

Supplementary online materials for the article

**Gendered occupational aspirations among German youth: Role of parental occupations,
gender division of labour, and family structure**

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Online appendix

Table A1. Average marginal effects based on a logistic regression model of the probability that adolescents did not indicate a specific occupation they aspire to, by gender

	Girls		Boys	
	AME	Standard error	AME	Standard error
Still trying to find out what their talents are	0.473***	0.014	0.411***	0.014
Mother in gender-typical occupation (> 70% women)	-0.031	0.033	-0.022	0.031
Father in gender-typical occupation (>70% men)	0.006	0.028	-0.019	0.032
Average mother's share (%) in hours of paid work	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001
Mother not employed up to child age 15	0.017	0.042	0.010	0.044
Average number of hours mother spent on childcare on a weekday	-0.004	0.005	0.007	0.005
Average number of hours father spent on childcare on a weekday	-0.000	0.011	-0.009	0.011
Supportive parenting of mother	-0.005	0.015	-0.004	0.017
Supportive parenting of father	-0.009	0.014	-0.029	0.021
Respondent did not continuously live with both parents for 15 years	-0.043	0.034	-0.033	0.044
Father's average occupational status higher than mother's	0.249	0.212	-0.066	0.165
Highest educational level of either parent (ref. = secondary school or below)				
University	0.005	0.031	0.049	0.034
Vocational qualifications	0.024	0.032	-0.013	0.041
Comparative advantage in maths grades versus German grades	0.029*	0.012	-0.016	0.014
Attended gymnasium (ref. = other school types)	0.091**	0.030	0.122**	0.036
Lived in East Germany	0.015	0.034	-0.064*	0.031
Number of siblings	-0.003	0.014	0.012	0.016
Migration background	-0.058*	0.029	-0.007	0.037
Survey year dummies, 2001-2016	yes		Yes	
<i>N</i>		2,109		2,197
F statistic		9.71***		9.02***

Note: Estimates weighted, item non-response multiply imputed using chained equations and standard errors adjusted for clustering in the household. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. Source: SOEP version 33.1.

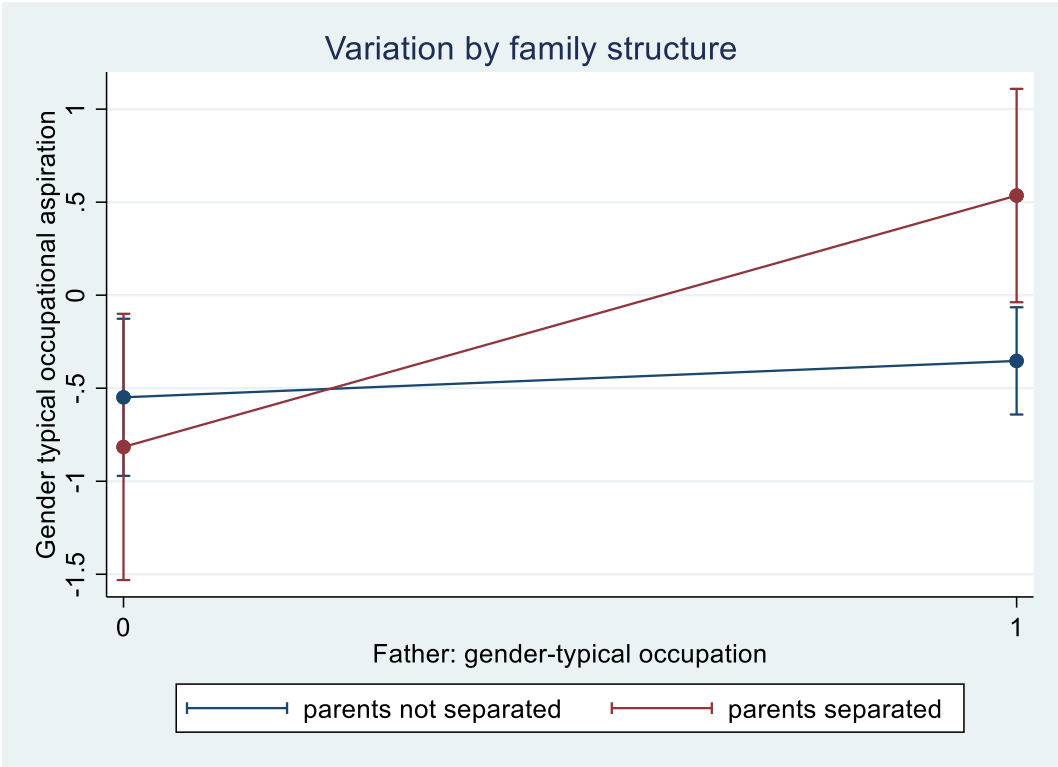
Table A2. Probit regression models of aspiring to a gender-typical occupation, with Heckman selection correction and by gender

	Girls		Boys	
	Coeff.	Standard error	Coeff.	Standard error
Mother in gender-typical occupation (> 70% women)	-0.012	0.131	-0.002	0.126
Father in gender-typical occupation (>70% men)	0.327*	0.148	0.217+	0.129
Average mother's share (%) in hours of paid work	0.002	0.003	-0.000	0.002
Mother not employed up to child age 15	0.460*	0.205	-0.084	0.172
Average hours mother spent on childcare	-0.001	0.023	0.022	0.018
Average hours father spent on childcare	0.023	0.047	0.027	0.040
Supportive parenting of mother	-0.036	0.063	-0.012	0.070
Supportive parenting of father	-0.025	0.064	-0.033	0.080
Respondent did not continuously live with both parents	-0.002	0.172	0.186	0.160
Father's occupational status higher than mother's	-0.146	0.700	0.174	0.598
Highest educational level of either parent (ref. = secondary school or below)				
University	-0.229	0.150	-0.297*	0.134
Vocational qualifications	-0.109	0.180	-0.242	0.169
Comparative advantage in maths grades versus German grades	-0.172**	0.061	0.055	0.060
Attended gymnasium (ref. = other school types)	-0.598***	0.150	-0.414**	0.158
Lived in East Germany	-0.015	0.144	-0.022	0.133
Number of siblings	0.024	0.079	-0.036	0.063
Migration background	-0.412*	0.142	-0.031	0.139
Survey year dummies, 2001-2016	yes		Yes	
Constant	-0.440	0.306	0.055	0.239
Heckman selection model				
Still trying to find out what their talents are	-2.037***	0.136	-1.585***	0.117
Mother in gender-typical occupation (> 70% women)	0.087	0.118	0.122	0.124
Father in gender-typical occupation (>70% men)	-0.046	0.129	0.095	0.128
Average mother's share (%) in hours of paid work	0.019***	0.004	0.008*	0.003
Mother not employed up to child age 15	8.444**	0.371	7.775***	0.282
Average hours mother spent on childcare on a weekday	0.083**	0.024	-0.030	0.022
Average hours father spent on childcare on a weekday	0.049	0.060	0.095+	0.053
Supportive parenting of mother	-0.029	0.066	-0.021	0.081
Supportive parenting of father	0.072	0.070	0.079	0.093
Respondent did not continuously live with both parents	0.344*	0.175	0.367*	0.181
Father's occupational status higher than mother's	-0.809	0.587	0.558	0.677
Highest educational level of either parent (ref. = secondary school or below)				
University	0.019	0.144	0.022	0.132
Vocational qualifications	-0.212	0.168	0.011	0.184

Comparative advantage in maths grades versus German grades	-0.125*	0.055	0.088	0.057
Attended gymnasium (ref. = other school types)	-0.169	0.154	-0.351*	0.155
Lived in East Germany	-0.160	0.156	0.033	0.134
Number of siblings	0.130+	0.073	-0.031	0.076
Migration background	-0.096	0.138	0.037	0.150
Survey year dummies, 2001-2016	Yes		Yes	
constant	0.606*	0.304	1.387***	0.263
rho	0.121	0.163	-0.156	0.180
Number of censored observations		1,042		1,029
Number of uncensored observations		1,067		1,168
Wald test for independence of equations (rho=0)	Chi2= 0.01	p = 0.902	Chi2=0.23	p = 0.631

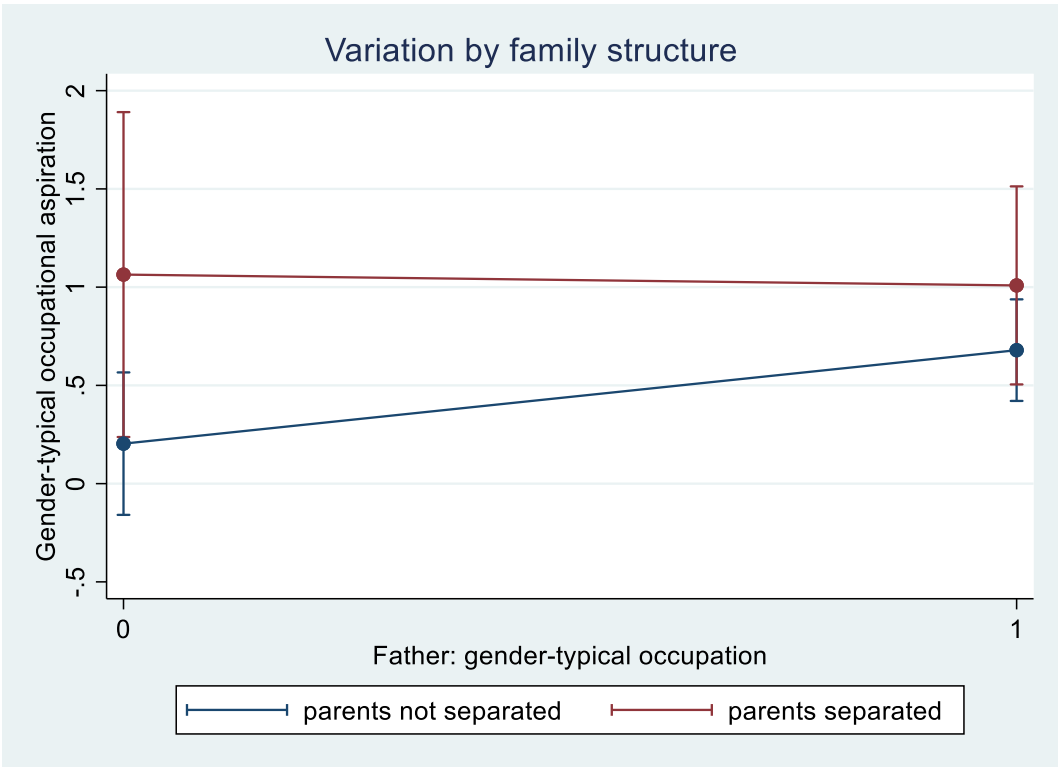
Note: Estimates weighted, item non-response multiply imputed using chained equations and standard errors adjusted for clustering in the household. + $p < 0.1$, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. *Source:* SOEP version 33.1.

Figure A1: Interaction effect of fathers' gender-typical occupations with whether daughters continuously lived with both parents since birth



Note: based on estimations for girls, shown in Table 3, Panel D.

Figure A3: Interaction effect of fathers' gender-typical occupations with whether sons continuously lived with both parents since birth



Note: based on estimations for boys, shown in Table 3, Panel D.