; 6 ES-ISCED V1, lower tertiary education, BA level; 7 ES-ISCED V2, higher tertiary education, >= MA level.
	Household income	Decile of household's total net income (all sources). Refusal to respond coded as 0.
	Occupational prestige	Standard International Occupational Prestige Scale, ⁴ coded from the ISCO-o8 occupational variable (using the Stata "iscogen" command).
	Househ. occup. prestige gap	Respondent's level of occupational prestige minus the respondent's partner's level of occupational prestige.
	Unemployed	What the respondent has been doing the last 7 days: unemployed, actively looking for job
	Partner unemployed	What the respondent's partner has been doing the last 7 days: unemployed, actively looking for job
	Age	Age of respondent
	Gender share	Share of household members that are women.
	# of children	Number of children ever given birth to/fathered
	Ethnic minority	Belong to minority ethnic group in country
	Born in country	Born in country (yes/no)
	Urban/rural	Domicile, respondent's description: 1 a big city; 2 suburbs or outskirts of big city; 3 town or small city; 4 country village; 5 farm or home in countryside.
	Religiosity	How religious are you? (0-10 scale, 0 = Not at all religious; 10 = Very religious).
	Interviewer	Gender of interviewer
	Interference	Husband/wife/partner interfered with interview
	Country	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Serbia, Slovenia, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom

Notes: All variables are coded from Wave 9 of the European Social Survey.

⁴ See Treiman 1977, *Occupational Prestige in Comparative Perspective*, New York: Academic Press.

TABLE A.2. Summary statistics by the gender of the respondent.

Variable	Group	Mean	Median	SD	Min	Max	N	Missing
Approval of full-time work	Men	1.5	1	1.1	0	4	10061	0
	Women	1.4	1	1.1	0	4	10015	0
Assignment	Men	0.5	1	0.5	0	1	10061	0
	Women	0.5	1	0.5	0	1	10015	0
Household education gap	Men	0.1	0	1.6	-6	6	10061	0
	Women	0.1	0	1.6	-6	6	10015	0
Education (ES-ISCED)	Men	4.2	4	1.8	1	7	10061	0
	Women	4.2	4	1.8	1	7	10015	0
Household income	Men	5.4	6	3.2	0	10	9809	252
	Women	5.2	6	3.1	0	10	9546	469
Occupational prestige	Men	44.1	43.5	13.6	5	78.2	9789	272
	Women	43.1	42.8	14.3	5	78.2	9323	692
Unemployed	Men	0	0	0.1	0	1	10061	0
	Women	0	0	0.2	0	1	10015	0
Partner unemployed	Men	0	0	0.2	0	1	10061	0
	Women	0	0	0.1	0	1	10015	0
Age	Men	54.4	54	15.5	18	90	10026	35
	Women	51.1	51	15.2	15	90	9987	28
Fraction female household members	Men	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.9	10057	4
	Women	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8	10009	6
Ethnic minority	Men	1.9	2	0.2	1	2	10009	52
	Women	1.9	2	0.2	1	2	9952	63
Born in country	Men	1.1	1	0.3	1	2	10056	5
	Women	1.1	1	0.3	1	2	10008	7
Urban/rural	Men	3	3	1.2	1	5	10057	4
	Women	3	3	1.2	1	5	10013	2
Religiosity	Men	4.2	5	3.1	0	10	9983	78
	Women	4.9	5	3.1	0	10	9921	94
Female interviewer	Men	0.6	1	0.5	0	8	10061	0
	Women	0.7	1	0.5	0	8	10015	0
Interference in interview	Men	0.1	0	0.3	0	1	10061	0
	Women	0.1	0	0.2	0	1	10015	0

A.2 ADDITIONAL FIGURES

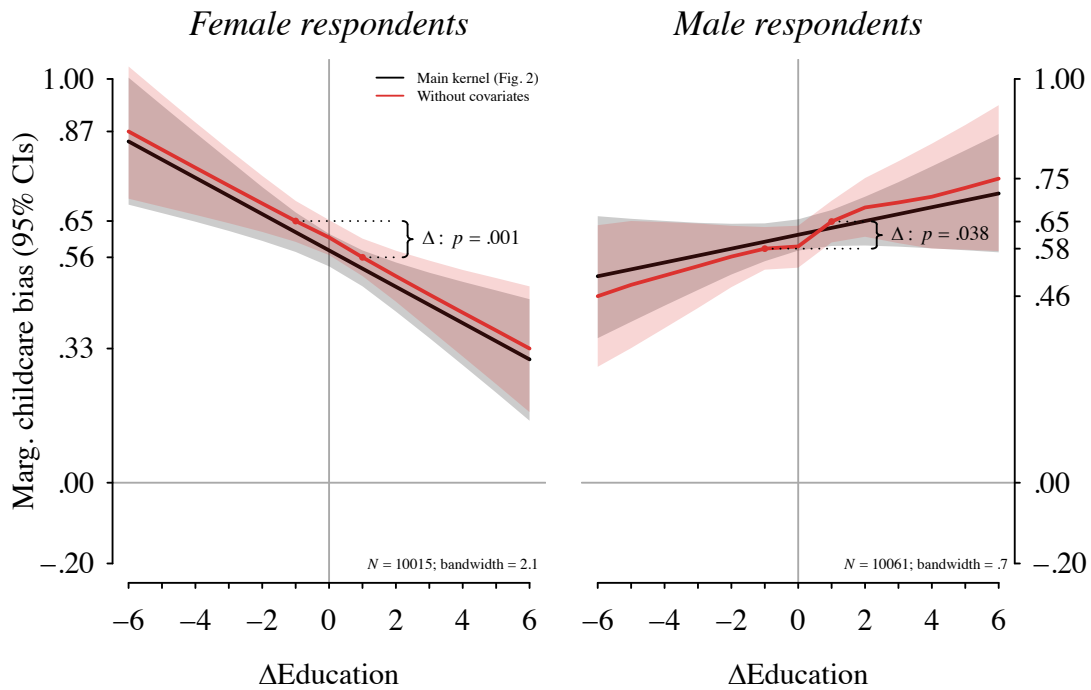


FIGURE A.1. Re-estimating the results in Figure 2 without covariates and country fixed effects.

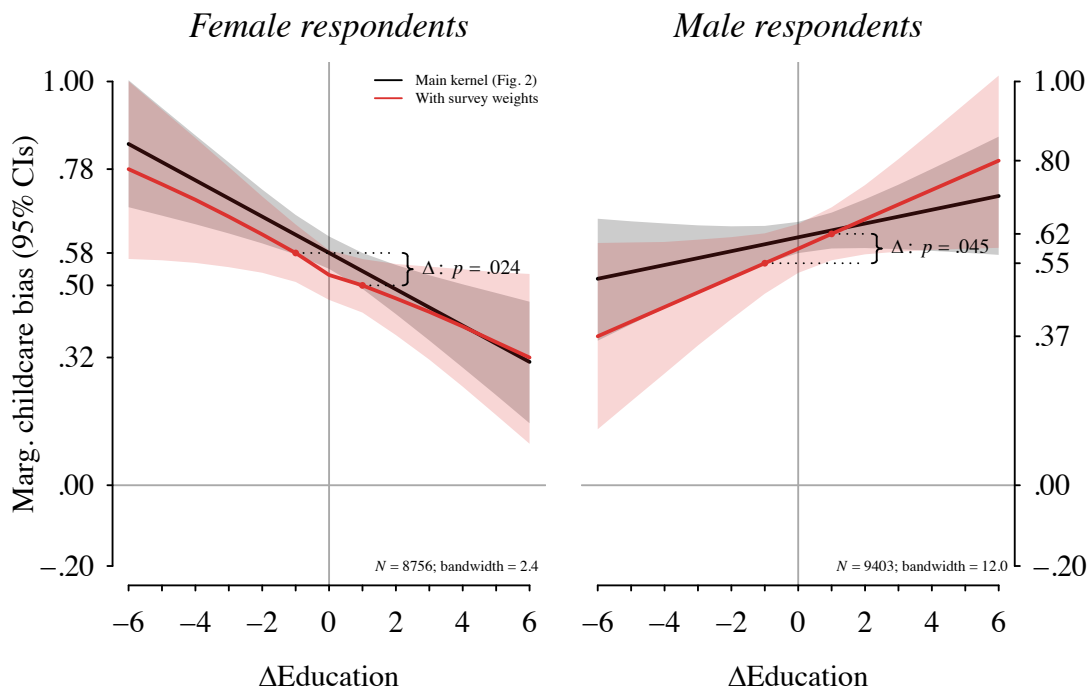


FIGURE A.2. Re-estimating the results in Figure 2 with survey weights (design weight multiplied by population size weight).

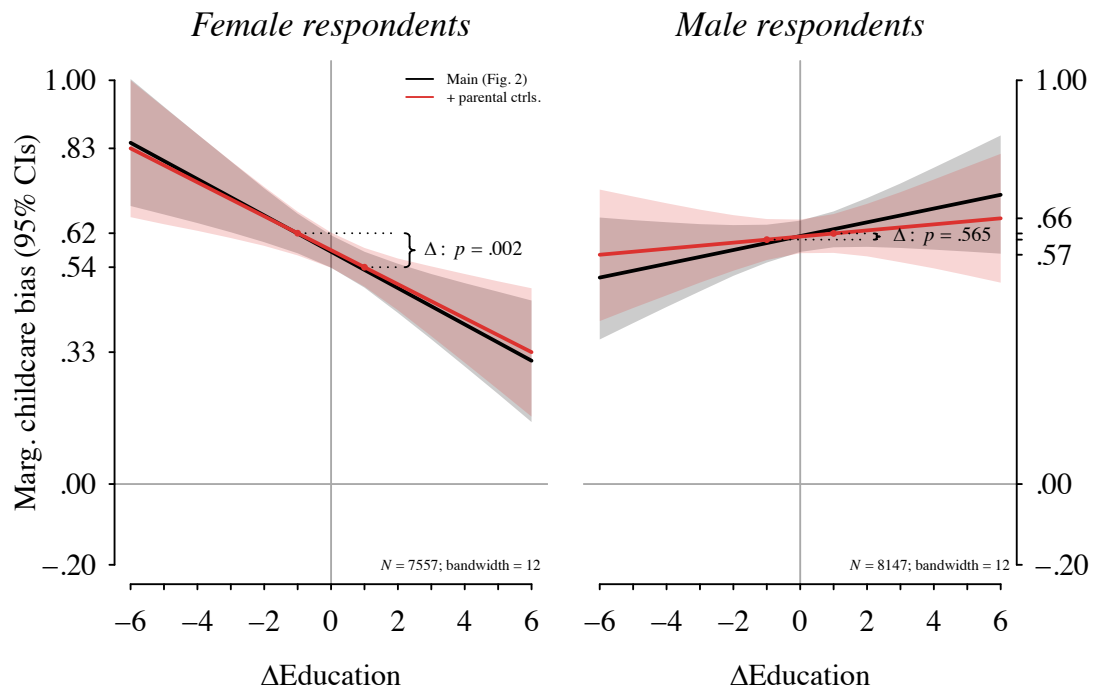


FIGURE A.3. Re-estimating the results in Figure 2 with additional controls for parents' division of labor.

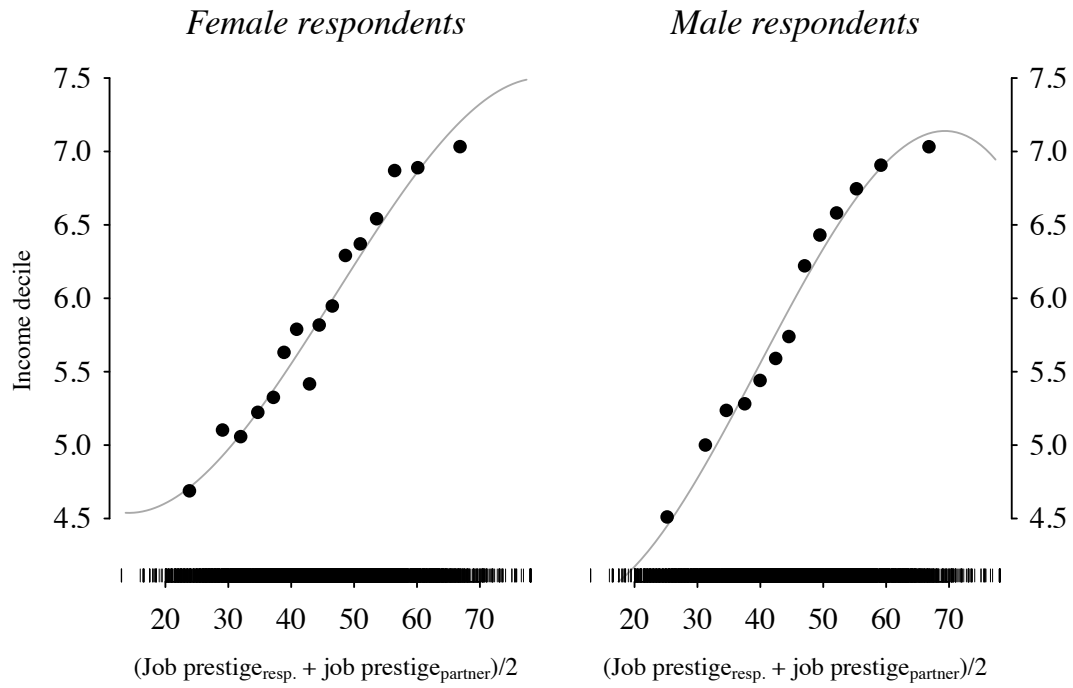


FIGURE A.4. Binned scatter plot of the relationship between income decile and the average household job prestige score (residualized on country). Note: the grey line gives the estimated cubic global polynomial regression line.

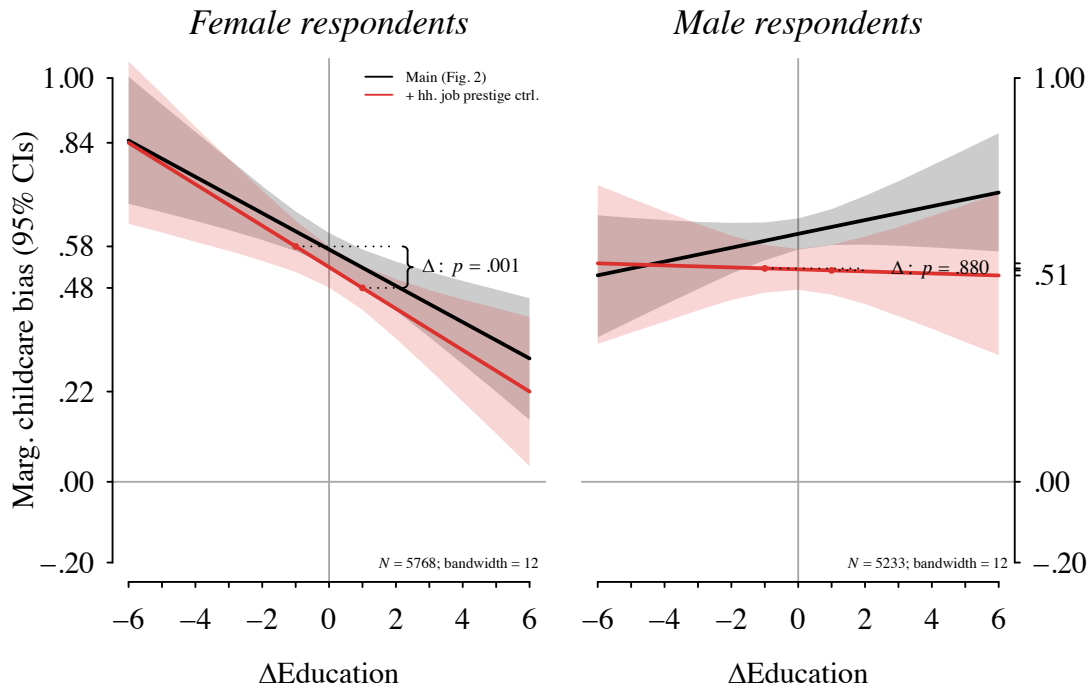


FIGURE A.5. Re-estimating the results in Figure 2 with additional control for the household gap in job prestige.

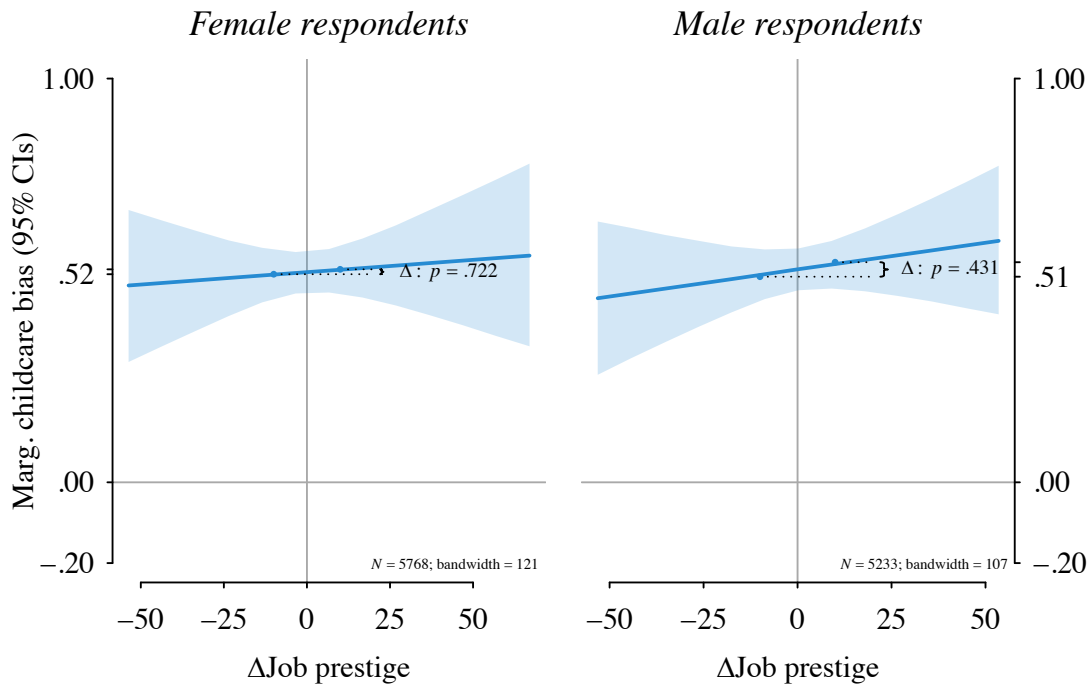


FIGURE A.6. The conditional marginal gender childcare bias over the range of the household gap in job prestige, with “full-time job when children aged under 3” as dependent variable.

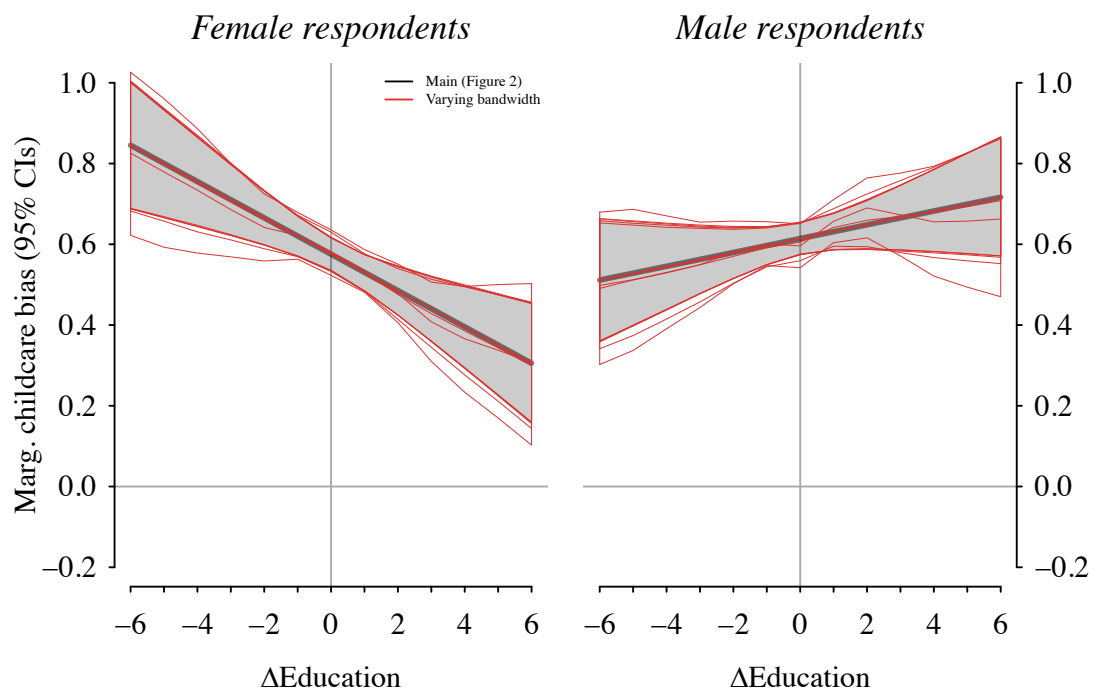


FIGURE A.7. Re-estimating the results in Figure 2 by *varying the bandwidth* of the Gaussian kernel. Note: The model giving the estimated red line (and confidence intervals) refers to the results in Figure 2; the black lines (and confidence intervals) display the results when varying the kernel bandwidth at .5, 1, 3, 5, and 10.

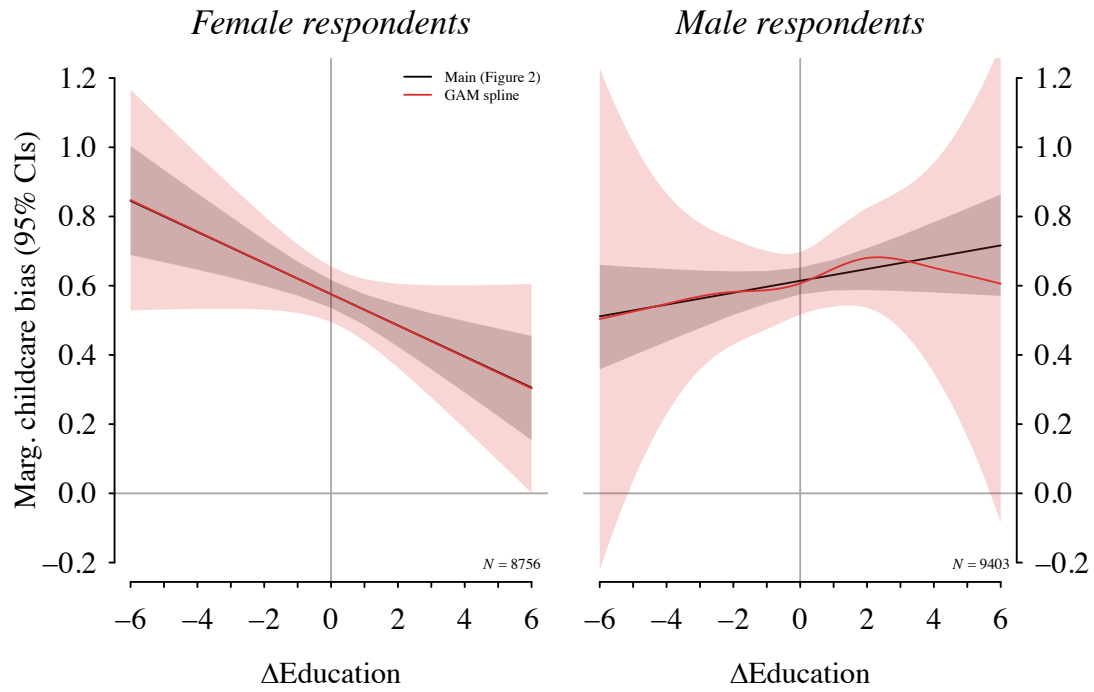


FIGURE A.8. Re-estimating Figure 2 with *general cross-validated (thin slate) splines* instead of Gaussian kernels. Note: a general additive (GAM) model is used to re-estimate Equation 1 with splines.