Online Appendix

Six Decades of Educational Assortative Mating in South Korea: A Research Note

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Table A1. The results of the logit model predicting college attendance among young adults aged 20-23 by parental education

	Young Adult's Education	
	Junior College or More	University or More
Census Year (ref. 1980)		
2000	2.489***	1.381***
	(0.024)	(0.025)
2020	3.268***	2.269***
	(0.030)	(0.027)
Parent's Education (ref. Less than Junior College)		
Junior College or More	2.119***	
	(0.048)	
Parent's Education (ref. Less than University)		
University or More		2.217***
		(0.051)
Interaction: Parent's Education × Census Year		
Junior College or More × 2000	-0.688***	
	(0.072)	
Junior College or More × 2020	-1.800***	
	(0.063)	
University or More × 2000		-0.935***
		(0.065)
University or More × 2020		-1.786***
		(0.062)
Constant	-1.715***	-1.967***
	(0.020)	(0.021)
Observations	69,707	69,707
Pseudo R-Squared	0.267	0.132

Standard errors in parentheses
* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Note: We estimated a logit model predicting college attention among young adults aged 20 to 23 who currently living with their parents, based on whether either parent attended college (junior college or university). The coefficient of parental education decreases significantly across the three census years, 1980, 2000, and 2020. A similar pattern emerges when we look at all forms of tertiary education (i.e., both junior college and university). Note that in the census data, parental information can be obtained only when young adults reside with their parents. Across the three census years, approximately 74 to 81% of young adults in this age group lived with their parents.

Table A2. The proportion of each type of marriage

Census Year	Hypogamy	Hypergamy	Homogamy	Total	Hypogamy / Hypergamy	Homogamy / Hypergamy	Hypogamy / Homogamy
1960	0.030	0.413	0.558	1	0.07	1.35	0.05
1966	0.038	0.451	0.512	1	0.08	1.14	0.07
1970	0.031	0.490	0.479	1	0.06	0.98	0.07
1975	0.031	0.491	0.478	1	0.06	0.98	0.06
1980	0.031	0.489	0.480	1	0.06	0.98	0.07
1985	0.039	0.448	0.513	1	0.09	1.14	0.08
1990	0.043	0.388	0.570	1	0.11	1.47	0.07
1995	0.051	0.323	0.626	1	0.16	1.94	0.08
2000	0.070	0.306	0.624	1	0.23	2.04	0.11
2005	0.081	0.257	0.662	1	0.32	2.58	0.12
2010	0.113	0.253	0.633	1	0.45	2.50	0.18
2015	0.132	0.231	0.636	1	0.57	2.75	0.21
2020	0.153	0.221	0.626	1	0.69	2.83	0.25

Note: Hypogamy: Wife's education > Husband's education, Hypergamy: Wife's education < Husbands' education, Homogamy: Wife's education = Husband's education. Hypogamy / Hypergamy indicates the ratio of hypogamy to hypergamy, Homogamy / Hypergamy the ratio of homogamy to hypergamy, and Hypogamy / Homogamy the ratio of hypogamy to homogamy.

Table A3. Matrixes for the different specifications of the association between husbands' and wives' educational levels (6 levels)

*Rows: Husbands' educational levels
*Columns: Wives' educational levels

A. Full-Interaction Model

	None	Primary Sch.	Middle Sch.	High Sch.	Junior Col.	University
None	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary Sch.	0	1	2	3	4	5
Middle Sch.	0	6	7	8	9	10
High Sch.	0	11	12	13	14	15
Junior Col.	0	16	17	18	19	20
University	0	21	22	23	24	25

B. Distance Model with Main Diagonals

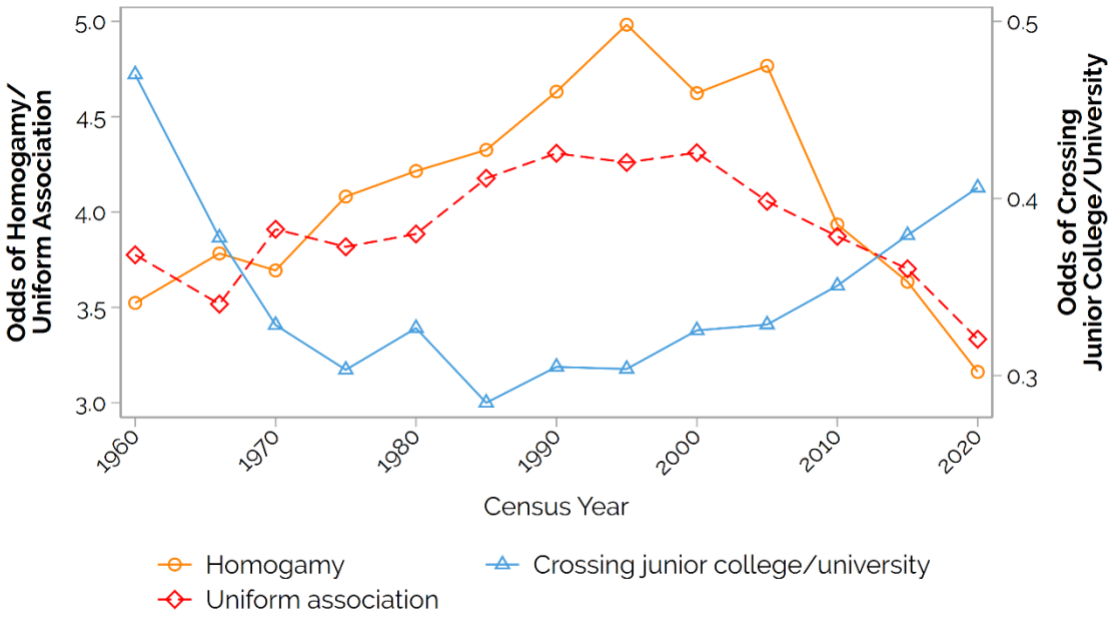
	None	Primary Sch.	Middle Sch.	High Sch.	Junior Col.	University
None	0	6	7	8	9	10
Primary Sch.	6	1	6	7	8	9
Middle Sch.	7	6	2	6	7	8
High Sch.	8	7	6	3	6	7
Junior Col.	9	8	7	6	4	6
University	10	9	8	7	6	5

C. Quasi-Symmetry Model

	None	Primary Sch.	Middle Sch.	High Sch.	Junior Col.	University
None	0	6	7	8	9	10
Primary Sch.	6	1	11	12	13	14
Middle Sch.	7	11	2	15	16	17
High Sch.	8	12	15	3	18	19
Junior Col.	9	13	16	18	4	20
University	10	14	17	19	20	5

D. The Uniform Association Model provides a single parameter to summarize the overall association between husbands' and wives' education, supposed to be uniform across different levels of education.

Figure A1. Trends in the homogamy, uniform association, and crossing the boundary between junior college and university education



Notes: The analysis is based on currently married couples, both aged 25-45, in each census. The figure presents the odds of homogamy, uniform association (both on the left y-axis scale), and the odds of crossing the boundary between junior college and university education, relative to homogamy (on the right y-axis scale). Higher values of the odds of homogamy and uniform association parameters indicate a stronger educational similarity between husbands and wives. The odds of crossing the junior college-university boundary steadily declined until 1985, suggesting that such crossing the boundary became increasingly difficult. However, from 1995 onward, the odds of intermarriage began to rise. In the crossing model, the odds of crossing other neighboring educational boundaries are not reported.