

Child Gender and Parental Inputs: No More Son Preference in Korea?

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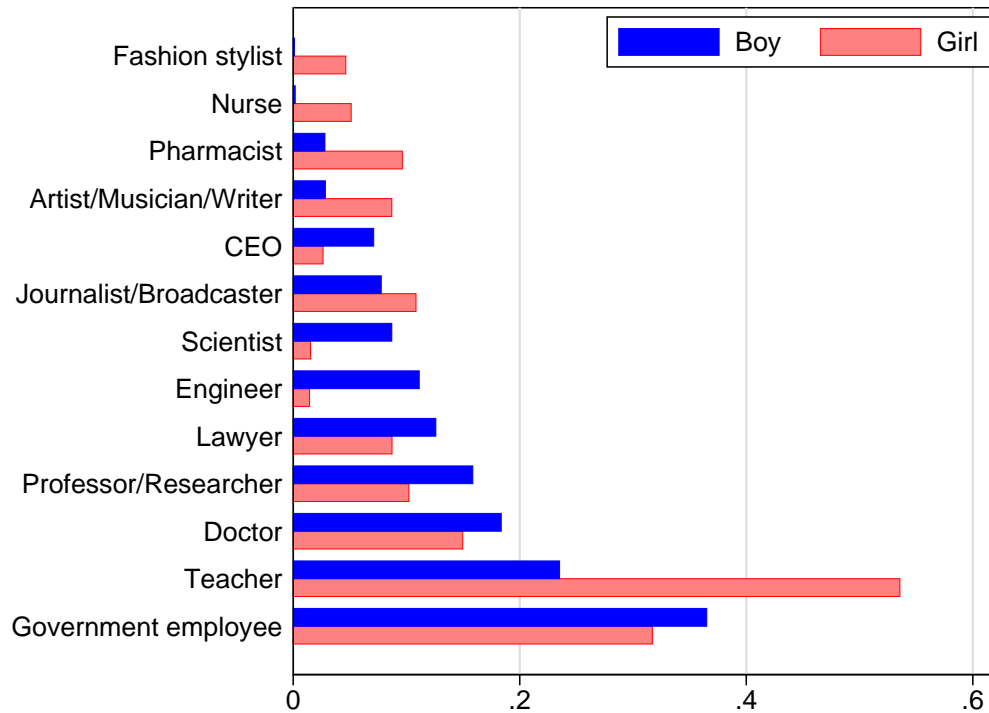
Online Appendix

Appendix Table 1: Number of Children, by First Child's Gender

Dependent variable:	Number of children	2+ children	3+ children
First child: boy	-0.17*** (0.019)	-0.04*** (0.012)	-0.13*** (0.013)
Second child: boy			-0.16*** (0.013)
Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	4,488	4,488	3,446
Dependent variable mean	1.93	0.77	0.19

Notes. OLS estimation using KLIPS 1998–2010. Robust standard errors in parentheses. Control variables include parent's age of the last wave, age squared, dummies for parent's education (less than high school, high school, college or more) and region. Missing values in covariates are imputed with mean values and dummies for missing observations are also controlled. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Appendix Figure 1: Parents' Expectations for Their Children's Future Occupations, by First Child's Gender



Notes. Calculations using KELS 2005–2007. Each bar represents the fraction of parents who want their eldest children to have the given occupation. The Professor/Researcher category excludes scientists. The boy-girl difference in the fraction of parents selecting each occupation is statistically significant at the 1% level for all the listed occupations. The estimated differences are robust to adding control variables listed under Table 1.