

# Appendix A - Supplementary Tables: Fairness and family background?

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Table A1: Regressions of share given on SES: alternative definitions of low SES

	Father and mother	Only father	Only mother	Only income	Only education
Low SES	-0.028 (0.041)	-0.046 (0.044)	-0.006 (0.047)	-0.032 (0.028)	0.019 (0.027)
Constant	0.311*** (0.011)	0.312*** (0.011)	0.310*** (0.011)	0.314*** (0.012)	0.305*** (0.012)
<i>N</i>	477	470	475	477	477
<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.003	0.001

Standard errors in parentheses

\*  $p < 0.1$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$

*Note:* The table reports robust OLS regressions of the share given in the stakeholder choice on the participants' SES background. The five columns rely on different definitions of low SES. The first column uses our main definition of a low SES family: that the family is in the bottom fifth of both the income and the education distribution, where family income is measured as the sum of the income of the father and the mother and family education is measured as the sum of the years of education of the father and the mother. In the second column, low SES is defined as having a father in the bottom fifth of both the income and the education distribution. In the third column low SES is defined as having a mother in the bottom fifth of both the income and the education distribution. In the fourth column low SES is defined as having family income in the bottom fifth of the income distribution. In the fifth column low SES is defined as having family education in the bottom fifth of the education distribution. The difference in number of observations is due to missing observations for father's income and education and mother's income and education. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses.

Table A2: Regressions of share given and egalitarian on income and education (running variables)

	share given	share given	egalitarian	egalitarian
Income	0.049 (0.030)		-0.155*** (0.050)	
Education		0.003 (0.004)		-0.020** (0.009)
Constant	-0.318 (0.391)	0.270*** (0.065)	2.268*** (0.653)	0.549*** (0.131)
<i>N</i>	477	477	483	483
<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>	0.006	0.001	0.017	0.011

Standard errors in parentheses

\*  $p < 0.1$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$

*Note:* The table reports results from robust OLS regressions of share given in the stakeholder choice and of choosing an equal split in the spectator choice on log of total income and years of education. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses.

Table A3: Regressions of egalitarianism on SES: alternative definitions of low SES

	Father and mother	Only father	Only mother	Only income	Only education
Low SES	0.293*** (0.083)	0.165* (0.089)	0.042 (0.093)	0.111** (0.055)	0.189*** (0.055)
Constant	0.245*** (0.020)	0.260*** (0.021)	0.266*** (0.021)	0.248*** (0.022)	0.232*** (0.021)
<i>N</i>	483	476	481	483	483
<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>	0.032	0.009	0.000	0.010	0.029

Standard errors in parentheses

\*  $p < 0.1$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$

*Note:* The table reports robust OLS regressions of the indicator value “Egalitarian” (taking the value one if the participant chose to divide equally in the spectator choice and zero otherwise) on the participants’ SES background. The five columns rely on different definitions of low SES. The first column uses our main definition of a low SES family: that the family is in the bottom fifth of both the income and the education distribution, where family income is measured as the sum of the income of the father and the mother and family education is measured as the sum of the years of education of the father and the mother. In the second column, low SES is defined as having a father in the bottom fifth of both the income and the education distribution. In the third column low SES is defined as having a mother in the bottom fifth of both the income and the education distribution. In the fourth column low SES is defined as having family income in the bottom fifth of the income distribution. In the fifth column low SES is defined as having family education in the bottom fifth of the education distribution. The difference in number of observations is due to missing observations for father’s income and education and mother’s income and education. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses.

Table A4: Regressions of share given and egalitarian on number of siblings and indicator for whether participant is first born

	share given	share given	egalitarian	egalitarian
Number of siblings	-0.011 (0.011)		0.016 (0.019)	
First born		0.024 (0.022)		0.024 (0.041)
Constant	0.330*** (0.023)	0.298*** (0.014)	0.239*** (0.041)	0.260*** (0.026)
<i>N</i>	477	477	483	483
<i>R</i> <sup>2</sup>	0.003	0.003	0.001	0.001

Standard errors in parentheses

\*  $p < 0.1$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$

*Note:* The table reports results from robust OLS regressions given in the stakeholder choice and of choosing an equal split in the spectator choice on two characteristics of the family: the number of siblings and whether the participant is first born. Robust standard errors are reported in parentheses.