Discrimination and Daycare Choice: Evidence from a Randomized Survey

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Online Appendix

Table A3: Characteristics of respondents preferring free-play and structured daycare centers

	Free-play		Structured		*t*-test
	mean	sd	mean	sd	*p*-value
Mother primary school	0.085	0.279	0.228	0.420	0.000
Mother college education	0.709	0.454	0.555	0.497	0.000
Mother works	0.829	0.376	0.737	0.440	0.000
Child in poor health	0.012	0.108	0.038	0.192	0.000
Child is non-western	0.101	0.301	0.285	0.452	0.000
Father responded to survey	0.233	0.423	0.317	0.466	0.000
District on official ghetto list	0.032	0.175	0.066	0.249	0.000
District low church member share	0.113	0.316	0.152	0.360	0.020
Child is male	0.512	0.500	0.463	0.499	0.050
Single parent	0.060	0.238	0.078	0.269	0.150
Child low birthweight	0.014	0.119	0.022	0.147	0.230
Low income family	0.173	0.378	0.164	0.371	0.670
Child has handicap	0.019	0.135	0.016	0.126	0.720
District high share of pop. voters	0.077	0.266	0.080	0.272	0.800
District high non-western pop share	0.448	0.497	0.451	0.498	0.920
N	1680		499		

Note: The differences in characteristics between structured and free-play are tested using double-sided *t*-tests.

Table A4: Probability of preferring structured daycare

	Probability of preferring structured daycare
Single parent	0.0711
	(0.0366)
Child is male	-0.0273**
	(0.0174)
Mother no education beyond primary	0.135***
	(0.0334)
Mother college education	-0.0248
	(0.0224)
Low income family	-0.136***
	(0.0273)
Mother works	-0.0626**
	(0.0264)
Child in poor health	0.243***
	(0.0658)
Child low birthweight	0.0388
	(0.0698)
Child has handicap	-0.0499
	(0.0654)
Child is non-western	0.204***
	(0.0286)
Father responded to survey	0.0511*
	(0.0203)
District high non-western pop share	-0.0234
	(0.0474)
District low church member share	0.0610
	(0.0361)
District on official ghetto list	-0.0182
	(0.0598)
District high share of populist voters	-0.0513**
	(0.0368)
Constant	0.254***
	(0.0438)
Observations	2,179
R-squared	0.093
Controls	YES
District FE	YES

Note: Standard errors in parentheses. *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$.

Table A5: Treatment Effects interacted with selected background characteristics.

Panel A	Treatment interacted with *X*:					
	Interaction with mother's characteristics			Interaction with child characteristics		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	X: Mother has college education	*X*: Mother only prim. school	*X*: Mother is working	*X*: Child is male	*X*: Child has low birthweight	*X*: Child of non-Western background
Ethnic minority name in free-play	0.0462	-0.00910	0.00454	-0.0162	-0.00387	0.0114
	(0.0402)	(0.0246)	(0.0522)	(0.0328)	(0.0232)	(0.0250)
Ethnic minority name in structured	-0.0380	-0.0427*	-0.115**	-0.0475	-0.0442*	-0.0371
	(0.0397)	(0.0242)	(0.0510)	(0.0322)	(0.0230)	(0.0245)
No Names	0.102**	0.0130	0.0806	-0.0179	0.0276	0.0377
	(0.0498)	(0.0297)	(0.0662)	(0.0387)	(0.0281)	(0.0304)
*Ethnic minority name in free-play*X*	-0.0723	0.0528	-0.00820	0.0272	0.0635	-0.0908
	(0.0491)	(0.0692)	(0.0581)	(0.0460)	(0.197)	(0.0642)
*Ethnic minority name in structured*X*	-0.0122	-0.0371	0.0859	0.00229	-0.110	-0.0629
	(0.0485)	(0.0724)	(0.0569)	(0.0455)	(0.189)	(0.0674)
*No Names*X*	-0.111*	0.115	-0.0654	0.0926*	-0.177	-0.0780
	(0.0601)	(0.0885)	(0.0731)	(0.0562)	(0.282)	(0.0777)
Constant	0.240***	0.269***	0.278***	0.278***	0.267***	0.260***
	(0.0504)	(0.0460)	(0.0532)	(0.0480)	(0.0459)	(0.0461)
Observations	2,179	2,179	2,179	2,179	2,179	2,179
R-squared	0.099	0.098	0.099	0.098	0.097	0.097
Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
District FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
F-tests (*p*-values)						
*Ethnic minority name in free-play + Ethnic minority name in free-play*X*	0.336	0.744	0.986	0.835	0.941	0.366
*Ethnic minority name in structured + Ethnic minority name in structured*X*	0.124	0.106	0.041**	0.126	0.112	0.089*

Panel B	Treatment interacted with *X*:					
	Interaction with mother's characteristics			Interaction with child characteristics		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	X: Family has low income	*X*: Father is respondent	*X*: District high share of non-Westerners	*X*: District low share of church members	*X*: District on ghetto list	*X*: District high share of voters for populist right-wing parties
Ethnic minority name in free-play	0.00336	0.00605	-0.00745	0.00494	0.000444	0.000493
	(0.0254)	(0.0265)	(0.0308)	(0.0246)	(0.0234)	(0.0239)
Ethnic minority name in structured	-0.0372	-0.0581**	-0.0606**	-0.0500**	-0.0443*	-0.0478**
	(0.0251)	(0.0261)	(0.0307)	(0.0242)	(0.0232)	(0.0238)
No Names	0.0373	0.0429	0.0610	0.0245	0.0324	0.0334
	(0.0306)	(0.0327)	(0.0380)	(0.0300)	(0.0287)	(0.0290)
*Ethnic minority name in free-play*X*	-0.0308	-0.0326	0.0116	-0.0564	-0.0742	-0.0364
	(0.0599)	(0.0531)	(0.0463)	(0.0691)	(0.123)	(0.0859)
*Ethnic minority name in structured *X*	-0.0510	0.0491	0.0315	0.0365	-0.0530	0.0168
	(0.0604)	(0.0535)	(0.0458)	(0.0709)	(0.118)	(0.0825)
*No Names*X*	-0.0680	-0.0621	-0.0759	0.0119	-0.142	-0.120
	(0.0761)	(0.0634)	(0.0562)	(0.0848)	(0.134)	(0.113)
Constant	0.262***	0.266***	0.268***	0.266***	0.266***	0.266***
	(0.0463)	(0.0466)	(0.0470)	(0.0461)	(0.0459)	(0.0460)
Observations	2,179	2,179	2,179	2,179	2,179	2,179
R-squared	0.097	0.098	0.098	0.097	0.097	0.097
Controls	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
District FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
F-tests (*p*-values)						
*Ethnic minority name in free-play + Ethnic minority name in free-play*X*	0.872	0.825	0.964	0.713	0.830	0.910
Ethnic minority name in structured + Ethnic minority name in structured *X	0.091*	0.083*	0.099*	0.117	0.115	0.123

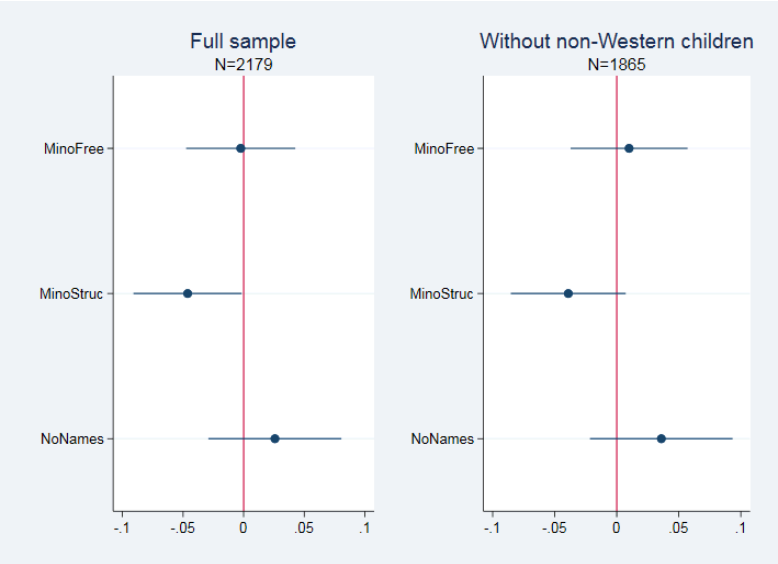
Note: OLS regressions. Controls included are dummies for single parent, child is male, mother's highest education is primary school, mother has college education, low income family, mother works, child in poor health, child low birthweight, child has handicap, child is non-western, father responded to survey, and a number of district dummies for high non-western population share, low church member share, being on official ghetto list, district high share of voters for populist right-wing parties, and district dummies. Standard errors in parentheses. *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$.

Table A6: Characteristics of daycare centers favored by respondents who prefer daycare center A Structured and B Free-play

	A structured	B free-play	*t*-test, *p*-values
Transport from home to daycare	66.5%	66.5%	0.99
Good impression at visit	42.9%	53.6%	0.00
Outdoor facilities and environment	29.2%	36.6%	0.00
Number of children	13.9%	22.1%	0.00
Pedagogical profile	24.0%	20.4%	0.08
Waiting list	16.7%	15.3%	0.45
Siblings in daycare center	15.9%	14.2%	0.34
Opening hours	17.7%	11.4%	0.00
Transport from daycare to work	10.5%	8.6%	0.19
Lunch program	7.9%	8.4%	0.71
Forest daycare center	2.4%	6.6%	0.00
Education of staff	2.8%	4.7%	0.07
Gender balance of staff	3.2%	4.4%	0.24
Other characteristics	3.8%	3.8%	1.00

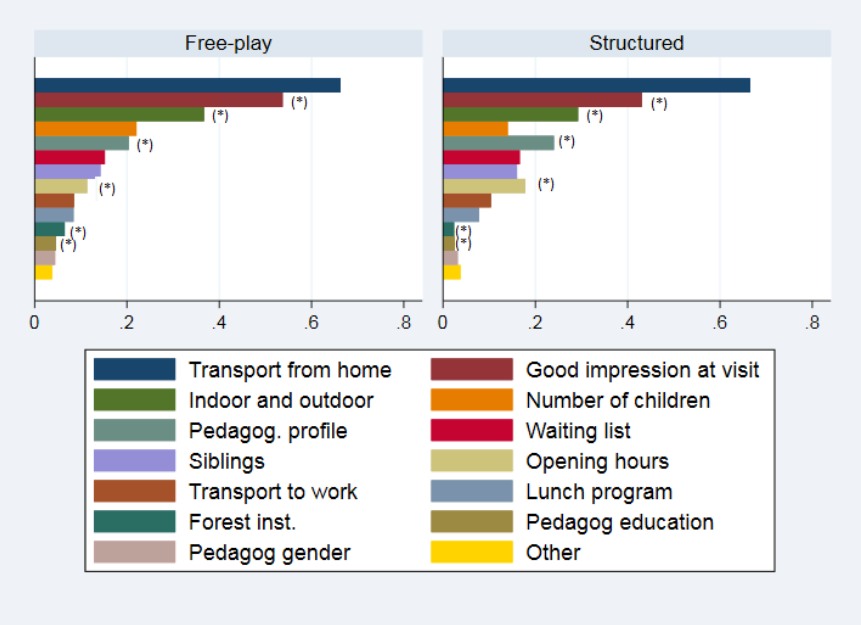
Note: The question asked in the survey was "What factors do you find important when choosing a daycare center for your child (more than one response is allowed)"

Figure A1: Comparison between Full sample and Ethnic Majority only sample



Note: This figure illustrates the coefficients from OLS regressions for Equation (2) when the full sample is used (left side) and when non-Western children are excluded (right side).

Figure A2. Characteristics of daycare centers favored by respondents by preferred daycare type.



Note: (*) indicates that shares are significantly different (*p*-values below 0.10) across free-play and structured daycare centers.

A. Appendix. Distance Analysis

Willingness to Travel (WTT) for Preferred Daycare Choice

To assess the strength of parental preferences for the two types of daycare centers, structured (A) and free-play (B), we study changes in parental choices when travel distance, representing a cost, is introduced. In this analysis, we aim to learn the weights parents place on their preferred daycare type and to explore variations in these weights among those favoring different types of daycare centers. Previous research, including Krysan, Couper, Farley & Forman (2009), Van Ham & Clark (2009), Lewis, Emerson & Klineberg (2011), Ibraimovic & Masiero (2014), Andersen (2017), Müller, Grund & Koskinen (2018), Saporito & Lareau (1999), Billingham & Hunt (2016), and Goyette, Farrie & Freely (2012) have documented racial biases in neighborhood and school choices. We extend this literature by assessing the extent to which parents in our sample are willing to travel to avoid racial minorities in daycare center choices. In our survey, the following question is posed:

"*If A-type (B-type) daycare center is your preferred institution, imagine it being further away than the other type, B (A), how much further would you be willing to travel to go to your preferred institution?*"

We observe the demands for structured and free-play daycare centers across several distance intervals: 0-200m, 200-400m, 400-800m, 800m-1.6km, and 1.6-3.2km. Additionally, responses included "Would not consider other than preferred" and "Do not know or no answer". Table B1 summarizes the responses, with columns 1-2 for structured and columns 3-

4 for free-play daycare center preferences.[1] We exclude responses from the "Would not consider other than preferred" and "Do not know or no answer" categories in our distance analysis due to their ambiguous nature. For the remaining intervals, parents indicated the maximum distance they would be willing to travel in order to send their children to the preferred type of daycare. We find that parents favoring free-play centers showed a willingness to travel further on average than those preferring structured centers. Both groups have a median WTT of 800-1600 meters, with a weighted average WTT of 800-1,300 meters. This calculation varies based on whether mid-point or top-point values are used for each interval. However, the difference in WTT between the two groups is small regardless of the method of calculation.

Table B1: Willingness-to-travel (WTT) for preferred daycare center for the two daycare types.

	A - Structured – is preferred		B - Free-play – is preferred	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-200m	45	9.2	61	3.7
200-400m	71	14.5	188	11.3
400-800m	115	23.5	464	27.9
800m-1.6km	117	23.9	473	28.4
1.6-3.2km	35	7.1	140	8.4
Would not consider other than preferred	96	19.6	324	19.5
Do not know or no answer	11	0.4	14	0.8
Number of respondents to question	490	100	1,664	100
Weighted average of distances				
- Top distance in interval*	1,119		1,255	
- Mid-point distance in interval**	833		939	

Note: *) Average is calculated based on top-point in each distance interval, **) Average is calculated based on mid-point in each distance interval. Respondents in "Would not consider other than preferred" and "Do not know or no answer" categories are excluded from the weighted average calculations.

We translate the WTT distances into monetary values by multiplying the estimated daily travel time to a daycare center for each distance interval by the average after-tax hourly wage of parents in our sample.

Distance Measures	Estimated Daily Travel Time (minutes)	Corresponding Monetary Values (in DKK)
0-200m	5	12.5
200-400m	10	25
400-800m	20	50
800m-1.6km	40	100
1.6-3.2km	80	200

Note: The calculation uses an average after-tax hourly wage of 150 DKK. For example, for the 0-200m distance interval, the corresponding monetary value is computed as 5 minutes (or 5/60 hour) times 150 DKK/hour, resulting in 12.5 DKK. This implies that, on average, parents who

[1] Figures B1 and B2 display the respective WTT for parents preferring structured and free-play daycare centers across each distance interval.

choose to switch at this distance interval are willing to pay up to 12.5 DKK per day to send their children to their preferred type of daycare center.

The weighted average daily WTT in monetary terms for all parents is 74 DKK, average across the two groups A and B. This indicates that, on average, parents are willing to pay up to 74 DKK per day to send their children to their preferred type of daycare center.

Figures B1 and B2 illustrate the WTT for parents who prefer structured and free-play daycare centers under each treatment respectively, excluding the "check" treatment 0: *No Names*.

We next estimate the differences in WTT in a framework where we can control for differences in background characteristics of the parents. We model the (natural log of) willingness to travel distance, *WTT*, as a function of our randomized treatments and a number of controls, including a control for whether the respondent initially preferred a structured or a free-play daycare center.

$$WTT_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Structured + \beta_2 MinoFree_i + \beta_3 MinoStruc_i + \beta_4 NoNames_i + \beta_5 Structured * MinoFree_i + \beta_6 Structured * MinoStruc_i + \beta_7 Structured * NoNames_i + \gamma X_i + e_i \,. \quad (11)$$

We estimate the model by OLS. Respondents' WTT is determined based on the highest distance within their selected interval. For the top interval without an upper limit, we cap WTT at 6,400 meters. We use the natural log of WTT as the dependent variable in the estimation.[2] Table B2 below shows the estimates from this regression. The base is the *Free-play* category with all Danish names.

Table B2: Estimation of willingness-to-travel for preferred daycare center, equation (11)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Structured	-0.189***	-0.186***	-0.303***	-0.303***	-0.296***
	(0.0415)	(0.0416)	(0.0748)	(0.0748)	(0.0751)
Ethnic minority name in free-play		0.0053	-0.0489	-0.0489	-0.0444
		(0.0457)	(0.0523)	(0.0523)	(0.0524)
Ethnic minority name in structured		0.0413	0.0245	0.0245	0.0266
		(0.0457)	(0.0514)	(0.0514)	(0.0515)
No Names		0.0003	-0.0588	-0.0588	-0.0625
		(0.0560)	(0.0642)	(0.0642)	(0.0643)
Structured Ethnic minority name in free-play*			0.227**	0.227**	0.214**
			(0.107)	(0.107)	(0.107)

[2] The model was also estimated using ordered logit using the intervals in order of distance.

Structured Ethnic minority name in structured*			0.0559	0.0559	0.0434
			(0.112)	(0.112)	(0.113)
*Structured*No Names*			0.245*	0.245*	0.252*
			(0.131)	(0.131)	(0.131)
Constant	6.916***	6.903***	6.931***	6.931***	6.926***
	(0.0196)	(0.0335)	(0.0366)	(0.0366)	(0.0712)
Observations	1,719	1,719	1,719	1,719	1,719
R-squared	0.012	0.012	0.016	0.016	0.027
Controls	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
District FE	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES

Note: Estimated by OLS on log of distance in meters. Base is the *Danish names only* who prefer the *free-play* daycare center. Controls included in columns 4-5 are dummies for single parent, child is male, mother's highest education is primary school, mother has college education, low income family, mother works, child in poor health, child low birthweight, child has handicap, child is non-western, father responded to survey, and a number of district dummies for high non-western population share, low church member share, district being on official ghetto list, district high share of populist party voters. Estimates in column 5 include local district dummies. Standard errors in parentheses. *** $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.05$, * $p<0.1$.

In general, willingness-to-travel to the preferred daycare center is lower if one initially chose the structured rather than the (baseline) free-play daycare center.[3] This result also holds when including the full set of controls in columns 4-5 of Table B2. Effect sizes suggest that the WTT for the preferred choice is around 30% higher if the respondent had initially chosen a free-play rather than a structured daycare center in the estimation with full set of controls (column 5).

Introducing the randomized treatments, *Ethnic minority name in free-play*, *Ethnic minority name in structured* and *No names*, in column 2 has no significant effect on WTT. However, when interacting the treatments with the dummy for *Structured* in column 3, we observe a positive and significant effect of *Structured*Ethnic minority name in free-play*.[4] This suggests that parents with a preference for structured daycare have a higher willingness to travel to their favored (structured) daycare center rather than accepting a closer free-play daycare center with minority children. The WTT for these parents is around 17% (=-

[3] Comparing the parameter estimate for *Structured* to the constant term which reflects the natural log with WTT for free-play parents, and taking inverse logs, we see that parents who prefer free-play daycare are willing to travel 200-400 meters longer to their favored daycare than parents who prefer structured daycare depending on the set of included controls for background characteristics and treatments.

[4] We also find that the coefficient of *Structure*NoName* is positive and significant at the 10% level. The treatment where no name is attached to the testimonials is somewhat special in the sense that the parents do not have any information on the ethnic composition of the daycare centers.

0.044%+0.214%) higher than the WTT for other parents. There are, however, no significant effects in WTT across treatments for parents who initially preferred a free-play daycare center.

The results we find from the WTT analysis are consistent with (or do not contradict any of) our main results and theoretical predictions. Let us consider the case in which a minority parent provides a testimonial for the free-play daycare center. Here, our analysis showed that the parents' daycare choice remains the same. In addition, we concluded that those who choose the structural daycare centers are more likely to have discriminatory attitudes towards minorities. The theoretical model predicts that these parents' utility from choosing the free-play daycare center goes down while the utility from choosing the structured daycare center remains the same. Thus, the WTT for these parents must go up. As a result, *Structured*Ethnic minority name in free-play* being positive and significant is consistent with the results we have already found. On the other hand, the parents who choose the free-play daycare center do not have negative attitudes towards minorities according to our theory. Thus, *Ethnic minority name in free-play* being not significant provides support for the hypothesis that those who choose the free-play daycare center are indifferent towards minorities.

Let us now consider the case in which a minority parent provides a testimonial for the structured daycare center. Here, that *Structured*Ethnic minority name in structured* is non-significant means that those who do not switch their choice from the structured daycare center do not have strong negative attitudes towards minorities. This does not contradict our theory in Section IV. How about those who choose the free-play daycare center? This case is rather complex. Based on our empirical and theoretical results, this group consists of two types of parents: those who would have chosen the free-play daycare center if all the testimonials were from Danish parents, and those who would have chosen the structured daycare center if all the testimonials were from Danish parents (but now switched to the free-play daycare center). The WTT for the former group should not change given that they do not have discriminatory attitudes. For the second group of parents, the utility from choosing the free-play daycare center remains the same while the utility from choosing the structured daycare center goes down. Because their choices have changed, it is impossible to predict how the WTT for the second group would change. In addition, the WTT for those who choose the free-play daycare center is higher. Thus, our empirical and theoretical results do not offer any guidance on how the WTT should change for those who choose the free-play daycare center when there is a minority testimonial for the structured daycare center.[5]

Finally, we focus on the price parents are willing to pay to avoid a daycare center with a minority child. Based on our main results and WTT analyses, this examination will be limited to parents opting for the structured daycare center. Our work utilizes a reduced form (indirect) utility function which is assumed to be quasilinear in terms of money (or distance). The utility derived from any daycare center, denoted as $u(S, m)$, hinges on the presence of a minority child, where S represents either $S_{FreePlay}$ or $S_{Structured}$, and m is the indicator function specifying whether the daycare center has a minority child or not. Let the price the parents are willing to pay to avoid the daycare center with a minority child be P. In other words,

$$u(S, 1) = u(S, 0) - P.$$

[5] We also tried to assign 4.8km to the category "would not consider any other than preferred," the magnitude of the coefficients changes but the sign and significance level remain largely unchanged.

We exploit the WTT in two treatments: one where all testimonials are from Danish parents, denoted as WTT_{AD}, and another where one minority parent provides a testimonial for the free-play daycare center, denoted as $WTT_{MinoFree}$. We find that

$$u(S_{Structured}, 0) = u(S_{FreePlay}, 0) + WTT_{AD}$$

$$u(S_{Structured}, 0) = u(S_{FreePlay}, 1) + WTT_{MinoFree} = u(S_{FreePlay}, 0) - P + WTT_{MinoFree}.$$

By combining the two equations above, we find that

$$P = WTT_{MinoFree} - WTT_{AD}.$$

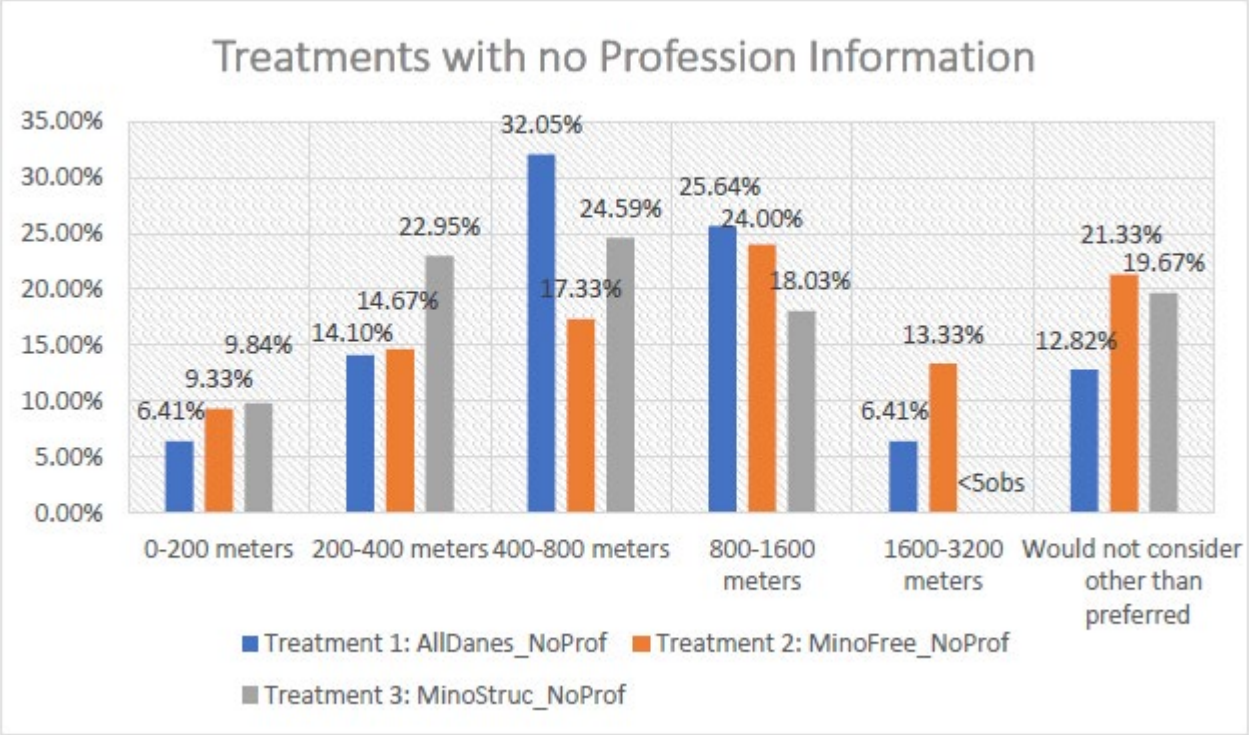
Our regression analysis reveals that WTT is 17% higher in the treatment with one minority parent's testimonial compared to the treatment where all the testimonials are provided by Danish parents. Therefore, we have

$$P = 0.17WTT_{AD}.$$

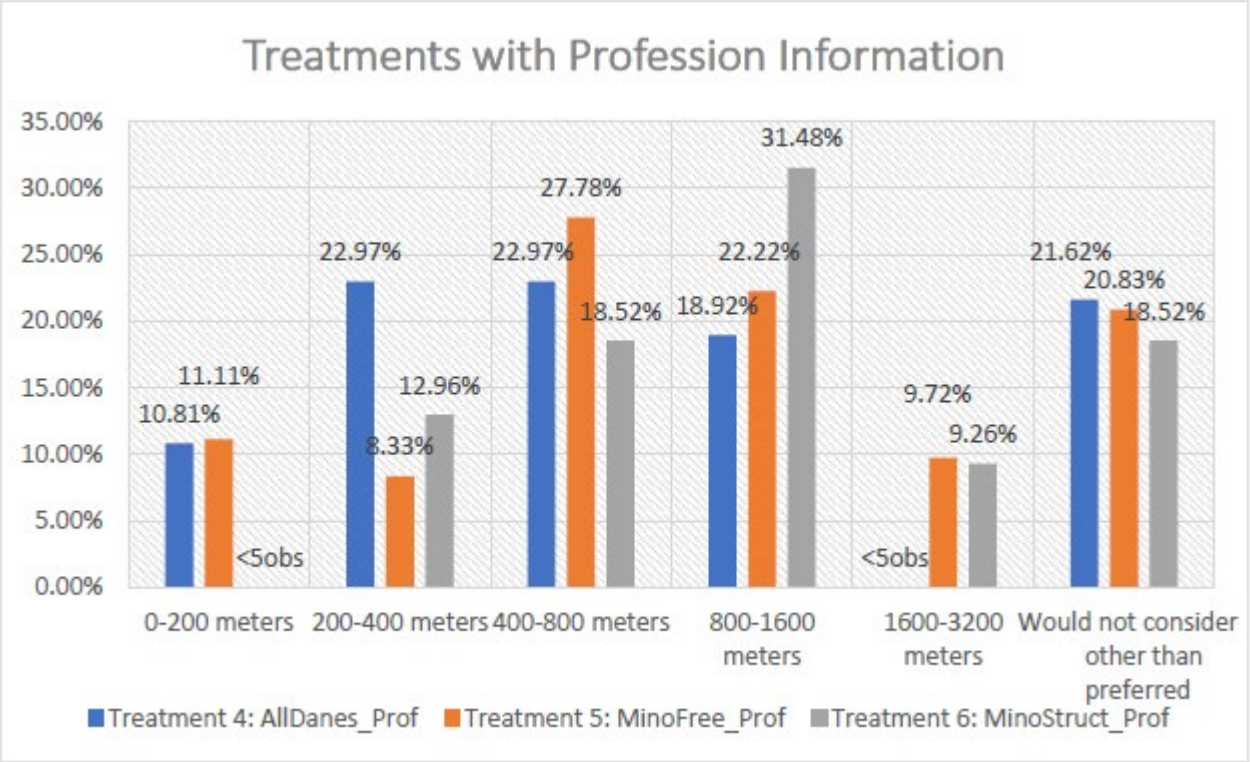
In our data, WTT_{AD} is 967 meters in terms of travel distance and 60.5 DKK in monetary value. This indicates that parents preferring the structured daycare center are willing to spend 10.27 DKK or about 2 USD per day to avoid a daycare center with a minority child, based on the exchange rate in 2014.

Figure B1: Willingness to travel for parents who prefer structured daycare centers

Panel A. Treatments with no profession information



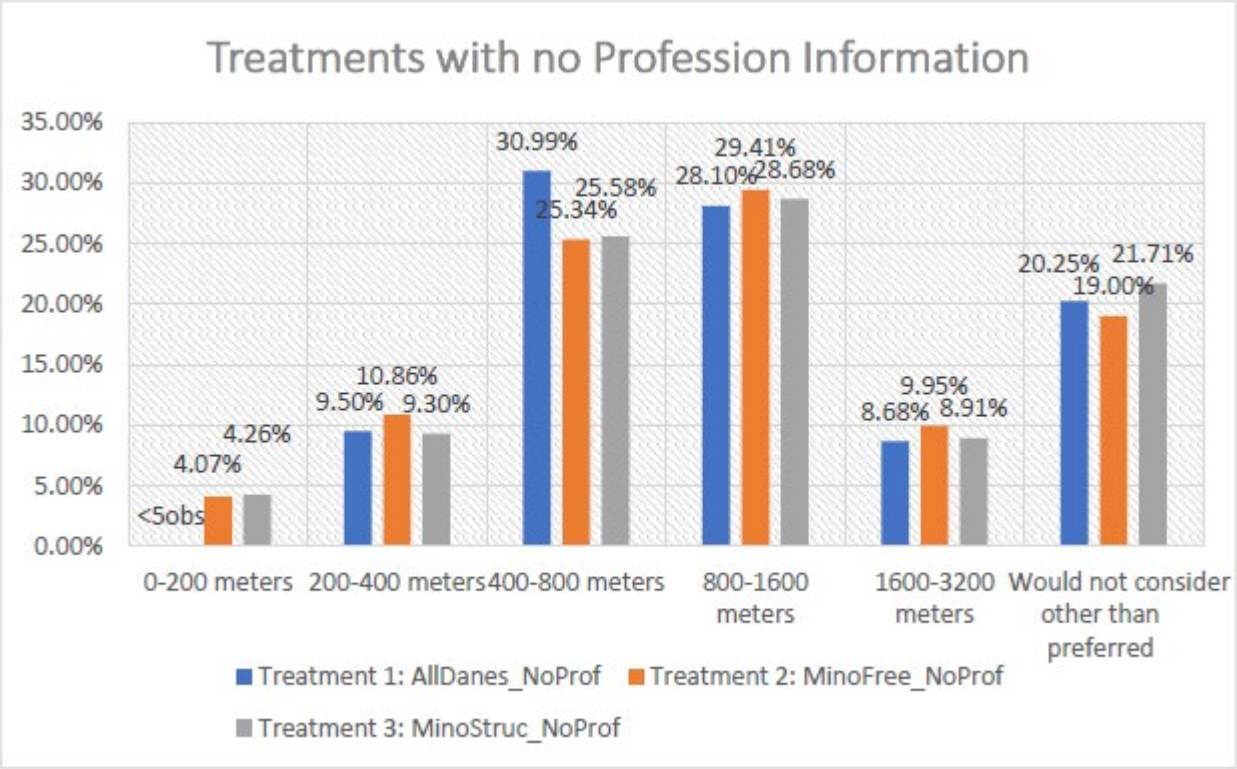
Panel B. Treatments with Profession Information



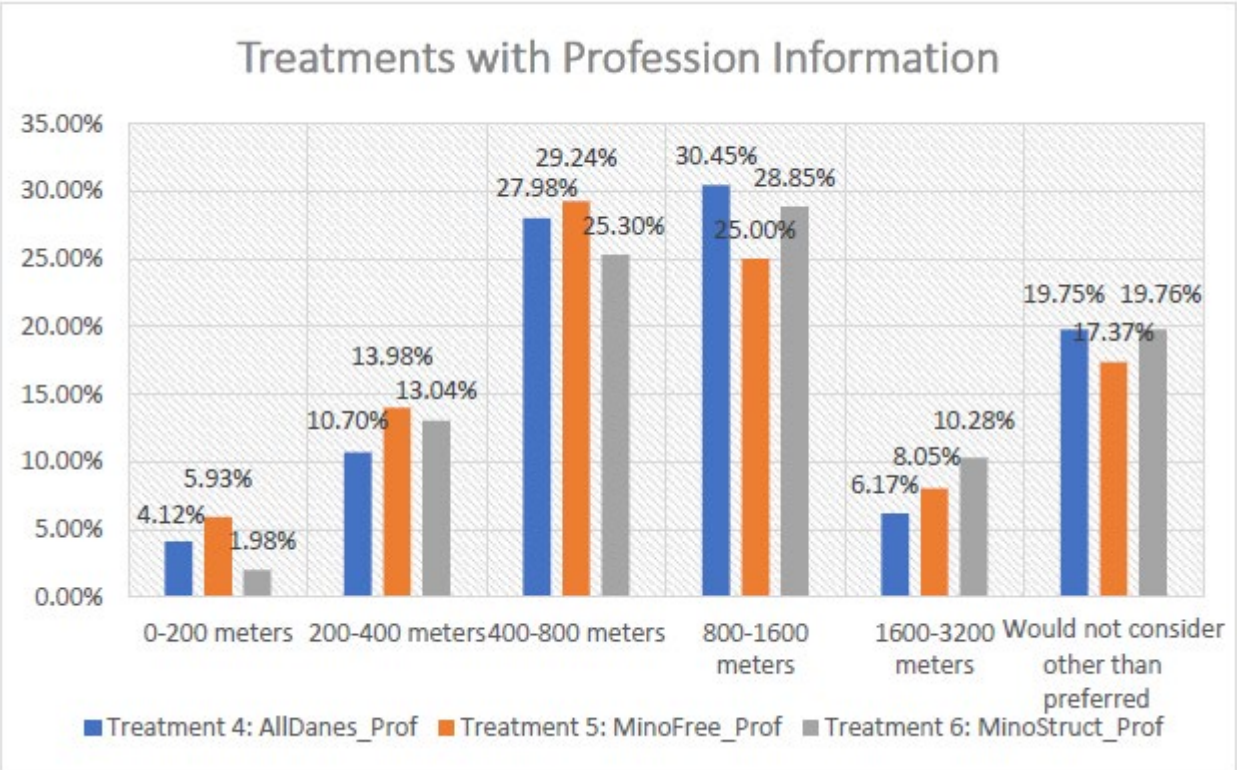
Note: Panel A illustrates WTT for parents with a preference for structured daycare centers in treatments 1, 2, and 3, where the professions of the testifying parents are not specified. Treatment 1: Danish names only, no profession listed, Treatment 2: Ethnic minority name in free-play, no profession listed, and Treatment 3: Ethnic minority name in structured, no profession listed. Panel B provides analogous comparisons for treatments 4, 5, and 6, where information on professions was given to respondents. Treatment 4: Danish names only, profession listed, Treatment 5: Ethnic minority name in free-play, profession listed, and Treatment 6: Ethnic minority name in structured, profession listed.

Figure B2: Willingness to travel for Parents who prefer free-play daycare centers

Panel A. Treatments with no profession information



Panel B. Treatments with profession information



Note: Panel A illustrates WTT for parents with a preference for free-play daycare centers in treatments 1, 2, and 3, where the professions of the testifying parents are not specified. Treatment 1: Danish names only, no profession listed, Treatment 2: Ethnic minority name in free-play, no profession listed, and Treatment 3: Ethnic minority name in structured, no

profession listed. Panel B provides analogous comparisons for treatments 4, 5, and 6, where information on professions was given to respondents. Treatment 4: Danish names only, profession listed, Treatment 5: Ethnic minority name in free-play, profession listed, and Treatment 6: Ethnic minority name in structured, profession listed.

B. Appendix. Insights from European Values Survey (EVS) 2017

We used the Danish part of the European Values Survey (EVS) to investigate how views on pedagogics and parenting style as well as preferences for peers are linked.

A) Preferences for child qualities (Question 28 in EVS):

"Here is a list of qualities that children can be encouraged to develop at home. Which of these do you find are important? Pick up to five".

Response categories were: a) Good manners, b) Independence, c) Hard work, d) Responsibility, e) Imagination, f) Tolerance and respect towards others, g) Thrift, h) Determination, persistence, i) Christian faith, j) Considerate, k) Obedience, l) None (a check question).

B) Preferences for peers (Question 6 in EVS):

"This is a list of different groups of people. Are there any of these that you would not like to have as your neighbor? Several responses are allowed."

Response categories were: a) Persons of another race; b) Alcoholics; c) Immigrants; d) Drug addicts; e) Homosexuals; f) Christians; g) Muslims; h) Jews; i) Roma; j) No, I would not mind having any of these groups as my neighbor.

Factor analysis of discriminatory views and attitudes towards parenting styles

Based on the detailed responses to questions A and B above, using through factor analysis we identified two indicators that capture high versus low discriminatory views on the one hand, and relaxed (permissive) versus strict (paternalistic) views on the other hand.

We first ran a factor analysis on the responses to all questions concerning favored child qualities. A specification with two factors was chosen based on an inspection of eigenvalues, in combination with the idea of two distinct parenting styles. We found that the first factor outcome was highly – and positively - correlated with a) Good manners, c) Hard work, g) Thrift, i) Christian faith and k) Obedience. Moreover, the second factor score was highly and positively correlated with child qualities such as j) Considerate, e) Imagination, and f) Tolerance. Based on the predicted factor scores, we defined a dummy for individuals with a high (positive) factor reflecting views that are associated with a stricter parenting style (paternalistic or authoritarian/authoritative views, i.e., features that are also sometimes seen as favoring a more structured approach to parenting).

Secondly, we ran a factor analysis on the five characteristics that are associated with discriminatory views: Attitudes towards neighbors of another race, of immigrant background, of Muslim background, of Jewish background and of Romani background. A specification with one factor was chosen as our preferred specification based on inspection of eigenvalues of the factors. Using predicted factor outcomes, we defined a dummy equal to 1 for individuals with

high (strictly positive) levels of the discrimination score, corresponding to a good 15 percent of the sample.

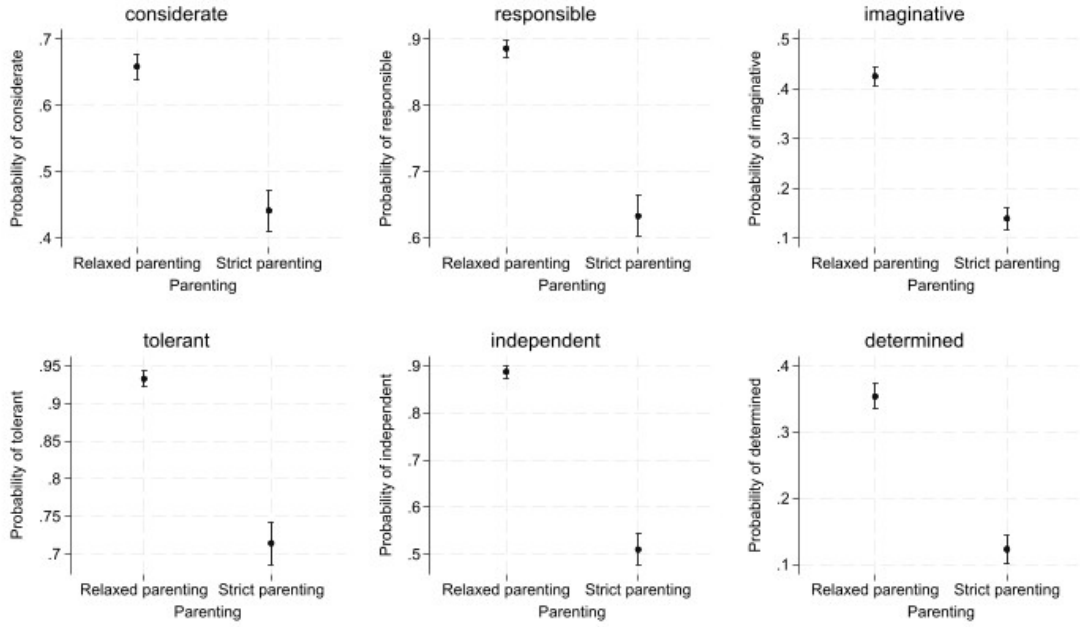
Correlation of preferences for child qualities and parenting styles

Figure C1 shows how preferences for A) child qualities correlated with the two types of parenting. Panel A of Figure C1 shows that child qualities such as considerate, responsible, imaginative, tolerant, determined and independent were more often picked as important for parents that we label relaxed through our factor analysis. Such qualities were also favored in the description of the free-play daycare center.

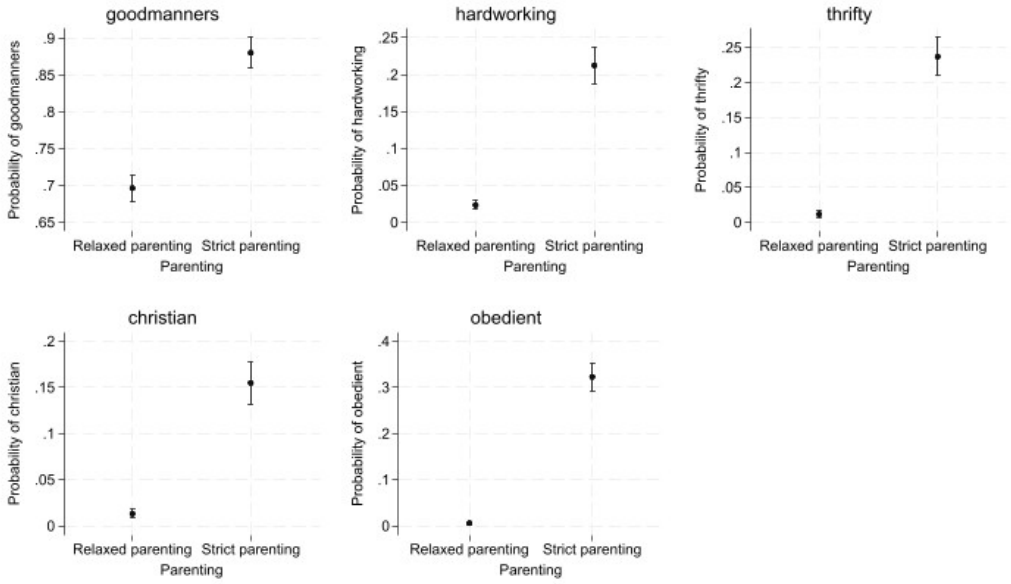
Conversely, Panel B of Figure C1 shows that especially good manners, hard work, thrift, Christian faith and obedience scored significantly higher for parents that we label strict. Qualities such as hardworking were also implied in the description of the structured daycare center, which favored order and focused reading.

Figure C1: About A) Attitudes to child qualities by parenting

Panel A: Views that score higher for individuals with relaxed parenting style



Panel B: Views that score higher for individuals with strict parenting style

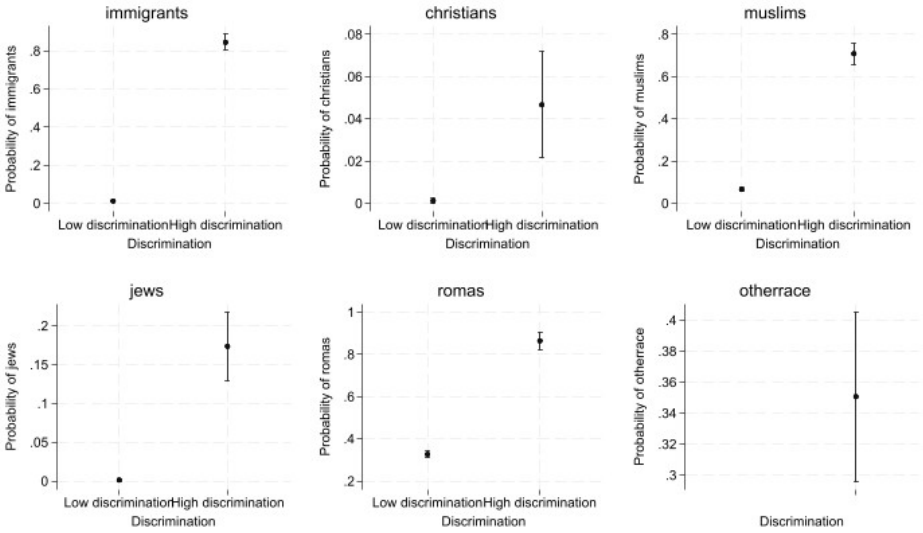


Correlation of preferences for peers (neighbors) and discriminatory views

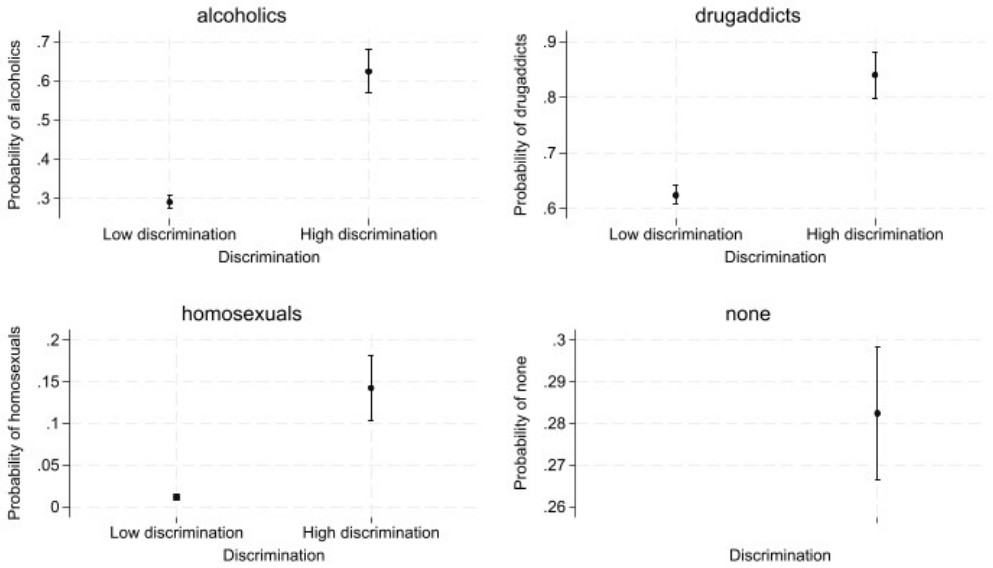
Figure C2 shows how preferences for ethnicity and other characteristics of neighbors correlate with our indicator for discriminatory views. In particular, Figure C2, Panel A, shows that opposition to having a) Persons of another race, c) Immigrants, g) Muslims, h) Jews, and i) Roma is more widespread among people who we label "discriminatory" in our factor analysis than the opposite. Both types of groups show some reservations against having b) Alcoholics, or d) Drug addicts as neighbors, while reluctance towards having homosexuals as neighbors is more widespread among people we label as discriminatory through our factor analysis.

Figure C2: About B) Attitudes to neighbors

Panel A: Views associated with ethnic background of neighbors



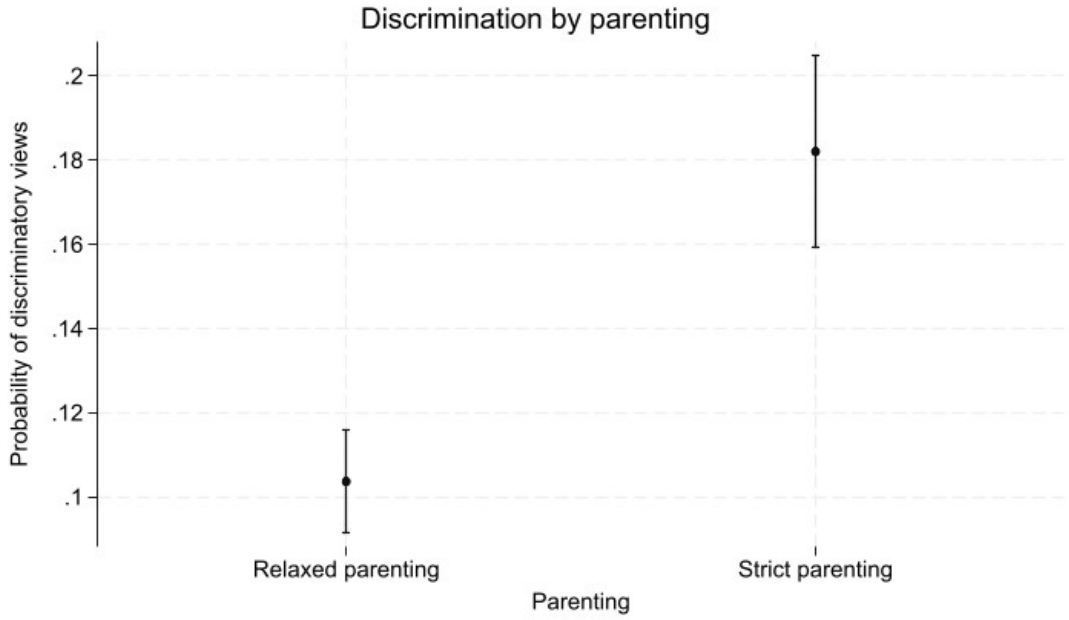
Panel B: Views associated with other minority characteristics of neighbors



Correlation between parenting views and discrimination

Finally, we investigated the direct correlation between discriminatory attitudes towards neighbors and views on parenting as captured by our two indicator variables obtained through the factor analysis. We estimated the association through a logit estimation, controlling for gender and age of respondent. We used bootstrapped standard errors (200 replications) as both the dependent and independent variable were constructed variables based on a factor analysis estimation. The predicted margins resulting from this estimation are shown in Figure C3 below. We observe that discriminatory views are significantly more likely among individuals who share strict (paternalistic) views on parenting and child qualities. While around 10% of people with more relaxed (permissive) views on parenting principles were likely to dislike neighbors of minority background, this percentage was around 18% for people with strict (paternalistic) views on parenting.

Figure C3: Correlation between parenting views and discriminatory views



Note: The graph is based on a logit estimation of having discriminatory views as a function of a preference for strict versus relaxed parenting. We control for gender and age. Standard errors are bootstrapped with 200 replications.