Supplementary Information (SI) Appendix Persistence of Gender (In)Equality: Evidence from Skeletal Records

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S1 Research Design

S1a Historical Measure of Gender Bias

Our measure of historical gender bias stems from the established finding in bioarchaeology that the presence (or absence) of a biological marker found in teeth – or Linear Enamel Hypoplasia (LEH) – predicts a person's health outcome (e.g., Goodman et al. 1987, 1991; Guatelli-Steinberg and Lukacs 1999; Guntupalli and Baten 2009; Irei et al. 2008; Låås and Kjellström N.d.; Maravall and Baten 2019; Oyamada et al. 2012; Palubeckaitė et al. 2002; Steckel and Rose 2002). LEH are permanent lesions on the teeth that are caused by trauma, malnutrition or disease during a person's lifetime, and it serves as a general stress indicator because it can result from a variety of health issues such as deficiencies in vitamin A and D (Klein 1931), diabetes (Kreshover et al. 1953), hypocalcemia (Nikiforuk and Fraser 1981), and so on (see Bereczki et al. 2019). As such, anthropologists have tended to classify LEH as a type of "non-specific" stress measure given the large number of underlying environmental and systemic factors that affect LEH formation (Bereczki et al. 2019). Prior work cited above suggests that these differences in stress are most likely caused by preferential treatment – an assumption that we follow in our study.

The method of detecting LEH follows a two-step procedure (see Steckel et al. 2006). First, researchers inspect whether there was any linear groove(s) found on the tooth. Specifically, they examine the presence of horizontal groove(s) on each tooth – or a Type 4 enamel defect (see Schultz et al. 1998). Next, they count the number of indentations that can be felt by their fingernails.

Following the standard convention used in archaeological research, we compute the proportion of individuals with one or more LEH lines at the site level (e.g., Maravall and Baten 2019; Steckel and Rose 2002), where a larger proportion of LEH-afflicted individuals would reflect a lower quality of health at the site. As shown in Maravall and Baten (2019), this measure is compatible with the alternative method of computing the share of skeletons with severe LEH (i.e., two or more lines). In the event where multiple teeth were observed for a skeleton (e.g., lower jaw incisor, upper jaw canine, etc), we code the individual as having LEH if at least one of the teeth contained at least one LEH line. In addition, we only looked at canines and incisors (both lower and upper jaw) when deciding whether an individual had LEH or not. Finally, we exclude individuals whose gender identifications were not possible and/or who were prepubescent individuals.

Next, Table S1a.1 lists the archaeological sites that are included in our site-level skeletal dataset. Note that we include all sites from the Global History of Health Project's Europe module in the table, but statistical analyses only include sites with at least five female and male skeletons. The column descriptions are as follow:

- Country: The name of the country where the archaeological site was found.
- Site: The name of the archaeological site. The superscript number next to the site name corresponds to the source of the skeletal record(s).
- Date Range: This column describes the estimated year range of the time period to which the skeletons can be traced.

- Type: This describes the level of urbanization of each archaeological site.
- Specialty: This column codes the type of settlement by the predominant activity at the site: i.e., farming, craft or artisan, military, religious order. A residual category called "Other" is assigned to a site when the original source(s) did not specify the nature of activity at a given site.
- M: The number of male dental records found at a given site.
- F: The number of female dental records found at a given site.
- Total: The total number of dental records found at a given site.
- Historical Pro-Female Bias: This is the proportion of males with LEH minus the proportion of females with this defect. A larger value suggests that women received preferential treatment relative to men at a given site.
- In EVS: This indicates whether a given archaeological site is merged with data from the European Values Study (EVS). See subsection S1c for a detailed description on the process of merging the site-level dataset with data from the EVS.

Our measure of historical gender bias ranges between -1 and 1, with a larger and positive value corresponding to better treatment of women relative to men at the site. Across the 139 archaeological sites, the mean value of *Historical Pro-Female Bias* is 0.007 (sd = 0.210, first quartile = -0.064, third quartile = 0.098), with the highest female preference being observed near Lisbon, Portugal, and the lowest at Wodna in modern-day Poland. Although the mean value indicates a slight gender bias in favor of women, this does not suggest that women historically fared better than men in Europe.[1] Drawing such a conclusion would imply that skeletal information found through excavation is representative of the entire historical population in Europe. That is certainly not the case. While this does not give us an unbiased estimate of historical gender bias in Europe, our data still permit us to explore whether such a bias persists over time at each individual site. Furthermore, we bolster our confidence in the reliability of our historical measure by looking at sites with multiple *Historical Pro-Female Bias* scores across different time periods. For example, in Trondheim, Norway, skeletons from 1150 AD have a score of -0.05 compared to -0.04 for skeletons from 1400 AD. Similarly, in Sigtuna, Sweden, skeletons from 1040 AD have a score of -0.05, which is similar to the *Historical Pro-Female Bias* score of -0.06 for skeletons from approximately 150 years later.

Note that out of 139 sites in our data, there are 3 sites where all male and female adults display LEH values resulting in a *Historical Pro-Female Bias* score of 0, indicating equality. It is possible that there is gender inequality at these sites that we cannot detect because of a high level of LEH across the entire population, but this should not systematically bias our results because (1) equal suffering – even if severe – technically does reflect equality, and (2) the portion of our data that fits this profile is small.

[1] Indeed, a similar observation was also reported in Maravall and Baten (2019).

Table S1a.1: **Description of Archaeological Sites in Europe**

Country	Site	Date Range	Type	Specialty	M	F	Total	Historical Pro-Female Bias	In EVS
Austria	Pottenbrun[1]	850 AD	Rural	Farming	38	38	76	-0.05	✓
Austria	Gars Thunau[1]	600–800 AD	Rural	Craft or artisan workers	36	29	65	0.18	✓
Austria	Zwolfaxing[1]	623–773 AD	Rural	Farming	63	47	110	-0.01	✓
Austria	Volders[1]	500–700 AD	Rural	Farming	39	13	52	0.03	✓
Austria	Bachlechnerplatz[1]	1850–1900 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	3	5	8	0.00	✓
Cyprus	Pasydy[1]	1500-1800 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	14	16	30	-0.09	✓
Czech Republic	Moravia[2]	5700–4900 BC	NA	Other	6	12	18	-0.17	✓
Czech Republic	Moravia[2]	4900–4700 BC	NA	Other	1	4	5	0.00	✓
Czech Republic	Moravia[2]	4700–3800 BC	NA	Other	3	6	9	-0.17	✓
Denmark	Tirup[3]	1100–1300 AD	Rural	Farming	78	53	131	0.05	✓
Finland	Luistari[4]	400–500 AD	Rural	Farming	38	34	72	0.15	✓
France	Saint Sauver[1]	400–900 AD	Rural	Craft or artisan workers	34	34	68	-0.21	✓
France	Wandignies-Hamage[1]	600–1100 AD	Rural	Religious order	14	37	51	0.24	✓
France	St. Ame[1]	1500–1797 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	124	83	207	0.14	✓
France	Haudricourt[1]	670–720 AD	Rural	Craft or artisan workers	12	12	24	-0.08	✓
France	Les Rues des Vignes[1]	600–640 AD	Rural	Craft or artisan workers	55	38	93	0.08	✓
France	Saint Laurent Blangy[1]	350–400 AD	Rural	Farming	2	2	4	0.00	✓
France	Amiens Ilot des Boucheries[1]	350–400 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	62	33	95	0.00	✓
Germany	Mintoritenweg[1]	1400–1600 AD	Urban (small)	Hospital	110	86	196	0.04	✓
Germany	Lauchheim[1]	450–680 AD	Rural	Farming	419	428	847	0.03	✓
Germany	Schleswig[1]	1140–1210 AD	Urban (small)	Other	64	36	100	0.07	✓
Germany	Etting[1]	700 AD	Rural	Farming	12	13	25	-0.15	✓
Germany	Unterigling[1]	700–900 AD	Rural	Farming	78	72	150	0.05	✓
Germany	Wenigumstadt[1]	450–700 AD	Rural	Farming	64	68	132	0.15	✓
Germany	Grossmehring[1]	650–750 AD	Rural	Farming	42	43	85	0.00	✓
Germany	Altdorf[1]	1600–1870 AD	Urban (small)	Farming	29	24	53	-0.13	✓
Greece	Thebes[1]	1100–1200 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	0	2	2	NA	
Greece	Messene[1]	500–600 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	22	11	33	0.05	✓
Greece	Sourtara[1]	500–600 AD	Rural	Farming	31	11	42	0.03	✓

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Table S1a.1 – continued from previous page

Country	Site	Date Range	Type	Specialty	M	F	Total	Historical Pro-Female Bias	In EVS
Greece	Kastella[1]	1000 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	8	3	11	-0.08	
Greece	Xironomi[1]	900–1100 AD	Rural	Farming	2	0	2	NA	
Greenland	Thjodhild's Church[5]	1000–1100 AD	Rural	Farming	21	12	33	-0.02	
Greenland	Gardar, Nassarssuaq Herjolfnes[5]	1156–1400 AD	Rural	Farming	2	31	33	0.11	
Hungary	Kiskundorozsma Daruhalom[1]	670–750 AD	Rural	Farming	22	14	36	0.01	✓
Hungary	Homokmegy-Szekes[1]	930–1030 AD	Rural	Farming	34	53	87	-0.17	✓
Hungary	Nagylak Hatarsav[1]	1100–1300 AD	Rural	Farming	56	42	98	0.08	✓
Hungary	Szoreg-Teglagyar[1]	450–550 AD	Rural	Military	17	18	35	0.12	✓
Iceland	Haffjaroarey[6]	1200–1500 AD	Rural	Farming	7	13	20	0.42	✓
Iceland	Nedranes[6]	NA	NA	NA	1	3	4	-0.33	✓
Iceland	Videy, Kollafirdy[6]	1200–1774 AD	Urban (small)	Other	17	11	28	0.41	✓
Iceland	Skagafjorour[7]	999–1120 AD	Rural	Farming	9	7	16	-0.17	✓
Ireland	Omey Island, Ardsallagh, Augherskea, Collierstown, Claristown[8]	400–1100 AD	NA	Other	33	44	77	-0.04	
Italy	Western Liguria[9]	3000–2500 BC	Rural	Farming	13	9	22	0.07	✓
Italy	Greek colony of Metaponto[9]	600–300 BC	Rural	Farming	36	71	107	0.03	✓
Italy	La Selvicciola	600 AD	Urban (small)	Military	29	15	44	0.03	✓
Italy	Portus Romae	0–100 AD	Urban (small)	Other	40	18	58	0.21	✓
Italy	Lucius Feroniae	0–200 AD	Urban (large)	Other	25	24	49	0.01	✓
Italy	San Donato & Bivio CH	0–200 AD	Urban (large)	Other	21	14	35	0.00	✓
Italy	Vagnari	0–300 AD	Rural	Other	10	15	25	0.03	✓
Italy	Pontecagnano[9]	600–800 AD	Urban (large)	Craft or artisan workers	NA	NA	NA	0.11	
Latvia	Doma Laukums[1]	1500–1600 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	69	55	124	-0.02	✓
Latvia	St. Peters[1]	1600–1700 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	40	25	65	0.02	✓
Latvia	Selpils[1]	1500–1600 AD	Rural	Farming	57	28	85	-0.04	✓
Lithuania	Subaciaus str., and other churches[3]	1400–1700 AD	Urban (small)	Other	51	15	66	0.18	✓
Lithuania	Bernardinai[1]	1550–1750 AD	Urban (small)	Other	10	4	14	0.40	✓
Lithuania	Latako[1]	1350–1500 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	34	17	51	0.06	✓
Lithuania	Pranciskonu[1]	1550–1650 AD	Urban (small)	Other	15	8	23	-0.12	

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Table S1a.1 – continued from previous page

Country	Site	Date Range	Type	Specialty	M	F	Total	Historical Pro-Female Bias	In EVS
Lithuania	Pranciskonu sventorius[1]	1550–1650 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	3	2	5	-0.67	✓
Lithuania	Subaciaus[1]	1547–1645 AD	Urban (large)	Craft or artisan workers	44	25	69	-0.07	✓
Lithuania	Katedra[1]	1450–1750 AD	Urban (large)	Other	24	0	24	NA	✓
Lithuania	Kriveiskiskis[1]	1150–1350 AD	Rural	Craft or artisan workers	41	34	75	-0.13	✓
Lithuania	Leipalingis[1]	1450–1650 AD	Rural	Farming	28	21	49	0.07	✓
Lithuania	Siaures miestelis[1]	1812 AD	Urban (large)	Military	235	8	243	0.05	✓
Lithuania	Panevezys[1]	1915–1918 AD	Urban (small)	Military	66	3	69	-0.12	
Lithuania	Rukliai[1]	1450–1650 AD	Rural	Farming	21	26	47	0.26	✓
Lithuania	Plinkaigalis[1]	350–650 AD	Rural	Farming	86	71	157	0.09	✓
Lithuania	Aguonu[1]	1450–1550 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	32	46	78	0.10	✓
Lithuania	Boksto[1]	1350–1500 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	12	7	19	-0.21	✓
Lithuania	Klaipeda[1]	1530–1750 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	71	32	103	-0.02	✓
Lithuania	Dubingiu piliaviete[1]	1450–1650 AD	Rural	Farming	19	10	29	0.22	✓
Lithuania	Kernave[1]	1350–1650 AD	Rural	Farming	62	48	110	-0.02	✓
Lithuania	Alytus[1]	1450–1650 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	12	8	20	-0.33	✓
Netherlands	Valkenberg-Breda[1]	1296–1535 AD	Urban (small)	Religious order	0	1	1	NA	
Netherlands	Franciscan Friary[1]	1250–1572 AD	Urban (small)	Religious order	12	23	35	0.04	✓
Netherlands	Koningsveld[1]	1250–1550 AD	Urban (small)	Religious order	2	0	2	NA	✓
Norway	Trondheim[10]	1100–1200 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	22	13	35	-0.05	✓
Norway	Trondheim[10]	1200–1600 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	21	24	45	-0.04	✓
Norway	Nidaros Cathedral[11]	800–1800 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	21	22	43	-0.09	✓
Norway	St. Gregory. Medieval church[5]	1100–1500 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	46	46	92	0.09	✓
Poland	Kaldus[1]	950–1150 AD	Rural	Farming	119	135	254	0.03	✓
Poland	Poznan-Srodka[1]	900–1200 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	16	13	29	0.16	✓
Poland	Giecz[1]	850–950 AD	Rural	Farming	63	37	100	-0.01	✓
Poland	Garbary[1]	1150–1250 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	0	1	1	NA	✓

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Table S1a.1 – continued from previous page

Country	Site	Date Range	Type	Specialty	M	F	Total	Historical Pro-Female Bias	In EVS
Poland	Wodna[1]	950–1100 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	1	1	2	-1.00	✓
Poland	Kwidzyn[1]	1250–1750 AD	Urban (small)	Military	3	1	4	0.33	
Poland	Kaminonki Duze[1]	1550–1650 AD	Rural	Farming	22	26	48	-0.13	✓
Poland	Plonkowo[1]	1250–1850 AD	Rural	Farming	51	51	102	0.00	✓
Poland	Pien[1]	1650–1750 AD	Rural	Farming	7	7	14	0.00	✓
Portugal	Santa Clara-a-Velha[1]	1490–1730 AD	Rural	Religious order	0	29	29	NA	✓
Portugal	Constancia[1]	1300–1800 AD	Rural	Other	20	9	29	0.18	✓
Portugal	Silveirona[1]	500 AD	Rural	Farming	8	6	14	0.04	✓
Portugal	Cacela Velha[1]	1300–1400 AD	Rural	Farming	18	5	23	-0.33	✓
Portugal	Sao Joao de Almedina[1]	1200–1400 AD	Urban (large)	Craft or artisan workers	14	8	22	0.43	✓
Portugal	Quinta do Lago[1]	920–1000 AD	Rural	Craft or artisan workers	7	10	17	-0.10	✓
Portugal	Rua Primeiro de Dezembro[1]	1700 AD	Rural	Other	1	7	8	0.29	
Portugal	Convento de Sao Franc.[1]	1400–1700 AD	Urban (large)	Farming	20	24	44	-0.04	✓
Portugal	Convento do Carmo[1]	1450–1700 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	2	1	3	1.00	
Portugal	Convento dos Remedios[1]	1600–1850 AD	Urban (small)	Farming	21	0	21	NA	✓
Romania	Bobald-Carei[1]	1450–1650 AD	Rural	Farming	15	13	28	0.01	✓
Romania	Slava Rusa[1]	300–400 AD	Urban (small)	Farming	30	29	59	0.13	✓
Romania	Mangalia[1]	300–400 AD	Urban (small)	Farming	30	61	91	0.10	✓
Romania	Istria[1]	500–600 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	16	33	49	-0.33	✓
Spain	Convent Agustins[1]	1700 AD	Urban (small)	Farming	19	16	35	-0.23	✓
Spain	Roquetes[1]	1300–1400 AD	Urban (small)	Farming	13	9	22	-0.01	✓
Sweden	Multiple sites by Danish Vikings[5]	800–1000 AD	Rural	Military	36	20	56	0.13	✓
Sweden	Smorkullen[12]	0–200 AD	Rural	Farming	40	34	74	0.06	✓
Sweden	Medieval Lund[13]	900–1100 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	201	158	359	-0.03	✓
Sweden	Lund[13]	1100–1300 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	69	67	136	-0.07	✓
Sweden	Lund[13]	1300–1563 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	110	116	226	0.01	✓
Sweden	Sigtuna[14]	980–1100 AD	Urban (small)	Other	61	45	106	-0.05	✓
Sweden	Sigtuna[14]	1100–1300 AD	Urban (small)	Other	56	27	83	-0.06	✓
Sweden	Sigtuna[14]	1300–1527 AD	Urban (small)	Other	12	6	18	0.08	✓

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Table S1a.1 – continued from previous page

Country	Site	Date Range	Type	Specialty	M	F	Total	Historical Pro-Female Bias	In EVS
Sweden	Jamtland[15]	1000–1300 AD	Rural	Farming	59	54	113	0.22	✓
Sweden	Sigtuna[1]	1100–1300 AD	Urban (small)	Farming	126	78	204	-0.18	✓
Switzerland	Basel-Barfusserkirche[1]	1779–1833 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	3	1	4	-0.33	✓
Switzerland	Buren Oberburen[1]	700–1050 AD	Rural	Farming	49	42	91	0.04	✓
Switzerland	Bern-Sidlerstrasse[1]	1769–1815 AD	Urban (small)	Farming	20	17	37	0.05	✓
Switzerland	Bern-Bundesgasse[1]	1730–1815 AD	Urban (small)	Farming	22	30	52	0.12	✓
Switzerland	Graberfeld Stalden[1]	350–400 AD	Rural	Farming	16	1	17	-0.63	
Switzerland	Basel[1]	1200–1300 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	52	61	113	0.09	✓
UK	London[16]	1000–1200 AD	Urban (large)	Other	33	42	75	-0.03	✓
UK	London[16]	1200–1250 AD	Urban (large)	Other	45	55	100	0.11	✓
UK	London[16]	1350–1540 AD	Urban (large)	Other	70	52	122	-0.07	✓
UK	Trentholme Drive, York[1]	140–410 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	37	21	58	0.20	✓
UK	Butt Road, Colchester[1]	0–400 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	45	39	84	0.17	✓
UK	BlackGate[1]	650–950 AD	Rural	Farming	95	91	186	0.08	✓
UK	Apple Down[1]	500–600 AD	Rural	Craft or artisan workers	32	45	77	-0.06	✓
UK	Blackfriars[1]	1246–1539 AD	Rural	Religious order	18	17	35	0.13	✓
UK	Towton[1]	1461 AD	Rural	Military	27	0	27	NA	✓
UK	York, Fishergate House[1]	1644 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	14	13	27	-0.21	✓
UK	St. Martins[1]	1775–1850 AD	Urban (large)	Craft or artisan workers	150	98	248	0.00	✓
UK	Bowling Green[1]	1600–1850 AD	Urban (large)	Craft or artisan workers	105	65	170	-0.07	✓
UK	Wolverhampton[1]	1850 AD	Urban (large)	Craft or artisan workers	24	23	47	0.11	✓
UK	All Saints, Fishergate[1]	1640 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	66	5	71	-0.30	✓
UK	London[17]	1700–1900 AD	Rural	Farming	10	14	24	0.00	✓
UK	London[17]	1700–1900 AD	Urban (small)	Other	5	5	10	0.00	✓
Ukraine	Kiev-Patorzhinskogo[1]	900–1200 AD	Urban (small)	Craft or artisan workers	18	10	28	0.23	✓
Ukraine	Kiev-Shchekavitsa[1]	900–1100 AD	Rural	Farming	21	15	36	0.05	✓

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Table S1a.1 – continued from previous page

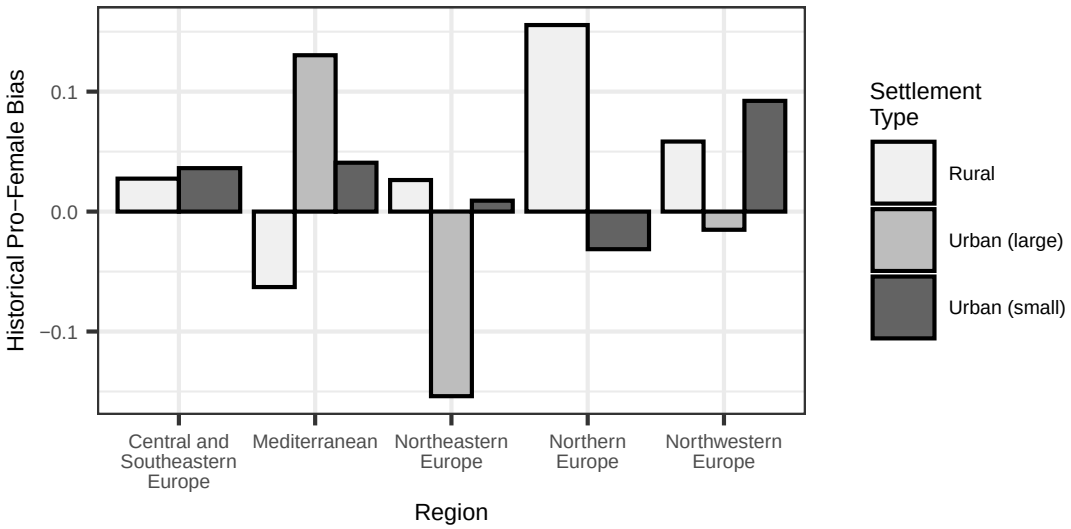
Country	Site	Date Range	Type	Specialty	M	F	Total	Historical Pro-Female Bias	In EVS
Ukraine	Stajky[1]	1500–1600 AD	Rural	Farming	11	6	17	-0.05	✓

Notes: The superscript indicates the data source as follows: [1] Steckel et al. (2019), [2] Jarošová and Dočkalová (2008), [3] Palubeckaitė et al. (2002), [4] Salo (2005), [5] Maravall and Baten (2019), [6] Gestsdóttir (2004), [7] Zoëga and Murphy (2016), [8] Novak et al. (2017), [9] Guatelli-Steinberg and Lukacs (1999), [10] Cairns (2015), [11] Reed et al. (1998), [12] Liebe-Harkort (2012), [13] Arcini (1999), [14] Kjellström et al. (2005), [15] Swärdstedt (1966), [16] DeWitte (2018), [17] King et al. (2005).

S1b Geographical Distribution of Historical Gender Bias

We briefly describe the geographical distribution of our main outcome variable, *Historical Pro-Female Bias*. This is summarized below in Figure S1b.1.

Figure S1b.1: **Regional Distribution of Historical Gender Bias**



Notes: Each vertical bar represents the average *Historical Pro-Female Bias* for a given region by settlement type – i.e., rural, urban (large), and urban (small). Specifically, *Historical Pro-Female Bias* equals the proportion of all males with LEH minus the proportion of all females with LEH within a given region and its settlement type. Central and Southeastern Europe: Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Switzerland, and Ukraine. Mediterranean: Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Spain. Northeastern Europe: Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland. Northern Europe: Denmark, Finland, Greenland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. Northwestern Europe: France, Ireland, the Netherlands, and the UK. Note that there were no urban (large) sites in Central and Southeastern Europe; similarly, there were no urban (large) sites in Northern Europe.

Broadly speaking, our main findings are consistent with those presented in Maravall and Baten (2019). Specifically, women from Northern Europe or Scandinavia (i.e., Denmark, Finland, Greenland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden) generally received better treatment relative to women from other European regions. This is especially true for women who lived in rural parts of Scandinavia, where the observed *Historical Pro-Female Bias* score is the

highest among all regions in Europe. Similar to Maravall and Baten (2019), we also find that rural women from the Mediterranean (i.e., Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Spain) and urban women from Northeastern Europe (i.e., Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland) are strongly disadvantaged in terms of the large disparity in LEH incidence between men and women in those sites. In other regions, gender relations tend to be fairly similar between rural and urban settlements, where women enjoyed slightly more preferential treatment. Admittedly, we must emphasize that our historical measure of gender bias does not provide an accurate historical representation of the "true" nature of gender relations in Europe, since there may exist a confounding relationship between gender (in)equality and a site's ability to preserve skeletal records. Notwithstanding, we believe that such selection problems do not inhibit our ability to compare historical variations in gender relations with contemporary ones.

S1c Merging EVS with Site-Level Dataset

We use the coordinates of the archaeological sites and merge our site-level dataset with data from the EVS. An archaeological site is included in our analyses if:

- The geographical coordinates (i.e., longitude and latitude) of a given archaeological site are provided in the original source.
- The modern location of an archaeological site is mentioned in the EVS dataset. For instance, the site at Pottenbrun, Austria is included as part of a larger EVS region, Niederosterreich (or Lower Austria). On the other hand, archaeological sites from Greenland are excluded, since the EVS did not sample any respondents from Greenland.
- The total number of dental records across all archaeological sites in each EVS region is at least five. For instance, although the archaeological site at Saint Laurent Blangy, France had only four dental records, we included this site in our analyses because Saint Laurent Blangy belonged to a larger EVS region, Nord-Pas-de-Calais. This EVS region is also home to three other archaeological sites – i.e., Les Rues des Vignes ($n = 93$), St. Ame ($n = 207$), and Wandignies-Hamage ($n = 51$) – thereby giving the EVS region a total of 355 dental records.

Each wave of the EVS includes geospatial information (i.e., Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics, or NUTS) on respondents' NUTS-2 and NUTS-3 regions, with NUTS-3 being a smaller regional unit than NUTS-2. To preserve the granularity of our site-level dataset while ensuring that we have sufficiently large sample sizes at the regional level, our matching process is defined by the following rule:

- If there are at least 50 respondents surveyed within a given NUTS-3 region, we match data from the archaeological site(s) to the NUTS-3 region. Or,
- If there are fewer than 50 respondents within a given NUTS-3 region, we match data from the archaeological site(s) to the larger NUTS-2 region.

Finally, in the event where there are multiple sites in a single EVS region, we aggregate the teeth information from all of those sites to create a single *Historical Pro-Female Bias* predictor for that locality. For example, if $\frac{2}{20}$ males and $\frac{4}{20}$ females at Site A have LEH, $\frac{1}{10}$ males and $\frac{1}{5}$ females at Site B have LEH, and both sites A and B are located in the same EVS region, then the proportions of men and women with LEH in that EVS region are $\frac{3}{30}$ and $\frac{5}{25}$ respectively. Consequently, the *Historical Pro-Female Bias* value for this region will be $\frac{3}{30} - \frac{5}{25} = -0.1$.

We also combine pretreatment covariates when more than one site is in the same EVS region. If the pretreatment covariate is numerical, we take the average of the sites we are combining. If the covariate is categorical, we use the modal category. The resulting dataset across the two waves comprises about 18,000 respondents from over 50 subnational units and more than 20 countries.

S1d Modern Measures of Attitudinal Gender Bias & Placebo Outcomes

We identified a total of 13 questions that measure respondents' gender attitudes from the EVS. The list of EVS gender-related questions (or items) is displayed in Table S1d.1. We further classified the questions into two categories. The first set of questions relates to respondents' opinions regarding the roles of men and women and whether they conform to traditional expectations. Responses are averaged to create a separate sub-index called *Gender Roles*, where a smaller value corresponds to more traditional gender-role attitudes. The second set of items corresponds to respondents' views about the relative abilities of women and whether men should receive preferential treatment over women in areas such as education and employment. Items that fall under this category are averaged to create a second sub-index called *Pro-Female Preference*, where a larger value means that women are viewed in a more favorable light than men in terms of their abilities as well as their employment and education opportunities.

As mentioned in the main text, the questions related to gender equality vary from one EVS wave to another. For instance, the item *Women Child* was asked in wave 4 but not in wave 5. We present the list of gender-related items that were found in each EVS wave, as well as the items that were classified under each sub-index, in Table S1d.2. Accordingly, a majority of gender-related items from EVS wave 4 are classified under the *Gender Roles* sub-index, while most of the questions from EVS wave 5 tended to ask participants about their views regarding the abilities and treatment of women relative to men (i.e., *Pro-Female Preference*).

We also identified two sets of placebo outcomes from the EVS. Theoretically speaking, we do not expect that historical variations in gender inequality will predict (1) contemporary attitudes toward the European Union (EU) and (2) individual opinions on the role of government intervention in national economies. We describe the placebo outcome variables in Table S1d.1 below.

Table S1d.1: **Contemporary Measures of Gender Inequality from EVS**

Variable	Description & Measurement	EVS Variable Number
Gender Roles		
Father Child	In general, fathers are as well suited to look after their children as mothers 1: Disagree strongly 2: Disagree 3: Agree 4: Agree strongly	D064
Working Mom	A working mother can establish just as warm and secure a relationship with her children as a mother who does not work 1: Disagree strongly 2: Disagree 3: Agree 4: Agree strongly	D056
Housewife	Being a housewife is just as fulfilling as working for pay 1: Agree strongly 2: Agree 3: Disagree 4: Disagree strongly	D057
Child Suffer	Waves 2-4: A pre-school child is likely to suffer if his or her mother works Wave 5: When a mother works for pay, the children suffer 1: Agree strongly 2: Agree 3: Disagree 4: Disagree strongly	D061
Women Child	Do you think that a woman has to have children in order to be fulfilled or is this not necessary? 0: Needs children 1: Not necessary	D019
Women Want	A job is alright but what most women really want is a home and children 1: Agree strongly 2: Agree 3: Disagree 4: Disagree strongly	D062
Dual Income	Both the husband and wife should contribute to household income 1: Disagree strongly 2: Disagree 3: Agree 4: Agree strongly	D058
Independent Women	Having a job is the best way for a woman to be an independent person 1: Disagree strongly 2: Disagree 3: Agree 4: Agree strongly	D063
Pro-Female Preference		

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Table S1d.1 – continued from previous page

Variable	Description & Measurement	EVS Variable Number
Men Education	A university education is more important for a boy than for a girl 1: Agree strongly 2: Agree 3: Disagree 4: Disagree strongly	D060
Men Leader	On the whole, men make better political leaders than women do 1: Agree strongly 2: Agree 3: Disagree 4: Disagree strongly	D059
Men Work	When jobs are scarce, men have more right to a job than women 1: Agree 2: Neither 3: Disagree	C001
Men Executives	On the whole, men make better business executives than women do 1: Agree strongly 2: Agree 3: Disagree 4: Disagree strongly	D078
Other Gender-related Items		
Women Rights	Many things are desirable, but not all of them are essential characteristics of democracy. Please tell me for each of the following things how essential you think, where 1 means "not at all an essential characteristic of democracy" and 10 means it definitely is "an essential characteristic of democracy". Women have the same rights as men.	E233
Placebo Outcomes 1: Opinions on EU		
EU Enlargement	Some say that the European Union enlargement should go further. Others say it has already gone too far. Using this card, which number best describes your opinion, where '1' means 'should go further' and '10' means 'has already gone too far'?	G051
EU Confidence	(On a 4-point Likert scale) How much confidence you have in the European Union? 1: A great deal 2: Quite a lot 3: Not very much 4: None at all	E069_18
Placebo Outcomes 2: Opinions on Government Intervention		
Private vs Public Ownership	(On a 10-point scale) How would you place your views on this scale? '1' means 'Private ownership of business should be increased' and '10' means 'Government ownership of business should be increased.'	E036

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Table S1d.1 – continued from previous page

Variable	Description & Measurement	EVS Variable Number
Personal vs Government	(On a 10-point scale) How would you place your views on this scale? '1' means 'Individuals should take more responsibility for providing for themselves' and '10' means 'The state should take more responsibility to ensure that everyone is provided for.'	E037

Table S1d.2: **Measures of Gender Equality Across Different EVS Waves**

Variables	Wave 4	Wave 5
Gender Roles		
Women Child	✓	
Working Mom	✓	
Housewife	✓	
Women Want	✓	✓
Father Child	✓	
Child Suffer	✓	✓
Dual Income	✓	
Independent Women	✓	
Female Priority		
Men Work	✓	✓
Men Leader		✓
Men Education		✓
Men Executives		✓
Other Items		
Women Rights		✓
Total Number of Component Measures	9	7

S1e Pretreatment and Posttreatment Covariates

We include two sets of control variables in our estimation models. The first group of covariates are pretreatment in nature, and they mainly comprise variables that relate to the topographical and settlement features of the archaeological site (see Table S1e.1). We compiled these data primarily from the EHHP (Steckel et al. 2019) and Maravall and Baten (2019), while supplementing from other sources as needed.

The pretreatment covariates include *Low Elevation*, which is a binary indicator that equals one if the skeletal records were observed at a site that was less than 300 meters high, and zero otherwise. *Topography*, in turn, indicates the terrain of the archaeological site, with flatter locations being assigned a value of one (e.g., valleys, plains, rolling hills) and zero for mountainous lands or coastal regions. These covariates allow us to account for the extent to which an area is suitable for crop cultivation (i.e., flatter terrains at lower elevations), which

has been related to gender inequality in prior work (Alesina et al. 2013).[2] We also include an indicator of whether Christianity had arrived at the settlement (*Post Christian*), since prior work suggests that Christianity might be related to more gender unequal attitudes (Inglehart and Norris 2003). Next, we control for the estimated age of the site by including two binary variables, *Medieval* (i.e., between 500 and 1500 AD) and *Post-medieval* (i.e., after 1500 AD), thereby allowing us to capture differences in the quality of the skeletal records that stem from wear over time.[3] Finally, *Urban* is a categorical measure of the type of settlement observed at the archaeological site, given that attitudes about gender roles and stereotypes at the time might have been different in urban and rural areas.

We also consider two alternative pretreatment measures in our regression models. The first is *Crop Suitability*. We follow Alesina et al. (2013) and construct this variable from the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Global Agro-Ecological Zones 2002 database (Fischer et al. 2002), where larger values are assigned to sites that are more fertile and suitable for crop cultivation. The second is *Specialty*, which is a categorical variable that is derived from the original sources (see Table S1a.1) and codes a given archaeological site by its predominant activity i.e., farming, craft or artisan industry, military, and religious order.

Table S1e.1: **Pretreatment Covariates for Empirical Analysis**

Variable	Description & Measurement
Main Pretreatment Covariates	
Low Elevation	A binary variable that indicates whether a given site is located at a high elevation. This is mainly compiled from the original sources, such as the EHHP (Steckel et al. 2019), though we also supplement this information using the Terrain basemap in ArcGIS when they are not provided in the original sources. 1: Elevation between sea level and 300 meters 0: Elevation greater than 300 meters
Topography	A binary indicator that describes whether the site is located inland and its terrain is flat. Similar to *Low Elevation*, we use the Terrain basemap in ArcGIS to supplement the dataset when the information is not available from the original sources such as the EHHP (Steckel et al. 2019). 1: Plains, valley or rolling hills 0: Coastal, Mountains
Post Christian	A binary variable that indicates whether Christianity had arrived at the settlement. We cross-referenced multiple sources, such as Fletcher (2012) to determine the century in which Christianity was officially adopted at a given archaeological site. Post Christian equals one if the mid-year of the archaeological site comes after the century when Christianity was officially adopted at a site. 1: The mid-year of an archaeological site's date range (see Table S1a.1) exceeds the century in which Christianity was officially adopted at the site 0: The mid-year of an archaeological site's date range comes before the century in which Christianity was officially adopted at the site

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[2] As a robustness test, we also reran our analyses with the crop suitability measure in Alesina et al. (2013) and did not observe significant deviations from our main findings.

[3] Hence the baseline category corresponds to those archaeological sites, where the skeletons can be traced back to the pre-medieval age (i.e., before 500 AD).

Table S1e.1 – continued from previous page

Variable	Description & Measurement
Medieval	A binary variable that determines whether a given site is traced to the Medieval era (i.e., between 476 AD and 1500 AD) based on its mid-year. 1: Early, late or high medieval period 0: Other
Post-medieval	A binary variable that indicates whether a given site is traced to the early modern and industrial period (i.e., after 1500 AD). 1: Early modern, industrial period 0: Other
Urban	The settlement type of the site (Categorical) 0: Rural (Reference category) 1: Urban, small 2: Urban, large
Alternative Pretreatment Covariates	
Crop Suitability	We follow Alesina et al. (2013) and use this variable as an alternative measure of a given's site suitability for crop cultivation. This variable is constructed from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' (FAO) Global Agro-Ecological Zones 2002 database (Fischer et al. 2002). The larger the variable, the more fertile a given archaeological site.
Specialty	A categorical variable that codes a given archaeological site by the predominant activity at the time. 0: Other (Reference category) 1: Craft or artisan workers 2: Farming 3: Hospital 4: Religious Order

We also include several modern (posttreatment) covariates from the EVS, including gender, age, employment status, income, marital status, religiosity, and education because they likely affect gender attitudes (e.g., Dolan and Lynch 2015; Morgan and Buice 2013). The full question wording and coding are presented below in Table S1e.2. In alternative analyses, we also include a posttreatment variable, *Western Church Exposure* (Schulz et al. 2019). The Western Church's policy of exogamous marriages led to weaker kinship ties, which in turn contributed to more individualistic, impersonally prosocial (e.g., more trusting of strangers), and less conforming attitudes and behavior. *Western Church Exposure* might therefore affect the degree to which people in the past conform to traditional gender hierarchy in their communities, which in turn could influence their descendents' gender attitudes today. Note that we have already controlled for the arrival of Christianity as a pretreatment covariate, i.e., *Post Christian*. Since *Western Church Exposure* is only observed after the arrival of Christianity, we believe that it makes sense to consider *Western Church Exposure* as a posttreatment covariate.

Table S1e.2: **Posttreatment covariates from EVS**

Variable	Description & Measurement	EVS Variable Number
Sex	The self-reported sex of the respondent 1: Male	X001

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Table S1e.2 – continued from previous page

Variable	Description & Measurement	EVS Variable Number
	0: Female	
Age	The age of the respondent (Respondent writes in age)	X003
Unemployed	The respondent's employment status 1: Unemployed 0: Employed, retired, homemaker, student, other	X028
Income	The respondent's scale of income 1: Lower step 2: Second step 3: Third step 4: Fourth step 5: Fifth step 6: Sixth step 7: Seventh step 8: Eighth step 9: Ninth step 10: Tenth step 11: Highest step	X047
Married	Respondent's marital status 1: Married 0: Other	X007
Religiosity	How often the respondent attends religious services 1: Never, practically never 2: Less often 3: Once a year 4: Other specific holy days 5: Only on special holy days/Christmas/Easter days 6: Once a month 7: Once a week 8: More than once a week	F028
Education	What is the highest level you have completed in your education? 0: Pre-primary education or none education 1: Primary education or first stage of basic education 2: Lower secondary or second stage of basic education 3: (Upper) secondary education 4: Post-secondary non-tertiary education 5: First stage of tertiary education 6: Second stage of tertiary education	X025A
Alternative Posttreatment Covariate		
Western Church Exposure	This is a measure of a given site's exposure to Western Church influence. We obtain information from Schulz et al. (2019), where larger values are assigned to locations that were exposed to the Western Church for a longer period of time.	

S1f Descriptive Statistics

Tables S1f.1 and S1f.2 present the descriptive statistics for the variables used in analyzing waves 4 and 5 of the EVS dataset respectively. Note that for categorical variables with

multiple categories (i.e., *Urban* and *Specialty*), we provide a breakdown of the proportion of observations that fall within each category (i.e., the "Mean" column). In addition, we also normalized the values for the individual EVS items to unit length to facilitate interpretation, given that the items were not always measured on a 4-point ordinal scale (see Table S1d.1 for details on how each item was originally constructed in the EVS).

We also report the within-country and between-country variances in *Modern Pro-Female Bias* and *Historical Pro-Female Bias* at the end of this subsection (i.e. Table S1f.3).

Table S1f.1: **Summary Statistics, EVS Wave 4**

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Skew
Outcome Variables							
Modern Pro-Female Bias	9002.00	0.60	0.16	0.59	0.00	1.00	-0.10
Gender Roles	8987.00	0.58	0.16	0.58	0.00	1.00	0.06
Pro-Female Preference	8776.00	0.75	0.40	1.00	0.00	1.00	-1.13
Outcome Variables: Individual EVS Items							
Women Child	8258.00	0.46	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.17
Working Mom	8681.00	0.68	0.28	0.67	0.00	1.00	-0.56
Housewife	8056.00	0.45	0.28	0.33	0.00	1.00	0.14
Women Want	8244.00	0.45	0.29	0.33	0.00	1.00	0.24
Father Child	8628.00	0.67	0.25	0.67	0.00	1.00	-0.39
Child Suffer	8479.00	0.47	0.29	0.33	0.00	1.00	0.15
Dual Income	8618.00	0.72	0.24	0.67	0.00	1.00	-0.56
Independent Women	8440.00	0.69	0.25	0.67	0.00	1.00	-0.51
Men Work	8776.00	0.75	0.40	1.00	0.00	1.00	-1.13
Key Predictor							
Historical Pro-Female Bias	9009.00	-0.00	0.11	0.00	-0.25	0.22	-0.53
Key Moderator							
Black Death Severity	8451.00	0.44	0.24	0.48	0.00	1.00	-0.09
Pretreatment Covariates							
Low Elevation	9009.00	0.87	0.34	1.00	0.00	1.00	-2.19
Topography	9009.00	0.80	0.40	1.00	0.00	1.00	-1.53
Post Christian	9009.00	0.67	0.47	1.00	0.00	1.00	-0.73
Medieval	9009.00	0.44	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.26
Post-Medieval	9009.00	0.38	0.49	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.47
Urban: Rural	8763.00	0.46	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.17
Urban: Urban, small	8763.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.01
Urban: Urban, large	8763.00	0.04	0.20	0.00	0.00	1.00	4.46
Crop Suitability	8876.00	145.65	55.30	156.00	0.00	220.00	-0.96
Specialty: Craft Artisan	8901.00	0.36	0.48	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.59
Specialty: Farming	8901.00	0.47	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.10
Specialty: Hospital	8901.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	1.00	14.45
Specialty: Religious Order	8901.00	0.04	0.20	0.00	0.00	1.00	4.61
Specialty: Other	8901.00	0.12	0.33	0.00	0.00	1.00	2.31
Posttreatment Covariates							
Sex	9005.00	0.45	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.21
Age	8974.00	48.41	18.24	48.00	17.00	98.00	0.16
Unemployed	8943.00	0.04	0.20	0.00	0.00	1.00	4.54
Income	7277.00	5.17	2.34	5.00	1.00	10.00	0.06
Education	8931.00	3.11	1.41	3.00	0.00	6.00	-0.17
Married	8945.00	0.53	0.50	1.00	0.00	1.00	-0.13
Religiosity	8915.00	3.88	2.37	5.00	1.00	8.00	0.03
Western Church Exposure	9009.00	4.21	3.40	3.50	0.00	10.00	0.30

Table S1f.2: **Summary Statistics, EVS Wave 5**

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Skew
Outcome Variables							
Modern Pro-Female Bias	9898.00	0.73	0.19	0.76	0.00	1.00	-0.72
Gender Roles	9816.00	0.59	0.26	0.67	0.00	1.00	-0.09
Pro-Female Preference	9883.00	0.77	0.23	0.75	0.00	1.00	-1.08
Outcome Variables: Individual EVS Items							
Women Want	9537.00	0.57	0.30	0.67	0.00	1.00	-0.10
Child Suffer	9662.00	0.61	0.28	0.67	0.00	1.00	-0.32
Men Work	9806.00	0.80	0.36	1.00	0.00	1.00	-1.43
Men Leader	9536.00	0.73	0.28	0.67	0.00	1.00	-0.79
Men Education	9705.00	0.81	0.23	1.00	0.00	1.00	-1.23
Men Executives	9573.00	0.75	0.27	0.67	0.00	1.00	-0.84
Women Rights	8918.00	0.90	0.20	1.00	0.00	1.00	-2.55
Key Predictor							
Historical Pro-Female Bias	9904.00	0.04	0.16	0.06	-0.25	0.41	0.61
Key Moderator							
Black Death Severity	8669.00	0.50	0.29	0.65	0.00	1.00	-0.33
Pretreatment Covariates							
Low Elevation	9904.00	0.85	0.36	1.00	0.00	1.00	-1.98
Topography	9904.00	0.70	0.46	1.00	0.00	1.00	-0.86
Post Christian	9904.00	0.71	0.45	1.00	0.00	1.00	-0.92
Medieval	9904.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.00	1.00	-0.00
Post-Medieval	9904.00	0.32	0.47	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.78
Urban: Rural	9649.00	0.49	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.03
Urban: Urban, small	9649.00	0.48	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.10
Urban: Urban, large	9649.00	0.03	0.18	0.00	0.00	1.00	5.24
Crop Suitability	9794.00	135.29	69.83	164.00	0.00	212.00	-0.97
Specialty: Craft Artisan	9702.00	0.18	0.38	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.66
Specialty: Farming	9702.00	0.56	0.50	1.00	0.00	1.00	-0.23
Specialty: Religious Order	9702.00	0.06	0.24	0.00	0.00	1.00	3.69
Specialty: Other	9702.00	0.20	0.40	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.49
Posttreatment Covariates							
Sex	9898.00	0.46	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.16
Age	9847.00	50.95	17.69	52.00	18.00	82.00	-0.08
Unemployed	9843.00	0.04	0.19	0.00	0.00	1.00	4.75
Income	8214.00	5.51	2.80	5.00	1.00	10.00	0.02
Education	9805.00	3.45	1.34	3.00	0.00	6.00	-0.16
Married	9830.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.00	1.00	-0.01
Religiosity	9846.00	3.35	2.30	3.00	1.00	8.00	0.39
Western Church Exposure	9904.00	5.02	3.26	4.61	0.04	10.00	0.15

Table S1f.3: **Within- and Between-Country Variances for Main Explanatory and Outcome Variables**

Wave	Historical Pro-Female Bias			Modern Pro-Female Bias		
	Within-Country	Between-Country	Proportion	Within-Country	Between-Country	Proportion
Wave 4	0.0033	3.6671	0.0009	0.0205	2.3082	0.0089
Wave 5	0.0077	10.4921	0.0007	0.0266	4.7699	0.0056

S2 Regression Results and Robustness Checks: EVS

S2a A Brief Note on Sequential-G Estimation

In this subsection, we briefly describe the rationale and intuition behind the use of sequential-g estimation as our primary modelling strategy for the paper. Interested readers may refer to the following citations for a more detailed explanation of sequential-g models: Acharya et al. (2016*a*,*b*); Homola et al. (2020).

A key challenge that many studies of historical political economy face is that a historical explanatory variable can have several downstream intermediate effects on the outcome of interest. In the context of our research, for instance, gender differences in the living condition at a given site may affect gender pay gaps in contemporary times, and this in turn influences how individuals perceive the roles of men and women in modern societies. As such, when we regress modern gender attitudes on historical gender bias *and* control for income, we induce posttreatment bias that may give rise to incorrect estimates. As such, recent works in the historical political economy literature have relied on the sequential-g estimator approach to overcome this difficulty (e.g., Acharya et al. 2016*b*; Homola et al. 2020; Rozenas and Zhukov 2019). One benefit from using the sequential-g estimation is that it allows us to incorporate both pretreatment and posttreatment variables without incurring posttreatment bias.

The sequential-g estimation approach follows a two-step process. In the first stage, we fit an OLS model with our main explanatory variable, *Historical Pro-Female Bias*, a vector of observed pretreatment values X_i (e.g., *Topography*), a vector of observed posttreatment values Z_i (e.g., *Income*), and country fixed effects θ_i. Note that the sequential-g approach can also be generalized to models where the main explanatory variable is continuous, as seen in Acharya et al. (2016*b*) and Homola et al. (2020). The first stage model is represented by the following equation:

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta \text{Historical Pro-Female Bias}_i + \psi X_i + \delta Z_i + \theta_i$$

We then subtract the estimated effects of the posttreatment variables from the observed values of our outcome variable to compute a new demediated outcome variable $\tilde{Y}_i$. Specifically, $\tilde{Y}_i = Y_i - \hat{\delta} Z_i$, where $\hat{\delta}$ represents the effects of our posttreatment variables on the outcome of interest as estimated during the first stage OLS regression. Finally, we regress the demediated outcome variable $\tilde{Y}_i$ on our key explanatory variable *Historical Pro-Female Bias*, along with the same set of pretreatment covariates X_i. This is represented in the equation below. Posttreatment bias is avoided by excluding posttreatment variables from the second stage.

$$\tilde{Y}_i = \gamma + \zeta \text{Historical Pro-Female Bias}_i + \epsilon X_i$$

We include weights for the number of respondents sampled from each EVS region in both the first and second stage regression models. Finally, to account for the added uncertainty of the two-step procedure, we report bootstrapped standard errors (i.e., 1,000 iterations) in all our models that rely on sequential-g estimation.

To allay any concern that our results may be an artifact of our modelling choice, we also run OLS models where we regress contemporary gender attitudes on our main explanatory

variable *Historical Pro-Female Bias* with pretreatment covariates and report the results in subsection S2d.

S2b Effect of Historical Gender Bias on Modern Gender Attitudes: Full Regression Results

Table S2b.1: **Effect of Historical Pro-Female Bias on Modern Gender Attitudes**

Wave =	Wave 4			Wave 5		
DV =	Modern Pro-Female Bias	Gender Roles	Pro-Female Preference	Modern Pro-Female Bias	Gender Roles	Pro-Female Preference
Historical Pro-Female Bias	0.185**	0.175**	0.220*	0.231**	0.261**	0.258**
	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.100)	(0.029)	(0.043)	(0.038)
Low Elevation	0.062**	0.059**	0.089**	−0.051**	0.004	−0.081**
	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.028)	(0.009)	(0.013)	(0.012)
Topography	0.038**	0.048**	−0.042	−0.047**	−0.009	−0.066**
	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.024)	(0.011)	(0.017)	(0.014)
Post Christian	0.053**	0.043**	0.135**	−0.011	−0.002	−0.018
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.021)	(0.008)	(0.011)	(0.010)
Medieval	−0.026*	−0.026*	−0.025	0.097**	0.094**	0.124**
	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.028)	(0.009)	(0.015)	(0.012)
Post-medieval	−0.074**	−0.065**	−0.128**	−0.007	0.023	−0.022
	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.026)	(0.011)	(0.016)	(0.014)
Urban (large)	0.013	0.002	0.079**	0.089**	0.066**	0.104**
	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.026)	(0.014)	(0.022)	(0.018)
Urban (small)	0.009	0.013*	−0.026	0.043**	0.051**	0.057**
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.020)	(0.008)	(0.011)	(0.010)
Constant	0.587**	0.555**	0.804**	0.731**	0.460**	0.812**
	(0.023)	(0.024)	(0.062)	(0.022)	(0.030)	(0.028)
Country FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	6725	6721	6579	7172	7125	7164

Notes: Table entries are unstandardized coefficients that are estimated using the sequential-g approach. Bootstrapped standard errors are displayed in parentheses. Each outcome variable – i.e., *Modern Pro-Female Bias*, *Gender Roles*, *Pro-Female Preference* – ranges between zero and one, and has been recalculated by removing the effects of the posttreatment variables in the second stage regression (i.e., *Sex*, *Age*, *Unemployed*, *Income*, *Married*, *Religiosity*, and *Education*). The reference category for the variable *Urban* is rural, and as such is omitted from the results. Country fixed effects were included in the first stage regression. $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$.

S2c Illustrative Cases

We zero in on two archaeological sites to further illustrate how the contrasting historical treatment of women relative to men is reflected in current gender relations.

First, consider Istria (or Istros, Histria), a small but urban Greek settlement on the Black Sea in the modern Dobruja region of Romania. Out of the 49 skeletons for whom sex and dental information could be extracted, there appears to be a preference for males. 58% of females show signs of malnutrition and trauma in their teeth, while only 25% of males do. We can place the apparent preference for male health in context based on the location and time period. The individual skeletons here were buried in 550 AD on average, meaning that these people lived under Byzantine rule, governed by norms of gender inequality and segregation (Rautman 2006), where the standard of womanhood was less than empowering. The idealized Byzantine woman would seek to be unattractive to divert desire, wearing loose clothing and even foregoing bathing (Clark 1998). When we consider modern indicators of gender equality in this location, the status of men and women in society has remained relatively unequal. Men participate in the southeastern Romanian labor market at a much higher rate than women (men: 78%, women: 52.5%). Men are privileged in politics too: only 18% of the representatives in the modern municipal council are women. The population's beliefs about gender norms are similarly unequal. More than half of the residents of the modern county believe that men have more of a right to jobs than women (52%, whereas absolute equality would require 0%). There is also a (near) consensus that a woman must have children to be fulfilled (89%).[4]

Contrast this with Plinkaigalis, a rural community in western Lithuania made up of a population of Balts and dating to the pre-medieval era (550 AD). Of the 157 skeletons at this site, 56% of males show dental signals of trauma and malnutrition whereas only 46% of females do. Unlike Istria, Plinkaigalis favored women's health. Separate studies have also found evidence that gender norms here were favorable to women. Individuals in positions of power in Iron Age western Lithuanian settlements wore brooches resembling a crossbow to distinguish themselves (Banytė-Rowell 2014). Several females from Plinkaigalis were buried wearing the symbolic brooch, indicating that women at this site could hold high-ranking positions in the community (Vaitkunskienė 1995). Powerful women were prevalent enough in this region that a scholar surveying another nearby site in which no women donned the brooches considered it uncharacteristic conservatism (Banytė-Rowell 2014). In the modern era, this location (now called Kėdainiai) remains relatively gender equal. Employment levels in western Lithuanian do not vary strongly by gender (men: 76%, women: 72.7%). Women are nearly proportionally represented in local politics, with 48% of the local council representatives being women. The EVS dataset reveals that less than a quarter of residents of the modern location believe men have more of a right to a job than women and 56% believe women need children to be fulfilled.[5] These views are significantly more equal than the ones expressed in our previous example, Istria.

In sum, the parallels between historical and modern gender norms at both of these locations are stark and in line with our argument about persistence. The male preference at Istria, dating back at least to the early medieval era, is still reflected in unequal gender relations today. The area around pre-medieval Plinkaigalis, on the other hand, continues to treat men and women with relative equality as (according to skeletal records) it did about 1,500 years ago.

[4]These statistics are from Constanta County in EVS Wave 4.

[5]These statistics are from the Kaunas region in EVS Wave 4.

S2d Robustness Checks

We perform a number of robustness checks and report the results in this subsection. First, to alleviate the concern that the main findings in Figure 2 of the main paper are an artifact of our model choice (i.e., the sequential-g estimator), we ran naive OLS models where we regress our main outcome variables on *Historical Pro-Female Bias*, along with the pretreatment covariates. We also compute robust standard errors for the coefficient estimates. According to Table S2d.1, the findings are consistent with those that we report in Figure 2 of the main paper.

Table S2d.1: **Effect of Historical Pro-Female Bias on Modern Gender Attitudes (Using OLS Regression Instead of Sequential-G)**

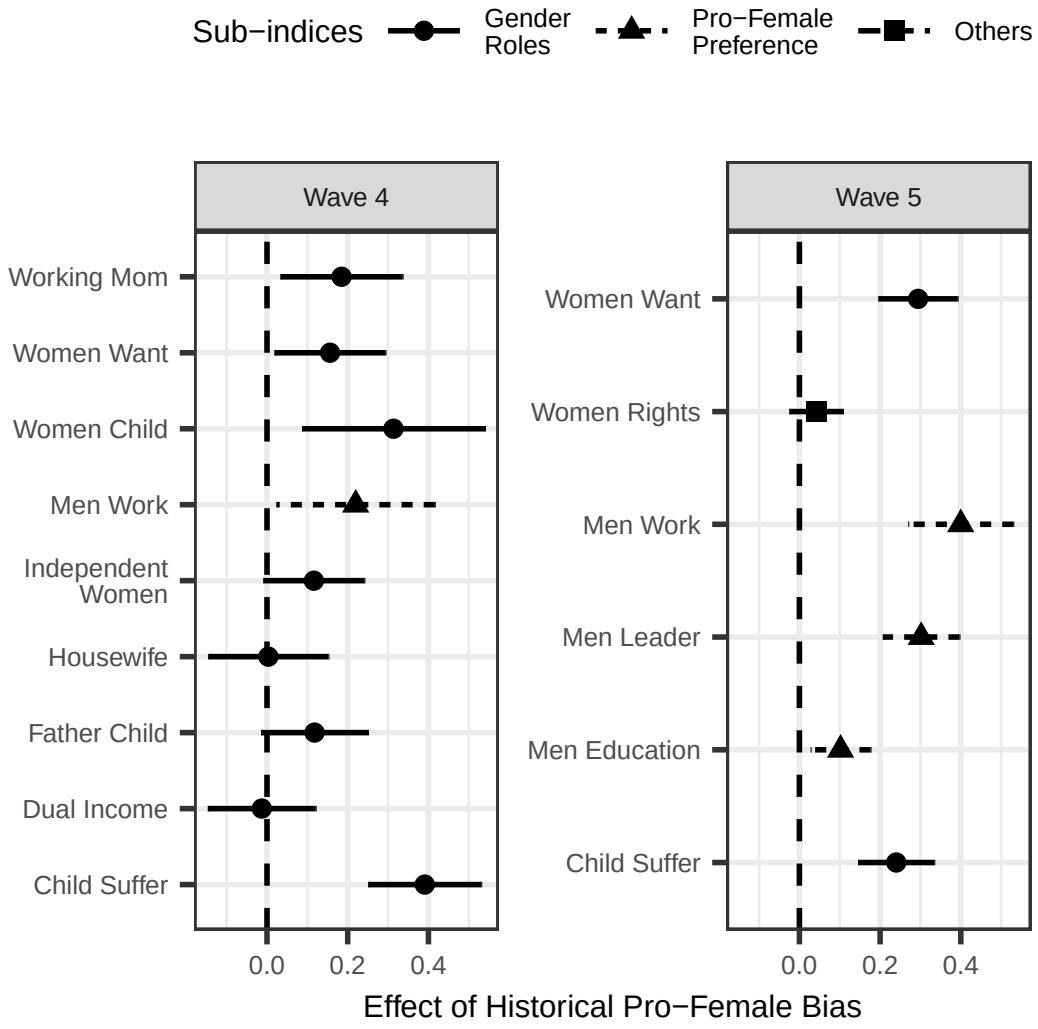
Wave =	Wave 4			Wave 5		
DV =	Modern Pro-Female Bias	Gender Roles	Pro-Female Preference	Modern Pro-Female Bias	Gender Roles	Pro-Female Preference
Historical	0.194**	0.167**	0.320**	0.260**	0.342**	0.258**
Pro-Female Bias	(0.024)	(0.025)	(0.055)	(0.019)	(0.027)	(0.023)
Low Elevation	−0.058**	−0.051**	−0.110**	−0.130**	−0.124**	−0.148**
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.019)	(0.008)	(0.011)	(0.010)
Topography	−0.069**	−0.057**	−0.173**	−0.135**	−0.095**	−0.165**
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.013)	(0.008)	(0.011)	(0.009)
Post Christian	−0.019**	−0.010*	−0.086**	−0.009	0.005	−0.012
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.014)	(0.006)	(0.008)	(0.008)
Medieval	0.108**	0.089**	0.256**	0.184**	0.224**	0.200**
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.020)	(0.009)	(0.011)	(0.012)
Post-medieval	−0.023**	−0.034**	0.075**	−0.021*	−0.023*	−0.026*
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.020)	(0.009)	(0.011)	(0.012)
Urban (large)	−0.007	−0.010	0.011	0.027	0.019	0.048**
	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.023)	(0.014)	(0.017)	(0.016)
Urban (small)	0.022**	0.027**	−0.031*	0.043**	0.039**	0.057**
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.012)	(0.006)	(0.008)	(0.008)
N	8599	8584	8390	8832	8761	8820

Notes: Table entries are unstandardized coefficients that are estimated using OLS regression. Robust standard errors are displayed in parentheses. Each outcome variable – i.e., *Modern Pro-Female Bias*, *Gender Roles*, *Pro-Female Preference* – ranges between zero and one. The reference category for the variable *Urban* is rural, and as such is omitted from the results. Posttreatment variables are not included in the models because their inclusion might induce posttreatment bias. $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$.

Next, we assess the possibility that our conclusions may be driven by a small minority of gender-related questions, thereby upward biasing the model estimates. To address this concern, we regress each of the 13 gender-related questions on the same set of predictor, pretreatment and posttreatment covariates, and country fixed effects using the sequential-g estimator. A majority of these coefficient estimates are indeed positive and statistically significant, thereby highlighting the robustness of our findings to different operationalizations of contemporary gender attitudes (Figure S2d.1).

For the next analysis, we excluded recent sites from the regression models. Given that there may be multiple sites in a single NUTS region, we compute the average age of all

Figure S2d.1: **Coefficient Estimates of Historical Pro-Female Bias for Various Measures of Gender Equality in EVS**



Notes: The dots correspond to the effects of *Historical Pro-Female Bias* on the three indices of modern gender attitudes, and the horizontal lines indicate the 95% bootstrapped confidence interval of the point estimate. These values are estimated using the sequential-g approach. The pretreatment covariates are *Low Elevation*, *Topography*, *Post Christian*, *Medieval*, *Post-medieval*, *Urban (large)*, and *Urban (small)*. The posttreatment covariates are *Sex*, *Age*, *Unemployed*, *Income*, *Married*, *Religiosity*, and *Education*. Country fixed effects were included in the first stage regression.

archaeological sites that are identified within a single NUTS region. We then exclude those NUTS regions where the average age of its archaeological sites is less than 200 years old, and re-estimate the main regression models. The findings are reported in Table S2d.2. Similarly, the findings are robust even after excluding more recent sites from our data.

Next, we consider the robustness of our findings by including a number of alternative

Table S2d.2: **Effect of Historical Pro-Female Bias on Modern Gender Attitudes (Exclude Regions With Average Age of Less Than 200 Years)**

Wave =	Wave 4			Wave 5		
DV =	Modern Pro-Female Bias	Gender Roles	Pro-Female Preference	Modern Pro-Female Bias	Gender Roles	Pro-Female Preference
Historical Pro-Female Bias	0.188**	0.176**	0.231*	0.244**	0.257**	0.288**
	(0.040)	(0.039)	(0.103)	(0.029)	(0.043)	(0.037)
Low Elevation	0.062**	0.059**	0.089**	−0.053**	0.004	−0.084**
	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.028)	(0.009)	(0.013)	(0.011)
Topography	0.038**	0.048**	−0.041	−0.045**	−0.009	−0.063**
	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.024)	(0.011)	(0.017)	(0.014)
Post Christian	0.053**	0.044**	0.138**	−0.012	−0.003	−0.019
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.021)	(0.008)	(0.011)	(0.010)
Medieval	−0.026*	−0.026*	−0.026	0.096**	0.093**	0.123**
	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.028)	(0.009)	(0.014)	(0.011)
Post-medieval	−0.075**	−0.066**	−0.133**	−0.014	0.024	−0.036*
	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.027)	(0.011)	(0.016)	(0.014)
Urban (large)	0.011	0.002	0.068*	0.080**	0.071**	0.084**
	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.028)	(0.015)	(0.023)	(0.020)
Urban (small)	0.009	0.013*	−0.025	0.045**	0.051**	0.060**
	(0.007)	(0.006)	(0.020)	(0.008)	(0.011)	(0.010)
Country FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	6692	6688	6546	7137	7090	7129

Notes: Table entries are unstandardized coefficients that are estimated using the sequential-g approach. Bootstrapped standard errors are displayed in parentheses. Each outcome variable – i.e., *Modern Pro-Female Bias*, *Gender Roles*, *Pro-Female Preference* – ranges between zero and one, and has been recalculated by removing the effects of the posttreatment variables in the second stage regression (i.e., *Sex*, *Age*, *Unemployed*, *Income*, *Married*, *Religiosity*, and *Education*). Country fixed effects were included in the first stage regression. $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$.

measures of pretreatment and posttreatment covariates in our estimation models. First, we consider the possibility that our findings may be confounded by the nature of European geography. For instance, Welzel (2014) argues that contemporary gender attitudes in Europe are more favorable toward women as we move from South to North and from East to West, because the cooler weather in Northwest Europe favored a decentralized management of water, land, and people, which was conducive to nuclear family units and the development of more gender-egalitarian norms. As such, we re-estimate our sequential-g models by using region fixed effects in the first stage regression as opposed to country fixed effects, and report our findings in Table S2d.3. Specifically, we organized our dataset into five European regions: (1) Central and Southeastern Europe, (2) Mediterranean, (3) North Europe, (4) Northeastern Europe, and (5) Northwestern Europe.[6] The results remain unchanged.

Next, we consider an alternative measure called *Crop Suitability*, which is a continuous

[6]Central and Southeastern Europe: Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Switzerland, and Ukraine. Mediterranean: Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Spain. Northeastern Europe: Latvia,

Table S2d.3: **Effect of Historical Pro-Female Bias on Modern Gender Attitudes (Use Region Fixed Effects)**

Wave =	Wave 4			Wave 5		
DV =	Modern Pro-Female Bias	Gender Roles	Pro-Female Preference	Modern Pro-Female Bias	Gender Roles	Pro-Female Preference
Historical	0.184**	0.173**	0.226*	0.231**	0.263**	0.258**
Pro-Female Bias	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.100)	(0.029)	(0.042)	(0.038)
Low Elevation	0.060**	0.058**	0.086**	−0.051**	0.005	−0.081**
	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.028)	(0.009)	(0.013)	(0.012)
Topography	0.038**	0.048**	−0.041	−0.047**	−0.008	−0.067**
	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.024)	(0.011)	(0.017)	(0.014)
Post Christian	0.052**	0.042**	0.135**	−0.011	−0.003	−0.016
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.021)	(0.008)	(0.011)	(0.010)
Medieval	−0.025*	−0.025*	−0.026	0.097**	0.096**	0.122**
	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.028)	(0.009)	(0.015)	(0.012)
Post-medieval	−0.072**	−0.064**	−0.126**	−0.007	0.025	−0.022
	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.026)	(0.011)	(0.016)	(0.014)
Urban (large)	0.013	0.003	0.073**	0.089**	0.066**	0.104**
	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.026)	(0.014)	(0.022)	(0.018)
Urban (small)	0.009	0.014*	−0.028	0.043**	0.052**	0.056**
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.019)	(0.008)	(0.011)	(0.010)
Region FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	6725	6721	6579	7172	7125	7164

Notes: Table entries are unstandardized coefficients that are estimated using the sequential-g approach. Bootstrapped standard errors are displayed in parentheses. Each outcome variable – i.e., *Modern Pro-Female Bias*, *Gender Roles*, *Pro-Female Preference* – ranges between zero and one, and has been recalculated by removing the effects of the posttreatment variables in the second stage regression (i.e., *Sex*, *Age*, *Unemployed*, *Income*, *Married*, *Religiosity*, and *Education*). We use region fixed effects – as opposed to country fixed effects – in the first stage regression. $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$.

variable that is constructed from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN's Global Agro-Ecological Zones 2002 database (Fischer et al. 2002). This measure is also used in Alesina et al. (2013). The larger the variable, the more fertile a given archaeological site. We include this measure as a pretreatment covariate and report the results in Table S2d.4. Except for *Pro-Female Preference* in Wave 4, the coefficient estimates for *Historical Pro-Female Bias* are similar to those reported in Figure 2 of the main paper.

The next alternative measure is *Specialty*, which codes a given archaeological site by its predominant activity at the time. There are five categories: (1) craft or artisan workers, (2) farming, (3) hospital, (4) religious order, and (5) other. These classifications were obtained from the original sources, such as the EHHP (Steckel et al. 2019). We re-estimate the sequential-g models with *Specialty* and report the results in Table S2d.5. Similarly, the coefficient signs and statistical significance of *Historical Pro-Female Bias* remain consistent with the main findings.

We also consider how the influence of *Western Church Exposure* might affect contempo-

Lithuania, and Poland. Northern Europe: Denmark, Finland, Greenland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. Northwestern Europe: France, Ireland, the Netherlands, and the UK.

Table S2d.4: **Effect of Historical Pro-Female Bias on Modern Gender Attitudes (Include Additional Measure of Crop Suitability)**

Wave =	Wave 4			Wave 5		
DV =	Modern Pro-Female Bias	Gender Roles	Pro-Female Preference	Modern Pro-Female Bias	Gender Roles	Pro-Female Preference
Historical	0.141**	0.137**	0.129	0.120**	0.118*	0.122*
Pro-Female Bias	(0.042)	(0.041)	(0.100)	(0.039)	(0.056)	(0.051)
Low Elevation	0.047**	0.047**	0.055*	−0.059**	−0.002	−0.091**
	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.027)	(0.009)	(0.013)	(0.012)
Topography	0.049**	0.057**	−0.015	−0.034**	0.005	−0.050**
	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.025)	(0.011)	(0.016)	(0.014)
Crop Suitability	−0.0003**	−0.0002**	−0.001**	−0.001**	−0.001**	−0.001**
	(0.0001)	(0.0001)	(0.0002)	(0.0001)	(0.0001)	(0.0001)
Post Christian	0.055**	0.045**	0.138**	−0.009	0.001	−0.016
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.021)	(0.008)	(0.011)	(0.010)
Medieval	−0.028**	−0.028**	−0.029	0.093**	0.089**	0.116**
	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.028)	(0.009)	(0.014)	(0.012)
Post-medieval	−0.083**	−0.074**	−0.142**	−0.008	0.031	−0.026
	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.027)	(0.011)	(0.016)	(0.015)
Urban (large)	−0.006	−0.015	0.045	0.080**	0.066**	0.078**
	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.032)	(0.019)	(0.025)	(0.025)
Urban (small)	0.007	0.012	−0.033	0.036**	0.040**	0.049**
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.020)	(0.008)	(0.011)	(0.010)
Country FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	6637	6633	6492	7085	7040	7077

Notes: Table entries are unstandardized coefficients that are estimated using the sequential-g approach. Bootstrapped standard errors are displayed in parentheses. Each outcome variable – i.e., *Modern Pro-Female Bias*, *Gender Roles*, *Pro-Female Preference* – ranges between zero and one, and has been recalculated by removing the effects of the posttreatment variables in the second stage regression (i.e., *Sex*, *Age*, *Unemployed*, *Income*, *Married*, *Religiosity*, and *Education*). The reference category for the variable *Urban* is rural, and as such is omitted from the results. An additional variable, *Crop Suitability*, is included in the sequential-g models, where larger values correspond to more fertile regions. Country fixed effects were included in the first stage regression. $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$.

rary gender attitudes. Accordingly, the Western Church's policy of exogamous marriages led to weaker kinship ties, which in turn contributed to more individualistic, impersonally prosocial (e.g., more trusting of strangers), and less conforming attitudes and behavior. As such, there is reason to suspect that *Western Church Exposure* might induce affected individuals to resist traditional gender hierarchy in their communities, and this in turn influence gender attitudes today. We controlled for *Western Church Exposure* as a posttreatment variable (since church exposure was observed only after the arrival of Christianity at a given site), and report the findings below in Table S2d.6. The findings are robust to the inclusion of *Western Church Exposure*.

Finally, we argue that local gender norms persist across large spans of time due to familial and communal social learning. While historic gender differences can partially explain modern gender attitudes, there is no reason to believe that historic gender norms should predict non-gendered attitudes. We check this assumption and relieve concerns of spurious correlation by

Table S2d.5: **Effect of Historical Pro-Female Bias on Modern Gender Attitudes (Use Alternative Measure of Settlement Type)**

Wave =	Wave 4			Wave 5		
DV =	Modern Pro-Female Bias	Gender Roles	Pro-Female Preference	Modern Pro-Female Bias	Gender Roles	Pro-Female Preference
Historical	0.133**	0.124**	0.158	0.291**	0.283**	0.347**
Pro-Female Bias	(0.039)	(0.039)	(0.095)	(0.028)	(0.039)	(0.036)
Low Elevation	0.041**	0.037**	0.073*	−0.049**	−0.031*	−0.078**
	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.030)	(0.009)	(0.012)	(0.011)
Topography	0.036**	0.046**	−0.040	−0.032**	−0.024	−0.036**
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.022)	(0.010)	(0.016)	(0.013)
Post Christian	0.053**	0.045**	0.130**	0.013	0.013	0.009
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.022)	(0.007)	(0.011)	(0.009)
Medieval	−0.044**	−0.047**	−0.032	0.066**	0.074**	0.076**
	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.028)	(0.009)	(0.014)	(0.012)
Post-medieval	−0.080**	−0.076**	−0.110**	−0.017	0.019	−0.045**
	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.029)	(0.012)	(0.017)	(0.015)
Specialty: Farming	−0.017*	−0.018*	−0.007	−0.061**	−0.040**	−0.088**
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.020)	(0.008)	(0.012)	(0.011)
Specialty: Hospital	−0.057	−0.051	−0.114			
	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.080)			
Specialty: Other	−0.005	−0.007	0.012	−0.057**	−0.058**	−0.065**
	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.030)	(0.011)	(0.018)	(0.013)
Specialty: Religious order	0.005	−0.004	0.069	−0.014	0.011	−0.013
	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.036)	(0.011)	(0.016)	(0.013)
Country FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	6866	6862	6717	7211	7168	7203

Notes: Table entries are unstandardized coefficients that are estimated using the sequential-g approach. Bootstrapped standard errors are displayed in parentheses. Each outcome variable – i.e., *Modern Pro-Female Bias*, *Gender Roles*, *Pro-Female Preference* – ranges between zero and one, and has been recalculated by removing the effects of the posttreatment variables in the second stage regression (i.e., *Sex*, *Age*, *Unemployed*, *Income*, *Married*, *Religiosity*, and *Education*). The variable *Specialty* is included in the models instead of *Urban*. The baseline category for *Specialty* is Craft or artisan works, and as such is omitted from the results. Country fixed effects were included in the first stage regression. $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$.

demonstrating null effects on non-gendered outcomes. We expect that our historical measure of pro-female bias should fail to predict (1) individual attitudes toward the European Union (EU) and (2) economic ideology. With regard to the first set of placebo outcomes, we identified two measures from the EVS: *EU Enlargement* and *EU Confidence*. For the second set of placebo outcomes on economic ideology, we looked at two variables: *Private vs Public Ownership* and *Personal vs Government*. See Table S1d.1 for a detailed description of the question wordings for the four placebo variables. According to Tables S2d.7 and S2d.8, our measure of historical gender bias fails to predict both sets of placebo outcomes.

Table S2d.6: **Effect of Historical Pro-Female Bias on Modern Gender Attitudes (Include Measure of Church Exposure)**

Wave =	Wave 4			Wave 5		
DV =	Modern Pro-Female Bias	Gender Roles	Pro-Female Preference	Modern Pro-Female Bias	Gender Roles	Pro-Female Preference
Historical	0.185**	0.182**	0.178	0.232**	0.283**	0.245**
Pro-Female Bias	(0.037)	(0.037)	(0.095)	(0.032)	(0.045)	(0.040)
Low Elevation	0.068**	0.068**	0.083	−0.051**	0.033*	−0.101**
	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.044)	(0.011)	(0.015)	(0.015)
Topography	0.036**	0.047**	−0.046	−0.053**	−0.020	−0.068**
	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.025)	(0.011)	(0.018)	(0.013)
Post Christian	0.050**	0.041**	0.131**	−0.014	−0.007	−0.020*
	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.027)	(0.008)	(0.012)	(0.010)
Medieval	−0.024*	−0.024*	−0.025	0.101**	0.099**	0.127**
	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.032)	(0.010)	(0.015)	(0.013)
Post-medieval	−0.069**	−0.058**	−0.135**	−0.007	0.050**	−0.039*
	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.042)	(0.012)	(0.019)	(0.016)
Urban (large)	0.008	−0.006	0.090*	0.087**	0.019	0.133**
	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.038)	(0.018)	(0.027)	(0.024)
Urban (small)	0.008	0.011	−0.017	0.042**	0.029*	0.070**
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.021)	(0.009)	(0.013)	(0.011)
Country FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	6862	6858	6711	7304	7253	7294

Notes: Table entries are unstandardized coefficients that are estimated using the sequential-g approach. Bootstrapped standard errors are displayed in parentheses. Each outcome variable – i.e., *Modern Pro-Female Bias*, *Gender Roles*, *Pro-Female Preference* – ranges between zero and one, and has been recalculated by removing the effects of the posttreatment variables in the second stage regression (i.e., *Sex*, *Age*, *Unemployed*, *Income*, *Married*, *Religiosity*, *Education*, and *Western Church Exposure*). The reference category for the variable *Urban* is rural, and as such is omitted from the results. Country fixed effects were included in the first stage regression. $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$.

Table S2d.7: **Wave 4 and 5 Placebo Results (Attitudes Toward EU)**

DV =	EU Enlargement		EU Confidence	
	Wave 4	Wave 5	Wave 4	Wave 5
Historical	−0.799	−0.823	0.025	−0.072
Pro-Female Bias	(0.725)	(0.508)	(0.209)	(0.158)
Low Elevation	−0.706**	−0.564**	−0.052	−0.077
	(0.169)	(0.157)	(0.056)	(0.046)
Topography	−0.825**	−0.008	−0.058	0.049
	(0.171)	(0.186)	(0.053)	(0.060)
Post Christian	−0.861**	−0.573**	−0.148**	0.017
	(0.167)	(0.128)	(0.046)	(0.040)
Medieval	0.243	0.178	0.180**	0.068
	(0.204)	(0.173)	(0.057)	(0.052)
Post-medieval	0.366	−0.346	0.155*	−0.126*
	(0.205)	(0.191)	(0.061)	(0.057)
Urban (large)	0.714**	0.679**	0.068	0.228**
	(0.224)	(0.261)	(0.075)	(0.079)
Urban (small)	−0.236	0.487**	−0.155**	0.112**
	(0.140)	(0.127)	(0.041)	(0.041)
Constant	6.605**	6.761**	3.033**	2.897**
	(0.420)	(0.357)	(0.134)	(0.118)
Country FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	5929	6766	6200	6875

Notes: Table entries are unstandardized coefficients that are estimated using the sequential-g approach. Bootstrapped standard errors are displayed in parentheses. Each outcome variable has been recalculated by removing the effects of the posttreatment variables in the second stage regression (i.e., *Sex*, *Age*, *Unemployed*, *Income*, *Married*, *Religiosity*, and *Education*). Country fixed effects were included in the first stage regression. $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$.

Table S2d.8: **Wave 4 and 5 Placebo Results (Economic Ideology)**

DV =	Private vs Public Ownership		Personal vs Government	
	Wave 4	Wave 5	Wave 4	Wave 5
Historical	1.067	0.121	−0.617	0.042
Pro-Female Bias	(0.590)	(0.449)	(0.564)	(0.483)
Low Elevation	0.609**	−0.050	1.072**	−0.217
	(0.153)	(0.146)	(0.147)	(0.149)
Topography	0.011	−0.038	−0.154	−0.646**
	(0.144)	(0.172)	(0.137)	(0.186)
Post Christian	−0.008	0.152	−0.021	0.070
	(0.128)	(0.118)	(0.131)	(0.120)
Medieval	−0.190	−0.107	−0.475**	−0.264
	(0.169)	(0.148)	(0.182)	(0.152)
Post-medieval	0.299	0.017	−0.198	0.128
	(0.174)	(0.174)	(0.183)	(0.173)
Urban (large)	−0.568**	0.403	−0.508*	−0.202
	(0.188)	(0.237)	(0.219)	(0.246)
Urban (small)	−0.304**	−0.146	−0.248*	−0.382**
	(0.113)	(0.122)	(0.123)	(0.125)
Constant	5.012**	5.770**	5.226**	6.706**
	(0.349)	(0.333)	(0.373)	(0.353)
Country FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	6123	6781	6620	7089

Notes: Table entries are unstandardized coefficients that are estimated using the sequential-g approach. Bootstrapped standard errors are displayed in parentheses. Each outcome variable has been recalculated by removing the effects of the posttreatment variables in the second stage regression (i.e., *Sex*, *Age*, *Unemployed*, *Income*, *Married*, *Religiosity*, and *Education*). Country fixed effects were included in the first stage regression. $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$.

S3 Interrupting Intergenerational Transmission: Additional Tests

S3a Norm Persistence among Immigrants vs. Non-Immigrants

The process of intergenerational transmission of values relies on one crucial condition: the absence of population replacement. That is, if the existing population in a given location is abruptly removed and replaced by new settlers, the continuous transmission of gender norms at that location is likely to be disrupted (Giuliano and Nunn 2021), and we should not be able to observe persistence of these norms.

Table S3a.1: **Effect of Historical Pro-Female Bias on Modern Gender Attitudes (Non-Immigrants)**

Wave =	Wave 4			Wave 5		
DV =	Modern Pro-Female Bias	Gender Roles	Pro-Female Preference	Modern Pro-Female Bias	Gender Roles	Pro-Female Preference
Historical Pro-Female Bias	0.186**	0.178**	0.202*	0.241**	0.271**	0.272**
	(0.040)	(0.040)	(0.102)	(0.030)	(0.043)	(0.038)
Low Elevation	0.064**	0.061**	0.097**	−0.046**	0.012	−0.078**
	(0.012)	(0.011)	(0.030)	(0.009)	(0.013)	(0.012)
Topography	0.041**	0.051**	−0.047*	−0.047**	−0.004	−0.068**
	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.024)	(0.012)	(0.017)	(0.015)
Post Christian	0.053**	0.044**	0.129**	−0.011	−0.001	−0.019
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.021)	(0.008)	(0.011)	(0.010)
Medieval	−0.023*	−0.023*	−0.022	0.101**	0.095**	0.128**
	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.029)	(0.010)	(0.015)	(0.012)
Post-medieval	−0.072**	−0.064**	−0.118**	−0.007	0.024	−0.023
	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.028)	(0.012)	(0.016)	(0.015)
Urban (large)	0.016	0.007	0.073*	0.092**	0.081**	0.099**
	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.029)	(0.015)	(0.021)	(0.020)
Urban (small)	0.012	0.016*	−0.024	0.045**	0.054**	0.059**
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.021)	(0.008)	(0.011)	(0.010)
Constant	0.582**	0.554**	0.769**	0.721**	0.433**	0.809**
	(0.023)	(0.024)	(0.064)	(0.022)	(0.032)	(0.029)
Country FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	6171	6168	6040	6519	6475	6511

Notes: Table entries are unstandardized coefficients that are estimated using the sequential-g approach. Bootstrapped standard errors are displayed in parentheses. Each outcome variable – i.e., *Modern Pro-Female Bias*, *Gender Roles*, *Pro-Female Preference* – ranges between zero and one, and has been recalculated by removing the effects of the posttreatment variables in the second stage regression (i.e., *Sex*, *Age*, *Unemployed*, *Income*, *Married*, *Religiosity*, and *Education*). Country fixed effects were included in the first stage regression. **p < 0.01; *p < 0.05.

This insight provides additional observable implications, the testing of which will lend

further credence to the argument that the relationship between historical pro-male bias and modern unequal attitudes is not accidental, but rather, the result of a systematic transmission of values across generations.

We start with the simplest empirical implication: we should not be able to detect persistence of medieval (or earlier) gender norms among individuals brought up in regions different from their current locations. At the very least, these effects should be much weaker than those observed among the native population because of the lack of vertical transmission of local gender norms among the first generation of immigrants at a given location.

Table S3a.2: **Effect of Historical Pro-Female Bias on Modern Gender Attitudes (Immigrants)**

Wave =	Wave 4			Wave 5		
DV =	Modern Pro-Female Bias	Gender Roles	Pro-Female Preference	Modern Pro-Female Bias	Gender Roles	Pro-Female Preference
Historical Pro-Female Bias	0.072 (0.130)	0.088 (0.126)	−0.058 (0.382)	0.112 (0.114)	0.007 (0.193)	0.145 (0.141)
Low Elevation	0.017 (0.033)	0.038 (0.030)	−0.146 (0.131)	−0.091** (0.030)	−0.097* (0.050)	−0.108** (0.039)
Topography	−0.010 (0.026)	0.019 (0.025)	−0.208* (0.087)	−0.052 (0.044)	−0.121 (0.064)	−0.038 (0.053)
Post Christian	0.032 (0.024)	0.011 (0.022)	0.207* (0.088)	−0.017 (0.035)	−0.042 (0.050)	−0.014 (0.047)
Medieval	−0.052 (0.054)	−0.020 (0.056)	−0.270* (0.122)	0.031 (0.046)	0.137 (0.072)	0.002 (0.058)
Post-medieval	−0.076 (0.057)	−0.024 (0.057)	−0.434** (0.123)	−0.042 (0.047)	0.076 (0.077)	−0.096 (0.059)
Urban (large)	−0.004 (0.042)	−0.043 (0.043)	0.268* (0.111)	0.065 (0.054)	0.042 (0.105)	0.095 (0.069)
Urban (small)	−0.002 (0.021)	0.008 (0.019)	−0.052 (0.080)	0.024 (0.031)	0.033 (0.045)	0.032 (0.040)
Constant	0.644** (0.084)	0.478** (0.086)	1.876** (0.268)	0.868** (0.071)	0.719** (0.099)	0.918** (0.091)
Country FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	544	543	529	651	648	651

Notes: Table entries are unstandardized coefficients that are estimated using the sequential-g approach. Bootstrapped standard errors are displayed in parentheses. Each outcome variable – i.e., *Modern Pro-Female Bias*, *Gender Roles*, *Pro-Female Preference* – ranges between zero and one, and has been recalculated by removing the effects of the posttreatment variables in the second stage regression (i.e., *Sex*, *Age*, *Unemployed*, *Income*, *Married*, *Religiosity*, and *Education*). Country fixed effects were included in the first stage regression. $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$.

Tables S3a.1 and S3a.2 presents the estimates for the effects of *Historical Pro-Female Bias* on modern gender attitudes for non-immigrants and immigrants, respectively. In line with our expectations, neither wave demonstrates a statistically significant effect of historical

gender norms on modern gender attitudes for the immigrant population. This result underscores the persistence of gender norms across centuries while demonstrating that our main findings are not simply an artifact. Rather, the persistence follows a theoretically predictable pattern and shows up only among the population where intergenerational transmission of values in a given location has been possible, and it is absent among the population that has been transplanted to this location only recently.

S3b Black Death Severity and Norm Persistence

Our measure of Black Death severity is adapted from Izdebski et al. (2022). Specifically, the original paper collected pollen data from 261 radiocarbon-dated sites across 19 modern-day European countries. We rely on their measure for two reasons. First, Izdebski et al. (2022) provide a more regional and broader coverage of the impact of the Black Death, given that medieval mortality data are scarce and many existing measures are limited to specific localities or a single country within Europe. Second, Izdebski et al. (2022) perform validity tests and provide evidence that their pollen-based approach to measuring Black Death severity significantly reflects socioeconomic trends in Sweden and Poland during the medieval era.

For a given radiocarbon-dated site, Izdebski et al. (2022) report the amount of pollen observed over multiple years between 1250 and 1450. We follow in the footsteps of Izdebski et al. (2022) and focus our attention on changes in cereal pollen, since previous works have discovered significant contraction in cereal cultivation as well as socioeconomic decline in parts of Sweden following the Black Death (see Lagerås et al. 2016).

We implement a two-step process when including the pollen data into our site-level teeth dataset. First, we compute the difference in the proportions of cereal pollen between the earliest and latest available records for a given pollen site from Izdebski et al. (2022). Note that all the earliest records for the pollen sites found in Izdebski et al. (2022) were dated to years before the onset of the Black Death (i.e., approximately 1347 AD), while the latest records were dated to years after the Black Death (i.e., approximately 1352 AD). Subsequently, we recode this measure so that a larger value indicates that the Black Death had a more severe impact on the residents living in a particular pollen site (i.e., *Black Death Severity*). Put differently, a larger value would indicate a decrease in cereal pollen after the Black Death (due to the way we recoded the measure). This variable ranges between zero and one (see Tables S1f.1 and S1f.2 for descriptive statistics of this variable in waves 4 and 5 of the EVS respectively).

The second stage involves merging the pollen data with our site-level teeth dataset. Admittedly, we acknowledge that there was not always a one-to-one correspondence between the pollen sites and our teeth dataset, since the pollen sites that appeared in Izdebski et al. (2022) are not always the same as those found in our teeth dataset. The only exception was Giecz, Poland, which appeared in both datasets. As such, we matched each archaeological site from our teeth dataset to the closest pollen site as reported in Izdebski et al. (2022). This is achieved by computing the distance (in kilometers) between the longitudinal and latitudinal coordinates for each pair of pollen and teeth sites. The median distance between an archaeological site and its closest pollen site is about 150 kilometers.

Figure 4 in the main paper and Table S3b.1 report the regression results of the effects of

Historical Pro-Female Bias on modern gender attitudes, conditional on the severity of the Black Death. Specifically, we interact our historical measure of gender bias (i.e., *Historical Pro-Female Bias*) with *Black Death Severity* in our sequential-g models together with the same set of pretreatment and posttreatment covariates as the main analysis.

Table S3b.1: **The Effect of Historical Pro-Female Bias on Modern Gender Equal Attitudes, Conditional on Black Death Severity**

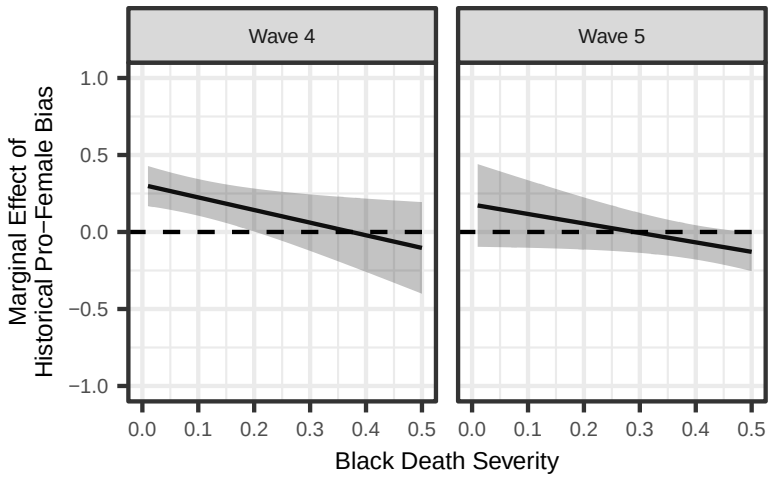
DV =	Modern Pro-Female Bias	
Wave =	Wave 4	Wave 5
Historical Pro-Female Bias	0.254**	0.218**
	(0.057)	(0.039)
Black Death Severity	−0.001	−0.012
	(0.015)	(0.015)
Historical Pro-Female Bias × Black Death Severity	−0.485**	−0.249**
	(0.175)	(0.090)
Low Elevation	0.069**	−0.032**
	(0.012)	(0.010)
Topography	0.058**	0.009
	(0.009)	(0.013)
Post Christian	0.078**	0.022*
	(0.008)	(0.009)
Medieval	−0.038**	0.039**
	(0.011)	(0.012)
Post-medieval	−0.081**	−0.028*
	(0.011)	(0.012)
Urban (large)	−0.037**	0.038*
	(0.012)	(0.018)
Urban (small)	−0.009	0.013
	(0.007)	(0.010)
Constant	0.572**	0.699**
	(0.024)	(0.025)
Country FE	Yes	Yes
N	6292	6589

Notes: Table entries are unstandardized coefficients that are estimated using the sequential-g approach. Bootstrapped standard errors are displayed in parentheses. *Modern Female Preference* ranges between zero and one, and has been recalculated by removing the effects of the posttreatment variables in the second stage regression (i.e., *Sex*, *Age*, *Unemployed*, *Income*, *Married*, *Religiosity*, and *Education*). The values for *Black Death Severity* also ranges between zero and one. Country fixed effects were included in the first stage regression. $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$.

We also perform additional robustness tests, in light of the imperfect matching process between our teeth dataset and the pollen data from Izdebski et al. (2022). Specifically, we re-ran our analyses but limit the sample to archaeological sites that are less than or equal

to 160 kilometers from the closest pollen site found in Izdebski et al. (2022). We present the findings in Figure S3b.1. Indeed, the two plots as shown in Figure S3b.1 are similar to Figure 4 in the main paper.

Figure S3b.1: **Marginal Effects of Historical Pro-Female Bias, Conditional on Black Death Severity (Teeth Sites that are within 160 km from Nearest Pollen Site)**



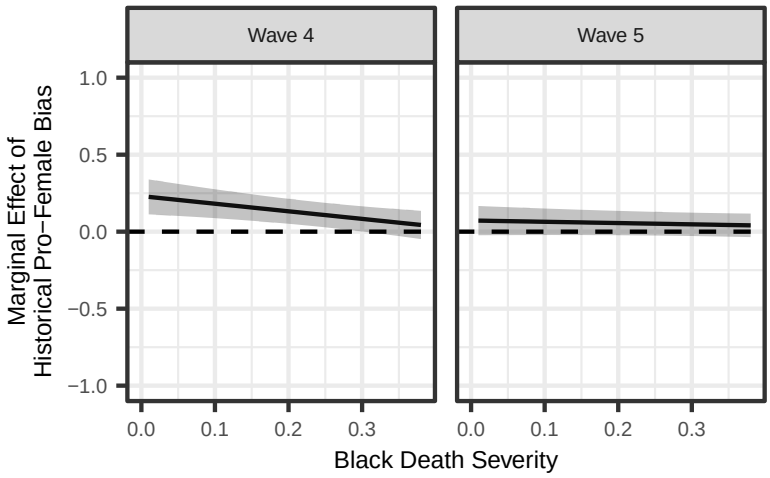
Notes: The shaded regions represent the 95% bootstrapped confidence intervals of the marginal effects of *Historical Pro-Female Bias* on *Modern Pro-Female Bias* at various levels of *Black Death Severity*. Marginal effects are computed using sequential-g models. Full regression results are available upon request.

Finally, we consider the possibility that our moderator variable may be capturing agricultural intensification. For instance, it can be argued that more fertile regions recovered more quickly despite experiencing great losses due to the Black Death. Put differently, a decrease in cereal proportion after the Black Death may be explained by a region's lack of suitability for crop cultivation and not by a decrease in the amount of labor supply and population demand for food (as conjectured by Izdebski et al. 2022). As such, we re-estimated the models by including *Crop Suitability* as an additional pretreatment covariate. According to Figure S3b.2, the substantive results remain unchanged – i.e., historical gender norms continue to predict modern gender attitudes in areas that were left intact after the Black Death, but these norms fail to predict contemporary attitudes in areas ravaged by the Black Death.

S3c Gender Norm Persistence in the Americas

Table S3c.1 lists the archaeological sites that are included in our site-level skeletal dataset from the Americas. The first two columns indicate the country locations and names of the archaeological sites. The third column describes the estimated year range of time period to which the skeletons can be traced. The next three columns correspond to the number of male, female, and total dental records that were found at a site. These numbers exclude

Figure S3b.2: **Marginal Effects of Historical Pro-Female Bias, Conditional on Black Death Severity (Include Crop Suitability as a Pretreatment Control**



Notes: The shaded regions represent the 95% bootstrapped confidence intervals of the marginal effects of *Historical Pro-Female Bias* on *Modern Pro-Female Bias* at various levels of *Black Death Severity*. Marginal effects are computed using sequential-g models.

skeletons whose gender identifications were not possible. The data originate from the Global History of Health Project (Steckel and Rose 2002).

Next, Tables S3c.2 and S3c.3 describe the gender-related questions found in wave 6 of the World Values Survey (WVS, Inglehart et al. 2018) and the summary statistics of the variables used in the analysis, respectively.

Finally, Table S3c.4 reports the full regression results of the relationship between our historical measure of gender bias and contemporary attitudes for WVS respondents located in the Americas. Accordingly, *Historical Pro-Female Bias* fails to predict all three measures of modern gender attitudes at the conventional level of statistical significance. This implies that the intergenerational transmission of gender norms is feasible only when the existing population was not removed and replaced by new settlers. In addition, we also excluded military sites from our analyses given that these sites only comprised male dental records.

Table S3c.1: **Description of Archaeological Sites in the Americas**

Country	Site	Date Range	M	F	Total
Brazil	Coastal Brazil	750 AD	3	3	6
Brazil	Shell mounds, southern Brazil	2050-50 BC	34	25	59
Chile	Northern Chile	550-950 AD	40	32	72
Ecuador	Quito convent, Ecuador	1500-1599 AD	2	5	7
Ecuador	South coast, Ecuador	350 BC-580 AD	44	37	81
Ecuador	North coast, Ecuador	600 BC-400 AD	9	15	24
Ecuador	Highland Ecuador	552-104 BC	33	40	73
Ecuador	Realto Ecuador	3926-1500 BC	10	11	21

Continued on next page

Table S3c.1 – continued from previous page

Country	Site	Date Range	M	F	Total
Ecuador	Sta. Elena, Ecuador	6300-4650 BC	14	17	31
Honduras	Copan, Rural, Mayan	650-1000	46	66	112
Honduras	Copan, Mayan	650-1000	15	15	30
Mexico	Cholula, Mexico	800-1520 AD	41	51	92
Mexico	Xcaret, Mexico	400-1520 AD	8	8	16
Mexico	Jaina, Mexico	400-600 AD	10	14	24
Mexico	Cuicuilo, Mexico	100 BC-300 AD	34	32	66
Mexico	Tlatilco, Mexico	1300-980 BC	70	89	159
Mexico	Tlatinga, Mayan	600 BC-1250 AD	15	10	25
Peru	Chiribaya, Peru	1000-1500 AD	23	20	43
Peru	Estuquina, Peru	1000-1500 AD	32	15	47
US	Coastal South Carolina	1550-1700 AD	11	13	24
US	Buffalo, Great Lakes region	1500-1700 AD	20	25	45
US	Monongahela, Great Lakes region	1000-1600 AD	23	24	47
US	Sun Watch, Great Lakes region	1200 AD	26	19	45
US	Pearson, Great Lakes region	1000-1100 AD	16	20	36
US	Archaic, Great Lakes region	614 BC	26	30	56
US	Hawikku, New Mexico	1425-1680 AD	38	51	89
US	San Cristobal Pueblo, New Mexico	1325-1680 AD	62	69	131
US	Dolores, Colorado	650-1150 AD	11	15	26
US	Coastal Southern California	1260-1783 AD	27	21	48
US	Coastal Southern California	500-1250 AD	98	99	197
US	Coastal Southern California	600 BC-1782 AD	28	28	56
US	Coastal Southern California	100-550 AD	34	35	69
US	Coastal Southern California	5550 BC-1746 AD	1	2	3
US	Coastal Southern California	5550-1050 BC	19	16	35

Table S3c.2: **Contemporary Measures of Gender Inequality from WVS Wave 6**

Variable	Description & Measurement	WVS Variable Number
Gender Roles		
Women Earn	If a woman earns more money than her husband, it's almost certain to cause problems 1: Agree 2: Neither 3: Disagree	V47
Independent Women	Having a job is the best way for a woman to be an independent person 1: Disagree 2: Neither 3: Agree	V48
Child Suffer	When a mother works for pay, the children suffer 1: Agree strongly 2: Agree 3: Disagree Strongly disagree	V50

Continued on next page

Table S3c.2 – continued from previous page

Variable	Description & Measurement	WVS Variable Number
Housewife	Being a housewife is just as fulfilling as working for pay 1: Agree strongly 2: Agree 3: Disagree 4: Strongly disagree	V54
Pro-Female Preference		
Men Work	When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women 1: Agree 2: Neither 3: Disagree	V45
Men Leader	On the whole, men make better political leaders than women do 1: Agree strongly 2: Agree 3: Disagree 4: Strongly disagree	V51
Men Education	A university education is more important for a boy than for a girl 1: Agree strongly 2: Agree 3: Disagree 4: Strongly disagree	V52
Men Executives	On the whole, men make better business executives than women do 1: Agree strongly 2: Agree 3: Disagree 4: Strongly disagree	V53

Table S3c.3: **Summary Statistics, WVS**

	N	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max	Skew
Outcome Variable							
Modern Pro-Female Bias	2174.00	0.63	0.16	0.62	0.00	1.00	-0.48
Gender Roles	2174.00	0.55	0.19	0.54	0.00	1.00	-0.19
Female Priority	2174.00	0.70	0.22	0.75	0.00	1.00	-0.83
Key Predictor							
Historical Pro-Female Bias	2177.00	0.01	0.08	0.01	-0.38	0.22	-1.24
Pretreatment Covariates							
Low Elevation	2177.00	0.53	0.50	1.00	0.00	1.00	-0.11
Topography	2177.00	0.34	0.47	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.67
Post Christian	2177.00	0.56	0.50	1.00	0.00	1.00	-0.23
Medieval	2177.00	0.36	0.48	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.56
Post-medieval	2177.00	0.56	0.50	1.00	0.00	1.00	-0.23
Rural	2177.00	0.04	0.19	0.00	0.00	1.00	4.82
Urban (small)	2177.00	0.71	0.45	1.00	0.00	1.00	-0.95
Urban (large)	2177.00	0.25	0.43	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.17
Posttreatment Covariates							
Sex	2177.00	0.49	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.03
Age	2177.00	42.55	16.93	41.00	18.00	97.00	0.41
Unemployed	2165.00	0.08	0.27	0.00	0.00	1.00	3.10
Income	2124.00	4.72	2.18	5.00	1.00	10.00	0.01
Married	2176.00	0.46	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.15
Religiosity	2168.00	4.20	2.10	5.00	1.00	7.00	-0.36
Education	2176.00	3.95	1.49	4.00	0.00	6.00	-0.39

Table S3c.4: **Effect of Historical Pro-Female Bias on Modern Gender Attitudes (Americas)**

Wave =	Wave 6		
DV =	Modern Pro-Female Bias	Gender Roles	Pro-Female Preference
Historical Pro-Female Bias	0.045	−0.039	0.134
	(0.083)	(0.093)	(0.120)
Low Elevation	−0.008	−0.004	−0.010
	(0.011)	(0.013)	(0.016)
Topography	0.022*	0.039**	0.005
	(0.010)	(0.011)	(0.014)
Post Christian	−0.050**	−0.071**	−0.030
	(0.018)	(0.020)	(0.024)
Medieval	−0.015	−0.057*	0.028
	(0.020)	(0.024)	(0.029)
Urban (large)	−0.017	−0.040	0.005
	(0.022)	(0.027)	(0.029)
Urban (small)	−0.015	−0.024	−0.009
	(0.020)	(0.025)	(0.025)
Constant	0.701**	0.707**	0.696**
	(0.043)	(0.050)	(0.057)
Country FE	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	2113	2113	2113

Notes: Table entries are unstandardized coefficient estimates. Bootstrapped standard errors are displayed in parentheses. Each outcome variable – i.e., *Modern Pro-Female Bias*, *Gender Roles*, *Pro-Female Preference* – ranges between zero and one, and has been recalculated by removing the effects of the posttreatment variables in the second stage regression (i.e., *Sex*, *Age*, *Unemployed*, *Income*, *Married*, *Religiosity*, and *Education*). $^{**}p < 0.01$; $^{*}p < 0.05$.

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