

Online Appendix

Trends and Cross-National Differences in Educational Homogamy in Europe: The Role of Educational Composition*

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Tab. A1: Linear regression of the probability of being in an educationally homogamous partnership, with country and cohort dummies and robust standard errors

Educational expansion	0.009 (0.009)
Educational heterogeneity	-0.037** (0.004)
Gender symmetry	0.021** (0.004)
Educational income inequality	0.010~ (0.006)
Educational reproduction	0.006 (0.006)
Constant	0.718** (0.017)
Observations	135,296
R^2	0.015

Standardised variables (mean 0; SD=1); Standard errors in parentheses. ~ p < 0.10, * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01;

Country and cohort dummies are not shown; reference groups: Italy and cohort 1940-1949.

Source: ESS 2008-2020, own calculations.

* This Online Appendix contains additional information regarding the article:
<https://www.comparativepopulationstudies.de/index.php/CPoS/article/view/601/412>.

Tab. A2: Sample sizes by country and cohort (N=171 country-cohorts)

	1940-49	1950-59	1960-69	1970-79	1980-89
Albania	117	138	168	161	
Austria	531	792	937	838	574
Belgium	781	1181	1335	1210	604
Bulgaria	933	1193	1093	1043	454
Switzerland	785	1079	1235	1082	587
Cyprus	361	420	473	422	256
Czech Republic	816	1392	1548	1706	934
Germany	1866	2788	3199	2137	1464
Denmark	716	807	863	709	273
Estonia	809	1211	1233	1274	738
Spain	818	1206	1637	1593	687
Finland	1148	1427	1309	1175	649
France	882	1227	1191	1205	726
Great-Britain	842	941	984	996	496
Greece	243	248	332	342	
Croatia	310	630	575	498	345
Hungary	554	972	964	1118	494
Ireland	1032	1312	1391	1589	891
Israel	871	1130	994	1413	772
Iceland	249	419	462	422	301
Italy	543	855	1066	914	507
Lithuania	756	1139	1371	1173	685
Latvia		145	179	168	162
Montenegro		122	137	133	
Macedonia		176	201	150	182
Netherlands	980	1239	1272	1175	573
Norway	761	1066	1158	1150	577
Poland	680	1393	1158	1292	749
Portugal		1100	1030	942	515
Serbia	117	220	220	203	129
Russia	206	378	451	510	283
Sweden	1036	986	1022	923	446
Slovenia	661	1050	1052	892	433
Slovakia	483	818	732	667	308
Ukraine	302	392	401	400	165
Kosovo		166	180	212	

Source: ESS 2008-2020, own calculations.

Tab. A3: Correlations among variables (N=171 country-cohorts)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 Educational expansion	1.00												
2 Educational heterogeneity	0.31**	1.00											
3 Gender symmetry	-0.25**	-0.18*	1.00										
4 Educational income inequality	-0.14~	-0.13~	0.19*	1.00									
5 Educational reproduction	-0.25**	-0.32**	0.00	0.15~	1.00								
6 Absolute homogamy	-0.50**	-0.51**	0.31**	0.42**	0.40**	1.00							
7 Absolute homogamy low-educated	-0.49**	0.33**	0.13	0.19*	0.21**	0.33**	1.00						
8 Absolute homogamy medium-educated	-0.25**	-0.54**	0.21**	0.24**	0.05	0.57**	-0.31**	1.00					
9 Absolute homogamy high-educated	0.53**	0.31**	0.10	0.16*	-0.09	0.04	-0.06	-0.09	1.00				
10 Relative homogamy	-0.47**	-0.12	0.17*	0.34**	0.40**	0.78**	0.67**	0.27**	0.08	1.00			
11 Relative homogamy low-educated	-0.33**	-0.18*	0.06	0.20*	0.29**	0.47**	0.40**	0.25**	-0.15~	0.56**	1.00		
12 Relative homogamy medium-educated	0.01	-0.10	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.14~	-0.03	0.17*	0.05	0.08	-0.65**	1.00	
13 Relative homogamy high-educated	-0.19*	-0.03	0.01	0.09	0.13~	0.19*	0.12	0.16*	0.03	0.27**	0.75**	-0.84**	1.00

~ p < 0.10, * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01

Source: ESS 2008-2020, own calculations.

Tab. A4: OLS regression of absolute and relative educational homogamy, including country and cohort dummies

	Absolute homogamy				Relative homogamy			
	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8
Educational expansion	-0.022** (0.004)	-0.003 (0.004)	-0.034** (0.006)	-0.007 (0.008)	-0.101** (0.018)	-0.030~ (0.016)	-0.146** (0.023)	-0.030 (0.037)
Educational heterogeneity	-0.022** (0.004)	-0.030** (0.004)	-0.021** (0.005)	-0.032** (0.004)	0.038* (0.018)	-0.012 (0.018)	0.046* (0.018)	-0.017 (0.019)
Gender symmetry	0.010* (0.004)	0.018** (0.003)	0.011* (0.004)	0.019** (0.004)	0.014 (0.017)	0.032* (0.015)	0.016 (0.017)	0.037* (0.016)
Educational income inequality	0.022** (0.004)	0.008* (0.003)	0.021** (0.004)	0.010* (0.004)	0.066** (0.017)	0.004 (0.015)	0.061** (0.017)	0.011 (0.017)
Educational reproduction	0.015** (0.004)	0.018** (0.004)	0.011* (0.004)	0.015** (0.005)	0.081** (0.017)	0.083** (0.019)	0.070** (0.018)	0.077** (0.022)
Constant	0.654** (0.004)	0.690** (0.015)	0.641** (0.011)	0.689** (0.020)	1.133** (0.016)	1.289** (0.064)	1.066** (0.043)	1.297** (0.087)
Country dummies	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Cohort dummies	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES
Observations	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171
R ²	0.531	0.876	0.568	0.879	0.382	0.795	0.420	0.800

Standardised variables (mean 0; SD=1); Standard errors in parentheses. ~ p < 0.10, * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01; Country and cohort dummies are not shown; reference group: Italy and cohort 1940–1949. Source: ESS 2008–2020, own calculations.

Tab. A5: OLS regressions of absolute and relative educational homogamy, modelling cohort and country dummies

	(1) Absolute homogamy	(2) Relative homogamy
1950-59	0.013 (0.011)	-0.001 (0.038)
1960-69	0.012 (0.011)	-0.053 (0.038)
1970-79	0.010 (0.011)	-0.038 (0.038)
1980-89	0.000 (0.012)	-0.045 (0.039)
Constant	0.695** (0.022)	1.393** (0.072)
Observations	171	171
R^2	0.726	0.743

Standard errors in parentheses. ~ $p < 0.10$, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$;

Country dummies are not shown; reference groups: Italy and cohort 1940–1949.

Source: ESS 2008-2020, own calculations.

Tab. A6: Trends in absolute and relative educational homogamy by country, modelling linear cohort effects

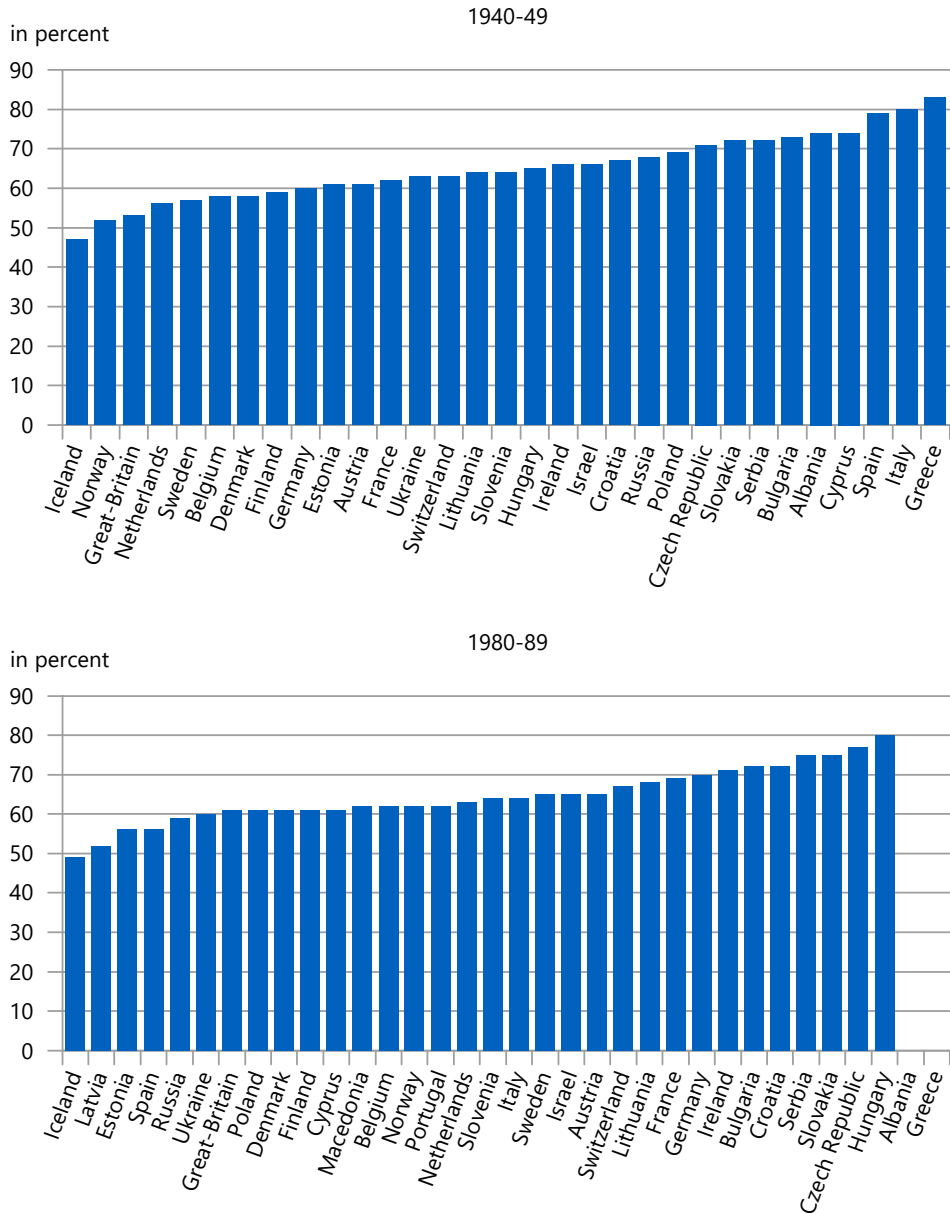
	Absolute homogamy ^a		Relative homogamy ^b	
	B	se	B	se
1 Albania	-0.006	0.024	-0.016	0.010
2 Austria	0.017*	0.008	0.128**	0.033
3 Belgium	0.010	0.006	0.008	0.025
4 Bulgaria	-0.002	0.006	0.061*	0.029
5 Switzerland	0.013*	0.005	0.076**	0.028
6 Cyprus	-0.027**	0.010	-0.138**	0.042
7 Czech Republic	0.014**	0.005	0.024	0.028
8 Germany	0.021**	0.005	0.027	0.019
9 Denmark	0.001	0.008	-0.050	0.030
10 Estonia	-0.020**	0.005	-0.054*	0.024
11 Spain	-0.062**	0.005	-0.138**	0.026
12 Finland	0.009	0.005	-0.041	0.023
13 France	0.021**	0.006	0.044	0.024
14 Great-Britain	0.017**	0.006	0.072**	0.025
15 Greece	-0.062**	0.012	-0.152*	0.067
16 Croatia	0.018*	0.008	-0.042	0.042
17 Hungary	0.032**	0.006	0.137**	0.033
18 Ireland	0.012*	0.005	0.003	0.022
19 Israel	0.001	0.006	-0.040	0.024
20 Iceland	0.004	0.010	-0.038	0.041
21 Italy	-0.038**	0.007	-0.098**	0.030
22 Lithuania	-0.003	0.006	0.051	0.027
23 Latvia	-0.033	0.020	-0.041	0.080
24 Montenegro	0.039	0.031	0.074	0.174
25 Macedonia	-0.012	0.027	-0.105	0.087
26 Netherlands	0.018**	0.006	-0.001	0.024
27 Norway	0.017*	0.007	-0.014	0.026
28 Poland	-0.022**	0.005	-0.039	0.025
29 Portugal	-0.083**	0.008	-0.175**	0.041
30 Serbia	0.008	0.013	-0.007	0.071
31 Russia	-0.026*	0.012	-0.083*	0.042
32 Sweden	0.018**	0.006	0.013	0.025
33 Slovenia	-0.008	0.006	-0.069*	0.032
34 Slovakia	0.011	0.008	0.012	0.039
35 Ukraine	0.000	0.011	-0.006	0.045
36 Kosovo	-0.006	0.033	0.065	0.143

* p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01;

^a Obtained from OLS regression of absolute homogamy by country on the (weighted) individual-level data, modelling linear cohort effect;^b Obtained from loglinear analyses of spouses' education by country and cohort, modelling the general diagonal parameter for relative homogamy by cohort (linear).

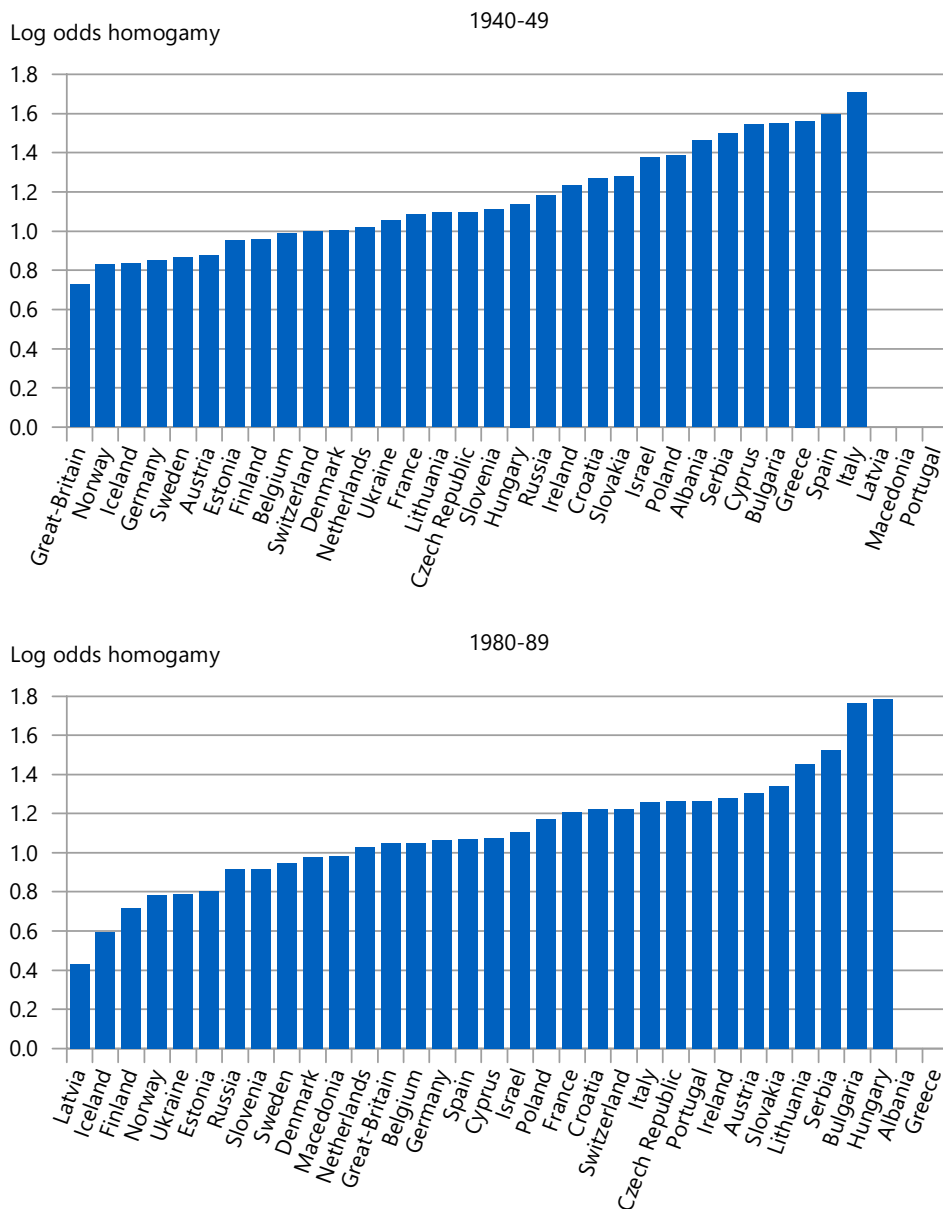
Source: ESS 2008-2020, own calculations.

Fig. A1: Absolute educational homogamy by country, for the first (1940-49) and last birth cohort (1980-89)



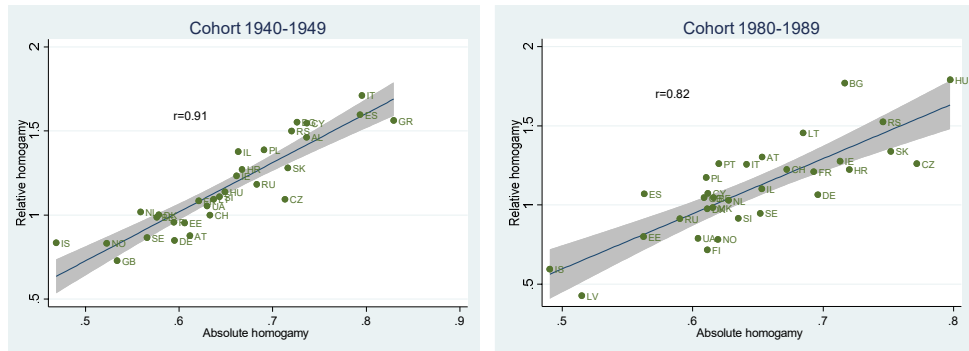
Source: ESS 2008-2020, own calculations.

Fig. A2: Relative educational homogeneity by country, for the first (1940-49) and last birth cohort (1980-89)



Source: ESS 2008-2020, own calculations.

Fig. A3: Association absolute and relative homogamy on country level, for the first (1940-1949) and last birth cohort (1980-1989)



Source: ESS 2008-2020, own calculations.

Date of submission: 31.10.2023

Date of acceptance: 20.06.2024

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Comparative Population Studies

www.comparativepopulationstudies.de

ISSN: 1869-8980 (Print) – 1869-8999 (Internet)

Published by

Federal Institute for Population Research
(BiB)
65180 Wiesbaden / Germany

Managing Publisher

Dr. Nikola Sander



2024

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