Homogamy in Gender Role Attitudes Among Young Couples: Evidence from Germany

Ansgar Hudde

Online Appendix

.

Online Supplementary Material – All Tables and Figures for Eastern Germany

Table 1 Descriptive Summary Table. Eastern Germany (n=167)

	Female partner		Male partner	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Gender Role Attitudes				
1. Women: family > career	2.33	1.07	2.52	1.13
2. Child < 6 suffers if mother works	2.13	1.10	2.34	1.23
3. Housework: female involvement = male involvement	4.65	0.62	4.34	0.89
4. Child suffers if father focuses on work	3.22	1.00	3.25	1.05
Age	25.51	3.38	28.19	3.37
Education. Share in group				
Lower secondary education (*Volks- und Hauptschule*)	0.01		0.00	
Lower secondary education (*Realschule, Mittlere Reife*)	0.04		0.02	
Upper secondary education vocational	0.40		0.49	
Upper secondary education general	0.11		0.04	
Post-secondary non tertiary education general	0.19		0.11	
First stage of tertiary education	0.26		0.34	
Second stage of tertiary education	0.01		0.00	
Religiosity: Frequency of attendance to church, mosque, synagogue religious service. Share in group				
Never	0.74		0.84	
Less often	0.08		0.08	
Several times per year	0.05		0.05	
One to three times per month	0.01		0.01	
Once a week	0.01		0.01	
More than once a week	0.01		0.01	
Duration of relationship in years	2.31	1.39	2.31	1.39

Table 2 Average Dissimilarity in Gender Role Attitudes Between Both Partners in Real and Counterfactual Matchings. Eastern Germany ($n_{couples}$=167)

	Matched for maximum similarity	Real couples	Randomly matched couples	Matched by education and religiosity
Number of dissimilar items out of all items	0.19	0.93	1.19	1.20
Number of dissimilar items on female roles (items 1&2)	0.10	0.54	0.71	0.71
Number of dissimilar items on male roles (items 3&4)	0.09	0.39	0.48	0.48
Dissimilarity on items:				
1. Women: family > career	.05	.26	.35	.36
2. Child < 6 suffers if mother works	.05	.28	.36	.36
3. Housework: female involvement = male involvement	.07	.17	.18	.18
4. Child suffers if father focuses on work	.02	.22	.30	.29

Table 3 Associations Between Gender Role Attitudes, Education, and Religiosity for Female and Male Partners. Spearman rank correlation coefficients ($n_{females}$=180, n_{males}=180). Eastern Germany

	Education		Religiosity	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
1. Women: family > career	-0.15[†]	0.03	0.12	0.24[**]
2. Child < 6 suffers if mother works	-0.12	0.02	0.11	0.11
3. Housework: female involvement = male involvement	0.02	0.03	-0.07	-0.02
4. Child suffers if father focuses on work	0.02	0.05	-0.03	0.03

Notes: Education and religiosity are coded so that higher values represent higher education and higher religiosity. [†]$p < 0.10$, [*]$p < 0.05$, [**]$p < 0.01$, [***]$p < 0.001$

Table 4 Alignment over time: Effect of duration of relationship on similarity in gender role attitudes. Linear fixed-effects regression models. Eastern Germany ($n_{couples}$=117, $n_{couples \, X \, waves}$=408)

	Number of dissimilar items out of all items	Number of dissimilar items on female roles (items 1&2)	Number of dissimilar items on male roles (items 3&4)	1. Women: family > career	2. Child < 6 suffers if mother works	3. Housework: female involvement = male involvement	4. Child suffers if father focuses on work
Duration of relationship, logged	-0.02 (0.72)	-0.04 (0.35)	0.02 (0.67)	0.02 (0.52)	-0.06* (0.05)	0.02 (0.47)	-0.00 (0.85)
Constant	0.88*** (0.00)	0.53*** (0.00)	0.35*** (0.00)	0.19*** (0.00)	0.34*** (0.00)	0.20*** (0.00)	0.15*** (0.00)
$n_{couples}$	117	117	117	117	117	117	117
$n_{couples \, X \, waves}$	408	408	408	408	408	408	408

Notes: p-values in parentheses. $^{†}p < 0.10$, $^{*}p < 0.05$, $^{**}p < 0.01$, $^{***}p < 0.001$

Table 5 Differential Separation: Effect of similarity in gender role attitudes on relationship dissolution. Cox Proportional-Hazards Model. Western Germany ($n_{couples}$=403, $n_{couples \times waves}$=815)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of dissimilar items out of all items	1.42** (0.01)						
Number of dissimilar items on female roles (items 1&2)		1.34+ (0.10)					
Number of dissimilar items on male roles (items 3&4)			1.62* (0.01)				
1. Women: family > career				1.28 (0.36)			
2. Child < 6 suffers if mother works					1.43 (0.16)		
3. Housework: female involvement = male involvement						1.49 (0.14)	
4. Child suffers if father focuses on work							1.77* (0.05)
$n_{couples}$	403	403	403	403	403	403	403
$n_{couples \times waves}$	815	815	815	815	815	815	815
AIC	653.0	657.3	654.4	659.1	658.0	657.9	656.4

Notes: Hazard rations displayed, p-values in parentheses. $^{\dagger}p < 0.10$, $^{*}p < 0.05$, $^{**}p < 0.01$, $^{***}p < 0.001$

Table 6 Differential Separation: Effect of similarity in gender role attitudes on relationship dissolution. Cox Proportional-Hazards Model. Eastern Germany ($n_{couples}$=403, $n_{couples\ X\ waves}$=815)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of dissimilar items out of all items	1.47[+] (0.10)						
Number of dissimilar items on female roles (items 1&2)		1.78 (0.11)					
Number of dissimilar items on male roles (items 3&4)			1.46 (0.33)				
1. Women: family > career				1.66 (0.32)			
2. Child < 6 suffers if mother works					1.88 (0.20)		
3. Housework: female involvement = male involvement						0.70 (0.58)	
4. Child suffers if father focuses on work							2.82[*] (0.04)
$n_{couples}$	159	159	159	159	159	159	159
$n_{couples\ X\ waves}$	377	377	377	377	377	377	377
AIC	653.0	657.3	654.4	659.1	658.0	657.9	656.4

Notes: Hazard rations displayed, p-values in parentheses. [†]$p < 0.10$, [*]$p < 0.05$, [**]$p < 0.01$, [***]$p < 0.001$
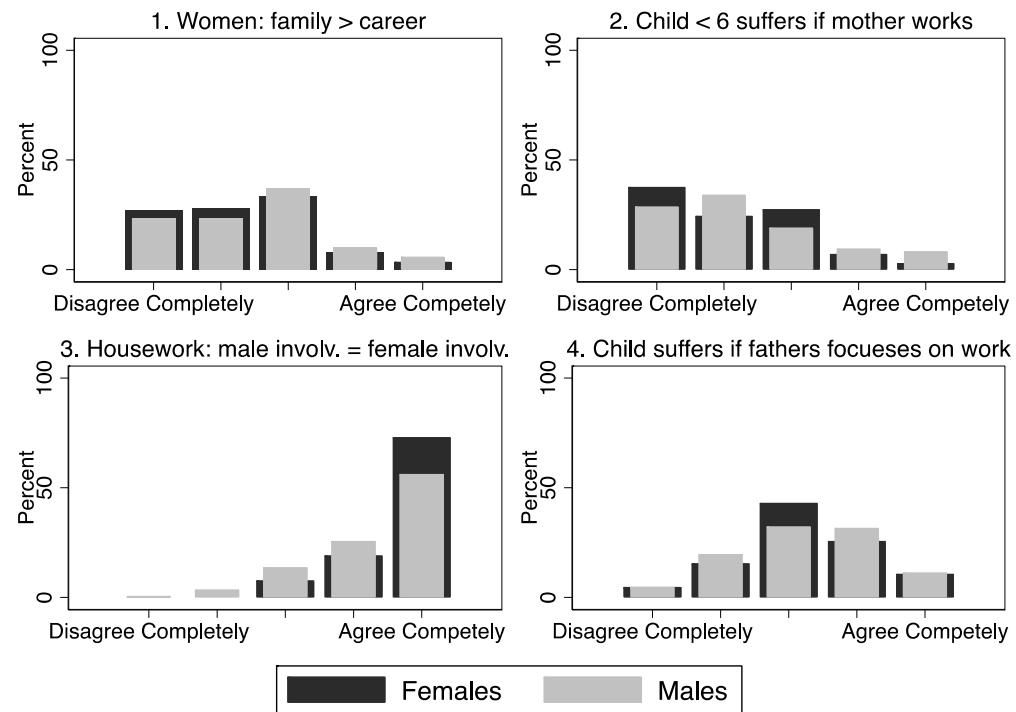
Fig. 1 Responses to gender role items of female (n=167) and male (n=167) respondents. Eastern Germany
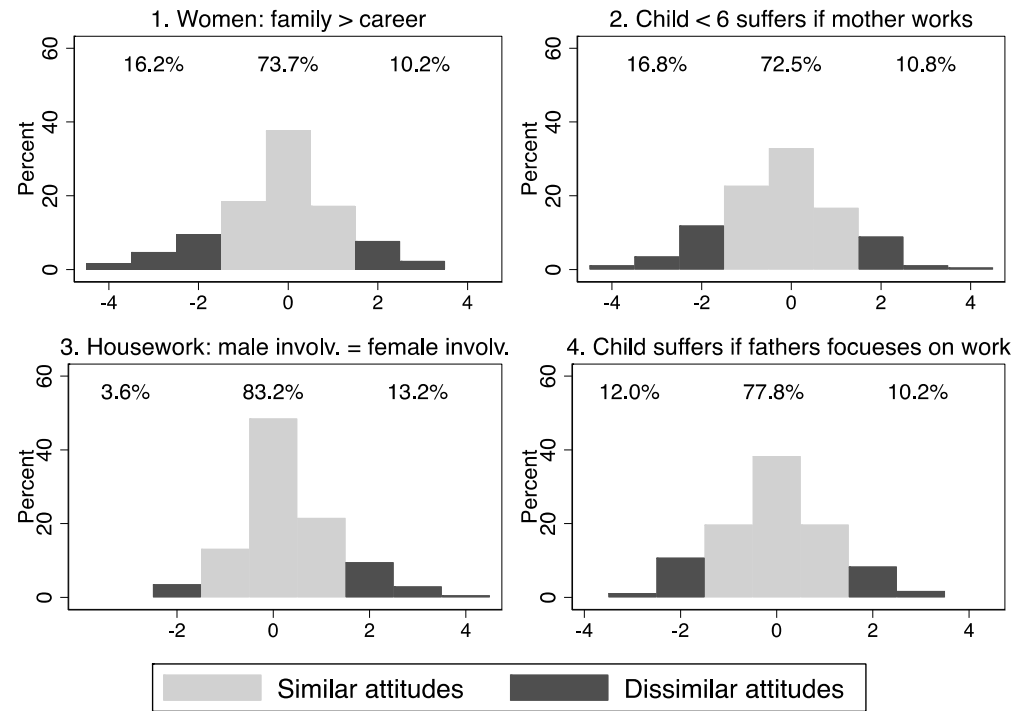
Fig. 2 Difference scores (value of female partner minus value of male partner) for responses to gender role items. Positive values: female partner agrees more with statement than male partner does. Eastern Germany ($n_{couples}$=167)

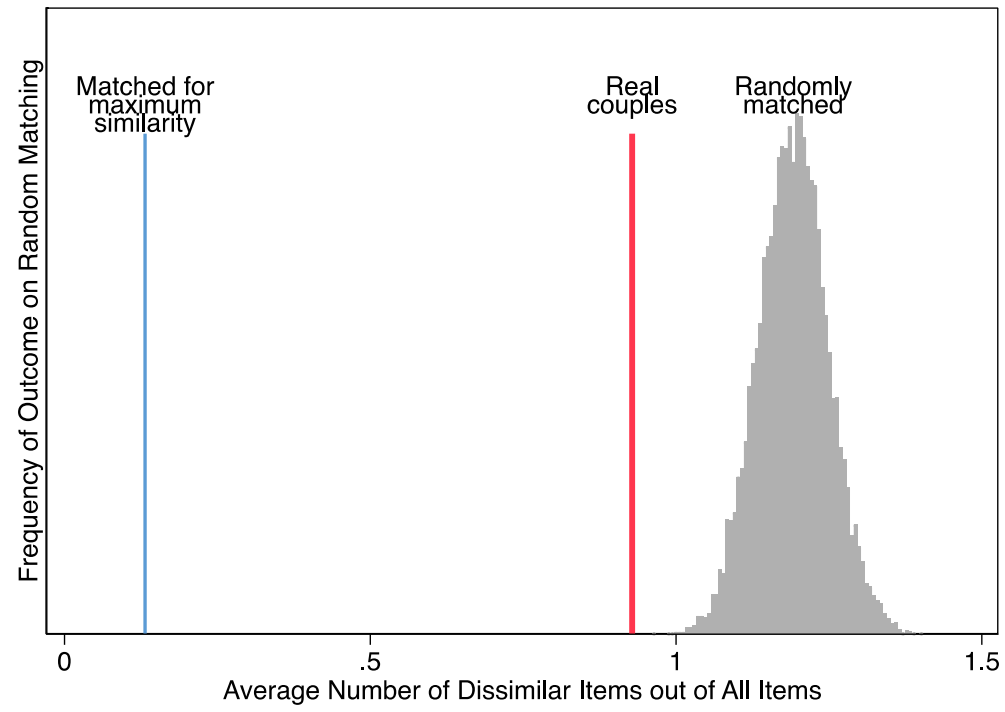**Fig. 3** Average number of items with dissimilar answers, by type of matching. Random matching is performed 10,000 times. Western Germany ($n_{couples}$=167)

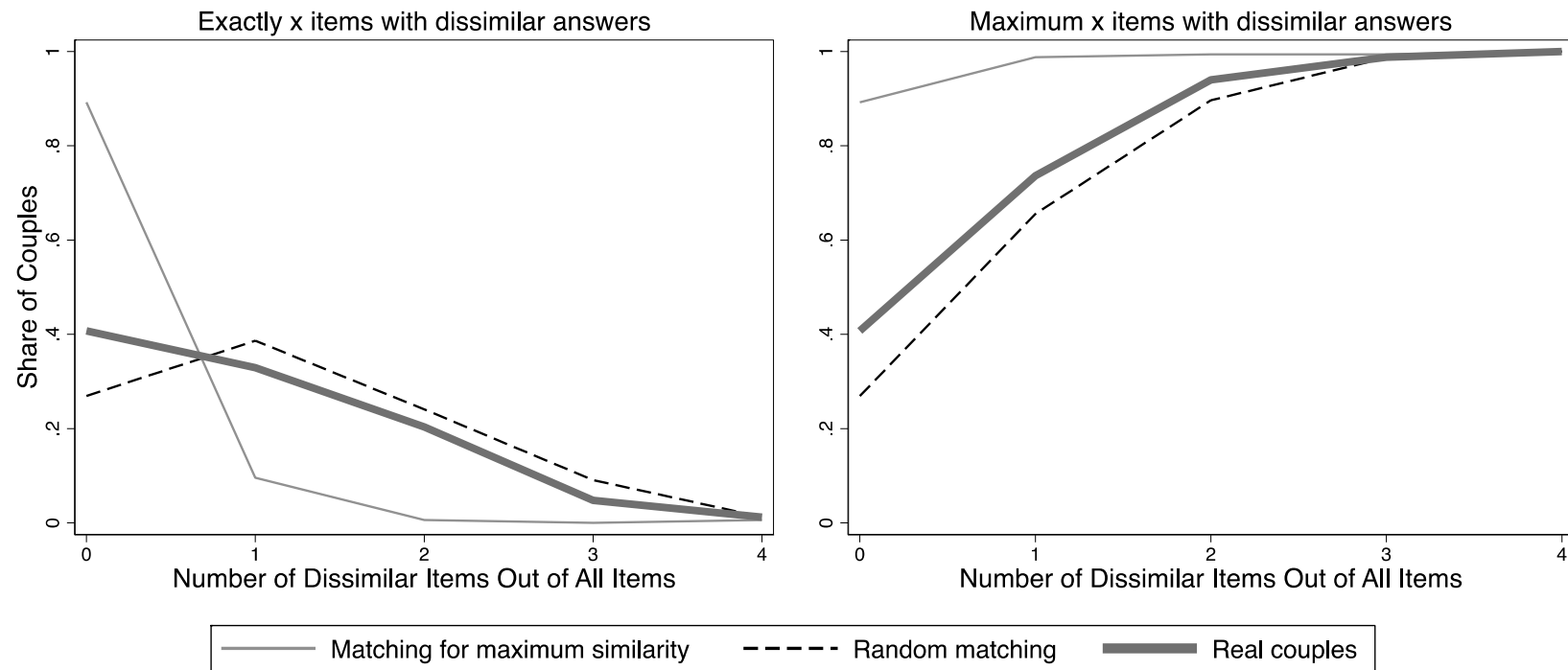**Fig. 4** Share of couples by number of dissimilar items, by type of matching. Eastern Germany ($n_{couples}$=167)
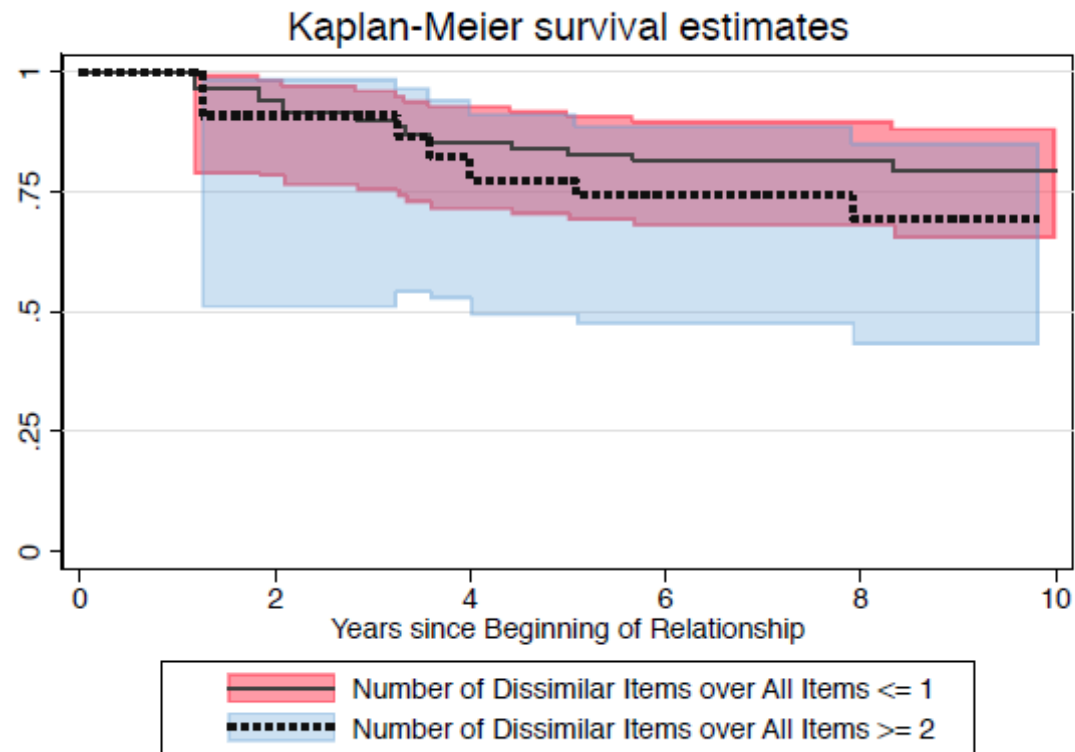
Fig. 5 Association between similarity in attitudes and separation. Kaplan-Meier survival curves for couples with dissimilar views on maximum two items, vs. couples with dissimilar views on more than two items ($n_{couples}$=159)