

ONLINE SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX

Table S1. Correlations between the Second Demographic Transition index, youth NEET rate, Public expenditure on family policies, and Gender Inequality Index in 2006 (Panel a) and 2018 (Panel b)

(a)

2006				
	Second Demographic Transition index	Youth NEET rate	Public expenditure	Gender Inequality Index
Second Demographic Transition index	1	.	.	.
Youth NEET rate	-0.73***	1	.	.
Public expenditure	0.63**	-0.48*	1	.
Gender Inequality Index	-0.75***	0.70***	-0.30	1

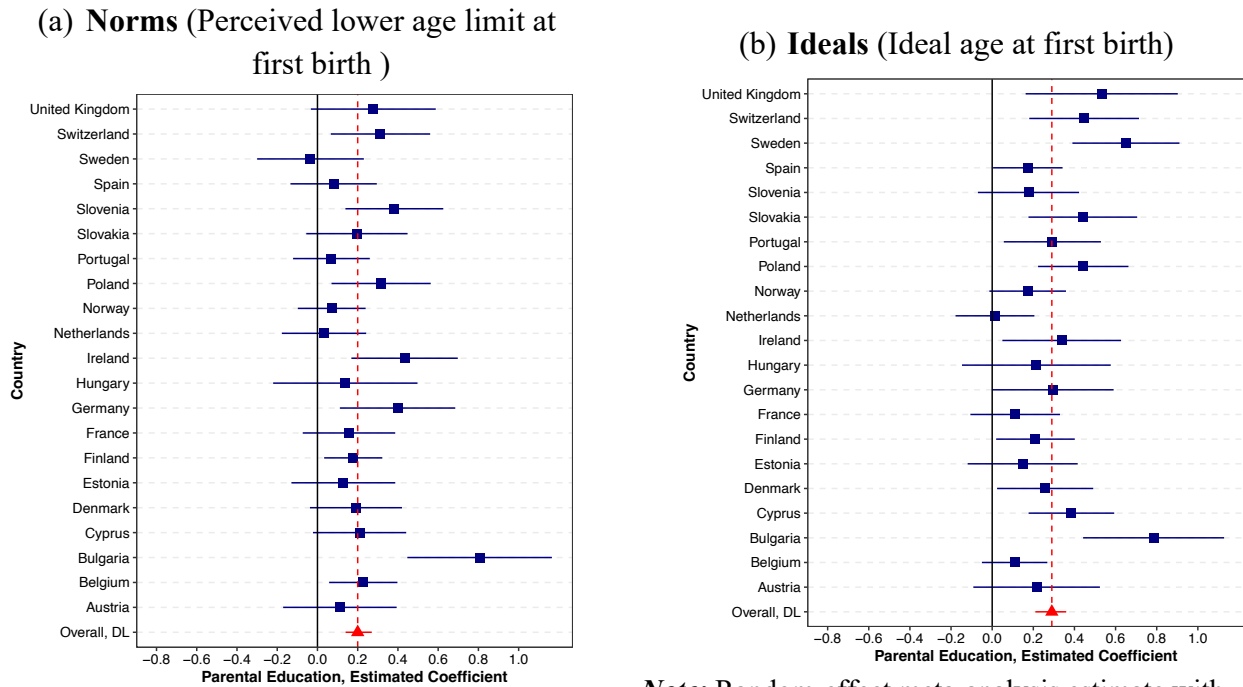
(b)

2018				
	Second Demographic Transition index	Youth NEET rate	Public expenditure	Gender Inequality Index
Second Demographic Transition index	1	.	.	.
Youth NEET rate	-0.51*	1	.	.
Public expenditure on family policies	0.42†	-0.08	1	.
Gender Inequality Index	-0.73***	0.69***	-0.16	1

Note: Significance levels *p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

Robustness checks

Fig.S1 Random-effect meta-analysis estimates with 95% Confidence Intervals of the total association between parental socioeconomic status and fertility norms (perceived lower age limit at first birth) (panel a) ideals (ideal age at parenthood) (panel b), and meta-regression estimates of the association between ideational, economic, and institutional factors and the relevance of parental socioeconomic background (panel c). Respondents aged 27 or less.



Note: Random-effect meta-analysis estimates with 95% CI: overall, DL, 0.20 ($I^2 = 36.3\%$, $p = 0.049$).

Note: Random-effect meta-analysis estimate with 95% CI: overall, DL, 0.29 ($I^2 = 49.6\%$, $p = 0.005$).

(c) Meta regression estimates

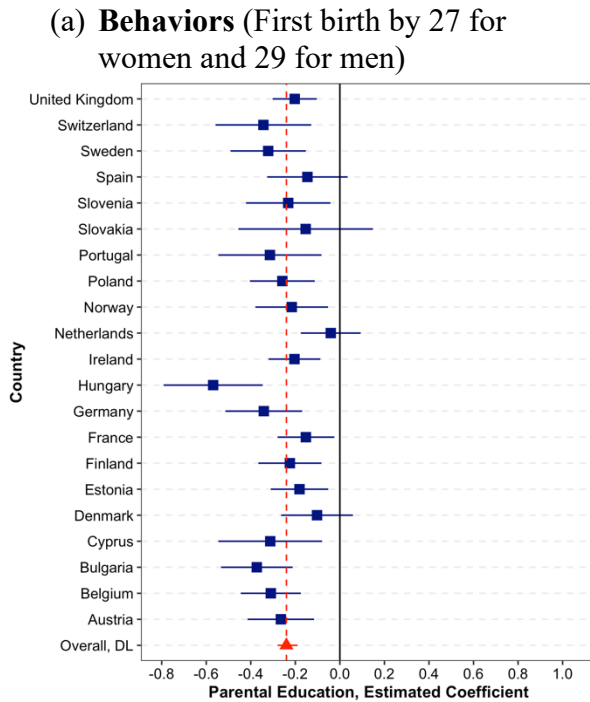
Country-level indicator	Norms (Age too young to become parent)		Ideals (Ideal age at parenthood)	
	Slope	Intercept	Slope	Intercept
Second Demographic Transition index	-0.15* (0.07)	0.68** (0.224)	-0.15 [†] (0.08)	0.78** (0.26)
Youth NEET rate	0.02* (0.01)	0.00 (0.09)	0.02 [†] (0.01)	-0.08 (0.11)
Public expenditure	-0.03 (0.03)	0.26** (0.08)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.33*** (0.08)

Gender Inequality Index	1.09 [†] (0.59)	0.05 (0.08)	0.73 (0.70)	0.19 [†] (0.10)
-------------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------	----------------	-----------------------------

Note: Separate regressions are estimated. Numbers in parentheses are standard errors.

[†] p<0.10, *p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

Fig.S2 Random-effect meta-analysis estimates with 95% Confidence Intervals of the total association between parental socioeconomic status and fertility behaviors (first birth by 27 for women and 29 for men) (panel a), and meta-regression estimates of the association between ideational, economic, and institutional factors and the relevance of parental socioeconomic background (panel b).



Note: Random-effect meta-analysis estimates with 95% CI: overall, DL, -0.22 ($I^2 = 26.6\%$, $p = 0.129$).

(b) Meta regression estimates

Country-level indicator	Behaviors (First birth by 27 for women and 29 for men)	
	Slope	Intercept
Second Demographic Transition index	0.11** (0.04)	-0.63*** (0.14)
Youth NEET rate	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.16* (0.07)
Public expenditure	0.02 (0.02)	-0.26*** (0.05)
Gender Inequality Index	-0.76* (0.30)	-0.14*** (0.03)

Note: Numbers in parentheses are standard errors.
 $\dagger p < 0.10$, $*p < 0.05$, $**p < 0.01$, $***p < 0.001$

Table S2. Mean respondents' education and parental education (both measured using the ISLED scale) using completed education in the European Social Survey 2018 data

Country	Mean Respondents' Education	Mean Parental Education
Austria	52.71	59.47
Belgium	54.20	61.13
Bulgaria	48.14	53.18
Cyprus	46.47	61.95
Denmark	54.50	58.07
Estonia	60.79	59.51
Finland	57.78	61.32
France	46.55	59.13
Germany	55.90	55.66
Hungary	54.74	55.85
Ireland	47.49	61.59
Netherlands	50.45	59.38
Norway	61.02	64.00
Poland	46.64	60.55
Portugal	31.80	50.64
Slovakia	55.39	56.00
Slovenia	54.39	59.91
Spain	36.17	54.02
Sweden	59.06	62.43
Switzerland	50.21	58.47
United Kingdom	50.83	61.02
Overall (not weighted)	51.48	58.81

Source: European Social Survey (ESS) respondents born between 1976 and 1988. Education level measured using the ESS Round 9 (2018) data (respondents between 30 and 42).

Table S3. Correlation between respondents' education and parental education (both measured using the ISLED scale) using completed education in the European Social Survey 2018 data.

Country	Correlation between respondents' and their parents' education
Austria	0.48***
Belgium	0.44***
Bulgaria	0.56***
Cyprus	0.52***
Denmark	0.43***
Estonia	0.36***
Finland	0.26***
France	0.32***
Germany	0.42***
Hungary	0.39***
Ireland	0.46***
Netherlands	0.39***
Norway	0.25***
Poland	0.42***
Portugal	0.52***
Slovakia	0.45***
Slovenia	0.19**
Spain	0.42***
Sweden	0.44***
Switzerland	0.48***
United Kingdom	0.44***
Overall (not weighted)	0.43***

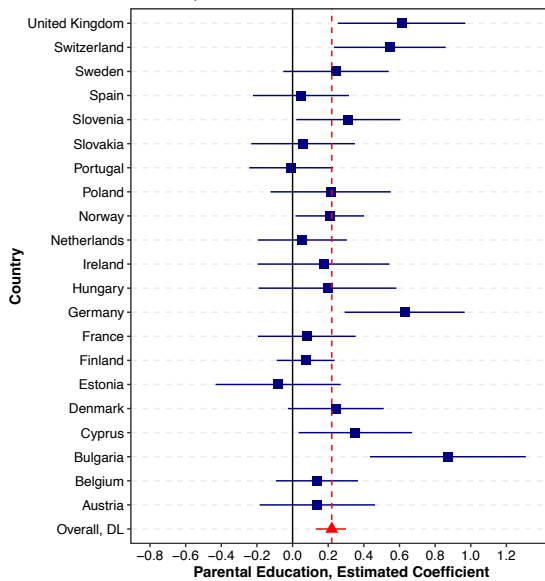
Source: European Social Survey (ESS) respondents born between 1976 and 1988. Education level measured using the ESS Round 9 (2018) data (respondents between 30 and 42).

Note: Significance levels * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Gender differences

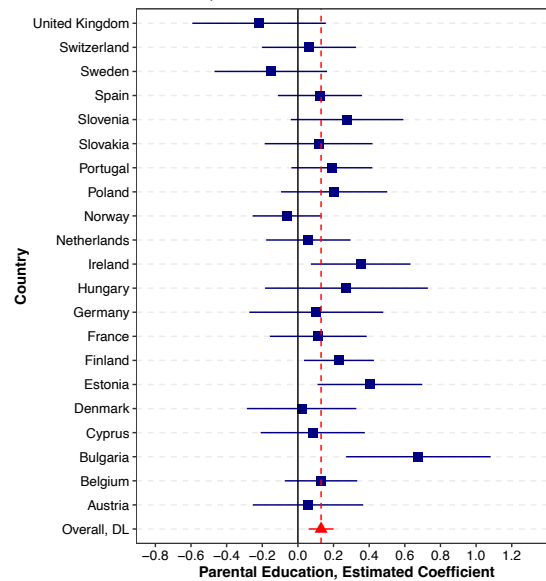
Fig.S3 Random-effect meta-analysis estimates of the total association between parental socioeconomic status and fertility norms (perceived lower age limit at first birth) (a), ideals (ideal age at first birth) (b), and behaviors (first birth by 33 for men and 30 for women) (c) stratified by men (left panels) and women (right panels).

(a) Norms (Perceived lower age limit at first birth) – Men



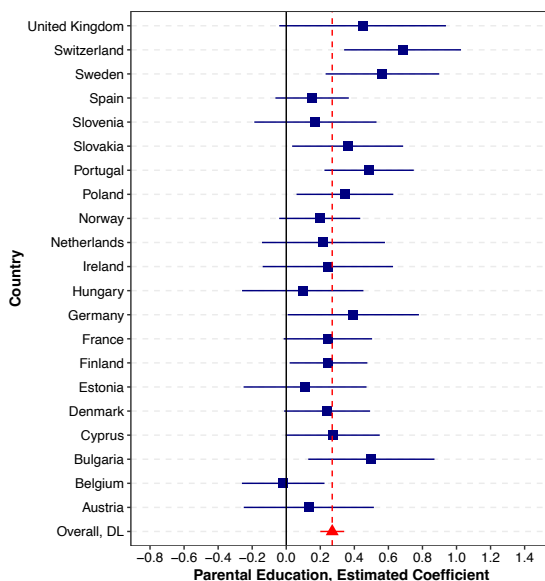
Note: Random-effect meta-analysis estimates: overall, DL, 0.22 ($I^2 = 48.8\%$, $p = 0.007$).

(a) Norms (Perceived lower age limit at first birth) – Women

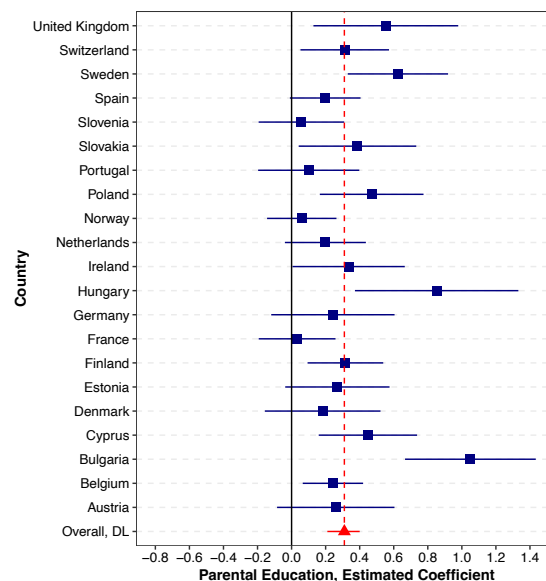


Note: Random-effect meta-analysis estimates: overall, DL, 0.13 ($I^2 = 26.4\%$, $p = 0.130$).

(b) Ideals (Ideal age at first birth) – Men



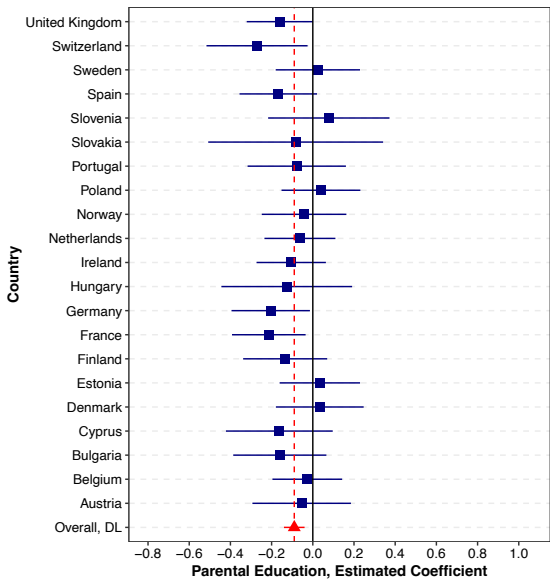
(b) Ideals (Ideal age at first birth) - Women



Note: Random-effect meta-analysis estimates: overall, DL, 0.27 ($I^2 = 15.7\%$, $p = 0.255$).

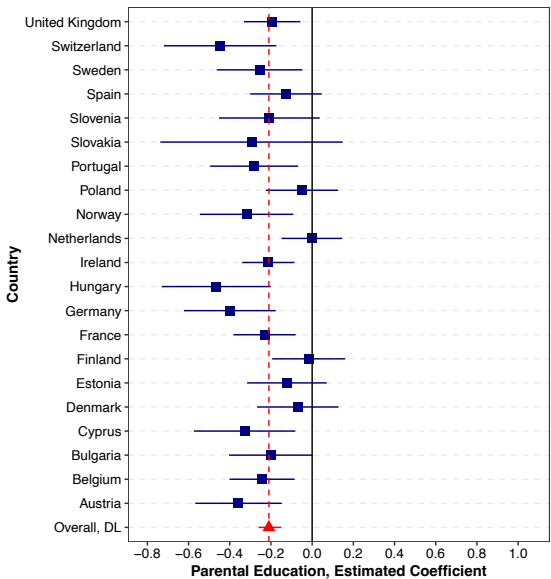
Note: Random-effect meta-analysis estimates: overall, DL, 0.31 ($I^2 = 56.8\%$, $p = 0.001$).

(c) Behaviors (First birth by 33) – Men



Note: Random-effect meta-analysis estimates: overall, DL, -0.09 ($I^2 = 0.0\%$, $p = 0.740$).

(c) Behaviors (First birth by 30) – Women



Note: Random-effect meta-analysis estimates: overall, DL, -0.21 ($I^2 = 38.9\%$, $p = 0.036$).

Table S4: Meta-regressions estimates of the association between ideational, economic, and institutional factors and the relevance of parental socioeconomic background (N = 21) - Men.

Country-level indicator	Norms (Perceived lower age limit at first birth)		Ideals (Ideal age at first birth)		Behaviors (First birth by 30)	
	Slope	Int.	Slope	Int.	Slope	Int.
Second Demographic Transition index	-0.11 (0.11)	0.56 (0.35)	-0.08* (0.08)	0.52† (0.27)	0.07 (0.05)	-0.34 (0.20)
Youth NEET rate	0.01 (0.01)	0.12 (0.14)	0.004 (0.009)	0.23† (0.22)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.08)
Public expenditure	-0.01 (0.05)	0.24* (0.11)	-0.04 (0.03)	0.35*** (0.08)	0.05† (0.02)	-0.20** (0.06)
Gender Inequality Index	0.31 (0.87)	0.17 (0.13)	0.03 (0.07)	0.27* (0.10)	-0.25 (0.42)	-0.07 (0.04)

Note: Separate regressions are estimated. Numbers in parentheses are standard errors. Data are from authors' calculations using the European Social Survey 2006 and 2018 data, Eurostat (Youth NEET rate and public expenditure on families and children), and United Nations Development Programme (Gender Inequality Index).

† p<0.10, *p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

Table S5: Meta-regressions estimates of the association between ideational, economic, and institutional factors and the relevance of parental socioeconomic background (N = 21) - Women.

Country-level indicator	Norms (Perceived lower age limit at first birth)		Ideals (Ideal age at first birth)		Behaviors (First birth by 30)	
	Slope	Int.	Slope	Int.	Slope	Int.
Second Demographic Transition index	-0.19* (0.07)	0.75** (0.24)	-0.23* (0.11)	1.05** (0.35)	0.13* (0.06)	-0.70** (0.23)
Youth NEET rate	0.02** (0.01)	-0.12 (0.09)	0.032** (0.01)	-0.06 (0.13)	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.22* (0.10)

Public expenditure	-0.05 (0.035)	0.23** (0.08)	-0.03 (0.05)	0.37** (0.11)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.27*** (0.07)
Gender Inequality Index	1.78** (0.58)	-0.10 (0.08)	1.76† (0.87)	0.07 (0.13)	-0.35 (0.48)	-0.18** (0.05)

Note: Separate regressions are estimated. Numbers in parentheses are standard errors. Data are from authors' calculations using the European Social Survey 2006 and 2018 data, Eurostat (Youth NEET rate and public expenditure on families and children), and United Nations Development Programme (Gender Inequality Index).

† p<0.10, *p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001