Naeronambul: The Liberal Paradox in Educational Inequality

Table A1. Survey information

1	ISSP Research Group (2017) International Social Survey Programme: Social Inequality IV - ISSP 2009. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5400 Data file Version 4.0.0, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12777
2	ISSP Research Group (2021) International Social Survey Programme: Social Inequality V - ISSP 2019. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA7600 Data file Version 1.0.0, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13599

Table A2. List of participating countries

	Country		Country		Country
1	Argentina	15	Germany	29	Portugal
2	Australia	16	Great Britain	30	Russia
3	Austria	17	Hungary	31	Slovakia
4	Belgium	18	Iceland	32	Slovenia
5	Bulgaria	19	Israel	33	South Africa
6	Chile	20	Italy	34	Spain
7	China	21	Japan	35	Sweden
8	Croatia	22	Korea	36	Switzerland
9	Cyprus	23	Latvia	37	Taiwan
10	Czech Republic	24	Lithuania	38	Thailand
11	Denmark	25	New Zealand	39	Turkey
12	Estonia	26	Norway	40	Ukraine
13	Finland	27	Philippines	41	United States
14	France	28	Poland	42	Venezuela

Table A3. Dependent variables

	Variable	Description	Note
1	Parents' education	Q: How important is having well-educated parents for getting ahead in life? Not important at all = 1 Not very important = 2 Fairly important = 3 Very important = 4 Essential = 5	
2	Oneself education	Q: How important is having a good education yourself for getting ahead in life? Not important at all = 1 Not very important = 2 Fairly important = 3 Very important = 4 Essential = 5	
3	Children's education	Q: Is it just or unjust right or wrong that people with higher incomes can buy better education for their children than people with lower incomes? Very unfair = 1 Somewhat unfair = 2 Neither fair nor unfair = 3 Somewhat fair = 4 Very fair = 5	

Table A4. Explanatory variables

	Variable	Description	Note
1	Class	Subjectively perceived social class (1-10)	
2	Income	Income divided into quartiles for each country (Q1 ~ Q4)	
3	Employer	Self-employed with employee(s)	
4	High-skilled	Management or professional/associate professional positions	By ISCO
5	Education	Achieved degree	
6	Gender	Female = 1 Male = 0	
7	Age	~ 29 = 1 30 ~ 39 = 2 40 ~ 49 = 3 50 ~ 59 = 4 60 ~ 69 = 5 70 ~ = 6	
8	Marriage	Living with a spouse = 1 Otherwise = 0	
9	Religion	Religion = 1 Otherwise = 0	
10	Urban	Farm or home in country = 1 Country village = 2 Town or small city = 3 Suburb, outskirt of a big city = 4 Urban, big city = 5	