sociological science

Supplement to:

Schnabel, Landon, Cyrus Schleifer, Eman Abdelhadi, and Samuel L. Perry. 2022. "The Religious Work Ethic and the Spirit of Patriarchy: Religiosity and the Gender Gap in Working for Its Own Sake, 1977 to 2018." Sociological Science 9: 75-101.

Table S1. Summary Statistics across Religious Traditions

Outcome	Full Sample	Conservative Protestants	Mainline Protestants	Catholics	Black Protestants
Would Work if Not Financial Necessary	70%	70%	69%	70%	70%
Key Independent Variables					
Men	51%	49%	49%	51%	41%
Women	49%	51%	51%	49%	59%
Religious Service Attendance	3.58	4.64	3.63	3.98	4.63
Conservative Protestants (ref.)	24%				
Mainline Protestants	17%				
Black Protestants	09%				
Catholics	24%				
Other Religious Traditions	11%				
Non-religiously Affiliated	14%				
Controls Variables					
Pretty Happy (ref.)	58%	54%	58%	58%	59%
Very Happy	30%	35%	34%	31%	22%
Not Too Happy	12%	11%	08%	11%	19%
Fulltime Worker	76%	77%	78%	76%	74%
Very Satisfied (ref.)	47%	50%	52%	47%	40%
Moderately Satisfied	39%	38%	37%	40%	42%
A Little Satisfied	10%	09%	09%	10%	13%
Very Dissatisfied	04%	03%	03%	04%	05%
Equilvalized Family Income	9.95	9.87	10.10	9.95	9.64
Income not Missing	84%	85%	88%	85%	83%
Income data Missing	16%	15%	12%	15%	17%
Currently Married	52%	59%	59%	53%	36%
Not Parent (ref.)	32%	26%	29%	33%	23%
1 Childs	17%	17%	15%	16%	21%
2 Children	26%	29%	30%	24%	21%
3 Children	14%	16%	15%	15%	16%
4 or More Children	12%	13%	10%	13%	19%
Less than High School (ref.)	13%	15%	08%	13%	20%
High School	53%	58%	51%	53%	58%
Junior College	07%	07%	06%	07%	07%
Bachelor's Deg.	18%	13%	23%	19%	10%
Advanced Deg.	09%	06%	12%	08%	04%
Age	40.78	41.35	43.79	40.21	40.02
White (ref.)	79%	88%	94%	83%	03%
Black	14%	08%	04%	05%	97%
Other Race	07%	04%	02%	12%	01%
Born in US (ref.)	91%	95%	95%	84%	97%
Born Outside US	09%	05%	05%	16%	03%
South (ref.)	36%	53%	32%	23%	61%
Northeast	18%	08%	19%	30%	14%
Mid-West	25%	24%	33%	27%	19%
West	21%	16%	16%	20%	06%
R lives in a City	64%	54%	56%	70%	71%
N	22,059	5,395	3,777	5,403	1,887

Source: General Social Survey, 1977-2018

Table S2. Logistic Regression on Desire to Work by Gender and Religious Service Attendance

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4		Model 5	
Main Effects	β	(SE)	β	(SE)	β	(SE)	β	(SE)	β	(SE)
Woman	-0.299***	(.033)	-0.589***	(.068)	-0.006	(.052)	-0.299***	(.033)	-0.304**	(.118)
Religious Attendance	0.022***	(.007)	0.023***	(.007)	0.068***	(.009)	0.016	(.013)	0.060**	(.019)
Year of Survey	-0.002	(.001)	-0.009***	(.002)	-0.003	(.001)	-0.003	(.002)	-0.009**	(.003)
Interactions										
Woman*Year			0.012***	(.003)					0.012**	(.004)
Woman*Attendance					-0.084***	(.012)			-0.071**	(.026)
Attendance*Year							0.000	(.000)	0.000	(.001)
Woman*Attendance*Year									-0.000	(.001)
Controls [1]										
Mainline	0.006	(.049)	0.010	(.049)	0.007	(.049)	0.007	(.049)	0.011	(.049)
Black Prot.	0.080	(.081)	0.082	(.082)	0.084	(.082)	0.082	(.082)	0.087	(.082)
Catholic	-0.053	(.045)	-0.052	(.046)	-0.052	(.046)	-0.051	(.046)	-0.050	(.046)
Other Relig. Trad.	0.199***	(.058)	0.197***	(.058)	0.198***	(.059)	0.202***	(.059)	0.198***	(.059)
No Religious Affiliation	0.049	(.058)	0.058	(.058)	0.071	(.059)	0.055	(.059)	0.080	(.059)
Very Happy	-0.005	(.036)	-0.001	(.036)	-0.007	(.036)	-0.004	(.036)	-0.004	(.036)
Not too Happy	0.034	(.049)	0.034	(.049)	0.037	(.049)	0.033	(.049)	0.037	(.049)
Full Time Worker	-0.076	(.040)	-0.073	(.040)	-0.084*	(.040)	-0.076	(.040)	-0.080*	(.040)
Mod. Satisfied in Job	-0.554***	(.034)	-0.554***	(.034)	-0.555***	(.034)	-0.553***	(.034)	-0.555***	(.034)
A Little Dissatisfied in Job	-0.694***	(.054)	-0.695***	(.054)	-0.694***	(.054)	-0.694***	(.054)	-0.694***	(.054)
Very Dissatisfied in Job	-0.838***	(.078)	-0.843***	(.078)	-0.838***	(.078)	-0.838***	(.078)	-0.843***	(.078)
Equivalized Family Income	-0.142***	(.020)	-0.145***	(.020)	-0.144***	(.020)	-0.143***	(.020)	-0.147***	(.020)
Income Data Missing	0.042	(.043)	0.043	(.043)	0.041	(.043)	0.043	(.043)	0.041	(.043)
Married	-0.229***	(.034)	-0.235***	(.034)	-0.239***	(.034)	-0.229***	(.034)	-0.244***	(.034)
1 Child	0.025	(.048)	0.023	(.048)	0.023	(.048)	0.025	(.048)	0.021	(.048)
2 Children	0.030	(.045)	0.027	(.045)	0.027	(.045)	0.029	(.045)	0.024	(.045)
4 Children	0.076	(.053)	0.071	(.053)	0.070	(.053)	0.076	(.053)	0.065	(.053)
4 or more Children	0.183**	(.059)	0.180**	(.059)	0.174**	(.059)	0.183**	(.059)	0.171**	(.059)
High School	0.048	(.049)	0.055	(.049)	0.049	(.049)	0.049	(.049)	0.055	(.049)
Junior College	0.179*	(.075)	0.180*	(.075)	0.178*	(.075)	0.179*	(.075)	0.178*	(.075)
Bachelor's Deg.	0.262***	(.062)	0.264***	(.062)	0.257***	(.062)	0.262***	(.062)	0.259***	(.062)
Advanced Deg.	0.548***	(.074)	0.548***	(.074)	0.538***	(.074)	0.548***	(.074)	0.538***	(.074)
Age	-0.027***	(.001)	-0.027***	(.001)	-0.027***	(.001)	-0.027***	(.001)	-0.026***	(.001)
Black	-0.114	(.064)	-0.119	(.064)	-0.106	(.064)	-0.116	(.064)	-0.111	(.064)
Other Race	0.122	(.072)	0.124	(.072)	0.127	(.072)	0.123	(.072)	0.128	(.072)
Born Outside of US	0.191**	(.059)	0.195**	(.059)	0.191**	(.059)	0.190**	(.059)	0.194**	(.059)

Table S2. Cont.

Controls [1] (cont.)	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4		Model 5	
	β	(SE)	β	(SE)	β	(SE)	β	(SE)	β	(SE)
Northeast	-0.009	(.046)	-0.010	(.046)	-0.009	(.046)	-0.009	(.046)	-0.010	(.046)
Mid-West	-0.050	(.040)	-0.050	(.040)	-0.052	(.040)	-0.050	(.040)	-0.052	(.040)
West	-0.038	(.045)	-0.036	(.045)	-0.039	(.045)	-0.039	(.045)	-0.038	(.045)
Lives in City	-0.034	(.033)	-0.031	(.033)	-0.036	(.033)	-0.034	(.033)	-0.033	(.033)
N	22,021									
AIC	25,760		25,738		25,709		25,761		25,698	
BIC	26,031		26,018		25,989		26,041		26,002	

Source: General Social Survey, 1977-2018. $^{*}p < 0.05$, $^{**}p < 0.01$, $^{***}p < 0.001$

[1] Reference groups are Conservative Protestants, Pretty Happy, Very Satisfied in job, No children, Less than High School, White, Born in US, and South, respectively.

Table S3. Logistic Regression on Desire to Work When Not Financially Necessary by Gender and Religious Service Attendance across Key Religious Traditions

	Conservative Protestants		Mainline Protestants		Catholics		Black Protestants	
Main Effects	β	(SE)	β	(SE)	β	(SE)	β	(SE)
Female	-0.584*	(.270)	-0.747**	(.276)	0.132	(.270)	-0.483	(.542)
Religious Attendance	0.038	(.038)	0.028	(.049)	0.080*	(.038)	-0.042	(.075)
Year of Survey	-0.016*	(.008)	-0.021**	(.008)	-0.002	(.007)	-0.028	(.014)
Interactions	ref.		ref.		ref.		ref.	
Female*Year	0.027*	(.011)	0.026*	(.012)	-0.007	(.010)	0.023	(.021)
Female*Attendance	-0.076	(.052)	0.016	(.065)	-0.116*	(.055)	0.054	(.106)
Attendance*Year	0.002	(.001)	0.001	(.002)	-0.001	(.001)	0.004	(.003)
Female*Attend*Year	-0.002	(.002)	-0.003	(.003)	0.002	(.002)	-0.003	(.004)
Controls [1]	ref.		ref.		ref.		ref.	
Very Happy	0.005	(.070)	0.049	(.082)	0.027	(.071)	0.052	(.136)
Not too Happy	-0.112	(.105)	0.095	(.138)	-0.069	(.101)	0.274	(.145)
Full Time Worker	-0.115	(.081)	-0.030	(.098)	-0.040	(.079)	-0.124	(.140)
Mod. Satisfied in Job	-0.582***	(.068)	-0.548***	(.081)	-0.479***	(.069)	-0.488***	(.122)
A Little Dissatisfied in Job	-0.623***	(.113)	-0.649***	(.132)	-0.697***	(.110)	-0.766***	(.174)
Very Dissatisfied in Job	-0.466**	(.174)	-0.918***	(.222)	-0.663***	(.164)	-1.299***	(.248)
Equivalized Family Income	-0.144***	(.040)	-0.149**	(.047)	-0.168***	(.040)	-0.226**	(.070)
Income Data Missing	0.056	(.090)	0.141	(.115)	0.072	(.088)	-0.209	(.145)
Married	-0.330***	(.070)	-0.263**	(.083)	-0.260***	(.070)	-0.046	(.119)
1 Child	0.092	(.103)	-0.124	(.120)	-0.022	(.098)	0.078	(.166)
2 Children	-0.083	(.093)	-0.123	(.106)	0.090	(.094)	0.219	(.170)
4 Children	-0.048	(.108)	0.100	(.127)	0.130	(.107)	0.115	(.181)
4 or more Children	0.086	(.118)	0.030	(.148)	0.290*	(.119)	0.225	(.180)
High School	-0.093	(.094)	-0.008	(.142)	0.189	(.098)	0.117	(.149)
Junior College	-0.015	(.146)	0.141	(.201)	0.263	(.149)	0.400	(.255)
Bachelor's Deg.	0.224	(.130)	0.140	(.161)	0.381**	(.123)	0.493*	(.227)
Advanced Deg.	0.252	(.164)	0.592**	(.184)	0.574***	(.150)	0.871**	(.326)
Age	-0.024***	(.003)	-0.018***	(.003)	-0.029***	(.003)	-0.038***	(.005)
Black	-0.090	(.120)	-0.232	(.182)	0.136	(.152)	-0.214	(.353)
Other Race	0.043	(.167)	0.341	(.326)	0.001	(.109)	0.204	(.776)
Born Outside of US	0.377*	(.155)	-0.015	(.185)	0.184	(.096)	-0.178	(.303)
No Response on Birth Country	-0.066	(.120)	0.066	(.107)	-0.172*	(.087)	0.157	(.171)
Northeast	-0.081	(.076)	-0.043	(.091)	-0.067	(.090)	-0.146	(.144)
Mid-West	-0.011	(.091)	-0.013	(.112)	-0.117	(.097)	0.261	(.239)
West	-0.071	(.065)	-0.086	(.076)	0.007	(.069)	0.011	(.129)
Lives in City	-0.584*	(.270)	-0.747**	(.276)	0.132	(.270)	-0.483	(.542)
N	5,384		3,771		5,395		2,061	
AIC	6,331		4,564		6,386		2,448	
BIC	6,549		4,769		6,603		2,640	

Source: General Social Survey, 1977-2019. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

[1] Reference groups are Conservative Protestants, Pretty Happy, Very Satisfied in job, No children, Less than High School, White, Born in US, and South, respectively.

Table S4. Logistic Regression on Desire to Work When Not Financially Necessary by Gender and Religious Service Attendance (with List-wise Deletion of Missing Values)

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4		Model 5	
Main Effects	β	(SE)	β	(SE)	β	(SE)	β	(SE)	β	(SE)
Female	-0.345***	(.035)	-0.628***	(.073)	-0.082	(.057)	-0.345***	(.035)	-0.403**	(.125)
Religious Attendance	0.018*	(.007)	0.019**	(.007)	0.058***	(.010)	0.019	(.014)	0.057**	(.020)
Year of Survey	-0.003*	(.002)	-0.010***	(.002)	-0.004*	(.002)	-0.003	(.002)	-0.009**	(.003)
Interactions										
Female*Year			0.013***	(.003)					0.013**	(.005)
Female*Attendance					-0.074***	(.013)			-0.058*	(.028)
Attendance*Year							-0.000	(.001)	-0.000	(.001)
Female*Attend*Year									-0.001	(.001)
Controls [1]										
Mainline	-0.009	(.053)	-0.005	(.053)	-0.007	(.053)	-0.009	(.053)	-0.003	(.053)
Black Prot.	0.104	(.090)	0.106	(.090)	0.110	(.090)	0.103	(.090)	0.110	(.091)
Catholic	-0.062	(.049)	-0.061	(.049)	-0.060	(.049)	-0.062	(.049)	-0.060	(.050)
Other Relig. Trad.	0.199**	(.064)	0.197**	(.064)	0.199**	(.064)	0.198**	(.064)	0.196**	(.064)
No Religious Affiliation	0.020	(.064)	0.029	(.064)	0.040	(.064)	0.019	(.065)	0.044	(.065)
Very Happy	-0.006	(.039)	-0.003	(.039)	-0.008	(.039)	-0.006	(.039)	-0.005	(.039)
Not too Happy	0.076	(.055)	0.075	(.055)	0.080	(.055)	0.076	(.055)	0.079	(.055)
Full Time Worker	-0.034	(.045)	-0.029	(.045)	-0.041	(.045)	-0.034	(.045)	-0.036	(.045)
Mod. Satisfied in Job	-0.560***	(.037)	-0.560***	(.037)	-0.561***	(.037)	-0.560***	(.037)	-0.562***	(.037)
A Little Dissatisfied in Job	-0.762***	(.058)	-0.763***	(.058)	-0.762***	(.058)	-0.762***	(.058)	-0.762***	(.058)
Very Dissatisfied in Job	-0.802***	(.088)	-0.806***	(.088)	-0.803***	(.088)	-0.802***	(.088)	-0.806***	(.088)
Equivalized Family Income	-0.150***	(.020)	-0.153***	(.020)	-0.152***	(.020)	-0.150***	(.020)	-0.155***	(.020)
Married	-0.244***	(.037)	-0.250***	(.037)	-0.253***	(.037)	-0.244***	(.037)	-0.257***	(.038)
1 Child	0.000	(.053)	-0.002	(.053)	-0.001	(.053)	0.000	(.053)	-0.003	(.053)
2 Children	0.016	(.049)	0.014	(.049)	0.014	(.049)	0.016	(.049)	0.012	(.049)
4 Children	0.071	(.058)	0.066	(.058)	0.065	(.058)	0.071	(.058)	0.062	(.058)
4 or more Children	0.192**	(.064)	0.190**	(.064)	0.183**	(.064)	0.192**	(.064)	0.181**	(.064)
High School	0.066	(.054)	0.073	(.054)	0.067	(.054)	0.066	(.054)	0.072	(.054)
Junior College	0.139	(.081)	0.140	(.081)	0.137	(.081)	0.139	(.081)	0.138	(.081)
Bachelor's Deg.	0.302***	(.067)	0.305***	(.067)	0.296***	(.067)	0.302***	(.067)	0.299***	(.067)
Advanced Deg.	0.589***	(.080)	0.590***	(.080)	0.580***	(.080)	0.589***	(.080)	0.581***	(.080)
Age	-0.028***	(.002)	-0.028***	(.002)	-0.027***	(.002)	-0.028***	(.002)	-0.027***	(.002)
Black	-0.089	(.071)	-0.095	(.071)	-0.082	(.071)	-0.089	(.071)	-0.086	(.071)
Other Race	0.172*	(.080)	0.174*	(.080)	0.176*	(.080)	0.172*	(.080)	0.178*	(.080)
Born Outside of US	0.150*	(.065)	0.154*	(.065)	0.151*	(.065)	0.150*	(.065)	0.154*	(.066)

Table S4. Cont.

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4		Model 5	
Controls [1] (cont.)	β	(SE)	β	(SE)	β	(SE)	β	(SE)	β	(SE)
Northeast	0.017	(.050)	0.016	(.050)	0.015	(.050)	0.017	(.050)	0.015	(.050)
Mid-West	-0.019	(.044)	-0.020	(.044)	-0.021	(.044)	-0.019	(.044)	-0.022	(.044)
West	-0.040	(.049)	-0.039	(.049)	-0.043	(.049)	-0.040	(.049)	-0.041	(.049)
Lives in City	-0.040	(.036)	-0.037	(.036)	-0.041	(.036)	-0.040	(.036)	-0.038	(.036)
N	18599									
AIC	21,746		21,728		25,709		21,748		21,703	
BIC	22,005		21,995		25,989		22,014		21,993	

Source: General Social Survey, 1977-2018. $^{*}p < 0.05$, $^{**}p < 0.01$, $^{***}p < 0.001$

[1] Reference groups are Conservative Protestants, Pretty Happy, Very Satisfied in job, No children, Less than High School, White, Born in US, and South, respectively.

Table S5. Logistic Regression on Desire to Work When Not Financially Necessary by Gender and Religious Service Attendance (with Multiple Imputation of Missing Values)

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4		Model 5	
Main Effects	β	(SE)	β	(SE)	β	(SE)	β	(SE)	β	(SE)
Female	-0.281***	(.032)	-0.566***	(.068)	0.010	(.052)	-0.280***	(.032)	-0.285*	(.117)
Religious Attendance	0.022***	(.007)	0.023***	(.007)	0.067***	(.009)	0.016	(.013)	0.060**	(.019)
Year of Survey	-0.002	(.001)	-0.009***	(.002)	-0.003	(.001)	-0.003	(.002)	-0.009**	(.003)
Interactions										
Female*Year			0.012***	(.003)					0.012**	(.004)
Female*Attendance					-0.083***	(.012)			-0.070**	(.026)
Attendance*Year							0.000	(.000)	0.000	(.001)
Female*Attend*Year									-0.000	(.001)
Controls [1]										
Mainline	-0.002	(.049)	0.002	(.049)	-0.001	(.049)	-0.001	(.049)	0.003	(.049)
Black Prot.	0.089	(.081)	0.091	(.081)	0.093	(.081)	0.091	(.081)	0.096	(.081)
Catholic	-0.064	(.045)	-0.063	(.045)	-0.064	(.045)	-0.062	(.045)	-0.062	(.045)
Other Relig. Trad.	0.203***	(.058)	0.202***	(.058)	0.202***	(.058)	0.206***	(.058)	0.202***	(.058)
No Religious Affiliation	0.051	(.058)	0.059	(.058)	0.071	(.058)	0.056	(.058)	0.080	(.059)
Very Happy	-0.011	(.035)	-0.008	(.035)	-0.013	(.035)	-0.011	(.035)	-0.010	(.035)
Not too Happy	0.029	(.049)	0.028	(.049)	0.032	(.049)	0.028	(.049)	0.031	(.049)
Full Time Worker	-0.062	(.041)	-0.057	(.041)	-0.069	(.041)	-0.062	(.041)	-0.064	(.041)
Mod. Satisfied in Job	-0.558***	(.034)	-0.559***	(.034)	-0.559***	(.034)	-0.558***	(.034)	-0.560***	(.034)
A Little Dissatisfied in Job	-0.714***	(.053)	-0.715***	(.053)	-0.714***	(.053)	-0.714***	(.053)	-0.715***	(.053)
Very Dissatisfied in Job	-0.853***	(.077)	-0.859***	(.077)	-0.853***	(.077)	-0.853***	(.077)	-0.859***	(.077)
Equivalized Family Income	-0.132***	(.020)	-0.136***	(.020)	-0.134***	(.020)	-0.132***	(.020)	-0.137***	(.020)
Married	-0.223***	(.034)	-0.229***	(.034)	-0.233***	(.034)	-0.223***	(.034)	-0.238***	(.034)
1 Child	0.026	(.048)	0.023	(.048)	0.024	(.048)	0.026	(.048)	0.021	(.048)
2 Children	0.019	(.045)	0.015	(.045)	0.015	(.045)	0.018	(.045)	0.012	(.045)
4 Children	0.066	(.053)	0.060	(.053)	0.059	(.053)	0.065	(.053)	0.054	(.053)
4 or more Children	0.180**	(.058)	0.177**	(.058)	0.171**	(.058)	0.180**	(.058)	0.168**	(.058)
High School	0.049	(.049)	0.057	(.049)	0.050	(.049)	0.050	(.049)	0.056	(.049)
Junior College	0.176*	(.074)	0.178*	(.074)	0.175*	(.074)	0.176*	(.074)	0.177*	(.074)
Bachelor's Deg.	0.253***	(.061)	0.256***	(.061)	0.248***	(.061)	0.253***	(.061)	0.250***	(.061)
Advanced Deg.	0.545***	(.073)	0.546***	(.073)	0.535***	(.073)	0.544***	(.073)	0.537***	(.073)
Age	-0.027***	(.001)	-0.027***	(.001)	-0.027***	(.001)	-0.027***	(.001)	-0.027***	(.001)
Black	-0.115	(.063)	-0.119	(.063)	-0.106	(.063)	-0.116	(.063)	-0.110	(.063)
Other Race	0.116	(.071)	0.118	(.071)	0.120	(.071)	0.116	(.071)	0.122	(.071)
Born Outside of US	0.200***	(.059)	0.203***	(.059)	0.200***	(.059)	0.199***	(.059)	0.202***	(.059)

Table S5. Cont.

Controls [1] (cont.)	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4		Model 5	
	β	(SE)	β	(SE)	β	(SE)	β	(SE)	β	(SE)
Northeast	-0.007	(.045)	-0.007	(.045)	-0.007	(.045)	-0.007	(.045)	-0.007	(.045)
Mid-West	-0.044	(.040)	-0.044	(.040)	-0.045	(.040)	-0.044	(.040)	-0.045	(.040)
West	-0.037	(.044)	-0.035	(.044)	-0.038	(.044)	-0.038	(.044)	-0.037	(.045)
Lives in City	-0.041	(.033)	-0.038	(.033)	-0.043	(.033)	-0.042	(.033)	-0.040	(.033)
N	22,440									

Source: General Social Survey, 1977-2018. $^{*}p < 0.05$, $^{**}p < 0.01$, $^{***}p < 0.001$

[1] Reference groups are Conservative Protestants, Pretty Happy, Very Satisfied in job, No children, Less than High School, White, Born in US, and South, respectively.

Table S6. First, Second, and Third Differences in Predicted Probabilities of Working when not Financially Necessary across different Religious Service Attendance Categories[1]

	First Difference 2018-1977[2]		Second Difference Women-Men[3]	Third Difference Weekly – Infrequent[4]
	Women Time Diff.	Men Time Diff.	Gender-Time Diff.	Gender-Time-Attend Diff.
Religious Attendance Cats.				
Infrequent Attenders	0.028	-0.075***	0.104**	
Moderate Attenders	0.006	-0.065*	0.071†	-0.026
Weekly Attenders	0.036	-0.042	0.078*	

Source: General Social Survey, 1977-2018. N=22,059; * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

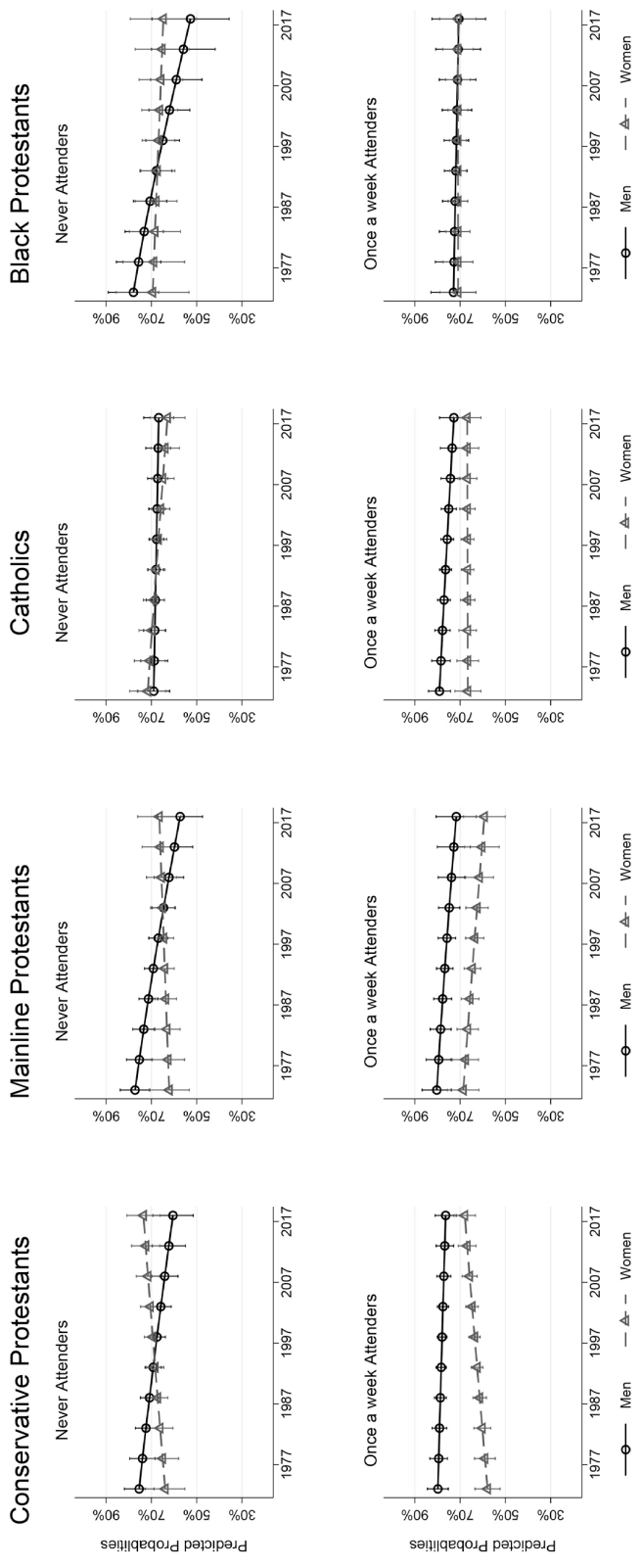
[1] Underlying logistic regression models include an interaction between our gender, time, and categories of religious service attendance while including all of our control variables. Here we create categories of religious service attendance: *Weekly or more Attenders* including those attending 'Nearly every week', 'Every week', and 'More than once a week'; *Monthly Attenders* including those attending 'Several times a year', 'Once a month', and '2-3 times a month'; and *Infrequent Attenders* who attend 'Never', 'Less than once a year', or 'Once a year'.

[2] These indicate first differences: the predicted probabilities for women or men from 1977 are subtracted from the probabilities for 2018 for each attendance category of interest. A negative sign captured a decline in willingness work when not financially necessary, while a positive difference captures an increased willingness to work.

[3] These indicate second difference: first differences for women minus the first differences for me. Positive sign indicates that the trends for women are greater than then trends for men. A negative sign means that women are decreasing at a faster rate than men.

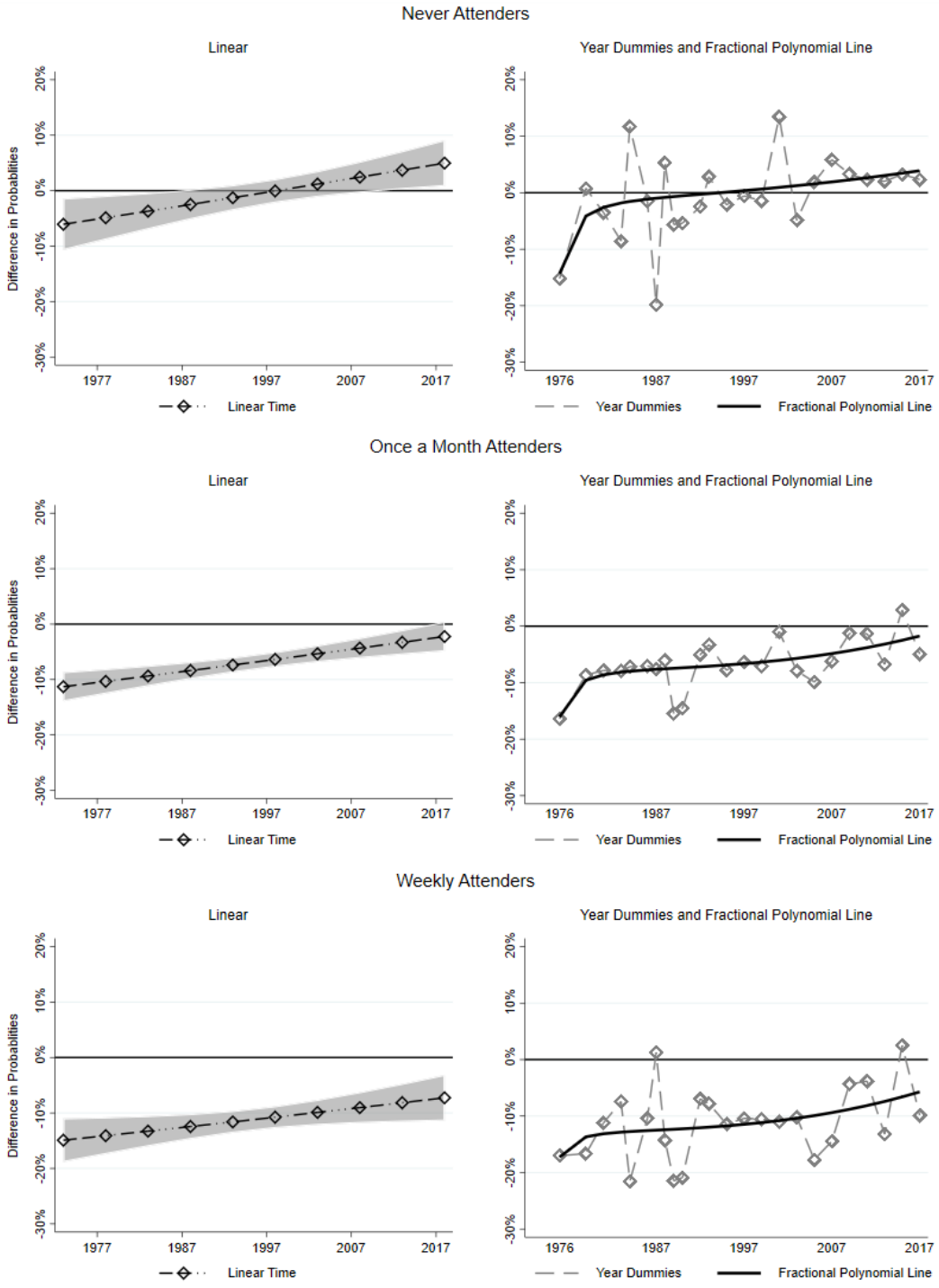
[4] These indicate third difference: The second difference for weekly attenders minus the second difference for Infrequent Attenders. A Negative difference means the gender difference in trends for infrequent attenders is greater than for weekly attenders. A positive sign indicates that the gender difference in trends for weekly attenders is greater than for infrequent attenders.

Figure S1. Trends in Gender Differences in Desire to Work When Not Financially Necessary across Key Religious Traditions



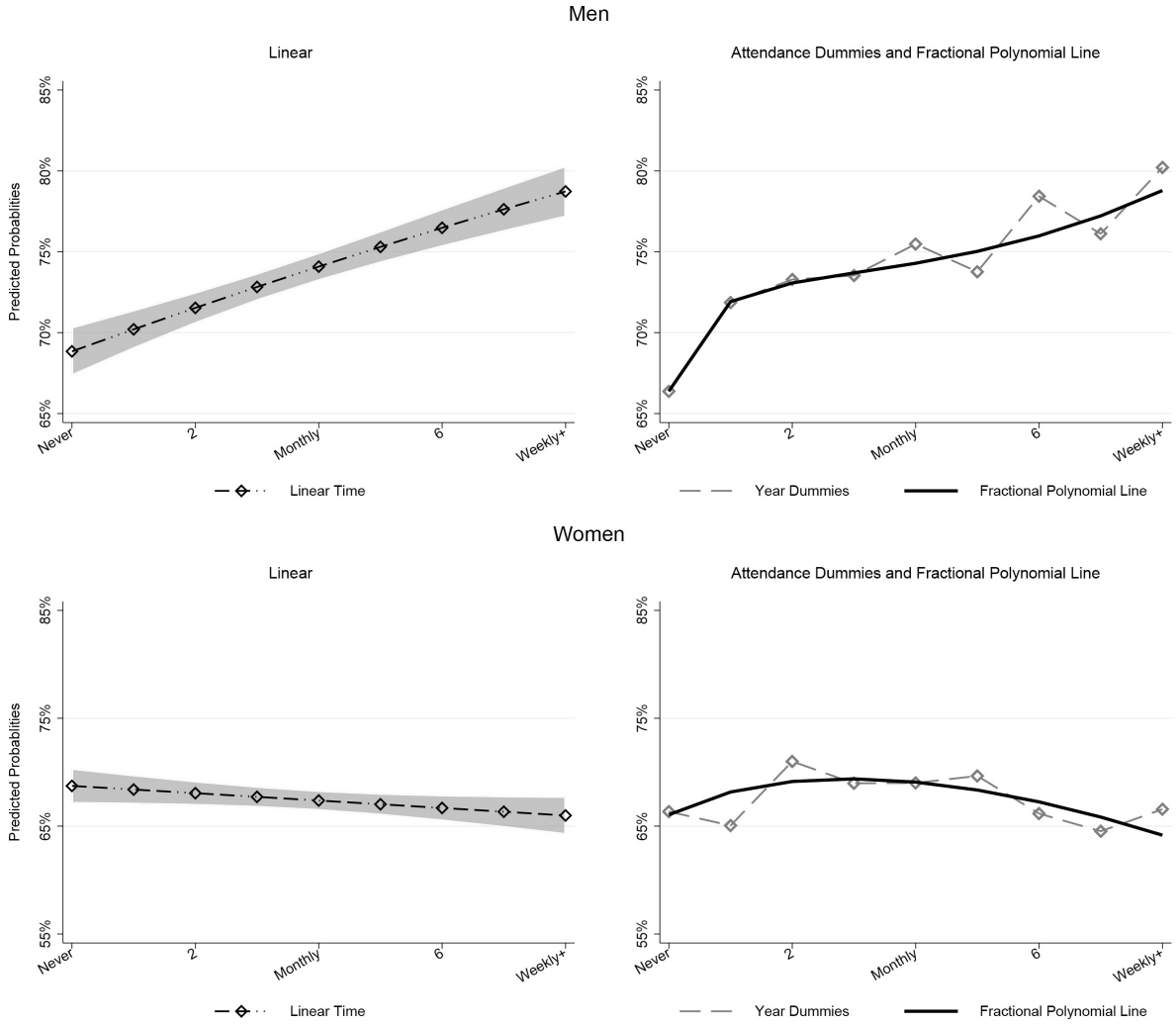
Source: General Social Survey, 1977-2018.
Predicted probabilities based on fully controlled models.

Figure S2. Gender Differences in Desire to Work when Not Financially Necessary with Different Treatments of Time: Linear, Year Dummies, and Fractional Polynomial Lines



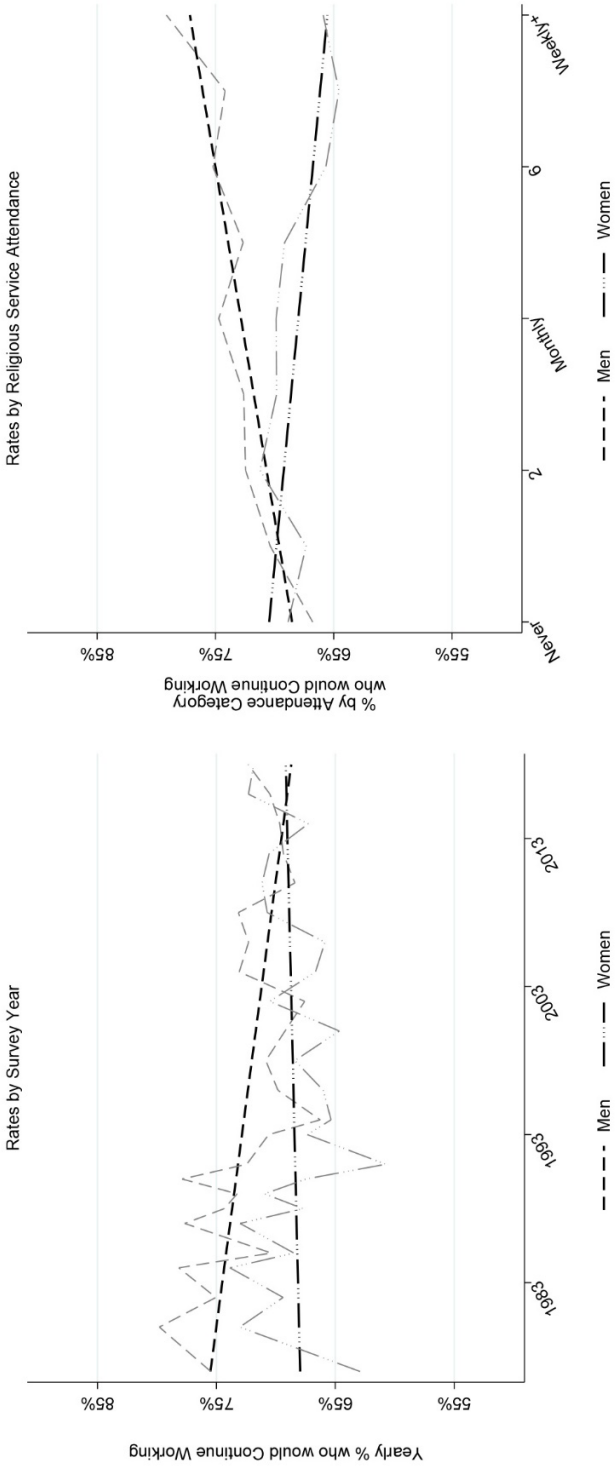
Source: General Social Survey, 1977-2018.
Estimates based on fully controlled models.

Figure S3. Gender Differences in Desire to Work When Not Financially Necessary with Different Treatments of Religious Service Attendance: Linear, Dummies, and Fractional Polynomial Lines



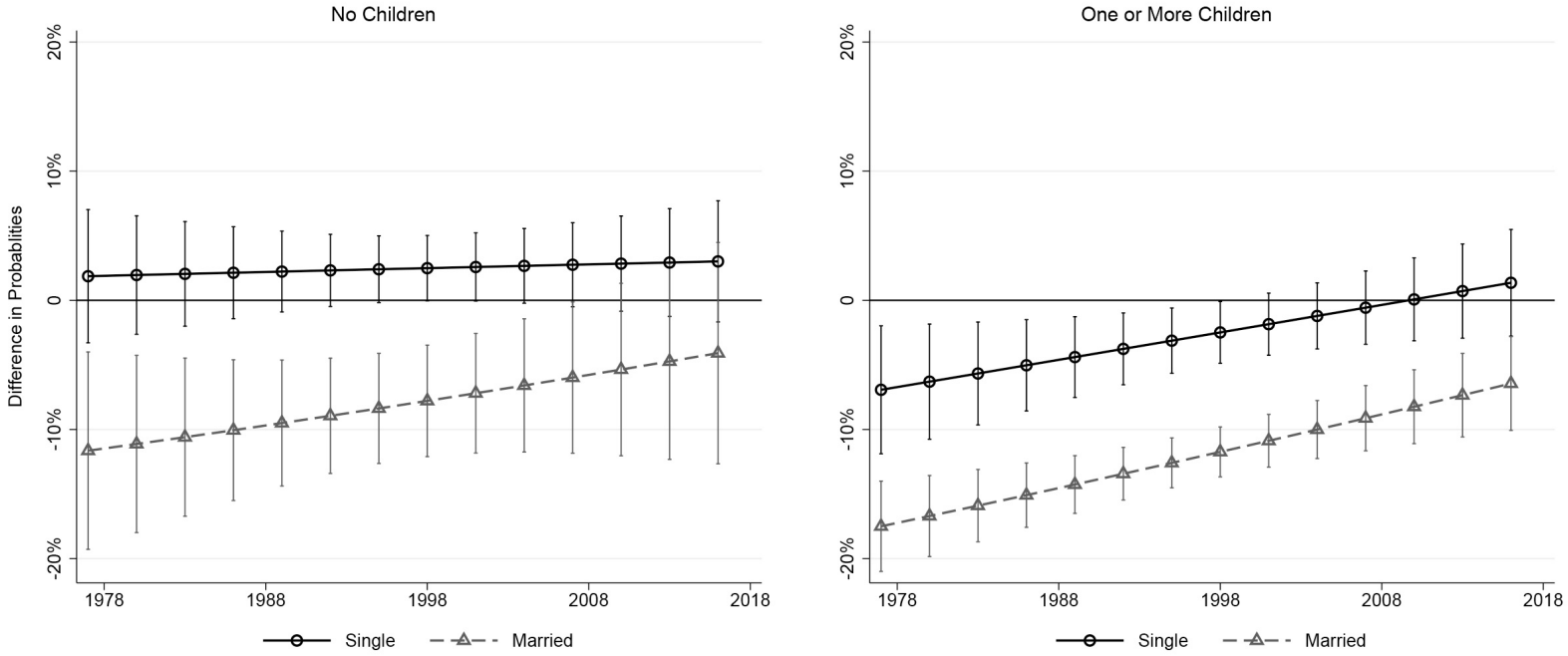
Source: General Social Survey, 1977-2018
Estimates based on fully controlled models.

Figure S4. Descriptive Gender Differences in Desire to Work When Not Financially Necessary: Rates by Survey Year and Religious Service Attendance Categories with No Controls



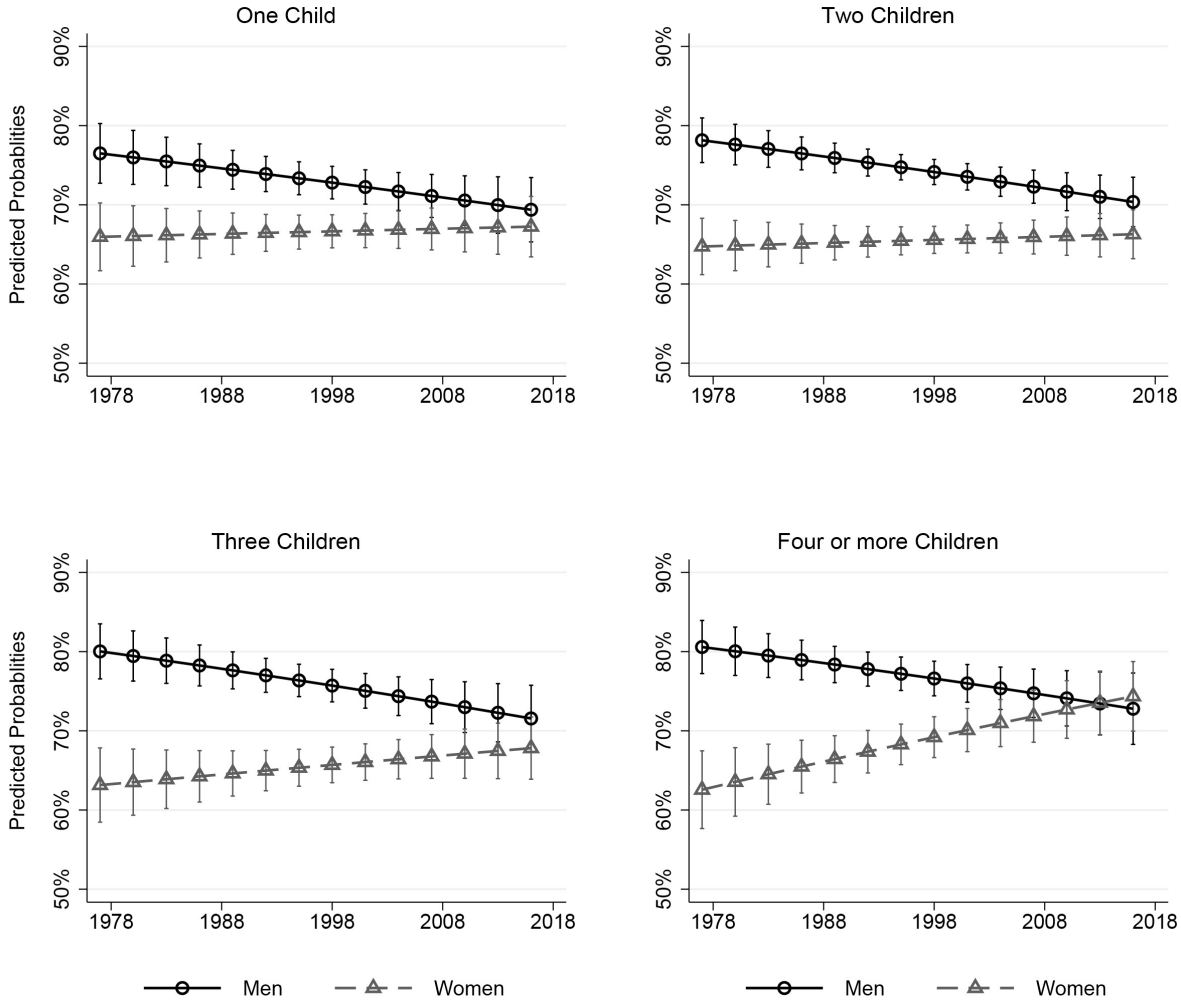
Source: General Social Survey, 1977-2018. Note: Linear Best Fit Trend lines. Descriptive patterns with no controls.

Figure S5. Trends in Relative Gender Differences in Desire to Work When Not Financially Necessary (Women's Probabilities – Men's Probabilities) across Different Family Structures



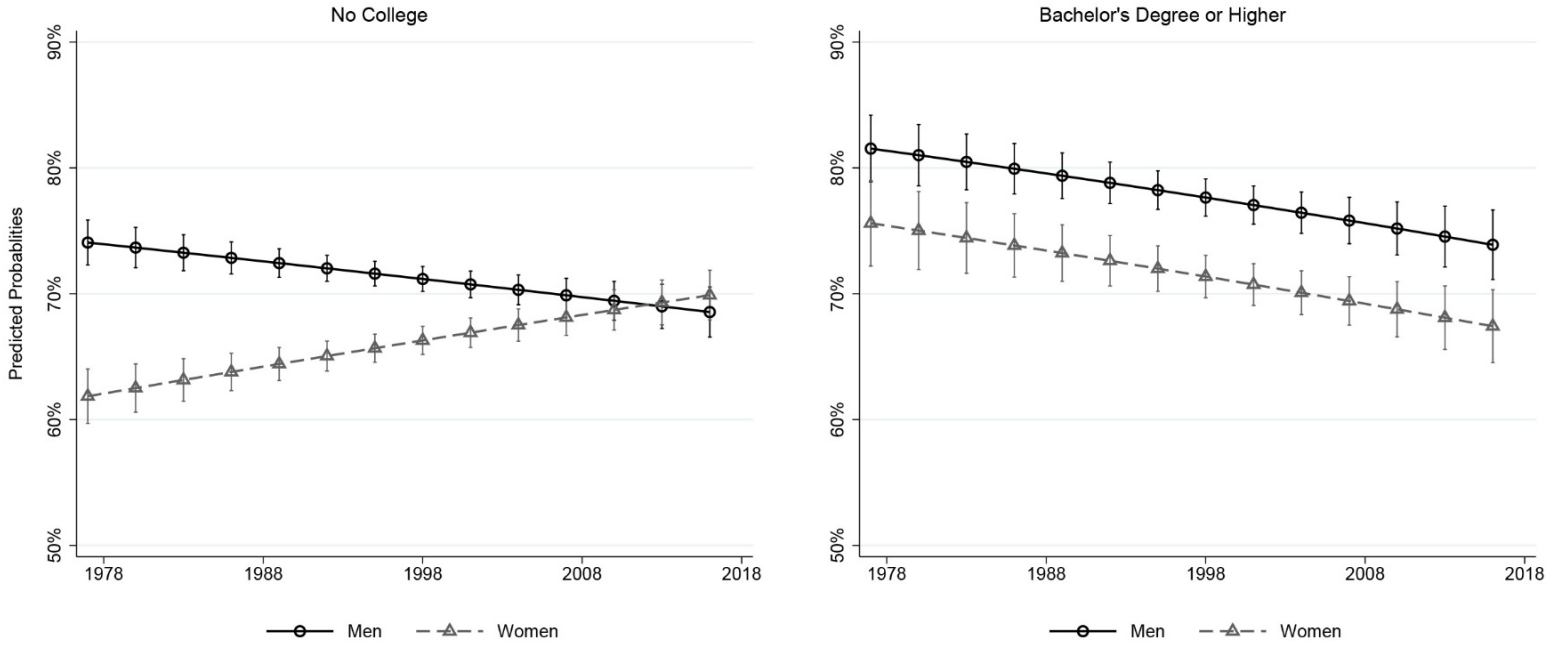
Source: General Social Survey, 1977-2018. Note: Underlying logistic regression models include an interaction between our gender, time, and categories of family structure, while including all of our control variables. Here we create categories of family structure for single, no children (Married=0; Parent=0), single, with children (Married=0; Parent=1), Married, no children (Married=1; Parent=0), and Married, with children (Married=1; Parent=1). Because of this Family Structure measure, we exclude the marriage and number of children variables from our regression.

Figure S6. Gender Trends in Desire to Work When Not Financially Necessary across Number of Children Ever Had



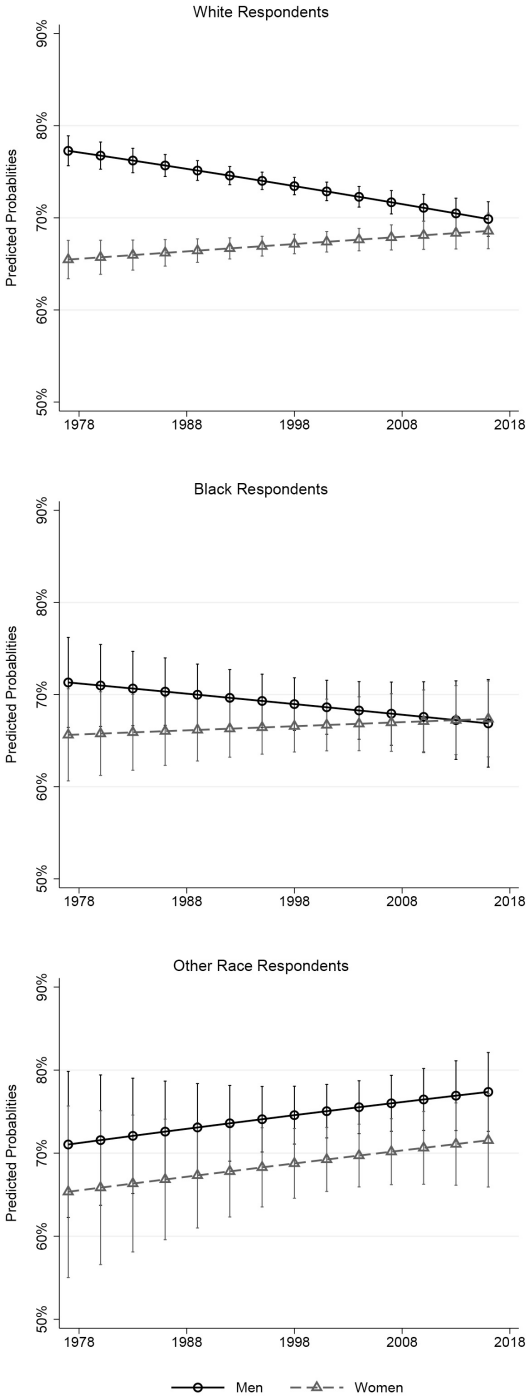
Source: General Social Survey, 1977-2018. Note: Underlying logistic regression models include an interaction between our gender, time, and number of children, while including all of our control variables.

Figure S7. Gender Trends in Desire to Work When Not Financially Necessary for those with less than a Bachelor's Degree and those with a Bachelor's Degree or More Education



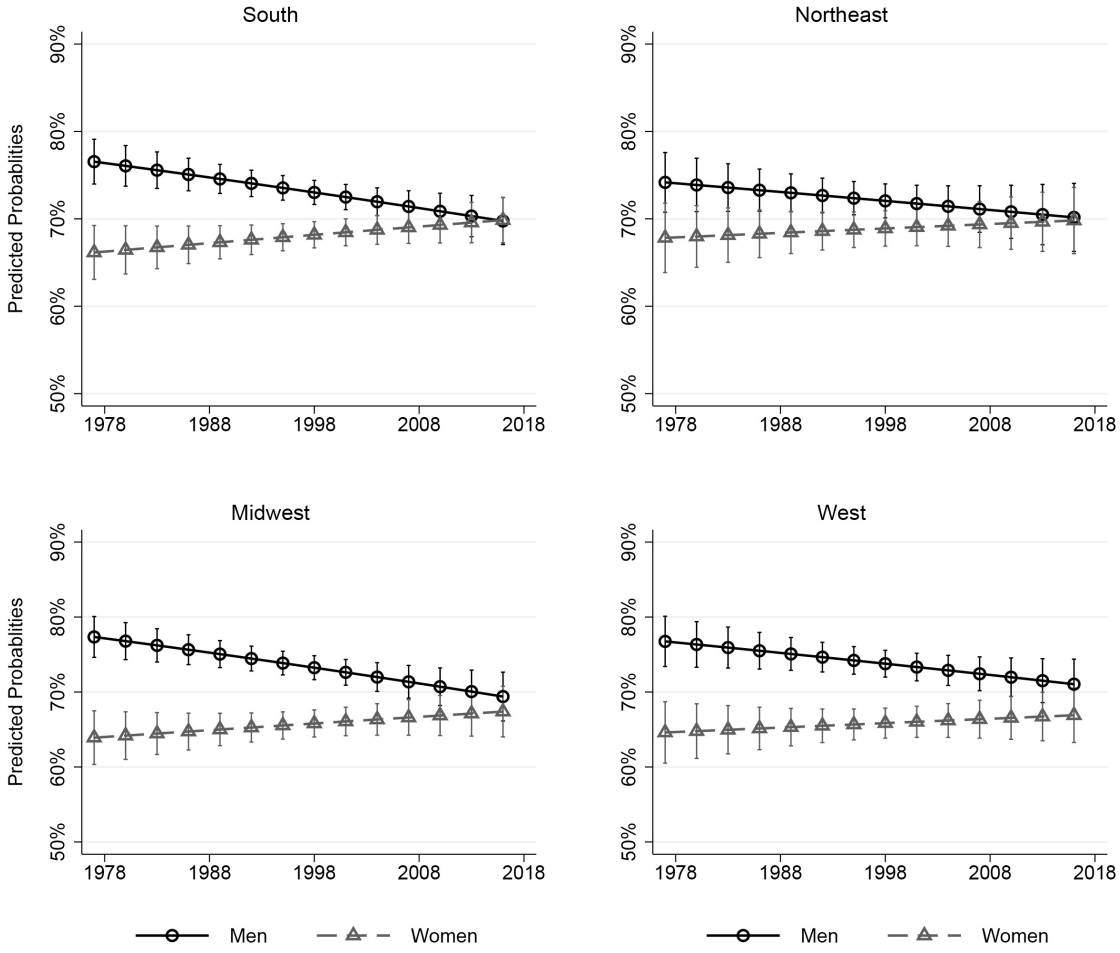
Source: General Social Survey, 1977-2018. Note: Underlying logistic regression models include an interaction between our gender, time, and an indicator of completing a BA or Advanced while including all of our control variables. Because of this College Degree Variable, we exclude other indicators of educational degree from our regression here.

Figure S8. Gender Trends in Desire to Work When Not Financially Necessary across Racial Groups



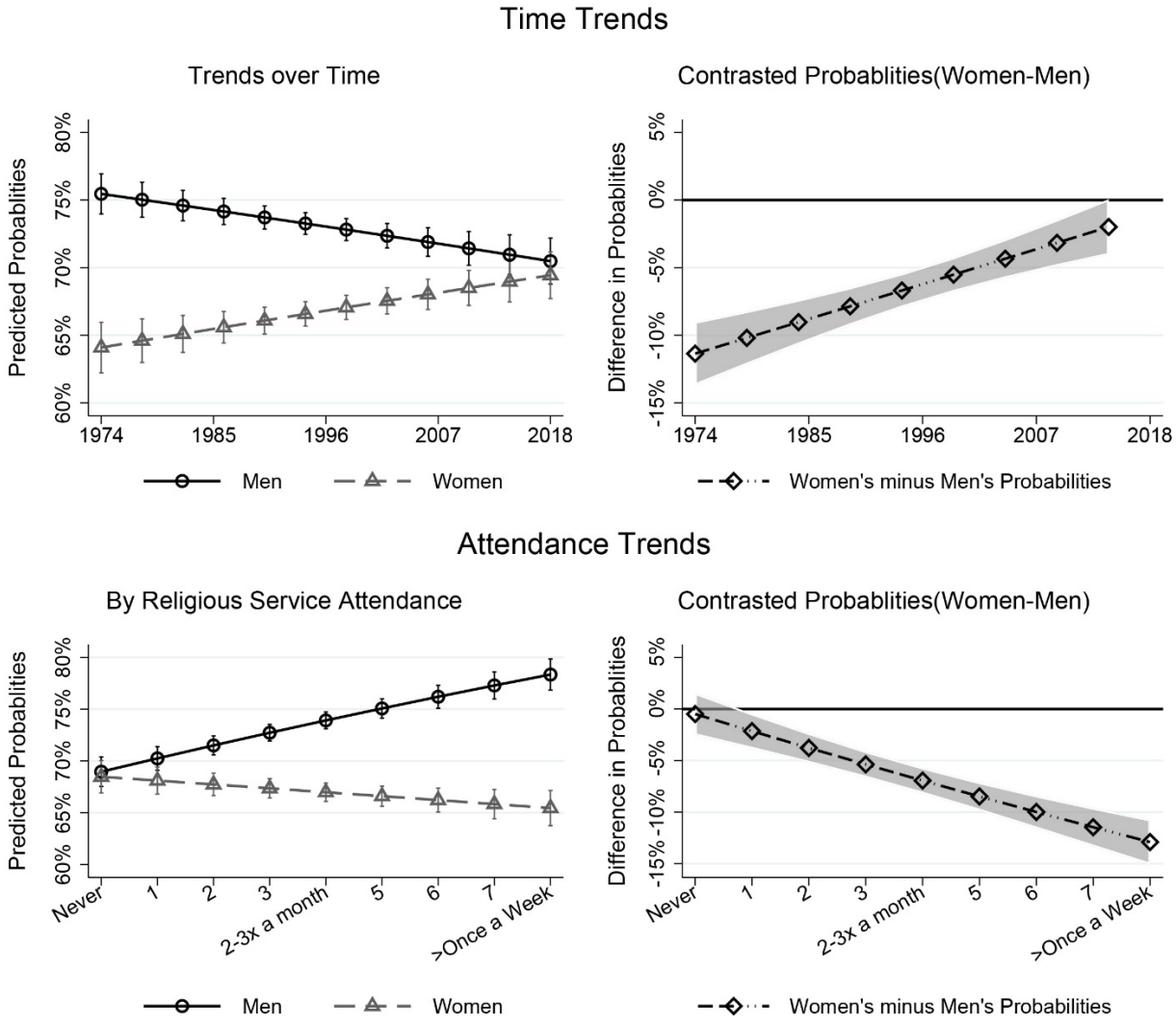
Source: General Social Survey, 1977-2018. Note: Underlying logistic regression models include an interaction between our gender, time, and racial indicators along with all controls.

Figure S9: Gender Trends in Desire to Work When Not Financially Necessary across Region of the United States



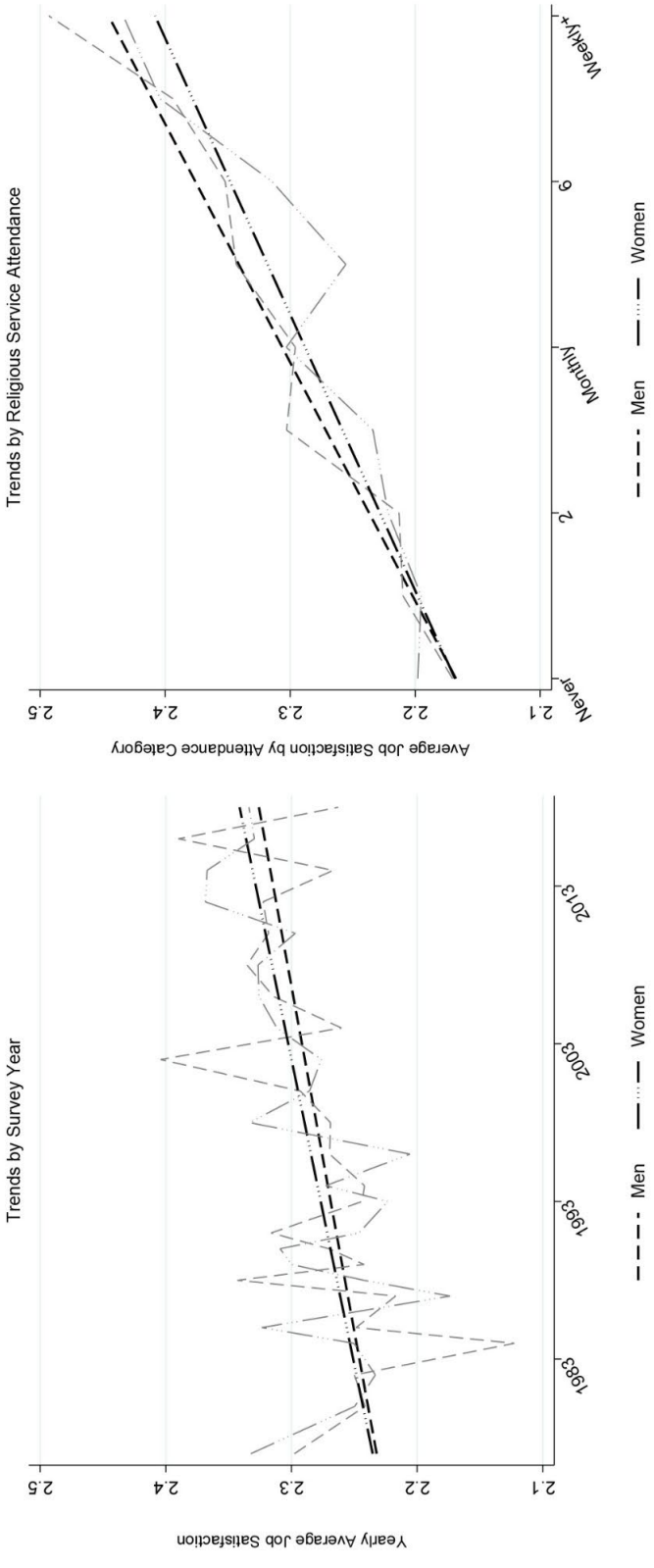
Source: General Social Survey, 1977-2018. Note: Underlying logistic regression models include an interaction between our gender, time, and region indicators along with all controls.

Figure S10: Gender Differences in Desire to Work When Not Financially Necessary, by Time and Religious Service Attendance with Relative Difference Plot (with additional years, 1974-1976, and not controlling for nativity)



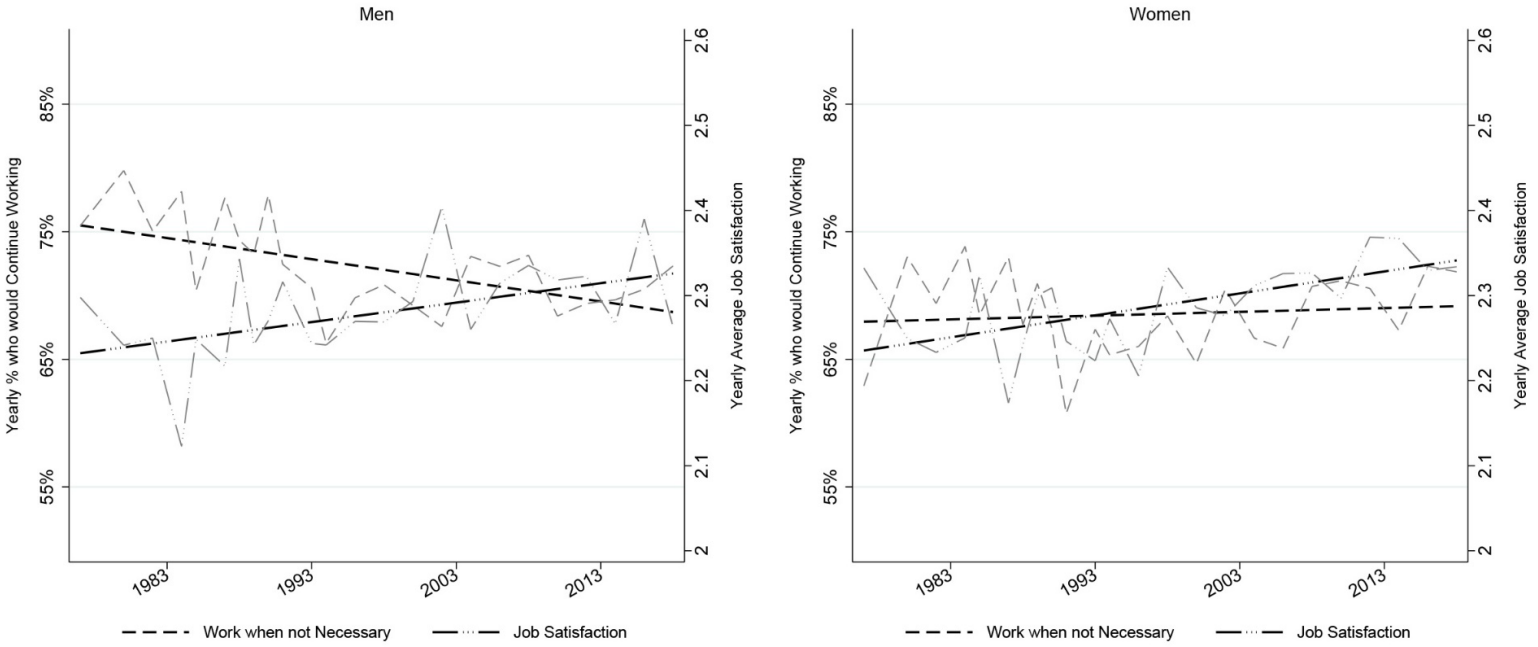
Source: General Social Survey, 1974-2018. Linear Best Fit Trend Line

Figure S11: Descriptive Gender Differences in Job Satisfaction, Rates by Survey Year and Religious Service Attendance Categories



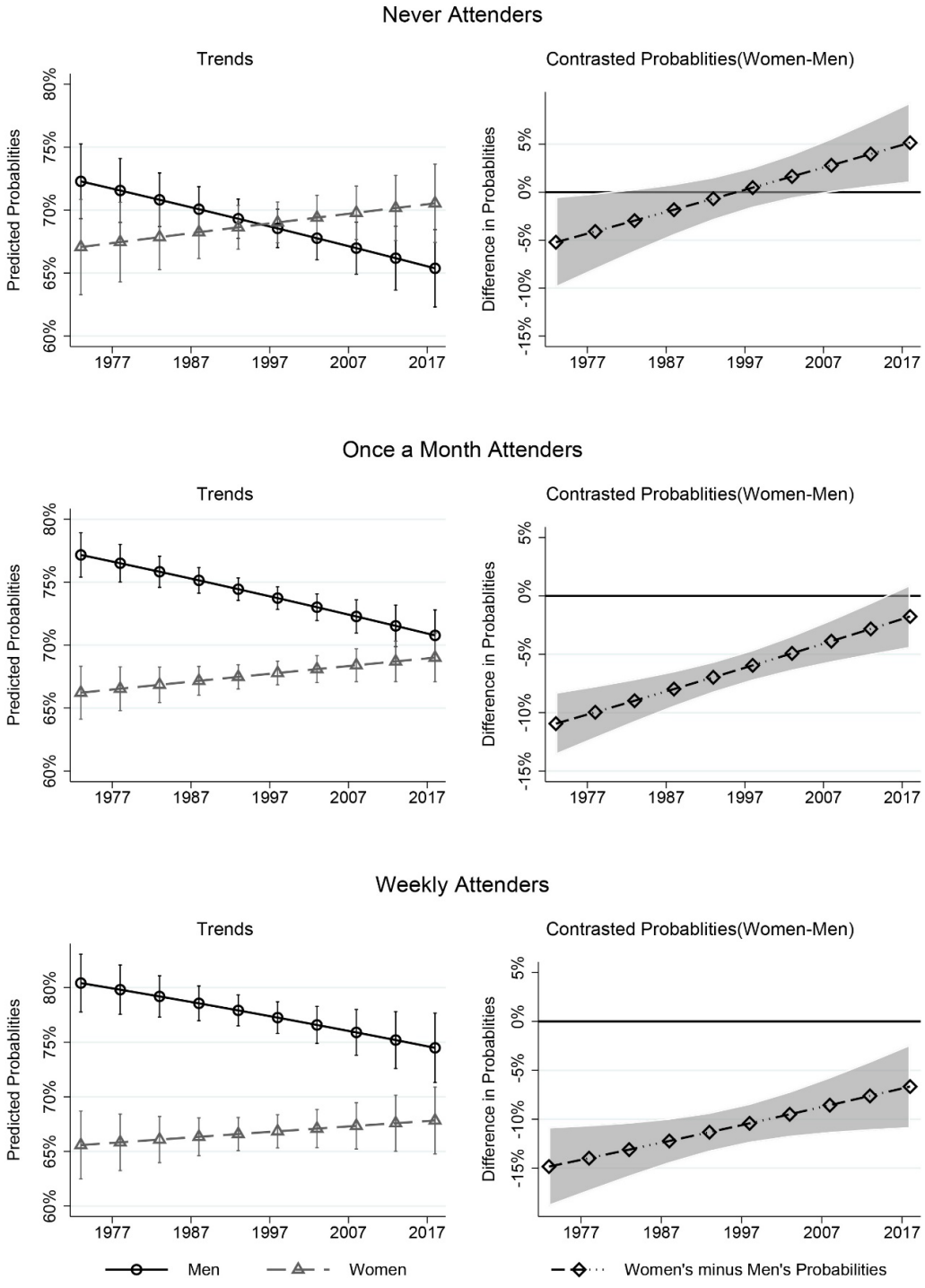
Source: General Social Survey, 1977-2018. Note: Linear Best Fit Trend lines. We have coded Job satisfaction as "Very Satisfied" (coded 3), "Satisfied" (coded 2), "A Little Dissatisfied" (coded 1), and "Very Dissatisfied" (coded 0). This has been reversed coded from the original GSS measure so that higher values represent more satisfaction in one work.

Figure S12: Descriptive Trends in Desire to Work when not Financially Necessary and Job Satisfaction: By Gender



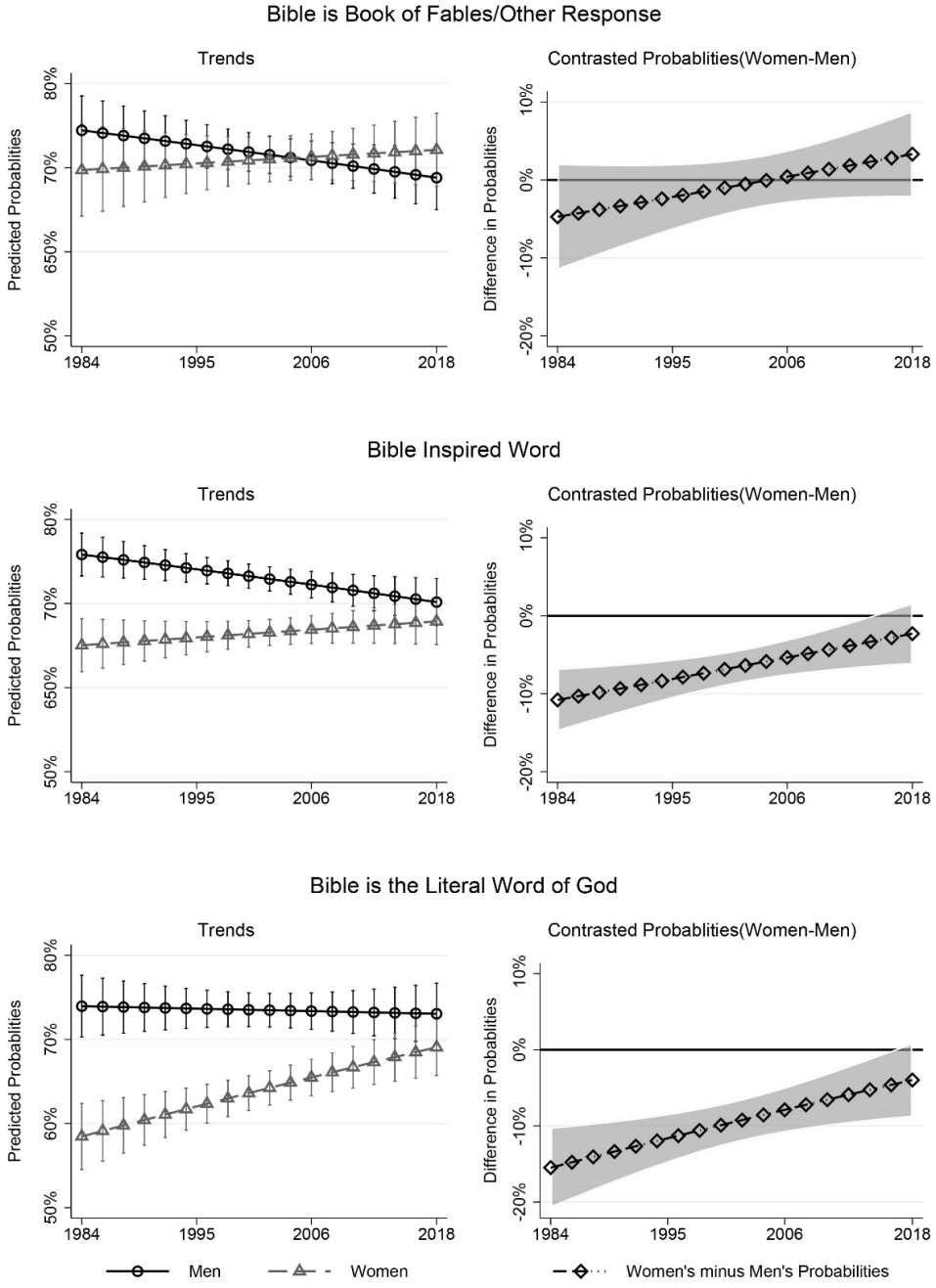
Source: General Social Survey, 1977-2018. Note: Linear Best Fit Trend lines. We have coded Job satisfaction as "Very Satisfied" (coded 3), "Satisfied" (coded 2), "A Little Dissatisfied" (coded 1), and "Very Dissatisfied" (coded 0). This has been reversed coded from the original GSS measure so that higher values represent more satisfaction in one work.

Figure S13: Trends in Gender Differences in Desire to Work when not Financially Necessary, across Levels of Religious Service Attendance with Relative Difference Plot (Underlying models limited to typical working age range, 18-65)



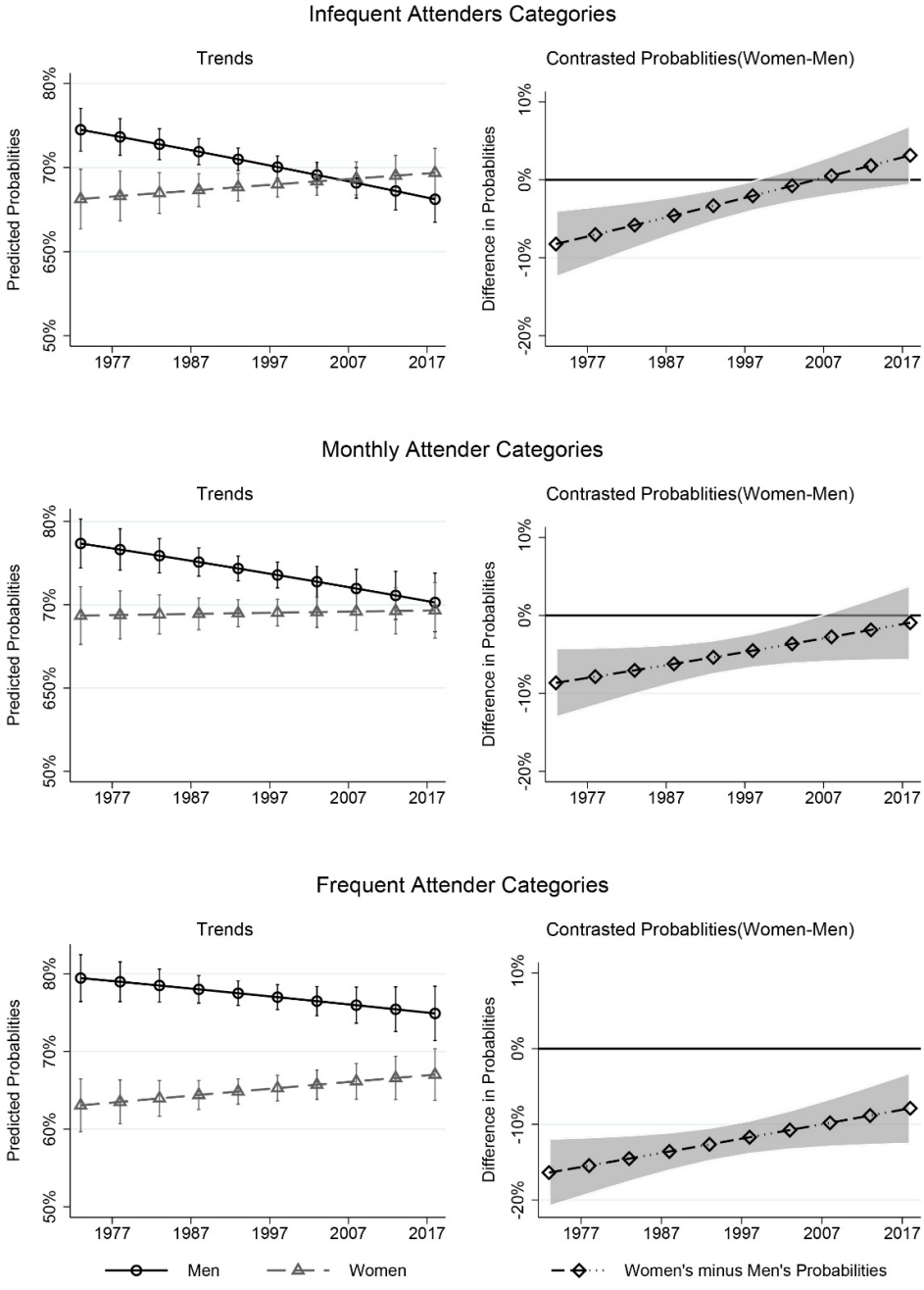
Source: General Social Survey, 1977-2018

Figure S14: Trends in Gender Differences in Desire to Work When Not Financially Necessary, across Belief in the Bible with Relative Difference Plot



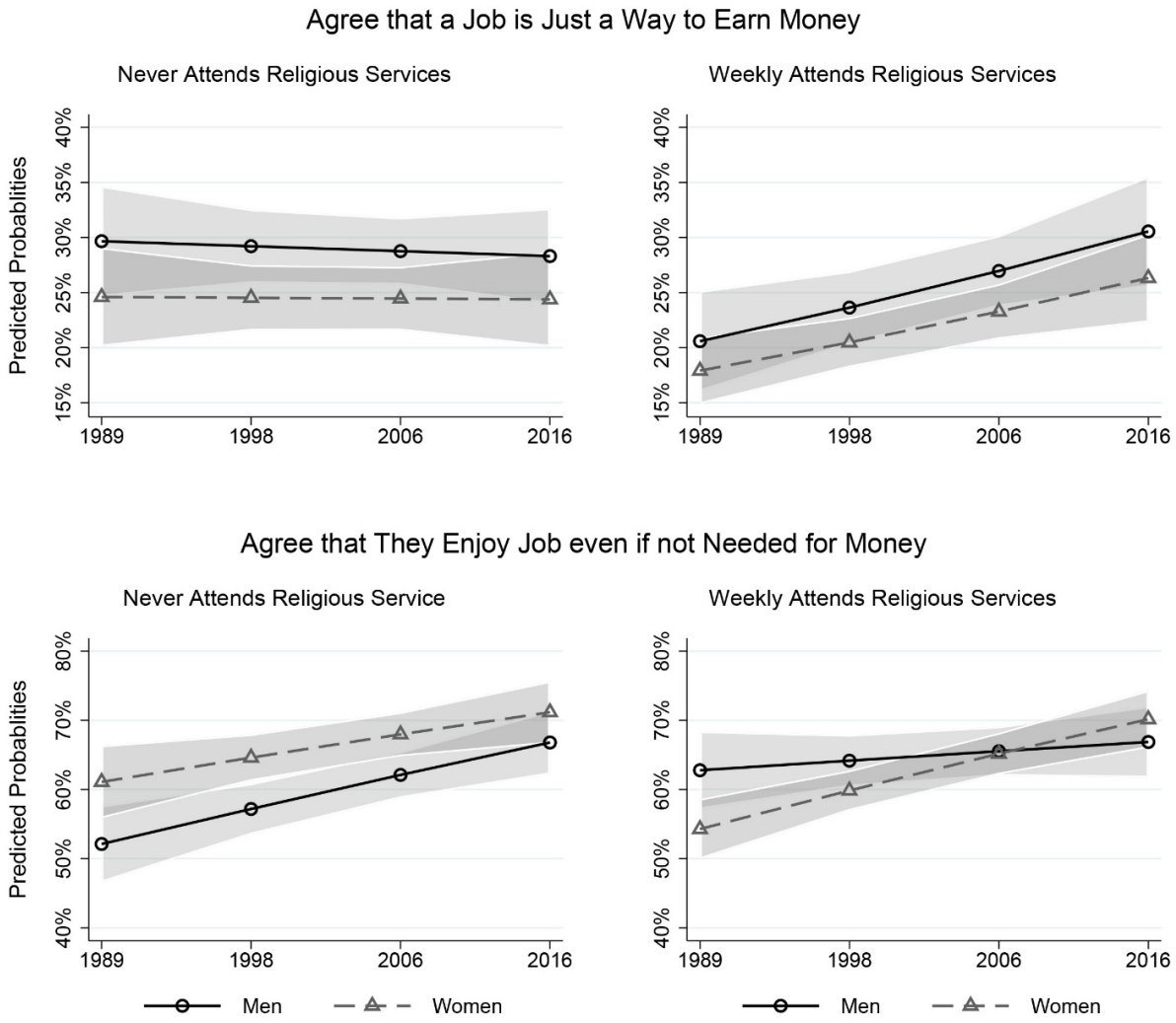
Source: General Social Survey, 1984-2018. The GSS bible variable includes the following response categories: "The Bible is the actual word of God and is to be taken literally, word for word" (coded 1), "The Bible is the inspired word of God but not everything in it should be taken literally, word for word" (coded 2), and "The Bible is an ancient book of fables, legends, history, and moral precepts recorded by men" (Coded 3). Respondents are also allowed to respond "something else" and these have been combined with those who do not see the Bible as the inspired or literal word of God to retain cases.

Figure S15: Trends in Gender Differences in Desire to Work When Not Financially Necessary, across Categorical Treatment of Religious Service Attendance with Relative Difference Plots



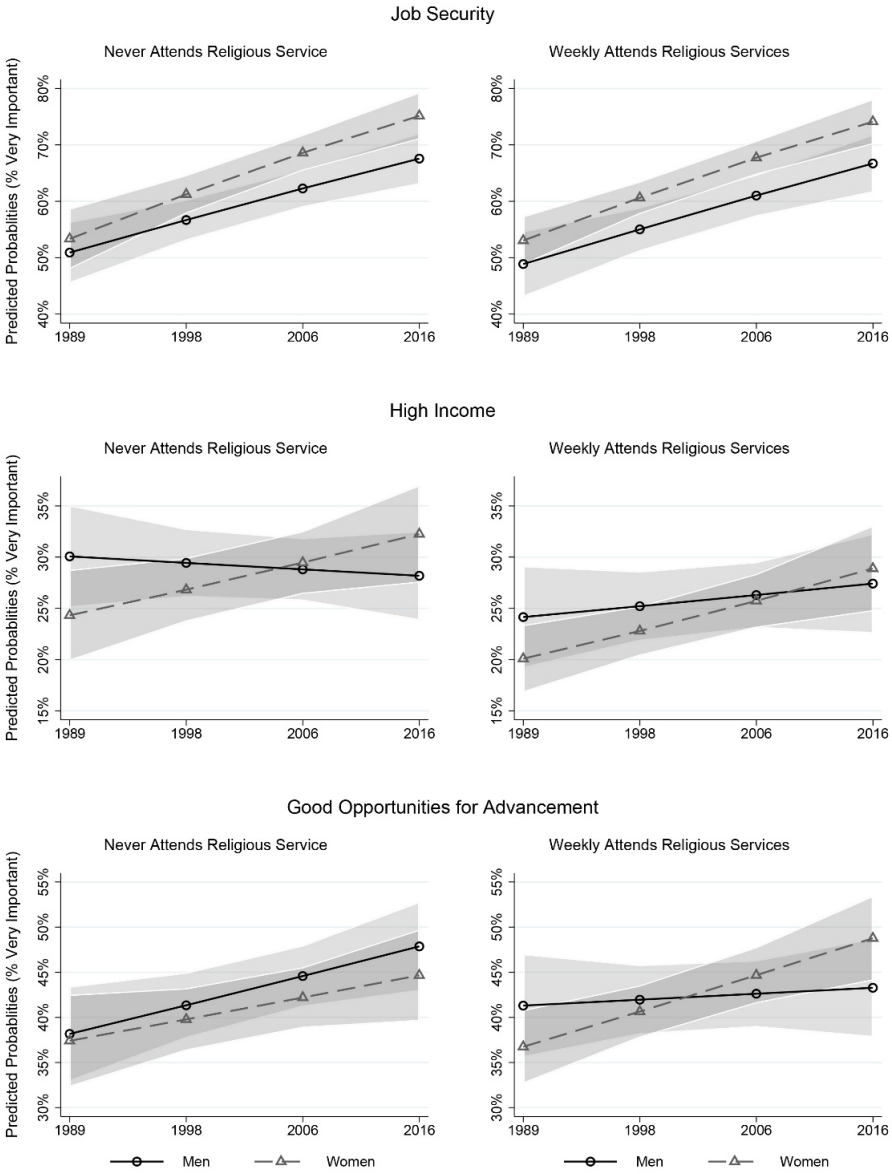
Source: General Social Survey, 1984-2018. Here we create categories of religious service attendance: *Weekly or more Attenders* including those attending 'Nearly every week', 'Every week', and 'More than once a week'; *Monthly Attenders* including those attending 'Several times a year', 'Once a month', and '2-3 times a month'; and *Infrequent Attenders* who attend 'Never', 'Less than once a year', or 'Once a year'.

Figure S16: Trends in Gender Differences in Additional General Attitudes toward Work



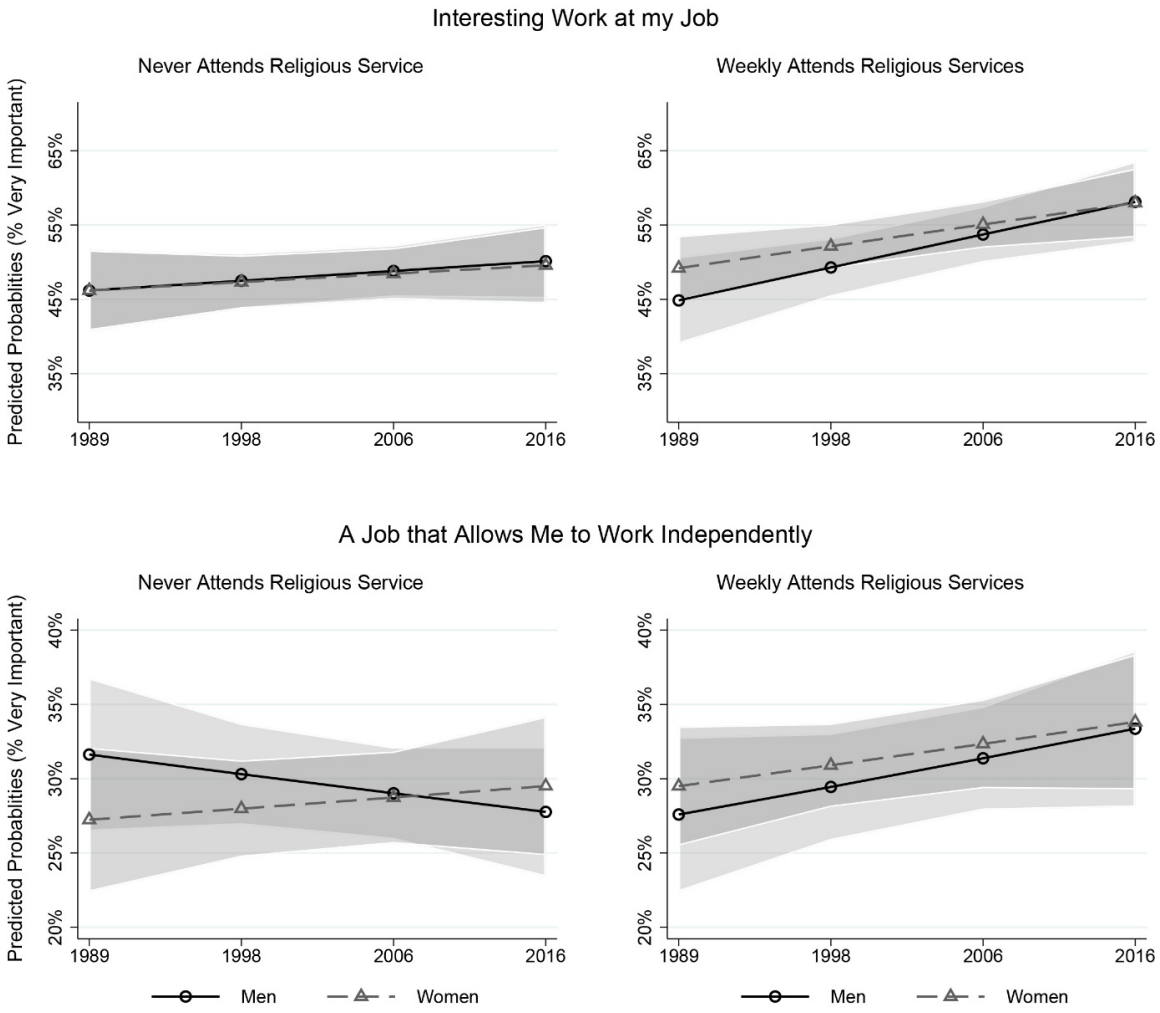
Source: General Social Survey: 1989, 1998, 2006, 2016. Note: Y axes are on different scales. The GSS regularly administers a work orientation module that collects additional information about general attitudes toward work and toward one's job. This information was collected on the full sample in 1989 and 1998, on ballot D in 2006, and on Ballot B and C in 2016. In terms of general attitudes towards work, the respondents are presented with the statements: "A Job is just a way to earn money - No more" and "I would enjoy having a paying job even if I did not need that money." Response options for both measures included "Strongly agree" (coded 1), "Agree" (Coded 2), "Neither" (Coded 3) "Disagree" (Coded 4) "Strongly Disagree" (Coded 5), and "Can't Choose" (Coded 8). We recoded this information into a binary variable for those who "Strongly Agree" or "Agree" (Coded 1) compared to everyone else (Coded 0). The underlying logistic regression models include an interaction between Gender, Religious Service Attendance, and Year of Survey time, while including most of our control variables. We do not control for nativity, general happiness, or work satisfaction in these models because this information was not collected on Ballot D in 2006.

Figure S17: Trends in Gender Differences in Additional General Attitudes toward One's Job - Mobility Concerns



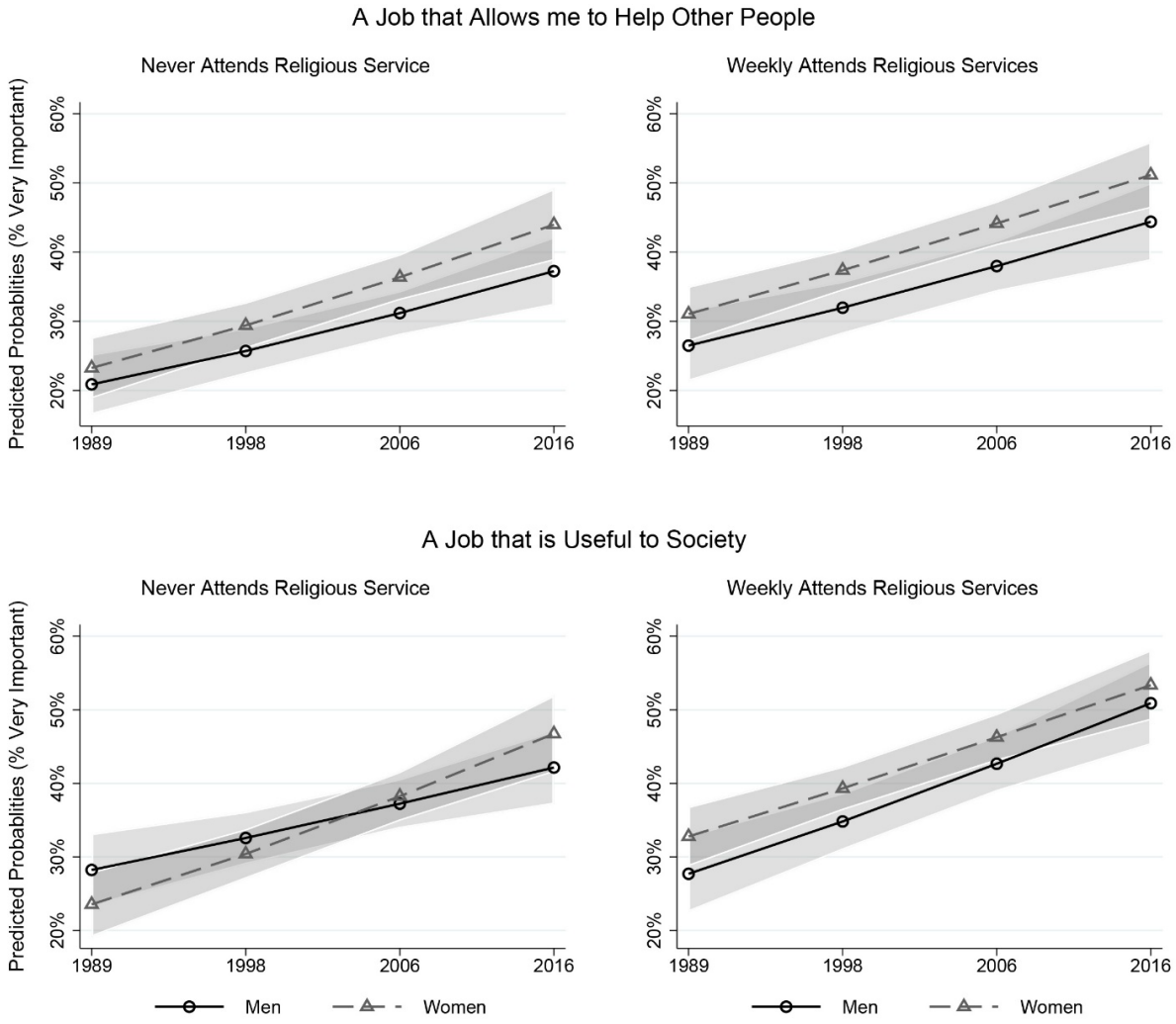
Source: General Social Survey: 1989, 1998, 2006, 2016. Note: Y axes are on different scales. The GSS regularly administers a work orientation module that collects additional information about general attitudes toward work and toward one's job. This information was collected on the full sample in 1989 and 1998, on ballot D in 2006, and on Ballot B and C in 2016. In terms of general attitudes towards one's job, the respondents are presented with the prompt "On the following list there are various aspects of jobs. Please circle one number to show how important you personally consider it is in a job:" and the following statements: "Job Security", "High Income", and "Good Opportunity of Advancement". Response options for both measures included "Very Important" (coded 1), "Important" (Coded 2), "Neither" (Coded 3) "Not Important" (Coded 4) "Not at all Important" (Coded 5), and "Can't Choose" (Coded 8). We recoded this information into a binary variable for those who feel these job characteristics are "Very Important" (coded 1) compared to everyone else (coded 0). The underlying logistic regression models include an interaction between our gender, religious service attendance, and year of survey measures, while including most of our control variables. We do not control for nativity, general happiness, or work satisfaction in these models because this information was not collected on Ballot D in 2006.

Figure S18: Trends in Gender Differences in Additional General Attitudes towards One's Job – Types of Work



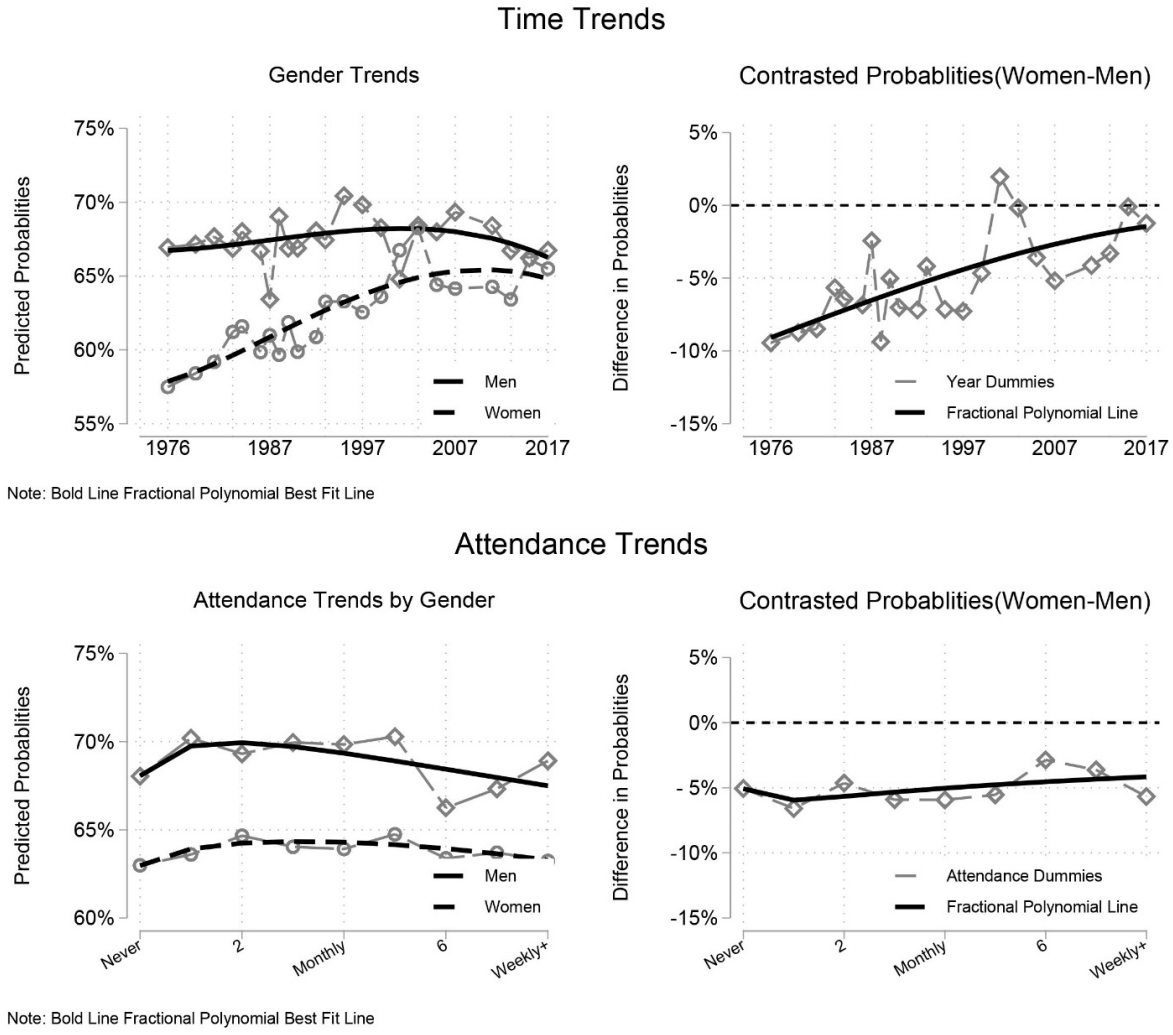
Source: General Social Survey: 1989, 1998, 2006, 2016. Note: Y axes are on different scales. The GSS regularly administers a work orientation module that collects additional information about general attitudes toward work and toward one's job. This information was collected on the full sample in 1989 and 1998, on ballot D in 2006, and on Ballot B and C in 2016. In terms of general attitudes towards one's job, the respondents are presented with the prompt "On the following list there are various aspects of jobs. Please circle one number to show how important you personally consider it is in a job:" and the following statements: "Importance of interesting work in a job" and "A job that allows someone to help other people". Response options for both measures included "Very Important" (coded 1), "Important" (Coded 2), "Neither" (Coded 3) "Not Important" (Coded 4) "Not at all Important" (Coded 5), and "Can't Choose" (Coded 8). We recoded this information into a binary variable for those who feel these job characteristics are "Very Important" (coded 1) compared to everyone else (coded 0). The underlying logistic regression models include an interaction between Gender, Religious Service Attendance, and Year of Survey time, while including most of our control variables. We do not control for nativity, general happiness, or work satisfaction in these models because this information was not collected on Ballot D in 2006.

Figure S19: Trends in Gender Differences in additional General Attitudes towards One's Job – Serving Greater Good



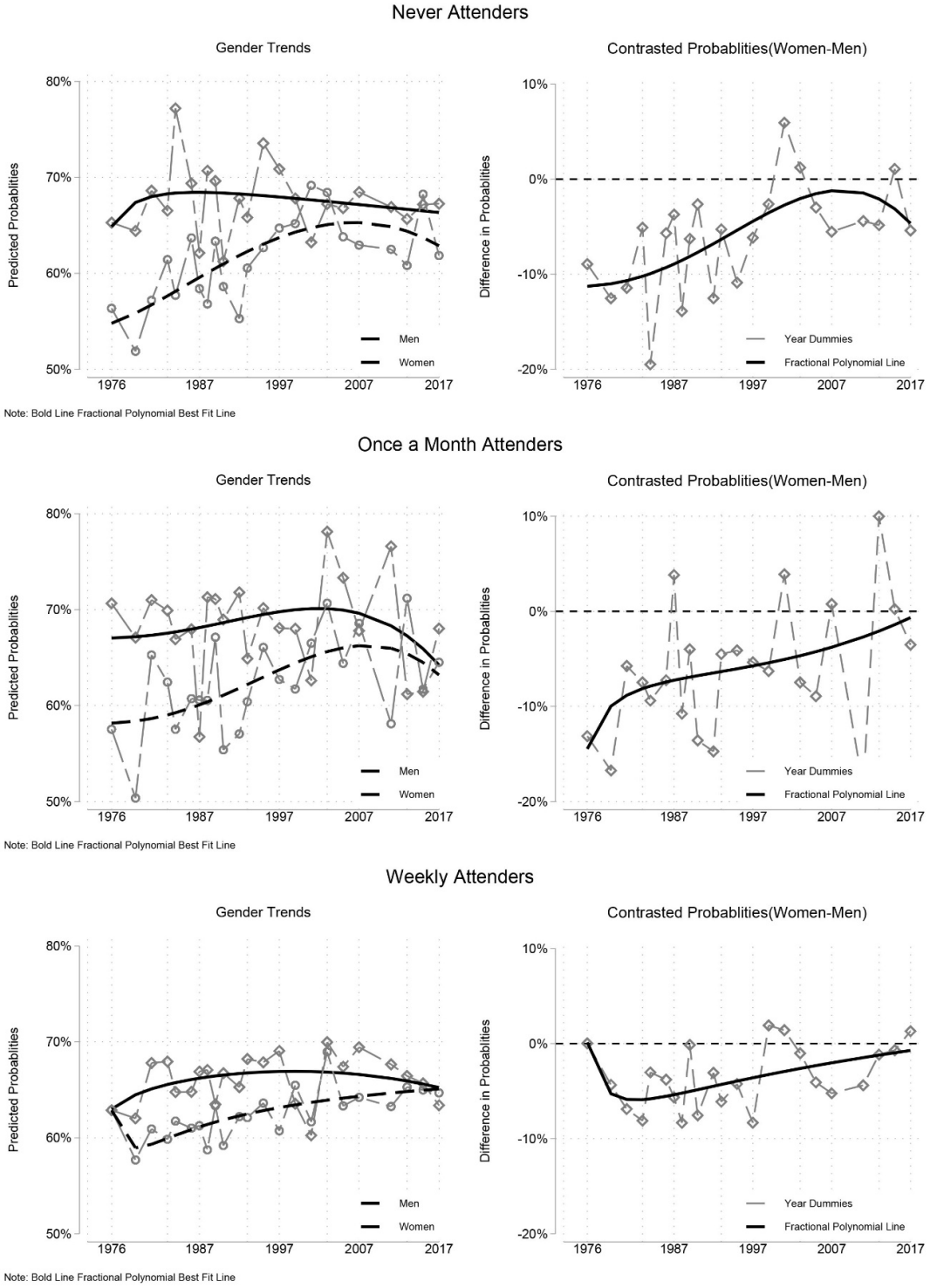
Source: General Social Survey: 1989, 1998, 2006, 2016. Note: Y axes are on different scales. The GSS regularly administers a work orientation module that collects additional information about general attitudes toward work and toward one's job. This information was collected on the full sample in 1989 and 1998, on ballot D in 2006, and on Ballot B and C in 2016. In terms of general attitudes towards one's job, the respondents are presented with the prompt "On the following list there are various aspects of jobs. Please circle one number to show how important you personally consider it is in a job:" and the following statements: "A job that allows someone to help other people" and "A job that is useful to society". Response options for both measures included "Very Important" (coded 1), "Important" (Coded 2), "Neither" (Coded 3) "Not Important" (Coded 4) "Not at all Important" (Coded 5), and "Can't Choose" (Coded 8). We recoded this information into a binary variable for those who feel these job characteristics are "Very Important" (coded 1) compared to everyone else (coded 0). The underlying logistic regression models include an interaction between Gender, Religious Service Attendance, and Year of Survey time, while including most of our control variables. We do not control for nativity, general happiness, or work satisfaction in these models because this information was not collected on Ballot D in 2006.

Figure S20: Gender Differences in Working versus not Working by Time and Religious Service Attendance with Relative Difference Plots



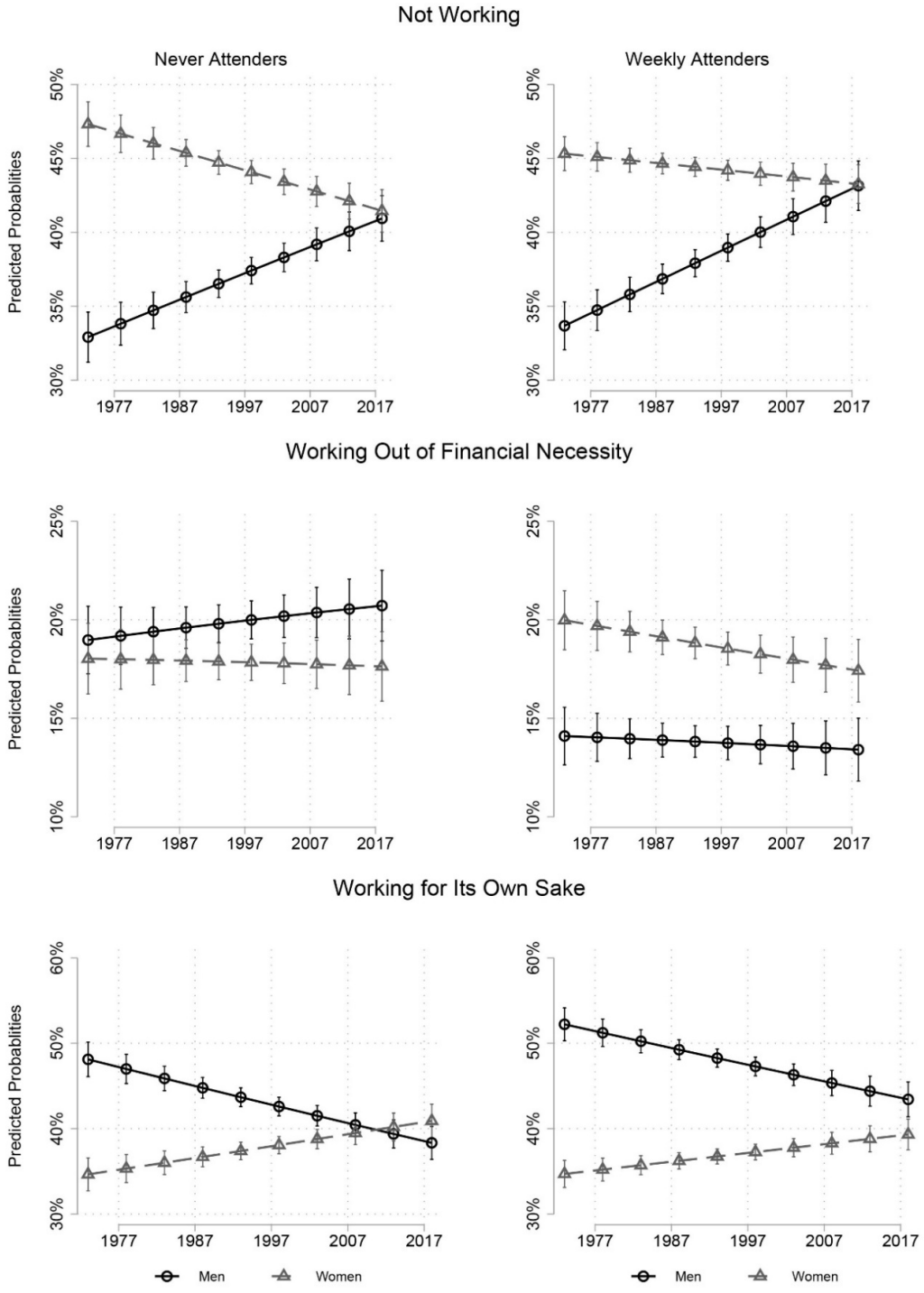
Source: General Social Survey, 1977-2018.
Models underlying predicted probabilities parallel those in Table 2, but here we predict working versus not working and we treat both time and attendance as categorical measures. These models include the following controls: religious affiliation, happiness, job satisfaction, equivalized family income, marital status, number of children, education, age, race, whether born in the U.S., region, and whether respondent lives in a city. When examining year, the underlying model controls for linear attendance. When examining attendance, the underlying model controls for linear year.

Figure S21: Trends in Gender Differences in Working versus not Working across Levels of Religious Service Attendance with Relative Difference Plots



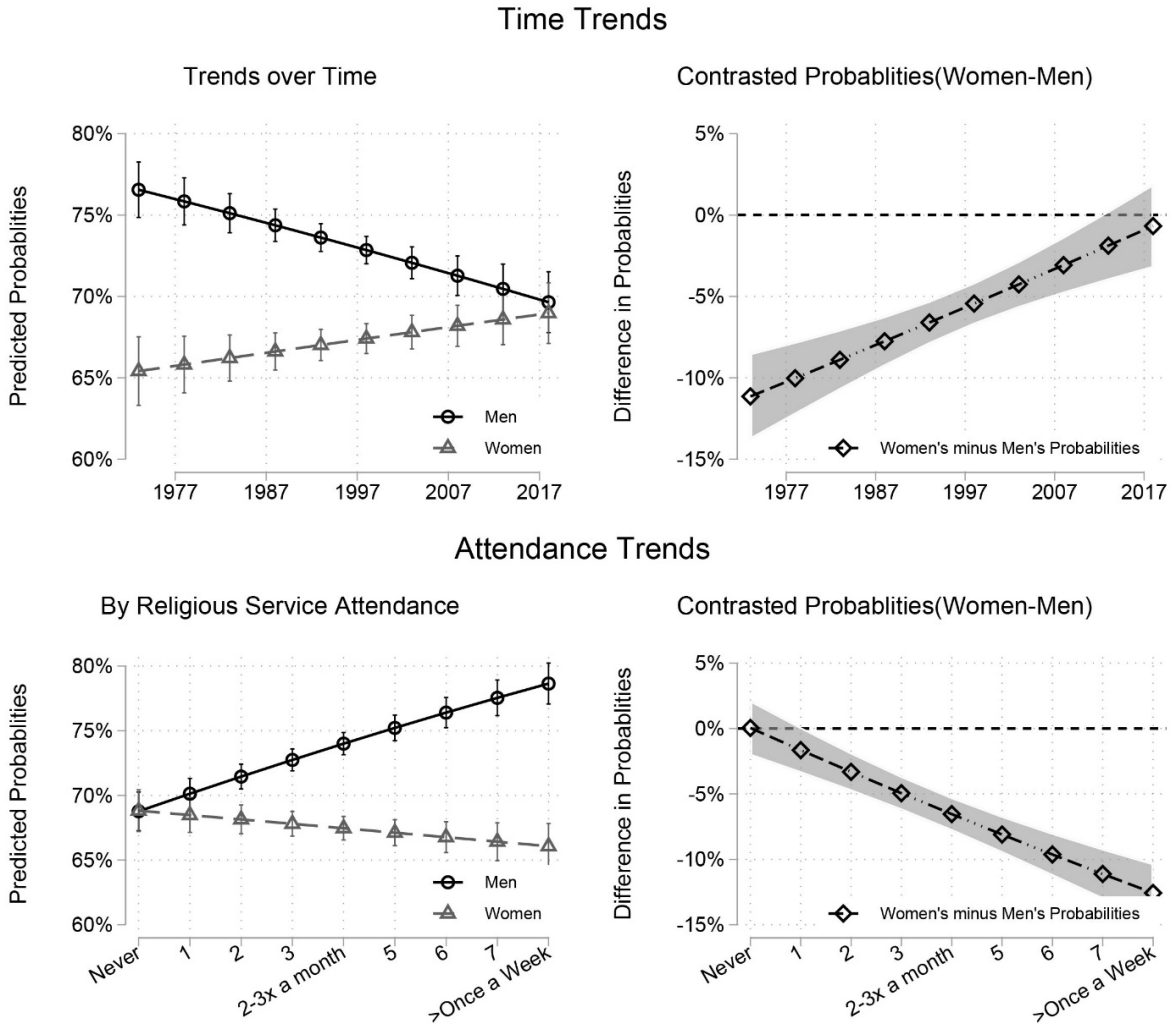
Source: General Social Survey, 1973-2018

Figure S22: Trends in Gender Differences in Not Working, Working because financially Necessary, and Work but not Financial for Never and Weekly Religious Service Attendance (Multinomial Logistic Regression Models)



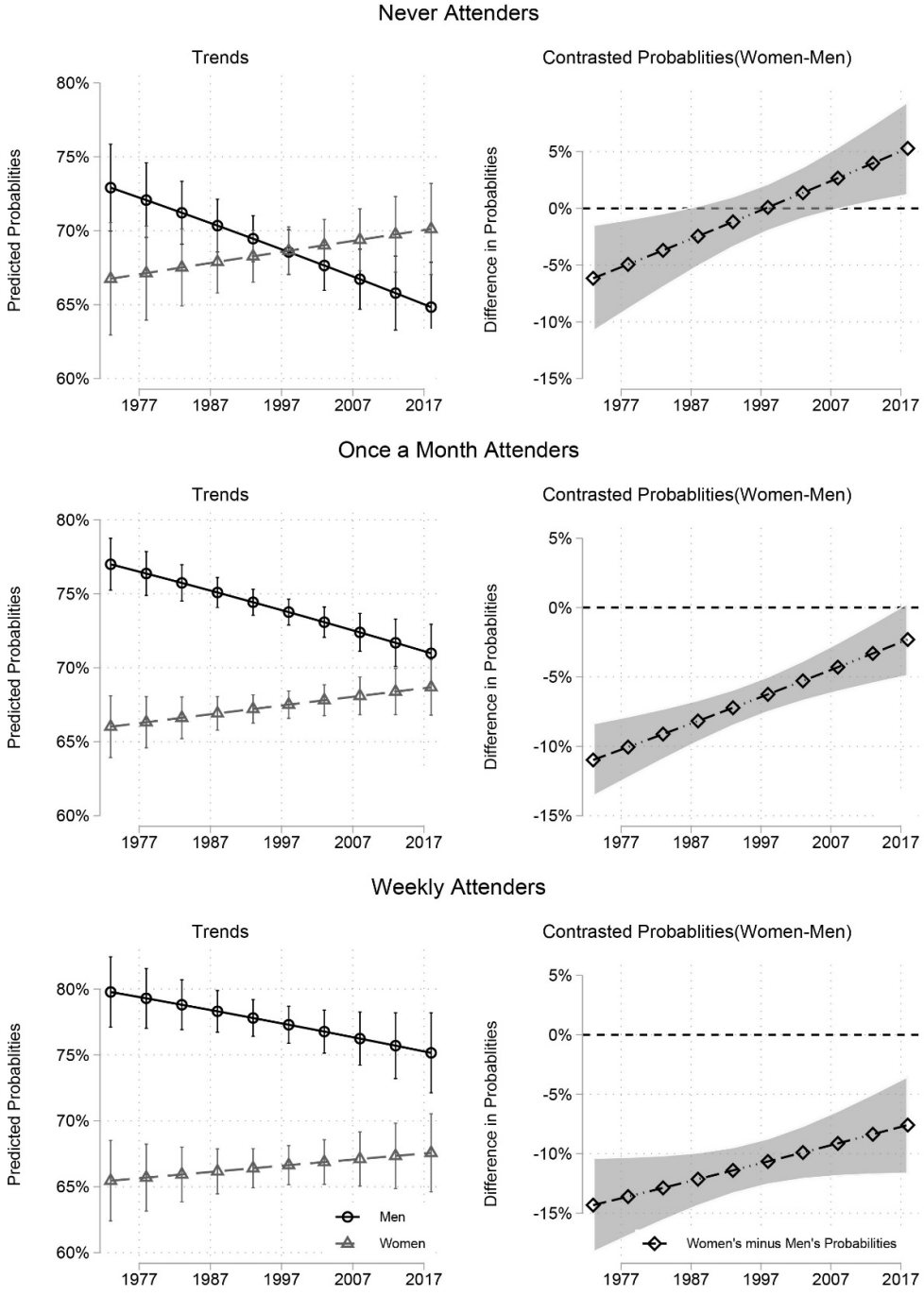
Source: General Social Survey, 1973-2018

Figure S24: Gender Differences in Willingness to Work when not Financially Necessary by Time and Religious Service Attendance (Controlling for Occupational Prestige)



Source: General Social Survey, 1977-2018.
Models underlying predicted probabilities parallel those in Table 2. They include the following controls: religious affiliation, happiness, full time work status, job satisfaction, equivalized family income, marital status, number of children, education, age, race, whether born in the U.S., region, whether respondent lives in a city, and occupational prestige. When examining year, the underlying model controls for attendance. When examining attendance, the underlying model controls for year.

Figure S25: Trends in Gender Differences in Desire to Work across Levels of Religious Service Attendance (Controlling for Occupational Prestige)



Source: General Social Survey, 1977-2018
Models underlying predicted probabilities parallel those in Table 2. They include the following controls: religious affiliation, happiness, full time work status, job satisfaction, equivalized family income, marital status, number of children, education, age, race, whether born in the U.S., region, whether respondent lives in a city, and occupational prestige.