# *Naroenambul*: 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?<br>Not important at all = 1<br>Not very important = 2<br>Fairly important = 3<br>Very important = 4<br>Essential = 5 | |
| 2 | Oneself education | Q: How important is having a good education yourself for getting ahead in life?<br>Not important at all = 1<br>Not very important = 2<br>Fairly important = 3<br>Very important = 4<br>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?<br>Very unfair = 1<br>Somewhat unfair = 2<br>Neither fair nor unfair = 3<br>Somewhat fair = 4<br>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<br>Male = 0 | |
| 7 | Age | ~ 29 = 1<br>30 ~ 39 = 2<br>40 ~ 49 = 3<br>50 ~ 59 = 4<br>60 ~ 69 = 5<br>70 ~ = 6 | |
| 8 | Marriage | Living with a spouse = 1<br>Otherwise = 0 | |
| 9 | Religion | Religion = 1<br>Otherwise = 0 | |
| 10 | Urban | Farm or home in country = 1<br>Country village = 2<br>Town or small city = 3<br>Suburb, outskirt of a big city = 4<br>Urban, big city = 5 | |