**The political consequences of labour market dualization:**

**Labour market status, occupational unemployment and policy preferences**

**Online appendix**

*Note on command used to graph results*

The analysis used the coefplot command designed by: Jann, Ben (2014). Plotting regression coefficients and other estimates. *The Stata Journal* 14(4): 708‐737.

*Details on International Social Survey Program (ISSP) analysis*

The countries included in the analysis of the ISSP data are: Australia, Canada, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, New Zealand, Norway, Philippine, Poland, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the UK.

The occupational classification follows the isco88 convention and I rely on Iversen’s dofile, which distinguishes between the following nine occupations: (1) Legislators, senior officials and managers (reference category for occupations); (2) Professionals; (3) Technicians & associate professionals; (4) Clerks; (5) Service workers & shop & market sales workers; (6) Skilled agricultural & fishery workers; (7) Craft & related trades workers; (8) Plant & machine operators & assemblers; and (9) Elementary occupations. The dofile can be accessed at: <http://www.people.fas.harvard.edu/~iversen/SkillSpecificity.htm>

*Analysis of the fourth round (2008) of the European Social Survey (ESS)*

The fourth round of the ESS covers 31 countries.[[1]](#footnote-1) I create a binary dependent variable which is coded 1 if respondents agree with the statement “the standard of living for the unemployed is governments' responsibility” (strictly more than 5, where 0 means it is not at all government responsibility and 10 entirely responsible). The empirical analysis controls for gender, age, education, occupation, and union membership. The logistic regression analysis includes country fixed effects and age (not shown) and reports robust standard errors clustered by country. The coefficients are rescaled by the standard deviations of the predictors (semi-standardized effects). Figure A1 shows the results when the regression is run with and without occupational dummies. The discussion of these results can be found in the paper.

*Figure A1: European Social Survey results – “standard of living for the unemployed, governments' responsibility”, with rescaled coefficients*

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1. European Union countries - Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom; as well as Norway, Switzerland, Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)