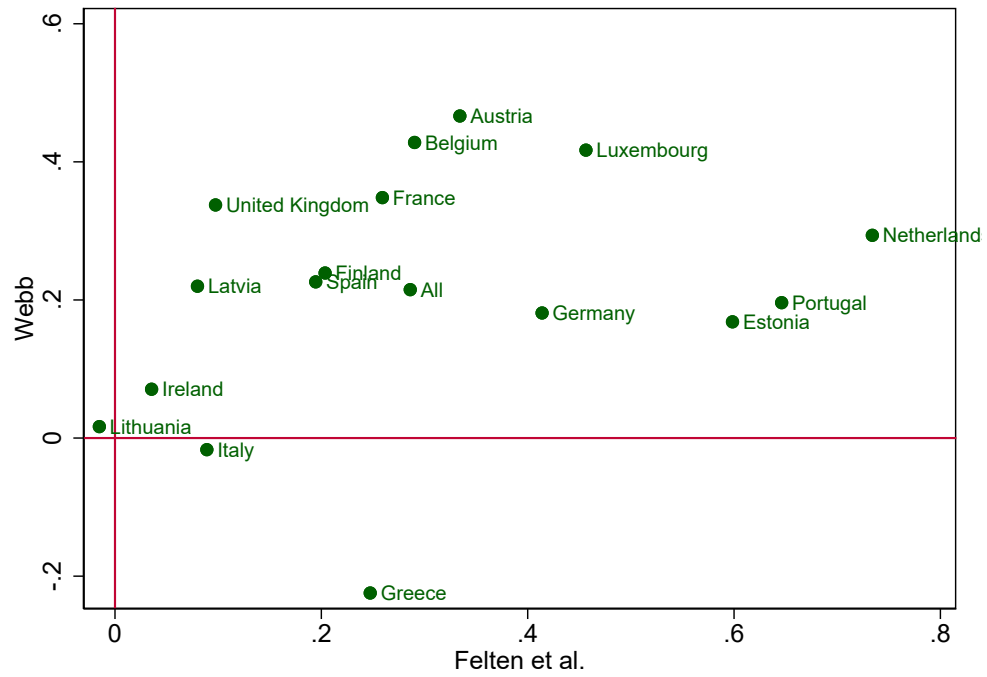


A Online Appendix: AI and Women's Employment in Europe

Stefania Albanesi, António Dias da Silva, Juan F. Jimeno, Ana Lamo and Alena Wabitsch

Figure 3: Exposure to AI and changes in female employment shares, by country



Notes: β_c and β coefficients from employment shares regressions. See notes in Table 1.

Table 1: Change in female employment vs. Exposure to technology. 2011_19. Countries' subsample by female initial participation in the labor market and by educational attainment

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
AI, Webb	0.215*** (0.041)	0.160** (0.078)	0.263*** (0.036)	0.132 (0.088)	0.268*** (0.032)	0.260*** (0.044)	0.135* (0.079)	0.250*** (0.038)	0.181** (0.071)
Observations	4763	2081	2682	1753	3010	3059	1704	2191	2572
AI, Felten	0.286*** (0.043)	0.194*** (0.051)	0.358*** (0.059)	0.192*** (0.059)	0.338*** (0.054)	0.281*** (0.050)	0.293*** (0.081)	0.335*** (0.066)	0.235*** (0.053)
Observations	3922	1716	2206	1443	2479	2520	1402	1798	2124
Observations	3922	2107	1815	2520	1402	823	1301	1053	745

Notes: Linear regression. Robust standard errors in parentheses, two-way clustered by country and sector. ** $p < 0.1$, * $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. Each observation is a ISCO 3 digits occupation times sector cell. Observations are weighted by cells' average labour supply. Sector and country dummies included. Dependent variable: within country change in female employment in each cell over country's total employment from 2011 to 2019, winsorised at the top and bottom 1 per cent. Sample: 16 European countries, 2011-2019. Column (1) presents the estimated β coefficient for the full sample of countries. The remaining columns group countries by female educational attainment and female labor market participation. The subsample in columns (2) to (5) is based on female labor market participation in the starting year of the sample, 2011. Column (2) shows the estimates for countries in the sample where female participation relative to male participation in 2011 was lower than the average for all countries in the sample, and (3) for those countries where relative female participation was higher than the sample average. Columns (4) and (5) divide the countries according to the level of female participation also in 2011, (4) showing the results for countries where female participation is lower than the average for all countries in the sample and (5) for countries where female participation was higher than the average. The classification of countries in columns (6) to (7) groups countries according to the average change between 2011 and 2019 in women's educational attainment compared with that of men in the same country. Column (6) shows the results for the group of countries with a high relative increase in women's educational attainment, while column (7) shows the results for the group of countries where the relative increase in women's educational attainment is lower than the average of all countries in the sample. The classification of countries in columns (8)-(9) is based on the level of female education in the country compared to the US in 2011. The sample of countries in column (8) consists of those where female education in 2011 is within 1 standard deviation of that in the US, while column (9) includes those where female education in 2011 is at least 2 standard deviations lower than in the US. Educational attainment is measured as the average number of years that adults aged 25 and over have participated in formal education.

Table 2: Change in female employment vs. Exposure to technology. 2011_19. Occupations

	(All)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
AI, Webb	0.215*** (0.041)	0.222*** (0.043)	0.112** (0.047)	0.216*** (0.047)	0.183*** (0.041)	0.221*** (0.042)	0.236*** (0.043)	0.200*** (0.042)	0.263*** (0.038)	0.232*** (0.046)
Observations	4763	4301	3627	3897	4242	4240	4647	4340	4439	4371
AI, Felten	0.286*** (0.043)	0.291*** (0.042)	0.166*** (0.054)	0.303*** (0.044)	0.286*** (0.044)	0.307*** (0.047)	0.280*** (0.043)	0.278*** (0.042)	0.275*** (0.046)	0.344*** (0.058)
Observations	3922	3499	2959	3064	3764	3477	3803	3499	3736	3575

Notes: Linear regression. Robust standard errors in parentheses, two-way clustered by country and sector. ** $p < 0.1$, * $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$. Each observation is a ISCO 3 digits occupation times sector cell. Observations are weighted by cells' average labour supply. Sector and country dummies included. Dependent variable: within country change in female employment in each cell over country's total employment from 2011 to 2019, winsorised at the top and bottom 1 per cent. Sample: 16 European countries, 2011-2019. Column named (All) includes the whole sample. The rest of the columns exclude occupations in one of ISCO major groups. Column named (1) excludes managers; (2) excludes professionals; (3) excludes technicians; (4) excludes clerical support workers; (5) excludes services and sales workers; (6) excludes skill agriculture, forestry and fishing; (7) excludes craft workers; (8) excludes plant and machine operators; and (9) excludes elementary occupations.