Appendix

I. Data and Sources

A. Pre-communist controls (country-level)

- *Literacy Rates 1920:* Data from Correlates of War Project. Colonial Contiguity Data, 1816-2016. Version 3.1 and the OECD's *the World Economy* are used to gather a literacy rate for each country in 1920. I categorize each country into one of five literacy rate 'bins' ranging from zero to one hundred percent. 1 indicates less than 20 of the population was literate in 1920 while a 5 indicates over 80 percent of the population was literate in 1920. For some countries a literacy rate in 1920 is unavailable. I use an estimate from the earliest available year within a ten year range above and below 1920 for which there is data.

- *Fertility Rate 1920:* Historical fertility rates come from gapminder.org and are measure the country-level. Fertility is defined as the average number of births per women.

- *Women's Suffrage 1920:* I construct a binary indicator at the country-level for if women had the right to vote prior to 1920 using data from womensuffrage.org. The indicator takes a value of one if women had the right to vote prior to 1920 and a value of zero otherwise.

- *Landlocked:* Landlocked is measured through a binary indicator variable which takes on a value of zero if a country is landlocked and a value of one if not. This indicator comes from Portland State University GIS world geography dataset.

- *Elevation:* Data on elevation come from Portland State University GIS world geography dataset. Elevation is measured at the country-level as mean distance in meters above sea level.

- *Distance to Equator and Meridian:* I use data from Portland State University GIS world geography dataset on latitude and longitude to create a country-level measure of the distances from the center of each country to the equator and to the prime meridian.

- *Colonial legacies* (Ottoman empire, Spanish Empire, Hapsberg Empire, Romanov Empire, French Colony and British Colony): Data on colonial legacies come from Correlates of War Project. Colonial Contiguity Data, 1816-2016. Version 3.1. Each colonial legacy is measured through a binary indicator variable which takes on a value of one if a country is a former colony and zero if not.

- *Religious percent* (Catholic (%), Orthodox (%), Muslim (%), Non-religious (%) Protestant (%)): I use data from the Correlates of War Project, World Religion Data to create five contemporary measures of the percent of the population which adherence to

four major religions: Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, Muslim, and Protestant. I also include a measure of the country-level non-religious population.

B. *Demographic controls (respondent-level)*

- *Female:* Female is a binary indicator variable which take on a value of zero if a respondent is a man and a value of one if a respondent is a women.

- *Marital Status:* Marital status is a binary indicator variable which take on a value of zero if a respondent is divorced or single and a value of one if a respondent is married or widowed.

- *Income:* The WVS's standard ten-category measure of household income, which asks respondents to place themselves within one of ten income brackets in their local currency, is used to measure household income.

- *Education (low, medium, high)*: The WVS collects information of the highest educational level attained by respondents. I code low levels of education as respondents which indicate they "have no formal education", "inadequately completed elementary education" and "completed elementary school". I code medium levels of education as respondents which indicate they have incomplete or complete secondary school. I code high levels of education as respondents which complete some university with or without a degree. I drop respondent for which information on education is missing or not asked in the survey.

- *Employment:* Employment status is self-reported in the WVS. I recode this variable into four mutually exclusive categories: employed, retired, stay-at-home partner, and unemployed.

- *Parent:* The WVS contains information of the number of children of a respondent. I create a binary indicator variable which takes on a value of one if a respondent has one or more children and a value of zero if a respondent has zero children.

- *Religious Attendance Often:* The WVS asks respondents how often they attend religious services. Responses rage from "more than once a week" to "never practically never". I code respondents which indicate they attend "once a week" or "more than once a week" as a one and all other responses as a zero.

- *Not Religious:* The WVS ask respondents his or her religious denomination. I code respondents which indicate they have "No religious denomination" as non-religious.

C. *Macroeconomic and political controls (country-year level)*

- *Fertility rate:* Fertility rate data come from the World Bank and is measured as the number of births per women at the country level.

- *Total Labor Force Participation Rate:* Labor force participation rate data come from the International Labor Organization and is defined as the percent of total population ages 15-64 in the labor force. I retrieved the data from the World Bank.

- *Female Labor Force Participation Rate:* Female Labor force participation rate data come from the International Labor Organization and is defined as the percent of female population ages 15-64 in the labor force. I retrieved the data from data.worldbank.org

- *Inflation:* Data on inflation come from the International Monetary Fund and is defined as an annual percent in terms of consumer prices. I retrieved the data from the data.worldbank.org

- *GDP and GDP per capita*: GPD and GDP per capita come from the World Bank national accounts data and are both measure in constant 2010 USD.

- *Public Corruption Index:* Measures of country-year public corruption come from the Varieties of Democracy project, a social science dataset design to measure democratic principles at the country level. The index runs from less corrupt (0), to more corrupt (1) and is designed to measure "To what extent do public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?" Lindberg (2016).

- *Electoral Democracy Index:* Measures of country-year electoral democracy come from the Varieties of Democracy project, a social science dataset design to measure democratic principles at the country level. This index is measured at the country-year level and takes on a value from low-high (0-1). According to the V-Dem conceptual scheme, "electoral democracy is understood as an essential element of any other conception of representative democracy — liberal, participatory, deliberative [and] egalitarian.." Teorell et al. (2016, V-Dem Working Paper Series 2016:25).

- *Freedom House Polity Index*: I use Freedom House polity score as a broad measure of the contemporary political rights and civil liberties with a country in each survey year. Scores range from 0-10 where 0 is least democratic and 10 most democratic (Freedom House 2018).

II. Additional Tables

Table A1: Observations per country by WVS wave

Country	Wave 2 1989-1993	Wave 3 1994-1998	Wave 4 1999-2004	Wave 5 2005-2009	Wave 6 2010-2014	Total
Albania		999	1,000			1,999
Algeria			1,282		1,200	2,482
Argentina	1,002	1,079	1,280	1,002	1,030	5,393
Armenia		2,000			1,100	3,100
Australia		2,048		1,421	1,477	4,946
Azerbaijan		2,002			1,002	3,004
Bangladesh		1,525	1,500			3,025
Belarus	1,015	2,092			1,535	4,642
Bosnia and Herzegov..		800	1,200			2,000
Brazil	1,782			1,500	1,486	4,768
Bulgaria		1,072		1,001		2,073
Burkina Faso				1,534		1,534
Canada			1,931	2,164		4,095
Chile	1,500	1,000	1,200	1,000	1,000	5,700
Colombia		6,025		3,025	1,512	10,562
Croatia		1,196				1,196
Cyprus				1,050	1,000	2,050
Czech Republic	924	1,147				2,071
Dominican Republic		417				417
Ecuador					1,202	1,202
El Salvador		1,254				1,254
Estonia		1,021			1,533	2,554
Ethiopia				1,500		1,500
Finland		987		1,014		2,001
France				1,001		1,001
Georgia		2,008		1,500	1,202	4,710
Germany		2,026		2,064	2,046	6,136
Ghana				1,534	1,552	3,086
Guatemala				1,000		1,000
Hungary		650		1,007		1,657
India	2,500	2,040	2,002	2,001	1,581	10,124
Indonesia			1,000	2,015		3,015
Iraq			2,325	2,701	1,200	6,226
Italy				1,012		1,012
Japan	1,011	1,054	1,362	1,096	2,443	6,966
Jordan			1,223	1,200	1,200	3,623
Kazakhstan					1,500	1,500
Kuwait					1,303	1,303
Kyrgyzstan			1,043		1,500	2,543
Libya					2,131	2,131

Country	Wave 2 1989-1993	Wave 3 1994-1998	Wave 4 1999-2004	Wave 5 2005-2009	Wave 6 2010-2014	Total
Latvia		1,200				1,200
Kyrgyzstan			1,043		1,500	2,543
Latvia		1,200				1,200
Libya					2,131	2,131
Lithuania		1,009				1,009
Malaysia				1,201	1,300	2,501
Mali				1,534		1,534
Mexico	1,531	2,364	1,535	1,560	2,000	8,990
Moldova		984	1,008	1,046		3,038
Morocco			1,251	1,200	1,200	3,651
Netherlands				1,050	1,902	2,952
New Zealand		1,201		954	841	2,996
Nigeria	1,001	1,996	2,022		1,759	6,778
Norway		1,127		1,025		2,152
Pakistan		733	2,000		1,200	3,933
Peru		1,211	1,501	1,500	1,210	5,422
Philippines		1,200	1,200		1,200	3,600
Poland	938	1,153		1,000	966	4,057
Qatar					1,060	1,060
Romania		1,239		1,776	1,503	4,518
Russia	1,961	2,040		2,033	2,500	8,534
Rwanda				1,507	1,527	3,034
Saudi Arabia			1,502			1,502
Slovenia		1,007		1,037	1,069	3,113
South Africa	2,736	2,935	3,000	2,988	3,531	15,190
South Korea	1,251	1,249	1,200	1,200	1,200	6,100
Spain	1,510	1,211	1,209	1,200	1,189	6,319
Sweden		1,009		1,003	1,206	3,218
Switzerland		1,212		1,241		2,453
Tanzania			1,171			1,171
Thailand				1,534	1,200	2,734
Tunisia					1,205	1,205
Turkey	1,030	1,907	3,401	1,346	1,605	9,289
Uganda			1,002			1,002
Ukraine		2,811		1,000	1,500	5,311
United Kingdom		1,093		1,041		2,134
United States		1,542	1,200	1,249	2,232	6,223
Uruguay		1,000		1,000	1,000	3,000
Uzbekistan					1,500	1,500
Zambia				1,500		1,500
Zimbabwe			1,002		1,500	2,502
Total number of countries	15	46	29	49	50	78
Total observations	21,692	68,875	43,552	69,067	72,840	276,026

Table A2: Summary Statistics					
Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Precommunist controls					
Literacy rate 1920	276,026	2.60286	1.500616	1	5
Ferility rate 1920	276,026	5.512383	1.383515	2.33872	7.85
Women's sufferage 1920	276,026	0.133513	0.3401287	0	1
Landlocked	276,026	0.138081	0.3449858	0	1
Elevation	276,026	653.5441	496.9237	9.1667	2988.048
Distance to equator	276,026	3731.917	1880.795	136.4259	7556.639
Distance to meridian	276,026	6141.717	4595.64	112.9423	19364.68
Religious population					
Catholic (%)	276,026	0.258497	0.3142661	0	0.8775
Orthodox (%)	276,026	0.117714	0.2603258	0	0.947
Muslim (%)	276,026	0.233588	0.3602203	0	0.99
Non religious (%)	276,026	0.106077	0.1363164	0	0.7575
Protestant (%)	276,026	0.116628	0.1520923	0	0.8064
Ottoman empire	276,026	0.14925	0.3563358	0	1
Spanish Empire	276,026	0.171962	0.3773482	0	1
Hapsberg Empire	276,026	0.090336	0.2866626	0	1
Romanov Empire	276,026	0.176444	0.3811978	0	1
French Colony	276,026	0.037699	0.1904685	0	1
British Colony	276,026	0.287082	0.4524008	0	1
Demographic controls					
Female	276,026	0.516672	0.4997229	0	1
Education					
Low	247,257	0.300	0.458	0	1
Middle	247,257	0.458021	0.4982357	0	1
High	247,257	0.241482	0.4279824	0	1
Age	275,456	40.83716	16.21149	15	99
Employment	329,450				
Employed	143,396				
Stay-at-home partner	39,266				
Retired	32,724				
Unemployed	25,731				
Married/ Widowed	272,336	0.625771	0.4839241	0	1
Has children	264,124	0.711	0.453	0	1
Religious attendence often	276,026	0.195496	0.3965828	0	1
Not religious	276,026	0.164869	0.3710625	0	1
Christain	276,026	0.482408	0.4996913	0	1
Muslim	276,026	0.185845	0.3889821	0	1
Macroeconomic and political controls					
GDP growth since previous year	273,674	0.046	0.090	-0.2694	0.6605278
GDP per capita, logged, base 10 (E)	272,545	73.31347	7.845965	49.809	95.785
GDP	272,545	60.14465	8.463328	39.199	86.846
Inflation	272,545	47.23124	14.13185	12.162	86.243
Female labor force participation rate	270,523	19.15006	70.98478	-17.309	958.5032
Public corruption index	276,026	0.417674	0.2935316	0.006385	0.9724507
Polity score (Freedom House)	276,026	7.169095	2.696336	0	10
Electoral democracy index	276,026	0.623537	0.2350287	0.023695	0.9327943

Table A3: Estimated differential effect of living in a formerly Soviet state for age cohorts

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Dependent variable: Gender equality index				
Communist state	-0.426***	-0.446***	-0.157	-0.173	-0.225
	(0.106)	(0.116)	(0.158)	(0.160)	(0.249)
Communist x age cohort: 1965-1974	-0.0170	-0.00484	-0.00447	-0.0203	-0.00420
	(0.0315)	(0.0299)	(0.0299)	(0.0276)	(0.0337)
Communist x age cohort: 1945-1964	0.0107	0.0254	0.0260	-0.0406	-0.0233
	(0.0495)	(0.0444)	(0.0444)	(0.0363)	(0.0474)
Communist x age cohort: 1925 -1944	0.141**	0.160***	0.161***	0.0585	0.0731
	(0.0595)	(0.0547)	(0.0547)	(0.0498)	(0.0643)
Communist x age cohort: 1900-1924	0.400***	0.425***	0.427***	0.359***	0.394***
	(0.0822)	(0.0835)	(0.0834)	(0.0851)	(0.0893)
Age cohort: 1965-1974	-0.0274	-0.00990	-0.0101	0.0610***	0.0590***
	(0.0192)	(0.0131)	(0.0132)	(0.0127)	(0.0141)
Age cohort: 1945-1964	-0.108***	-0.0904***	-0.0908***	0.0656***	0.0617***
	(0.0247)	(0.0192)	(0.0192)	(0.0184)	(0.0215)
Age cohort: 1925 -1944	-0.337***	-0.315***	-0.315***	-0.0342	-0.0504
	(0.0371)	(0.0313)	(0.0313)	(0.0279)	(0.0327)
Age cohort: 1900-1924	-0.679***	-0.625***	-0.626***	-0.272***	-0.301***
	(0.0586)	(0.0503)	(0.0503)	(0.0557)	(0.0604)
Survey year fixed-effects	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pre-communist controls	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic controls	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Contemporary economic and political controls	No	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	185,386	185,386	185,386	154,773	152,883
Number of countries	78	78	78	77	76
R-squared	0.0105	0.0105	0.204	0.257	0.291

Notes:
1. Outcome variable is an index consisting of responses to three statements: "Jobs scarce: Men should have more right to a job than women" "University is more important for a boy than for a girl" "Men make better political leaders than women do". Responses to each statement take on a value of 1 for agreement and 0 for disagreement. Responses to all three statement are added together to create an index for each respondent. The index is standardized to have a mean of zero and a standar deviation of one.
2. Robust standard errors in parentheses *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1
3. Standard errors clustered at the country-level

Table A4: Estimated differential effect of living in a formerly Soviet state for age cohorts

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Dependent variable: Gender equality index				
Communist state	-0.400***	-0.427***	-0.141	-0.160	-0.210
	(0.119)	(0.124)	(0.158)	(0.162)	(0.251)
Communist x age cohort: 1975-1984	-0.0408	-0.0294	-0.0288	-0.0229	-0.0220
	(0.0563)	(0.0427)	(0.0427)	(0.0232)	(0.0295)
Communist x age cohort: 1955-1974	-0.0362	-0.0175	-0.0166	-0.0485	-0.0313
	(0.0678)	(0.0536)	(0.0536)	(0.0344)	(0.0476)
Communist x age cohort: 1935 -1954	0.0231	0.0480	0.0492	-0.0353	-0.0178
	(0.0872)	(0.0727)	(0.0727)	(0.0549)	(0.0721)
Communist x age cohort: 1910-1934	0.243**	0.268***	0.270***	0.189**	0.211**
	(0.0961)	(0.0856)	(0.0855)	(0.0754)	(0.0903)
Age cohort: 1975-1984	-0.00831	0.00963	0.00944	0.0649***	0.0766***
	(0.0252)	(0.0149)	(0.0149)	(0.0171)	(0.0168)
Age cohort: 1955-1974	-0.0541	-0.0236	-0.0240	0.130***	0.143***
	(0.0351)	(0.0209)	(0.0209)	(0.0263)	(0.0262)
Age cohort: 1935 -1954	-0.209***	-0.178***	-0.179***	0.108***	0.124***
	(0.0423)	(0.0302)	(0.0302)	(0.0337)	(0.0346)
Age cohort: 1910-1934	-0.504***	-0.455***	-0.456***	-0.0425	-0.0301
	(0.0531)	(0.0375)	(0.0375)	(0.0359)	(0.0374)
Survey year fixed-effects	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pre-communist controls	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic controls	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Contemporary economic and political controls	No	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	185,386	185,386	185,386	154,773	152,883
Number of countries	78	78	78	77	76
R-squared	0.0106	0.0106	0.204	0.257	0.291

Notes:
1. Outcome variable is an index consisting of responses to three statements: "Jobs scarce: Men should have more right to a job than women" "University is more important for a boy than for a girl" "Men make better political leaders than women do". Responses to each statement take on a value of 1 for agreement and 0 for disagreement. Responses to all three statement are added together to create an index for each respondent. The index is standardized to have a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one.
2. Robust standard errors in parentheses *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1
3. Standard errors clustered at the country-level

Table A5: Estimated differential effect of living in a post-communist county for age cohorts by region

	Formerly Soviet Communist State				Formerly Communist E. European State			
				Dependent variable: Gender equity index				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Post-communist state	-0.513***	-0.457**	-0.537***	-0.827***	0.201**	0.102	0.00516	-0.139
	(0.153)	(0.194)	(0.171)	(0.282)	(0.0981)	(0.0937)	(0.122)	(0.157)
Post-communist x age cohort: 1970-1979	0.0116	0.0119	0.0480	-0.0171	-0.00297	-0.00284	-0.0218	-0.0516
	(0.0310)	(0.0310)	(0.0399)	(0.0326)	(0.0455)	(0.0454)	(0.0413)	(0.0487)
Post-communist x age cohort: 1950-1969	0.0480	0.0484	0.0318	-0.0492	-0.0779	-0.0776	-0.0809*	-0.113**
	(0.0420)	(0.0420)	(0.0560)	(0.0588)	(0.0501)	(0.0501)	(0.0450)	(0.0539)
Post-communist x age cohort: 1930-1949	0.185***	0.185***	0.132*	0.00770	-0.102*	-0.102*	-0.115**	-0.166***
	(0.0567)	(0.0568)	(0.0777)	(0.0734)	(0.0565)	(0.0565)	(0.0484)	(0.0635)
Post-communist x age cohort: 1905-1930	0.432***	0.433***	0.447***	0.273**	-0.0592	-0.0585	0.0797	-0.00771
	(0.0980)	(0.0980)	(0.132)	(0.119)	(0.101)	(0.101)	(0.0721)	(0.0807)
Age cohort: 1970-1979	-0.00292	-0.00311	0.0481***	0.0802***	-0.00315	-0.00331	0.0658***	0.0780***
	(0.0151)	(0.0151)	(0.0180)	(0.0168)	(0.0156)	(0.0156)	(0.0185)	(0.0189)
Age cohort: 1950-1969	-0.0559***	-0.0563***	0.0816***	0.120***	-0.0568***	-0.0571***	0.104***	0.123***
	(0.0203)	(0.0203)	(0.0242)	(0.0220)	(0.0205)	(0.0205)	(0.0231)	(0.0245)
Age cohort: 1930 -1949	-0.243***	-0.244***	0.0122	0.0549*	-0.245***	-0.245***	0.0512*	0.0768**
	(0.0331)	(0.0331)	(0.0319)	(0.0285)	(0.0330)	(0.0330)	(0.0309)	(0.0321)
Age cohort: 1905-1930	-0.545***	-0.546***	-0.234***	-0.193***	-0.547***	-0.548***	-0.174***	-0.148***
	(0.0458)	(0.0458)	(0.0479)	(0.0428)	(0.0454)	(0.0454)	(0.0457)	(0.0475)
Survey year fixed-effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pre-communist controls	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Demographic controls	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Contemporary economic and political	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations	158,655	158,655	133,080	131,190	159,309	159,309	131,765	131,765
Number of countries	63	63	63	62	68	68	67	67
R-squared	0.00448	0.228	0.298	0.322	0.00816	0.229	0.279	0.311

1. Outcome variable is an index consisting of responses to three statements: "Jobs scarce: Men should have more right to a job than women" "University is more important for a boy than for a girl" "Men make better political leaders than women do". Responses to each statement take on a value of 1 for agreement and 0 for disagreement. The index is standardized to have a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one. Responses to all three statement are added together to create an index for each respondent.
2. Robust standard errors in parentheses *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. Standard errors clustered at the country-level
3. Formerly communist countries from E. Europe and Balkans dropped from sample in models 1-4. Formerly Soviet countries dropped from sample in models 5-8