The Association of Parental Education with Childhood Undernutrition in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: Comparing the Role of Paternal and Maternal Education

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Supplementary online appendix

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Appendix part A: Descriptive statistics

This part of the appendix provides additional descriptive statistics to supplement the discussion in the article. Tables A1 and A2 provide population estimates for undernutrition and parental schooling for all surveys included in the sample. To adjust for oversampling and non-response, we use individual-level sampling weights as provided in the Demographic and Health Surveys.

Tables A3 and A4 provide pooled population-level estimates for the figures presented in Table 1 in the article. To aggregate population-level estimates over different surveys, we use two different rescaling methods: In Table A3, sampling weights were rescaled such that they add up to 1 for each country. As a consequence, observations from larger surveys are downweighted and those from smaller surveys are upweighted. In contrast, sampling weights in Table A4 add up to the actual population in every country. Doing this is appropriate when the figures should be interpreted as a global individual-level mean.[1]

[1] It should be noted, however, that the figures are not necessarily representative for low- and middle-income countries not included in the sample. Additionally, they cannot be extrapolated to high-income countries.

Table A1: Estimated undernutrition rates by survey

Country	Survey year	Stunted (%)	Wasted (%)	Underweight (%)	Country	Survey year	Stunted (%)	Wasted (%)	Underweight (%)
Albania	2008	22.89	9.50	6.13	Haiti	2005	28.24	10.51	18.03
Armenia	2000	17.98	2.60	2.58	Haiti	2012	21.23	5.07	12.44
Armenia	2005	17.87	5.59	4.58	Honduras	2005	29.62	1.29	8.49
Armenia	2010	20.86	4.08	5.11	Honduras	2011	22.82	1.32	7.22
Azerbaijan	2006	27.78	6.51	8.73	India	1992	57.32	21.07	50.78
Bangladesh	1996	59.30	20.60	53.14	India	1998	51.40	19.67	44.48
Bangladesh	1999	50.45	12.46	42.18	India	2005	48.18	19.89	43.85
Bangladesh	2004	50.33	15.06	43.12	Jordan	1990	19.61	4.04	5.07
Bangladesh	2007	44.61	17.09	42.12	Jordan	1997	11.15	2.38	3.94
Bangladesh	2011	40.89	15.85	36.81	Jordan	2007	16.07	7.59	6.08
Benin	1996	34.01	17.83	26.94	Jordan	2012	7.89	2.43	3.01
Benin	2001	38.77	9.46	21.60	Kazakhstan	1999	13.47	2.62	4.20
Benin	2006	43.70	8.44	19.86	Kenya	1993	40.03	6.99	20.31
Benin	2011	49.11	15.87	23.88	Kenya	1998	38.34	7.90	18.50
Bolivia	1994	33.45	5.40	12.49	Kenya	2003	36.71	5.59	15.67
Bolivia	1998	33.47	1.50	5.94	Kenya	2008	35.30	6.70	16.17
Bolivia	2003	32.68	1.69	5.51	Kyrgyz Rep.	2012	18.51	2.82	3.82
Bolivia	2008	27.25	1.42	4.58	Lesotho	2004	43.70	5.18	18.25
Brazil	1996	12.76	2.61	4.48	Lesotho	2009	38.71	4.42	14.22
Burkina Faso	1993	39.96	15.48	29.49	Liberia	2006	39.55	7.38	18.80
Burkina Faso	1998	45.18	15.78	33.97	Liberia	2013	30.43	5.26	14.26
Burkina Faso	2003	43.16	21.36	35.40	Madagascar	1992	60.79	6.19	35.17
Burkina Faso	2010	34.90	15.86	26.29	Madagascar	1997	55.22	9.77	35.30
Burundi	2010	58.73	5.82	28.80	Madagascar	2003	52.36	15.07	35.83
Cambodia	2000	48.92	17.26	39.87	Madagascar	2008	48.40		
Cambodia	2005	42.14	8.72	28.67	Malawi	1992	54.95	6.42	24.15
Cambodia	2010	38.25	11.52	28.09	Malawi	2000	53.91	6.99	21.35
Cameroon	1991	37.23	4.63	19.14	Malawi	2004	52.23	6.42	18.42
Cameroon	1998	34.91	8.67	17.46	Malawi	2010	47.02	4.30	13.76
Cameroon	2004	35.71	6.40	15.61	Maldives	2009	19.14	11.02	17.19
Cameroon	2011	33.42	6.08	15.55	Mali	1995	37.12	27.29	38.69
Central Afric. Rep.	1994	39.87	9.04	23.70	Mali	2001	41.96	12.77	30.21
Chad	1996	44.89	16.56	34.21	Mali	2006	38.21	15.91	28.70
Chad	2004	43.88	16.20	33.68	Mali	2012	37.68	13.35	26.14
Colombia	1995	19.18	1.51	5.76	Moldova	2005	10.80	6.03	3.47
Colombia	2000	18.23	1.05	4.99	Morocco	1992	29.01	2.65	7.78
Colombia	2004	15.99	1.53	5.07	Morocco	2003	23.29	10.75	9.93
Colombia	2009	12.73	0.91	3.50	Mozambique	1997	44.47	12.51	27.30
Comoros	1996	40.09	11.22	22.75	Mozambique	2003	47.39	5.37	21.73
Comoros	2012	30.46	11.59	16.99	Mozambique	2011	43.45	6.41	15.82
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2007	45.70	10.78	25.34	Namibia	1992	34.88	9.70	21.82
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2013	42.79	8.21	23.44	Namibia	2000	29.27	9.27	19.78
Congo, Rep.	2005	30.06	7.76	11.81	Namibia	2006	30.41	7.23	17.29
Congo, Rep.	2011	22.71	5.75	11.73	Namibia	2013	19.85	8.35	13.53
Côte d'Ivoire	1994	31.31	10.91	21.02	Nepal	1996	57.00	15.36	42.12
Côte d'Ivoire	2011	29.77	7.80	15.97	Nepal	2001	57.32	11.04	43.23
Dominican Republic	1991	21.05	2.20	8.14	Nepal	2006	50.40	12.56	39.52
Dominican Republic	1996	13.07	2.04	4.31	Nepal	2011	40.61	11.44	29.75
Dominican Republic	2002	11.52	2.04	3.99	Nicaragua	1997	31.37	3.35	10.57
Dominican Republic	2007	10.13	2.32	3.50	Nicaragua	2001	24.93	2.25	7.88
Dominican Republic	2007	19.29	2.71	7.60	Niger	1992	47.98	18.56	41.14
Dominican Republic	2013	6.58	2.05	2.90	Niger	1998	46.93	26.34	45.85
Dominican Republic	2013	8.39	2.44	5.21	Niger	2006	55.36	13.08	40.43
Egypt	1992	30.62	4.05	8.09	Niger	2012	42.86	18.50	38.19
Egypt	1995	34.47	5.42	10.44	Nigeria	1990	50.61	12.03	34.67
Egypt	2000	24.12	3.16	4.12	Nigeria	2003	43.16	11.29	27.19
Egypt	2003	19.16	5.27	7.91	Nigeria	2008	40.70	14.65	27.05
Egypt	2005	23.90	5.18	5.45	Nigeria	2013	36.78	18.35	31.39
Egypt	2008	30.28	8.01	6.58	Pakistan	1990	53.53	12.09	37.97
Egypt	2014	22.32	9.66	6.84	Pakistan	2012	44.04	10.56	31.61
Ethiopia	2000	57.00	12.73	41.98	Paraguay	1990	17.83	0.42	2.61
Ethiopia	2005	49.83	12.39	34.17	Peru	1991	37.68	1.92	9.01
Ethiopia	2011	44.43	9.95	29.57	Peru	1996	31.59	1.60	5.73
Gabon	2000	25.19	4.33	9.24	Peru	2000	31.79	1.09	5.24
Gabon	2012	16.05	3.37	5.40	Peru	2007	28.50	0.85	4.64
Ghana	1993	32.86	14.79	26.18	Peru	2009	24.92	0.58	4.44
Ghana	1998	31.33	9.61	20.77	Peru	2010	23.91	0.68	4.32
Ghana	2003	33.68	8.41	17.98	Peru	2011	19.91	0.35	4.15
Ghana	2008	27.52	9.23	14.34	Peru	2012	18.06	0.60	3.69
Guatemala	1995	55.50	3.82	22.02	Rwanda	1992	56.15	4.81	23.56
Guatemala	1998	53.03	2.94	19.98	Rwanda	2000	47.68	8.68	19.98
Guinea	1999	34.36	9.96	21.10	Rwanda	2005	51.25	4.64	18.21
Guinea	2005	39.74	11.48	23.23	Rwanda	2010	44.16	2.78	11.91
Guinea	2012	31.10	10.59	18.71	Sao Tomé & Principe	2008	30.83	11.84	15.21
Guyana	2009	20.26	5.35	12.37	Senegal	1992	33.96	9.68	22.87
Haiti	1994	38.48	9.01	24.37	Senegal	2005	20.81	8.72	14.25
Haiti	2000	27.14	5.53	13.74	Senegal	2010	28.39	10.51	19.28

Table A1 (continued): Estimated undernutrition rates by survey

Country	Survey year	Stunted (%)	Wasted (%)	Underweight (%)	Country	Survey year	Stunted (%)	Wasted (%)	Underweight (%)
Senegal	2012	19.09	8.88	16.91	Uganda	1995	45.57	6.75	21.72
Sierra Leone	2008	38.63	10.53	21.46	Uganda	2000	45.08	5.14	19.02
Sierra Leone	2013	37.34	9.57	17.97	Uganda	2006	38.19	6.67	16.56
Swaziland	2006	27.42	3.50	5.00	Uganda	2011	33.40	4.82	14.19
Tanzania	1991	49.75	7.83	25.37	Zambia	1992	46.40	6.34	21.39
Tanzania	1996	49.14	8.20	26.49	Zambia	1996	48.95	5.10	19.09
Tanzania	2004	43.96	3.69	16.16	Zambia	2001	53.17	6.31	23.78
Tanzania	2009	41.90	4.79	16.24	Zambia	2007	46.53	5.57	14.84
Timor-Leste	2009	57.11	18.74	44.47	Zambia	2013	40.13	6.04	14.99
Togo	1998	31.06	13.83	23.72	Zimbabwe	1994	28.41	6.22	11.98
Togo	2013	26.60	6.71	15.99	Zimbabwe	1999	32.02	8.63	10.99
Turkey	1998	19.55	3.08	7.02	Zimbabwe	2005	33.46	6.70	13.27
Turkey	2003	14.95	1.01	3.28	Zimbabwe	2010	31.83	3.31	10.02

Table A2: Parental education (estimated means/%) by survey

Country	Survey year	Father < Mother (%)	Father = Mother (%)	Father > Mother (%)	Mother higher education (%)	Different education (%)	Mother years of schooling	Father years of schooling	Difference years of schooling
Albania	2008	12.92	63.64	23.44	14.36	39.98	9.51	9.91	0.40
Armenia	2000	14.06	67.97	17.97	29.21	68.81	11.39	11.63	0.24
Armenia	2005	44.29	44.93	10.79	28.77	59.00	9.29	9.31	0.03
Armenia	2010	26.43	64.50	9.08	36.64	56.84	11.85	11.18	-0.67
Azerbaijan	2006	11.47	60.14	28.39	26.38	63.54	10.63	11.19	0.57
Bangladesh	1996	13.33	51.56	35.11	14.73	53.85	2.30	3.46	1.16
Bangladesh	1999	18.52	47.83	33.65	20.05	57.99	2.94	3.75	0.82
Bangladesh	2004	24.60	47.01	28.39	26.96	62.30	3.40	3.79	0.39
Bangladesh	2007	31.25	42.41	26.34	35.59	68.41	4.57	4.46	-0.11
Bangladesh	2011	33.27	41.62	25.11	39.20	71.83	5.23	4.96	-0.27
Benin	1996	7.34	63.22	29.45	8.54	39.04	0.90	2.19	1.29
Benin	2001	7.26	57.54	35.20	9.08	46.78	1.26	2.78	1.52
Benin	2006	6.84	57.90	35.27	8.41	47.87	1.33	3.20	1.87
Benin	2011	7.78	60.26	31.97	9.15	44.76	1.69	3.31	1.62
Bolivia	1994	9.36	40.62	50.02	15.29	79.34	5.57	7.58	2.00
Bolivia	1998	11.47	44.02	44.51	23.14	78.15	5.99	7.34	1.34
Bolivia	2003	11.13	52.89	35.98	20.86	78.71	6.40	7.97	1.57
Bolivia	2008	13.61	50.65	35.74	22.89	77.92	7.28	8.70	1.42
Brazil	1996	32.68	44.87	22.46	42.61	75.72	5.92	5.46	-0.46
Burkina Faso	1993	7.01	84.63	8.36	7.16	15.56	0.59	0.67	0.08
Burkina Faso	1998	5.30	88.93	5.77	5.29	10.78	0.45	0.46	0.01
Burkina Faso	2003	6.88	85.31	7.81	7.57	15.84	0.66	0.74	0.08
Burkina Faso	2010	9.17	78.69	12.14	10.09	23.44	0.89	1.07	0.19
Burundi	2010	17.93	48.03	34.03	20.79	60.08	2.47	3.21	0.74
Cambodia	2000	10.50	47.66	41.84	16.33	72.95	2.94	4.66	1.72
Cambodia	2005	12.66	46.35	40.99	20.41	77.79	3.50	5.16	1.67
Cambodia	2010	14.66	43.51	41.83	24.44	80.32	4.34	5.85	1.51
Cameroon	1991	13.56	55.51	30.93	13.59	54.17	3.35	4.54	1.20
Cameroon	1998	12.61	55.49	31.90	16.07	59.95	4.31	5.54	1.22
Cameroon	2004	12.14	49.34	38.52	15.71	66.67	4.44	5.88	1.44
Cameroon	2011	13.28	49.58	37.14	16.71	66.99	4.83	6.25	1.41
Central Afric. Rep.	1994	6.70	40.61	52.69	9.82	74.15	2.10	4.79	2.68
Chad	1996	4.82	66.72	28.46	5.34	38.76	0.66	2.06	1.40
Chad	2004	6.49	64.64	28.87	7.46	41.42	0.92	2.42	1.50
Colombia	1995	27.66	43.71	28.64	37.37	75.86	6.51	6.63	0.12
Colombia	2000	27.45	43.25	29.30	36.43	75.19	6.98	7.15	0.17
Colombia	2004	32.52	41.67	25.81	39.84	73.44	7.71	7.39	-0.31
Colombia	2009	47.26	34.54	18.20	27.41	87.18	8.69	10.60	1.91
Comoros	1996	17.20	55.20	27.60	19.01	49.89	2.24	2.90	0.66
Comoros	2012	19.47	42.19	38.34	24.12	69.06	4.05	5.52	1.47
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2007	6.51	33.09	60.40	10.64	85.01	4.83	8.12	3.29
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2013	7.32	29.31	63.37	9.97	86.61	5.15	8.55	3.40
Congo, Rep.	2005	11.10	40.57	48.33	16.88	87.74	6.55	8.92	2.36
Congo, Rep.	2011	10.61	46.21	43.18	19.54	85.38	7.22	9.24	2.02
Côte d'Ivoire	1994	8.00	58.69	33.31	9.42	45.60	1.56	3.20	1.64
Côte d'Ivoire	2011	10.21	54.87	34.92	12.03	49.01	1.76	3.41	1.66
Dominican Republic	1991	27.56	42.95	29.49	39.56	82.29	7.42	7.61	0.18
Dominican Republic	1996	26.46	41.09	32.45	37.57	82.18	7.64	7.96	0.32
Dominican Republic	2002	30.03	41.18	28.79	42.83	83.12	8.26	8.11	-0.15
Dominican Republic	2007	33.25	36.96	29.79	43.74	83.58	8.93	8.53	-0.40
Dominican Republic	2007	21.01	48.05	30.94	33.79	78.87	5.07	5.65	0.59
Dominican Republic	2013	37.24	37.27	25.49	47.57	81.61	10.31	9.56	-0.75
Dominican Republic	2013	33.19	40.09	26.73	44.29	81.31	7.29	6.80	-0.49
Egypt	1992	10.50	49.88	39.63	13.94	59.40	3.87	5.87	1.99
Egypt	1995	12.32	46.90	40.78	15.36	62.92	4.91	6.87	1.95
Egypt	2000	13.43	49.74	36.83	15.68	61.71	5.82	7.61	1.79
Egypt	2003	15.64	45.79	38.58	17.35	69.15	6.56	8.47	1.92
Egypt	2005	16.72	48.47	34.82	18.96	70.31	6.85	8.51	1.66
Egypt	2008	18.67	50.26	31.07	21.48	70.41	7.69	8.96	1.27
Egypt	2014	23.13	49.18	27.69	28.35	67.98	8.73	9.20	0.47
Ethiopia	2000	5.46	65.70	28.85	6.46	37.28	0.82	1.95	1.13
Ethiopia	2005	7.02	60.77	32.21	8.47	44.64	0.92	2.14	1.22
Ethiopia	2011	7.55	59.91	32.54	10.58	51.25	1.34	2.74	1.40
Gabon	2000	9.98	45.04	44.98	16.49	83.36	6.08	8.28	2.21
Gabon	2012	13.84	47.36	38.81	21.61	82.92	7.48	9.09	1.61
Ghana	1993	10.18	52.55	37.27	11.21	77.07	6.31	9.67	3.36
Ghana	1998	7.71	51.62	40.67	10.31	65.30	4.80	7.64	2.84
Ghana	2003	9.67	53.10	37.23	13.10	62.41	4.54	6.73	2.20
Ghana	2008	11.15	45.46	43.39	14.23	67.87	4.97	7.21	2.24
Guatemala	1995	15.41	47.17	37.42	20.88	67.26	2.90	3.84	0.94
Guatemala	1998	15.20	46.08	38.72	19.94	69.81	3.24	4.34	1.10
Guinea	1999	5.59	73.51	20.91	6.07	27.43	0.83	2.25	1.41
Guinea	2005	4.87	75.43	19.70	5.30	25.81	0.64	1.92	1.27
Guinea	2012	8.07	65.72	26.22	8.96	36.75	1.33	2.78	1.45
Guyana	2009	31.20	46.97	21.83	37.95	70.50	8.68	8.36	-0.33
Haiti	1994	11.55	57.02	31.43	15.81	56.84	2.32	3.40	1.08
Haiti	2000	13.88	49.00	37.12	20.05	70.73	2.82	4.22	1.40

Table A2 (continued): Parental education (estimated means/%) by survey

Country	Survey year	Father < Mother (%)	Father = Mother (%)	Father > Mother (%)	Mother higher education (%)	Different education (%)	Mother years of schooling	Father years of schooling	Difference years of schooling
Haiti	2005	14.16	48.59	37.25	20.53	72.10	3.84	5.28	1.44
Haiti	2012	15.21	52.43	32.36	23.91	75.42	4.96	6.06	1.10
Honduras	2005	45.09	40.91	14.00	37.92	72.74	5.23	5.15	-0.08
Honduras	2011	32.57	42.48	24.96	41.92	74.69	6.48	6.06	-0.42
India	1992	6.91	47.22	45.87	8.91	61.39	2.73	5.63	2.90
India	1998	9.85	42.30	47.86	12.76	65.96	3.59	6.13	2.54
India	2005	12.36	48.51	39.12	15.28	66.55	4.07	6.30	2.23
Jordan	1990	18.26	35.21	46.53	24.49	80.52	7.27	8.98	1.72
Jordan	1997	25.04	38.61	36.35	33.42	76.85	9.16	9.72	0.56
Jordan	2002				38.54	76.49	10.39	10.50	0.11
Jordan	2007	29.30	48.01	22.69	40.81	75.19	11.04	10.70	-0.34
Jordan	2012	31.09	48.17	20.73	45.73	77.32	11.33	10.78	-0.56
Kazakhstan	1999	13.07	68.88	18.05	27.21	52.78	10.85	10.92	0.07
Kenya	1993	13.22	42.30	44.48	18.27	74.81	5.62	7.20	1.58
Kenya	1998	13.05	37.33	49.61	22.43	77.02	6.77	8.07	1.31
Kenya	2003	14.19	40.82	44.99	23.49	75.90	6.73	7.97	1.24
Kenya	2008	13.34	42.64	44.02	21.68	70.59	6.97	8.09	1.12
Kyrgyz Rep.	2012	32.65	52.99	14.36	35.41	59.08	12.10	11.73	-0.37
Lesotho	2004	56.16	28.16	15.68	66.80	85.80	6.92	4.65	-2.27
Lesotho	2009	59.23	30.65	10.11	62.17	85.16	7.27	5.35	-1.92
Liberia	2006	7.50	35.31	57.19	8.66	73.06	2.50	5.94	3.44
Liberia	2013	10.26	33.95	55.79	13.13	76.10	3.14	6.33	3.19
Madagascar	1992	17.66	57.67	24.67	33.44	73.82	3.52	3.69	0.17
Madagascar	1997	20.39	53.21	26.40	32.12	73.31	3.41	3.80	0.39
Madagascar	2003	27.32	49.91	22.77	29.88	72.97	3.76	4.26	0.50
Madagascar	2008	19.50	53.84	26.66	30.02	72.66	3.18	3.67	0.49
Malawi	1992	6.08	39.79	54.13	10.63	76.34	2.30	4.94	2.64
Malawi	2000	9.18	44.16	46.66	17.03	80.78	3.38	5.51	2.14
Malawi	2004	11.97	42.04	45.99	20.09	82.42	4.11	5.99	1.87
Malawi	2010	18.02	48.67	33.31	23.07	81.68	4.86	6.39	1.53
Maldives	2009	42.97	42.89	14.14	62.10	62.10	4.70	0.00	-4.70
Mali	1995	7.81	79.10	13.09	7.57	22.15	0.66	1.33	0.68
Mali	2001	8.48	74.72	16.80	9.13	26.69	0.79	1.47	0.67
Mali	2006	7.56	77.18	15.26	8.29	23.99	0.76	1.26	0.49
Mali	2012	9.69	77.60	12.70	9.84	24.11	1.09	1.49	0.39
Moldova	2005	18.08	65.05	16.87	28.92	62.21	11.02	11.00	-0.02
Morocco	1992	5.46	66.92	27.62	5.87	34.81	1.18	2.40	1.21
Morocco	2003	12.54	52.49	34.97	15.34	55.75	2.66	4.11	1.45
Mozambique	1997	11.50	56.12	32.39	16.04	72.24	2.09	3.35	1.26
Mozambique	2003	6.96	51.21	41.83	11.56	72.23	1.93	3.70	1.77
Mozambique	2011	10.86	51.85	37.29	17.56	71.60	2.89	4.20	1.31
Namibia	1992	24.81	49.57	25.62	33.56	70.76	5.11	5.20	0.10
Namibia	2000	27.22	42.91	29.87	35.14	74.83	6.50	6.50	-0.01
Namibia	2006	31.91	47.07	21.02	35.68	73.62	7.02	6.91	-0.11
Namibia	2013	28.02	42.66	29.32	34.34	75.40	8.15	8.09	-0.05
Nepal	1996	2.87	41.90	55.23	3.51	59.04	1.07	3.88	2.81
Nepal	2001	4.12	42.13	53.75	4.56	60.82	1.38	4.24	2.86
Nepal	2006	6.25	37.22	56.53	7.94	70.24	2.37	5.08	2.71
Nepal	2011	9.92	38.61	51.47	11.84	67.48	3.44	5.52	2.08
Nicaragua	1997	26.94	41.69	31.36	35.27	75.57	4.99	5.25	0.25
Nicaragua	2001	28.59	41.34	30.06	36.36	75.15	5.24	5.32	0.07
Niger	1992	6.65	87.30	6.05	6.48	12.36	0.43	0.45	0.02
Niger	1998	7.33	82.65	10.02	7.50	17.26	0.63	0.83	0.20
Niger	2006	8.69	80.00	11.31	8.94	21.31	0.69	0.95	0.26
Niger	2012	8.10	78.35	13.56	8.84	23.39	0.72	1.09	0.37
Nigeria	1990	13.41	57.60	28.99	11.31	42.85	2.50	3.70	1.20
Nigeria	2003	13.21	48.34	38.46	14.19	55.72	4.12	6.00	1.88
Nigeria	2008	12.57	53.44	33.99	13.93	50.88	4.91	6.36	1.44
Nigeria	2013	11.38	54.73	33.89	12.69	49.39	4.81	6.43	1.61
Pakistan	1990	3.79	50.90	45.31	5.08	53.08	1.68	4.56	2.88
Pakistan	2012	13.81	38.20	47.99	15.87	66.46	3.58	5.99	2.41
Paraguay	1990	18.17	52.32	29.52	29.93	71.84	5.96	6.35	0.39
Peru	1991	12.20	41.84	45.97	16.32	71.64	6.36	7.89	1.53
Peru	1996	29.37	39.26	31.38	18.32	71.83	6.38	7.79	1.41
Peru	2000	15.10	41.85	43.06	20.34	72.34	7.61	8.97	1.35
Peru	2007	16.33	44.93	38.75	22.14	71.54	8.33	9.49	1.16
Peru	2009	30.33	37.76	31.91	34.81	74.29	8.77	9.05	0.28
Peru	2010	28.78	39.80	31.42	33.54	73.29	8.74	9.03	0.29
Peru	2011	30.54	38.52	30.93	34.49	73.81	8.98	9.23	0.25
Peru	2012	30.25	39.95	29.80	34.86	73.14	9.04	9.18	0.15
Rwanda	1992	18.22	50.46	31.31	27.14	72.07	2.55	3.30	0.75
Rwanda	2000	26.56	40.61	32.83	34.39	74.41	3.68	3.97	0.29
Rwanda	2005	24.30	42.28	33.42	33.39	78.94	3.81	4.31	0.50
Rwanda	2010	23.97	46.73	29.30	34.83	79.48	3.80	4.16	0.37
Sao Tomé & Principe	2008	14.06	49.90	36.04	20.17	74.49	4.92	6.22	1.30
Senegal	1992	7.73	78.40	13.87	7.75	21.57	0.97	1.41	0.45
Senegal	2005	11.40	73.74	14.86	15.26	31.03	1.82	2.06	0.24
Senegal	2010	14.93	69.50	15.57	15.49	33.19	1.56	1.87	0.31
Senegal	2012	16.59	67.77	15.64	18.01	36.01	1.87	2.02	0.14

Table A2 (continued): Parental education (estimated means/%) by survey

Country	Survey year	Father < Mother (%)	Father = Mother (%)	Father > Mother (%)	Mother higher education (%)	Different education (%)	Mother years of schooling	Father years of schooling	Difference years of schooling
Sierra Leone	2008	7.02	69.36	23.62	8.14	33.77	1.10	2.45	1.35
Sierra Leone	2013	11.32	63.99	24.69	12.05	39.32	1.71	2.92	1.20
Swaziland	2006	33.25	32.33	34.42	41.61	86.63	7.40	7.50	0.10
Tanzania	1991	14.77	51.83	33.41	16.62	52.80	3.85	4.79	0.94
Tanzania	1996	14.23	53.52	32.25	15.31	50.59	4.37	5.31	0.95
Tanzania	2004	15.63	55.46	28.91	17.48	50.26	4.86	5.64	0.78
Tanzania	2009	16.37	53.24	30.39	18.20	51.44	4.84	5.61	0.77
Timor-Leste	2009	30.85	38.19	30.96	35.54	73.63	5.97	6.19	0.22
Togo	1998	7.41	46.29	46.29	10.01	60.91	1.68	4.02	2.35
Togo	2013	11.47	41.48	47.05	15.85	73.68	3.43	5.56	2.13
Turkey	1998	11.45	42.89	45.66	8.98	57.57	4.88	6.80	1.92
Turkey	2003	10.45	40.83	48.73	11.55	61.32	5.08	7.04	1.96
Uganda	1995	9.62	35.39	54.99	15.40	84.14	3.42	5.79	2.37
Uganda	2000	11.42	40.12	48.46	19.24	85.73	3.80	6.13	2.33
Uganda	2006	13.62	43.92	42.46	21.81	85.49	4.15	6.20	2.06
Uganda	2011	16.22	43.98	39.80	26.49	85.49	5.16	6.75	1.59
Zambia	1992	10.82	32.71	56.47	14.40	80.23	5.06	6.95	1.89
Zambia	1996	10.64	33.88	55.48	13.92	83.39	5.30	7.58	2.27
Zambia	2001	11.23	32.07	56.70	15.17	83.04	5.09	7.22	2.13
Zambia	2007	13.59	33.32	53.09	19.03	84.57	5.28	7.16	1.88
Zambia	2013	13.99	36.17	49.84	19.63	82.49	5.90	7.63	1.73
Zimbabwe	1994	15.46	48.05	36.49	23.04	74.98	6.41	7.54	1.13
Zimbabwe	1999	15.46	39.40	45.15	18.89	70.52	7.48	8.61	1.13
Zimbabwe	2005	14.82	56.11	29.07	19.43	68.22	7.59	8.41	0.81
Zimbabwe	2010	12.86	56.35	30.80	18.51	68.92	8.76	9.78	1.02

Table A3: Descriptive statistics (all countries weighted equally)

	Stunting		Underweight		Wasting	
	Mean/%	95%-CI	Mean/%	95%-CI	Mean/%	95%-CI
Undernutrition prevalence						
Stunting (%)	34.08	[33.78,34.36]				
Underweight (%)			18.25	[18.03,18.48]		
Wasting (%)					8.02	[7.89,8.16]
Maternal education						
Non or incomplete primary (%)	55.46	[54.94,55.98]	55.51	[54.99,56.03]	55.48	[54.96,56.00]
Primary or incomplete secondary (%)	30.31	[29.91,30.71]	30.28	[29.88,30.68]	30.30	[29.91,30.70]
Secondary or higher (%)	14.23	[13.81,14.65]	14.21	[13.80,14.64]	14.21	[13.80,14.64]
Paternal education						
Non or incomplete primary (%)	47.25	[46.78,47.72]	47.34	[46.88,47.81]	47.31	[46.84,47.78]
Primary or incomplete secondary (%)	34.69	[34.33,35.05]	34.62	[34.26,34.98]	34.65	[34.29,35.02]
Secondary or higher (%)	18.06	[17.65,18.48]	18.04	[17.63,18.46]	18.04	[17.62,18.46]
Difference in degrees						
Father < Mother (%)	17.23	[16.98,17.47]	17.22	[16.98,17.46]	17.22	[16.97,17.47]
Father = Mother (%)	50.29	[49.97,50.62]	50.35	[50.03,50.67]	50.33	[50.00,50.65]
Father > Mother (%)	32.48	[32.18,32.78]	32.43	[32.13,32.73]	32.45	[32.15,32.76]
Years of schooling						
Maternal school years	4.96	[4.90,5.01]	4.95	[4.90,5.00]	4.95	[4.90,5.01]
Paternal school years	5.92	[5.86,5.97]	5.91	[5.86,5.96]	5.91	[5.86,5.97]
Difference school years	0.96	[0.92,1.00]	0.96	[0.93,0.99]	0.96	[0.93,1.00]
Number of school years differ (%)	64.00	[63.62,64.38]	63.95	[63.56,64.32]	64.00	[63.62,64.39]
Mother better educated (%)	22.18	[21.84,22.52]	22.18	[21.84,22.52]	22.19	[21.85,22.53]

This table provides population estimates for the sample-level statistics presented in Table 1. 95% confidence intervals are provided in brackets to the right of each estimate. Sampling weights were rescaled to allow an equal weighting of all countries.

Table A4: Descriptive statistics (all countries weighted by population)

	Stunting		Underweight		Wasting	
	Mean/%	95%-CI	Mean/%	95%-CI	Mean/%	95%-CI
Undernutrition prevalence						
Stunting (%)	42.48	[42.02,42.93]				
Underweight (%)			32.05	[31.50,32.59]		
Wasting (%)					13.56	[13.27,13.84]
Maternal education						
Non or incomplete primary (%)	59.47	[58.88,60.06]	60.29	[59.67,60.91]	59.62	[59.03,60.22]
Primary or incomplete secondary (%)	29.13	[28.67,29.58]	28.62	[28.16,29.08]	29.02	[28.57,29.48]
Secondary or higher (%)	11.40	[11.08,11.73]	11.09	[10.77,11.42]	11.35	[11.04,11.68]
Paternal education						
Non or incomplete primary (%)	45.84	[45.32,46.36]	46.70	[46.17,47.24]	45.99	[45.46,46.51]
Primary or incomplete secondary (%)	36.24	[35.81,36.67]	35.69	[35.27,36.12]	36.14	[35.70,36.58]
Secondary or higher (%)	17.92	[17.54,18.32]	17.60	[17.22,17.99]	17.88	[17.49,18.27]
Difference in degrees						
Father < Mother (%)	13.70	[13.41,14.00]	13.55	[13.26,13.84]	13.65	[13.36,13.95]
Father = Mother (%)	48.01	[47.64,48.39]	48.28	[47.92,48.64]	48.08	[47.71,48.46]
Father > Mother (%)	38.29	[37.88,38.69]	38.17	[37.78,38.56]	38.26	[37.86,38.67]
Years of schooling						
Maternal school years	4.04	[3.99, 4.10]	3.98	[3.93,4.04]	4.03	[3.97,4.08]
Paternal school years	5.80	[5.75,5.85]	5.73	[5.68,5.78]	5.79	[5.74,5.84]
Difference school years	1.76	[1.72,1.80]	1.75	[1.71,1.78]	1.76	[1.72,1.80]
Number of school years differ (%)	63.61	[63.20,64.01]	63.16	[62.77,63.56]	63.50	[63.09,63.90]
Mother better educated (%)	17.00	[16.65,17.34]	16.81	[16.47,17.15]	16.94	[16.60,17.29]

This table provides population estimates for the sample-level statistics presented in Table 1. 95% confidence intervals are provided in brackets to the right of each estimate. Sampling weights were rescaled to allow weighting of all countries by their population.

Appendix part B: Regression analyses

This part of the appendix provides robustness checks for the regression analyses provided in the article. Tables B1-B3 present predicted undernutrition prevalences for all combinations of paternal and maternal education levels using logistic regression models. The purpose is to investigate the robustness of the interaction effects models presented in Table 3 to a change in functional form. Due to the incidental parameter problem, one cannot consistently estimate predicted prevalences if local area characteristics (PSU-level fixed effects) are included. We therefore use – unlike in Table 3 – Model 1 and 2, rather than Model 3, to obtain predictions. To make sure that differences between Table 3 and Tables B1-B3 are not caused by a change in control variables, we also provide linear estimates for Model 1 and 2 alongside the logistic regression estimates. The results indicate that our conclusions are largely robust to a change in functional form, although it should be noted that the differences between maternal and paternal education effects are slightly more pronounced in the non-linear case.

Next, we replicate Tables 3 and 4 from the article using severe undernutrition (i.e. by shifting the undernutrition threshold from a z-score of -2 to -3). Our results remain largely robust. Similarly, in Tables B8-B23 we show that our conclusions do not change when the sample is divided into sub-periods (1990-1998, 1999-2006, 2007-2014, only latest survey per country).

In a further robustness check, we re-estimate our main results but further adjust for maternal height in Model 2 and 3. The rationale for this additional control variable is that maternal height may be driven by factors (e.g. past household income/wealth) which might have causally affected maternal education. If maternal height is further correlated to child height (via the intergenerational transmission of undernutrition), this may bias estimated effects of maternal education on child undernutrition. The results of this robustness check (Tables B24-B27), however, indicate that this is not the case.

Moreover, we investigate the robustness of our results to the use of sampling weights in Tables B28-B35. As in Appendix A, we rescale sampling weights such that countries are either weighted equally or by population size. We see the same attenuation of differences in the association of parental education with childhood undernutrition as in our main analysis when all covariates and PSU-level fixed effects are included, regardless of which type of weight is used.

Table 4 in the article provides estimates for marginal effects of paternal and maternal school on stunting, underweight and wasting. The implicite assumption in the analysis was that marginal effects are constant in years of schooling as linear models were used. To test whether this assumption is correct, we repeat the analysis using dummies for every year of schooling (with zero years being the baseline category and all years equal or larger than 17 summarized in one binary indicator as sample sizes decrease drastically beyond this threshold). This way, it is possible to estimate the relationship between parental school years and undernutrition with a maximum of flexibility. The results are presented in Figures B1 – B3. As can be seen, in almost all cases the effects on undernutrition increase in an approximately linear way and are close to the linear trend line which was drawn by multiplying the linear effect estimates from Table 4 by the respective number of school years. This is especially the case when fully adjusted models (i.e. model 3) are considered.

In a final robustness check, we present country-wise regression respectively using differences (Figure B4) and ratios (Figure B5) in years of schooling as exposure (analogously to the country-wise representation of Figure 3 in the article). We find very little heterogeneity in the calculated marginal effects.

Table B1: Relationship between parental education levels and stunting in children (linear vs. logistic regression)

			Mother: Non or incomplete primary	Mother: Primary or incomplete secondary	Mother: Secondary or higher
Model 1 (LPM) (N = 952 253)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	45.71	36.00	26.00
		95%-CI	[45.49,45.92]	[35.58,36.42]	[24.98,27.02]
		N	405 181	56 307	6 656
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	39.83	30.60	20.73
		95%-CI	[39.53,40.13]	[30.32,30.89]	[20.26,21.19]
		N	129 600	140 678	34 391
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	35.03	25.93	19.20
		95%-CI	[34.43,35.63]	[25.53,26.33]	[18.87,19.53]
		N	27 910	56 192	95 338
Model 1 (logistic) (N = 952 253)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	45.52	36.06	24.96
		95%-CI	[45.30,45.73]	[35.63,36.48]	[23.75,26.16]
		N	405 181	56 307	6 656
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	39.68	30.66	19.62
		95%-CI	[39.39,39.98]	[30.37,30.94]	[19.12,20.11]
		N	129 600	140 678	34 391
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	35.01	25.92	18.52
		95%-CI	[34.42,35.60]	[25.52,26.31]	[18.19,18.85]
		N	27 910	56 192	95 338
Model 2 (LPM) (N = 952 253)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	42.07	35.87	30.38
		95%-CI	[41.86,42.29]	[35.45,36.28]	[29.35,31.40]
		N	405 181	56 307	6 656
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	38.72	32.83	27.57
		95%-CI	[38.42,39.01]	[32.54,33.11]	[27.10,28.05]
		N	129 600	140 678	34 391
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	35.86	30.15	27.45
		95%-CI	[35.27,36.45]	[29.75,30.55]	[27.10,27.81]
		N	27 910	56 192	95 338
Model 2 (logistic) (N = 952 253)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	41.69	36.03	28.99
		95%-CI	[41.48,41.90]	[35.62,36.45]	[27.69,30.29]
		N	405 181	56 307	6 656
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	38.59	32.99	25.48
		95%-CI	[38.31,38.88]	[32.70,33.28]	[24.89,26.07]
		N	129 600	140 678	34 391
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	35.88	29.96	25.32
		95%-CI	[35.29,36.47]	[29.53,30.40]	[24.91,25.73]
		N	27 910	56 192	95 338

The table presents unweighted predicted prevalences of stunting with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets below. All models include the depicted parental education levels and their interaction. Model 1 is adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 is further adjusted for birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level.

Table B2: Relationship between parental education levels and underweight in children (linear vs. logistic regression)

			Mother: Non or incomplete primary	Mother: Primary or incomplete secondary	Mother: Secondary or higher
Model 1 (LPM) (N = 981 740)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	27.18	19.03	15.79
		95%-CI	[26.99,27.37]	[18.70,19.36]	[15.12,16.46]
		N	419 823	57 541	6 833
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	21.65	15.12	12.14
		95%-CI	[21.40,21.90]	[14.90,15.34]	[11.82,12.46]
		N	133 963	144 192	34 966
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	18.69	12.69	11.12
		95%-CI	[18.22,19.17]	[12.40,12.99]	[10.86,11.38]
		N	28 955	57 825	97 642
Model 1 (logistic) (N = 981 740)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	26.46	18.90	14.11
		95%-CI	[26.29,26.64]	[18.56,19.25]	[13.05,15.16]
		N	419 823	57 541	6 833
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	21.34	15.05	10.19
		95%-CI	[21.11,21.58]	[14.84,15.26]	[9.79,10.58]
		N	133 963	144 192	34 966
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	18.58	12.41	8.94
		95%-CI	[18.11,19.06]	[12.11,12.71]	[8.68,9.21]
		N	28 955	57 825	97 642
Model 2 (LPM) (N = 981 740)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	24.87	18.98	18.43
		95%-CI	[24.68,25.05]	[18.65,19.31]	[17.74,19.11]
		N	419 823	57 541	6 833
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	21.00	16.59	16.43
		95%-CI	[20.76,21.25]	[16.37,16.82]	[16.10,16.76]
		N	133 963	144 192	34 966
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	19.31	15.45	16.26
		95%-CI	[18.84,19.78]	[15.14,15.75]	[15.98,16.54]
		N	28 955	57 825	97 642
Model 2 (logistic) (N = 981 740)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	24.16	19.18	16.44
		95%-CI	[23.99,24.32]	[18.83,19.52]	[15.25,17.63]
		N	419 823	57 541	6 833
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	20.99	16.67	13.48
		95%-CI	[20.76,21.22]	[16.44,16.90]	[12.98,13.98]
		N	133 963	144 192	34 966
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	19.35	14.87	12.63
		95%-CI	[18.86,19.84]	[14.53,15.22]	[12.27,12.99]
		N	28 955	57 825	97 642

The table presents unweighted predicted prevalences of underweight with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets below. All models include the depicted parental education levels and their interaction. Model 1 is adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 is further adjusted for birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level.

Table B3: Relationship between parental education levels and wasting in children (linear vs. logistic regression)

			Mother: Non or incomplete primary	Mother: Primary or incomplete secondary	Mother: Secondary or higher
Model 1 (LPM) (N = 941 721)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	10.60	8.33	8.31
		95%-CI	[10.47,10.73]	[8.10,8.57]	[7.72,8.89]
		N	400 355	55 588	6 602
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	8.73	7.44	6.84
		95%-CI	[8.56,8.89]	[7.28,7.59]	[6.59,7.09]
		N	128 315	139 109	34 063
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	8.19	6.78	6.95
		95%-CI	[7.84,8.53]	[6.56,7.01]	[6.75,7.14]
		N	27 689	55 652	94 348
Model 1 (logistic) (N = 941 721)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	10.38	8.26	8.14
		95%-CI	[10.26,10.50]	[8.00,8.52]	[7.28,9.00]
		N	400 355	55 588	6 602
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	8.64	7.37	6.31
		95%-CI	[8.48,8.81]	[7.21,7.53]	[5.97,6.65]
		N	128 315	139 109	34 063
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	8.09	6.67	6.61
		95%-CI	[7.76,8.41]	[6.44,6.91]	[6.38,6.83]
		N	27 689	55 652	94 348
Model 2 (LPM) (N = 941 721)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	10.06	8.36	8.84
		95%-CI	[9.93,10.19]	[8.12,8.59]	[8.26,9.43]
		N	400 355	55 588	6 602
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	8.61	7.81	7.75
		95%-CI	[8.44,8.78]	[7.66,7.97]	[7.49,8.02]
		N	128 315	139 109	34 063
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	8.36	7.45	8.03
		95%-CI	[8.02,8.70]	[7.22,7.68]	[7.81,8.25]
		N	27 689	55 652	94 348
Model 2 (logistic) (N = 941 721)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	9.86	8.36	8.70
		95%-CI	[9.74,9.98]	[8.10,8.62]	[7.79,9.61]
		N	400 355	55 588	6 602
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	8.61	7.80	7.11
		95%-CI	[8.44,8.77]	[7.63,7.97]	[6.72,7.49]
		N	128 315	139 109	34 063
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	8.31	7.31	7.57
		95%-CI	[7.97,8.65]	[7.05,7.57]	[7.30,7.85]
		N	27 689	55 652	94 348

The table presents unweighted predicted prevalences of wasting with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets below. All models include the depicted parental education levels and their interaction. Model 1 is adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 is further adjusted for birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level.

Table B4: Relationship between parental education levels and severe stunting in children

			Mother: Non or incomplete primary	Mother: Primary or incomplete secondary	Mother: Secondary or higher
Model 1 (N = 952 253)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	23.08	15.14	10.80
		95%-CI	[22.90,23.26]	[14.82,15.45]	[10.16,11.44]
		N	405 181	56 307	6 656
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	18.21	11.88	8.38
		95%-CI	[17.96,18.45]	[11.68,12.08]	[8.09,8.68]
		N	129 600	140 678	34 391
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	15.41	9.59	7.90
		95%-CI	[14.95,15.87]	[9.32,9.86]	[7.68,8.12]
		N	27 910	56 192	95 338
Model 2 (N = 952 253)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	20.75	15.10	13.57
		95%-CI	[20.57,20.93]	[14.79,15.41]	[12.92,14.22]
		N	405 181	56 307	6 656
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	17.53	13.35	12.71
		95%-CI	[17.29,17.77]	[13.14,13.55]	[12.40,13.02]
		N	129 600	140 678	34 391
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	15.97	12.29	13.06
		95%-CI	[15.51,16.42]	[12.01,12.58]	[12.81,13.31]
		N	27 910	56 192	95 338
Model 3 (N = 952 253)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	19.55	16.39	14.70
		95%-CI	[19.40,19.70]	[16.06,16.72]	[13.98,15.43]
		N	405 181	56 307	6 656
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	17.50	14.66	14.35
		95%-CI	[17.27,17.74]	[14.43,14.88]	[14.00,14.70]
		N	129 600	140 678	34 391
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	16.00	13.45	14.15
		95%-CI	[15.51,16.49]	[13.14,13.76]	[13.87,14.43]
		N	27 910	56 192	95 338

The table presents unweighted predicted prevalences of severe stunting with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets below. All models include the depicted parental education levels and their interaction. Model 1 is adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 is further adjusted for birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Lastly, Model 3 includes all covariates and PSU-level fixed effects. All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level.

Table B5: Relationship between parental education levels and severe underweight in children

			Mother: Non or incomplete primary	Mother: Primary or incomplete secondary	Mother: Secondary or higher
Model 1 (N = 981 740)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	10.77	6.05	5.00
		95%-CI	[10.63,10.91]	[5.84,6.25]	[4.64,5.36]
		N	419 823	57 541	6 833
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	7.48	4.40	3.72
		95%-CI	[7.33,7.64]	[4.27,4.54]	[3.54,3.91]
		N	133 963	144 192	34 966
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	6.66	3.60	3.40
		95%-CI	[6.34,6.98]	[3.42,3.78]	[3.25,3.55]
		N	28 955	57 825	97 642
Model 2 (N = 981 740)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	9.64	6.05	6.30
		95%-CI	[9.51,9.78]	[5.84,6.25]	[5.93,6.67]
		N	419 823	57 541	6 833
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	7.18	5.14	5.81
		95%-CI	[7.03,7.34]	[5.01,5.27]	[5.61,6.01]
		N	133 963	144 192	34 966
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	6.96	4.93	5.86
		95%-CI	[6.64,7.28]	[4.75,5.12]	[5.69,6.03]
		N	28 955	57 825	97 642
Model 3 (N = 981 740)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	9.01	6.82	6.36
		95%-CI	[8.90,9.11]	[6.60,7.04]	[5.94,6.77]
		N	419 823	57 541	6 833
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	7.39	6.02	6.28
		95%-CI	[7.23,7.55]	[5.87,6.17]	[6.07,6.49]
		N	133 963	144 192	34 966
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	6.86	5.59	6.03
		95%-CI	[6.52,7.20]	[5.39,5.80]	[5.86,6.20]
		N	28 955	57 825	97 642

The table presents unweighted predicted prevalences of severe underweight with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets below. All models include the depicted parental education levels and their interaction. Model 1 is adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 is further adjusted for birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Lastly, Model 3 includes all covariates and PSU-level fixed effects. All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level.

Table B6: Relationship between parental education levels and severe wasting in children

			Mother: Non or incomplete primary	Mother: Primary or incomplete secondary	Mother: Secondary or higher
Model 1 (N = 941 721)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	4.08	3.01	3.21
		95%-CI	[4.00,4.16]	[2.87,3.15]	[2.82,3.60]
		N	400 355	55 588	6 602
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	3.19	2.64	2.47
		95%-CI	[3.09,3.30]	[2.55,2.73]	[2.32,2.63]
		N	128 315	139 109	34 063
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	2.90	2.41	2.60
		95%-CI	[2.68,3.13]	[2.27,2.55]	[2.48,2.72]
		N	27 689	55 652	94 348
Model 2 (N = 941 721)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	3.86	3.02	3.45
		95%-CI	[3.77,3.94]	[2.87,3.16]	[3.06,3.84]
		N	400 355	55 588	6 602
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	3.14	2.79	2.86
		95%-CI	[3.04,3.25]	[2.70,2.89]	[2.70,3.03]
		N	128 315	139 109	34 063
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	2.97	2.68	3.06
		95%-CI	[2.75,3.19]	[2.53,2.82]	[2.92,3.20]
		N	27 689	55 652	94 348
Model 3 (N = 941 721)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	3.69	3.14	3.07
		95%-CI	[3.62,3.76]	[2.98,3.30]	[2.66,3.48]
		N	400 355	55 588	6 602
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	3.32	3.06	2.88
		95%-CI	[3.21,3.42]	[2.96,3.16]	[2.70,3.06]
		N	128 315	139 109	34 063
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	3.07	2.86	2.95
		95%-CI	[2.83,3.31]	[2.70,3.01]	[2.81,3.09]
		N	27 689	55 652	94 348

The table presents unweighted predicted prevalences of severe wasting with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets below. All models include the depicted parental education levels and their interaction. Model 1 is adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 is further adjusted for birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Lastly, Model 3 includes all covariates and PSU-level fixed effects. All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level.

Table B7: Years of schooling and severe child undernutrition

	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
	Stunting	**Underweight**	**Wasting**	**Stunting**	**Underweight**	**Wasting**	**Stunting**	**Underweight**	**Wasting**
Maternal years of schooling	-0.90	-0.43	-0.08	-0.55	-0.28	-0.05	-0.34	-0.20	-0.05
	[-0.92,-0.87]	[-0.45,-0.41]	[-0.09,-0.07]	[-0.57,-0.52]	[-0.30,-0.26]	[-0.07,-0.04]	[-0.37,-0.31]	[-0.22,-0.18]	[-0.06,-0.04]
Paternal years of schooling	-0.50	-0.30	-0.09	-0.29	-0.21	-0.07	-0.24	-0.16	-0.04
	[-0.52,-0.47]	[-0.32,-0.29]	[-0.10,-0.08]	[-0.32,-0.27]	[-0.23,-0.19]	[-0.08,-0.06]	[-0.27,-0.22]	[-0.18,-0.14]	[-0.05,-0.03]
N	948 642	977 862	938 208	948 642	977 862	938 208	948 642	977 862	938 208
Paternal minus maternal school years	-0.06	-0.07	-0.04	-0.03	-0.05	-0.03	-0.06	-0.05	-0.01
	[-0.08,-0.04]	[-0.09,-0.06]	[-0.05,-0.02]	[-0.05,-0.01]	[-0.07,-0.04]	[-0.04,-0.02]	[-0.08,-0.03]	[-0.06,-0.03]	[-0.02,0.00]
N	948 642	977 862	938 208	948 642	977 862	938 208	948 642	977 862	938 208
Paternal divided by maternal school years	-0.11	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.01	-0.11	0.01	0.02
	[-0.21,-0.01]	[-0.03,0.09]	[-0.03,0.05]	[-0.07,0.13]	[0.01,0.13]	[-0.03,0.05]	[-0.23,0.01]	[-0.06,0.08]	[-0.03,0.07]
N	541 451	553 108	534 938	541 451	553 108	534 938	541 451	553 108	534 938
Different number of school years	-3.08	-2.81	-0.93	-2.21	-2.39	-0.84	-1.25	-1.31	-0.38
	[-3.28,-2.88]	[-2.96,-2.66]	[-1.02,-0.83]	[-2.41,-2.01]	[-2.54,-2.25]	[-0.93,-0.74]	[-1.47,-1.03]	[-1.47,-1.16]	[-0.49,-0.28]
Mother completed more years of schooling than the father	-1.62	-0.60	-0.06	-1.17	-0.42	-0.04	-0.27	-0.16	-0.07
	[-1.82,-1.42]	[-0.72,-0.47]	[-0.15,0.03]	[-1.37,-0.97]	[-0.55,-0.29]	[-0.13,0.05]	[-0.50,-0.05]	[-0.30,-0.01]	[-0.17,0.03]
N	948 642	977 862	938 208	948 642	977 862	938 208	948 642	977 862	938 208

The table presents unweighted marginal effects in percentage points on different forms of severe child undernutrition with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets below. Model 1 is only adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 further controls for child birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Model 3 is additionally adjusted for local area characteristics (PSU-level fixed effects). All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level. For each model type, different specifications were estimated, using either maternal and paternal years of schooling or the following composite indicators as exposure: “Paternal minus maternal school years”, “paternal divided by maternal school years”, or the two binary indicators “different number of school years” and “mother completed more years of schooling than the father”. With the execption of the main effects models (i.e. maternal and paternal years of schooling), all specifications control for the number of school years achieved by the least educated parent.

Table B8: Relationship between parental education levels and stunting in children (2007-2014)

			Mother: Non or incomplete primary	Mother: Primary or incomplete secondary	Mother: Secondary or higher
Model 1 (N = 345 034)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	41.88	34.43	23.84
		95%-CI	[41.48,42.27]	[33.75,35.11]	[22.46,25.21]
		N	120 889	21 313	3 645
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	37.19	29.65	19.91
		95%-CI	[36.66,37.73]	[29.19,30.11]	[19.30,20.52]
		N	42 228	54 805	18 998
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	32.61	24.75	17.88
		95%-CI	[31.66,33.56]	[24.14,25.36]	[17.41,18.34]
		N	11 350	24 442	47 364
Model 2 (N = 345 034)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	38.11	33.46	26.89
		95%-CI	[37.71,38.50]	[32.79,34.13]	[25.51,28.27]
		N	120 889	21 313	3 645
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	35.37	30.44	25.33
		95%-CI	[34.84,35.89]	[29.98,30.89]	[24.69,25.97]
		N	42 228	54 805	18 998
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	32.91	27.54	24.74
		95%-CI	[31.97,33.85]	[26.92,28.15]	[24.22,25.26]
		N	11 350	24 442	47 364
Model 3 (N = 345 034)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	35.74	33.85	29.20
		95%-CI	[35.39,36.10]	[33.14,34.55]	[27.73,30.67]
		N	120 889	21 313	3 645
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	34.36	31.56	28.78
		95%-CI	[33.85,34.88]	[31.11,32.01]	[28.07,29.48]
		N	42 228	54 805	18 998
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	32.05	29.48	27.83
		95%-CI	[31.07,33.03]	[28.83,30.13]	[27.28,28.39]
		N	11 350	24 442	47 364

The table presents unweighted predicted prevalences of stunting with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets below using only surveys conducted between 2007 and 2014. All models include the depicted parental education levels and their interaction. Model 1 is adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 is further adjusted for birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Lastly, Model 3 includes all covariates and PSU-level fixed effects. All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level.

Table B9: Relationship between parental education levels and underweight in children (2007-2014)

			Mother: Non or incomplete primary	Mother: Primary or incomplete secondary	Mother: Secondary or higher
Model 1 (N = 351 382)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	23.69	17.17	13.02
		95%-CI	[23.32,24.05]	[16.63,17.71]	[12.07,13.96]
		N	122 896	21 563	3 761
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	18.93	13.64	11.01
		95%-CI	[18.49,19.36]	[13.30,13.98]	[10.60,11.43]
		N	42 994	55 544	19 289
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	16.01	11.16	9.34
		95%-CI	[15.24,16.78]	[10.71,11.60]	[8.98,9.69]
		N	11 780	25 013	48 542
Model 2 (N = 351 382)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	21.68	16.64	14.63
		95%-CI	[21.32,22.04]	[16.11,17.18]	[13.68,15.59]
		N	122 896	21 563	3 761
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	17.97	14.03	13.92
		95%-CI	[17.54,18.39]	[13.69,14.37]	[13.47,14.37]
		N	42 994	55 544	19 289
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	16.21	12.61	12.97
		95%-CI	[15.44,16.98]	[12.16,13.07]	[12.58,13.37]
		N	11 780	25 013	48 542
Model 3 (N = 351 382)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	19.32	17.39	14.96
		95%-CI	[19.03,19.61]	[16.82,17.96]	[13.95,15.97]
		N	122 896	21 563	3 761
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	17.90	15.84	15.33
		95%-CI	[17.48,18.32]	[15.49,16.18]	[14.85,15.81]
		N	42 994	55 544	19 289
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	16.03	15.18	14.73
		95%-CI	[15.26,16.80]	[14.71,15.65]	[14.35,15.12]
		N	11 780	25 013	48 542

The table presents unweighted predicted prevalences of underweight with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets below using only surveys conducted between 2007 and 2014. All models include the depicted parental education levels and their interaction. Model 1 is adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 is further adjusted for birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Lastly, Model 3 includes all covariates and PSU-level fixed effects. All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level.

Table B10: Relationship between parental education levels and wasting in children (2007-2014)

			Mother: Non or incomplete primary	Mother: Primary or incomplete secondary	Mother: Secondary or higher
Model 1 (N = 337 827)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	10.24	8.26	7.45
		95%-CI	[9.98,10.51]	[7.86,8.66]	[6.59,8.32]
		N	117 196	20 832	3 604
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	8.39	7.17	6.52
		95%-CI	[8.09,8.69]	[6.92,7.41]	[6.18,6.86]
		N	41 413	53 841	18 812
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	7.68	6.48	6.46
		95%-CI	[7.11,8.24]	[6.13,6.83]	[6.17,6.75]
		N	11 236	24 151	46 742
Model 2 (N = 337 827)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	9.88	8.18	7.74
		95%-CI	[9.61,10.15]	[7.79,8.58]	[6.87,8.60]
		N	117 196	20 832	3 604
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	8.23	7.25	7.02
		95%-CI	[7.93,8.53]	[7.00,7.49]	[6.65,7.38]
		N	41 413	53 841	18 812
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	7.72	6.74	7.08
		95%-CI	[7.16,8.28]	[6.38,7.09]	[6.76,7.41]
		N	11 236	24 151	46 742
Model 3 (N = 337 827)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	8.83	8.45	7.28
		95%-CI	[8.62,9.05]	[8.02,8.87]	[6.38,8.17]
		N	117 196	20 832	3 604
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	8.46	8.04	7.40
		95%-CI	[8.16,8.77]	[7.79,8.29]	[7.02,7.79]
		N	41 413	53 841	18 812
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	8.06	7.81	7.71
		95%-CI	[7.47,8.64]	[7.43,8.18]	[7.39,8.04]
		N	11 236	24 151	46 742

The table presents unweighted predicted prevalences of wasting with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets below using only surveys conducted between 2007 and 2014. All models include the depicted parental education levels and their interaction. Model 1 is adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 is further adjusted for birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Lastly, Model 3 includes all covariates and PSU-level fixed effects. All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level.

Table B11: Years of schooling and child undernutrition (2007-2014)

	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
	Stunting	**Underweight**	**Wasting**	**Stunting**	**Underweight**	**Wasting**	**Stunting**	**Underweight**	**Wasting**
Maternal years of schooling	-1.36	-0.76	-0.20	-0.81	-0.52	-0.18	-0.42	-0.26	-0.10
	[-1.41,-1.30]	[-0.81,-0.72]	[-0.23,-0.17]	[-0.87,-0.76]	[-0.57,-0.47]	[-0.21,-0.14]	[-0.48,-0.36]	[-0.31,-0.21]	[-0.14,-0.07]
Paternal years of schooling	-0.62	-0.53	-0.18	-0.34	-0.39	-0.16	-0.29	-0.20	-0.04
	[-0.67,-0.57]	[-0.57,-0.49]	[-0.21,-0.15]	[-0.39,-0.29]	[-0.43,-0.35]	[-0.19,-0.13]	[-0.34,-0.24]	[-0.24,-0.16]	[-0.07,-0.01]
N	341 411	347 555	334 325	341 411	347 555	334 325	341 411	347 555	334 325
Paternal minus maternal school years	0.08	-0.07	-0.04	0.07	-0.07	-0.04	-0.03	-0.04	0.01
	[0.04,0.13]	[-0.10,-0.03]	[-0.07,-0.02]	[0.02,0.11]	[-0.11,-0.04]	[-0.07,-0.02]	[-0.08,0.01]	[-0.07,0.00]	[-0.02,0.04]
N	341 411	347 555	334 325	341 411	347 555	334 325	341 411	347 555	334 325
Paternal divided by maternal school years	0.03	-0.03	0.01	0.20	0.03	0.01	-0.20	-0.12	0.04
	[-0.18,0.24]	[-0.19,0.12]	[-0.09,0.11]	[-0.01,0.41]	[-0.12,0.18]	[-0.09,0.11]	[-0.44,0.05]	[-0.31,0.06]	[-0.09,0.16]
N	219 904	222 189	215 597	219 904	222 189	215 597	219 904	222 189	215 597
Different number of school years	-2.28	-3.81	-1.91	-1.26	-3.28	-1.83	-0.80	-1.05	-0.47
	[-2.70,-1.87]	[-4.16,-3.45]	[-2.18,-1.65]	[-1.67,-0.85]	[-3.63,-2.93]	[-2.10,-1.56]	[-1.25,-0.35]	[-1.42,-0.68]	[-0.75,-0.19]
Mother completed more years of schooling than the father	-2.72	-0.84	-0.08	-1.72	-0.40	-0.03	-0.11	-0.12	-0.22
	[-3.15,-2.30]	[-1.15,-0.52]	[-0.31,0.16]	[-2.14,-1.30]	[-0.72,-0.08]	[-0.27,0.20]	[-0.57,0.36]	[-0.48,0.24]	[-0.49,0.05]
N	341 411	347 555	334 325	341 411	347 555	334 325	341 411	347 555	334 325

The table presents unweighted marginal effects in percentage points on different forms of child undernutrition with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets below using only survey conducted between 2007 and 2014. Model 1 is only adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 further controls for child birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Model 3 is additionally adjusted for local area characteristics (PSU-level fixed effects). All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level. For each model type, different specifications were estimated, using either maternal and paternal years of schooling or the following composite indicators as exposure: “Paternal minus maternal school years”, “paternal divided by maternal school years”, or the two binary indicators “different number of school years” and “mother completed more years of schooling than the father”. With the execption of the main effects models (i.e. maternal and paternal years of schooling), all specifications control for the number of school years achieved by the least educated parent.

Table B12: Relationship between parental education levels and stunting in children (1999-2006)

			Mother: Non or incomplete primary	Mother: Primary or incomplete secondary	Mother: Secondary or higher
Model 1 (N = 359 405)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	46.42	36.09	28.79
		95%-CI	[46.10,46.75]	[35.41,36.78]	[26.91,30.67]
		N	165 819	21 535	2 016
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	40.40	31.23	22.63
		95%-CI	[39.92,40.87]	[30.75,31.71]	[21.73,23.53]
		N	50 652	48 712	9 384
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	36.24	27.07	20.98
		95%-CI	[35.27,37.21]	[26.39,27.75]	[20.40,21.57]
		N	10 600	19 182	31 505
Model 2 (N = 359 405)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	42.68	36.32	34.28
		95%-CI	[42.35,43.01]	[35.65,36.99]	[32.40,36.16]
		N	165 819	21 535	2 016
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	39.49	34.40	30.69
		95%-CI	[39.03,39.96]	[33.92,34.88]	[29.78,31.60]
		N	50 652	48 712	9 384
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	37.33	32.39	30.73
		95%-CI	[36.38,38.27]	[31.70,33.07]	[30.10,31.36]
		N	10 600	19 182	31 505
Model 3 (N = 359 405)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	41.82	37.93	34.70
		95%-CI	[41.56,42.09]	[37.21,38.65]	[32.55,36.85]
		N	165 819	21 535	2 016
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	39.42	35.68	32.55
		95%-CI	[38.96,39.87]	[35.17,36.18]	[31.50,33.59]
		N	50 652	48 712	9 384
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	36.85	33.08	31.45
		95%-CI	[35.83,37.87]	[32.35,33.82]	[30.74,32.16]
		N	10 600	19 182	31 505

The table presents unweighted predicted prevalences of stunting with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets below using only surveys conducted between 1999 and 2006. All models include the depicted parental education levels and their interaction. Model 1 is adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 is further adjusted for birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Lastly, Model 3 includes all covariates and PSU-level fixed effects. All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level.

Table B13: Relationship between parental education levels and underweight in children (1999-2006)

			Mother: Non or incomplete primary	Mother: Primary or incomplete secondary	Mother: Secondary or higher
Model 1 (N = 368 713)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	28.64	20.17	18.28
		95%-CI	[28.36,28.92]	[19.62,20.72]	[17.08,19.49]
		N	170 696	22 025	2 053
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	23.13	16.28	11.84
		95%-CI	[22.73,23.53]	[15.89,16.66]	[11.17,12.51]
		N	51 920	49 804	9 556
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	20.22	13.69	11.47
		95%-CI	[19.47,20.96]	[13.18,14.20]	[11.00,11.94]
		N	10 885	19 593	32 181
Model 2 (N = 368 713)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	26.11	20.40	21.84
		95%-CI	[25.84,26.39]	[19.86,20.95]	[20.61,23.07]
		N	170 696	22 025	2 053
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	22.58	18.48	17.17
		95%-CI	[22.19,22.97]	[18.08,18.88]	[16.49,17.84]
		N	51 920	49 804	9 556
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	21.02	17.35	17.91
		95%-CI	[20.28,21.76]	[16.82,17.87]	[17.41,18.41]
		N	10 885	19 593	32 181
Model 3 (N = 368 713)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	25.45	21.70	21.22
		95%-CI	[25.21,25.68]	[21.12,22.29]	[19.86,22.58]
		N	170 696	22 025	2 053
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	23.14	19.86	17.94
		95%-CI	[22.76,23.53]	[19.44,20.28]	[17.16,18.73]
		N	51 920	49 804	9 556
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	21.01	17.70	17.10
		95%-CI	[20.21,21.80]	[17.11,18.29]	[16.53,17.68]
		N	10 885	19 593	32 181

The table presents unweighted predicted prevalences of underweight with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets below using only surveys conducted between 1999 and 2006. All models include the depicted parental education levels and their interaction. Model 1 is adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 is further adjusted for birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Lastly, Model 3 includes all covariates and PSU-level fixed effects. All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level.

Table B14: Relationship between parental education levels and wasting in children (1999-2006)

			Mother: Non or incomplete primary	Mother: Primary or incomplete secondary	Mother: Secondary or higher
Model 1 (N = 357 592)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%) 95%-CI N	11.35 [11.16,11.55] 165 191	8.62 [8.23,9.00] 21 401	8.53 [7.56,9.50] 2 011
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%) 95%-CI N	9.52 [9.24,9.79] 50 443	8.09 [7.81,8.37] 48 380	6.88 [6.36,7.40] 9 295
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%) 95%-CI N	8.46 [7.93,8.99] 10 543	7.06 [6.67,7.44] 19 029	6.65 [6.33,6.98] 31 299
Model 2 (N = 357 592)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%) 95%-CI N	10.81 [10.61,11.01] 165 191	8.72 [8.33,9.10] 21 401	9.22 [8.24,10.19] 2 011
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%) 95%-CI N	9.44 [9.17,9.71] 50 443	8.59 [8.31,8.88] 48 380	7.92 [7.38,8.45] 9 295
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%) 95%-CI N	8.66 [8.13,9.20] 10 543	7.85 [7.46,8.24] 19 029	7.90 [7.53,8.26] 31 299
Model 3 (N = 357 592)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%) 95%-CI N	10.56 [10.39,10.73] 165 191	8.93 [8.52,9.34] 21 401	8.97 [7.86,10.09] 2 011
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%) 95%-CI N	9.67 [9.39,9.96] 50 443	9.00 [8.70,9.31] 48 380	8.19 [7.57,8.82] 9 295
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%) 95%-CI N	8.81 [8.20,9.42] 10 543	8.00 [7.56,8.45] 19 029	7.85 [7.43,8.27] 31 299

The table presents unweighted predicted prevalences of wasting with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets below using only surveys conducted between 1999 and 2006. All models include the depicted parental education levels and their interaction. Model 1 is adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 is further adjusted for birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Lastly, Model 3 includes all covariates and PSU-level fixed effects. All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level.

Table B15: Years of schooling and child undernutrition (1999-2006)

	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
	Stunting	**Underweight**	**Wasting**	**Stunting**	**Underweight**	**Wasting**	**Stunting**	**Underweight**	**Wasting**
Maternal years of schooling	-1.40	-0.95	-0.23	-0.77	-0.56	-0.16	-0.57	-0.47	-0.13
	[-1.45,-1.35]	[-1.00,-0.91]	[-0.26,-0.20]	[-0.82,-0.71]	[-0.61,-0.51]	[-0.19,-0.12]	[-0.63,-0.50]	[-0.52,-0.41]	[-0.17,-0.09]
Paternal years of schooling	-0.76	-0.63	-0.20	-0.40	-0.40	-0.15	-0.38	-0.35	-0.12
	[-0.81,-0.72]	[-0.67,-0.60]	[-0.23,-0.17]	[-0.45,-0.35]	[-0.44,-0.36]	[-0.18,-0.12]	[-0.43,-0.32]	[-0.40,-0.31]	[-0.16,-0.09]
N	361 920	371 316	360 084	361 920	371 316	360 084	361 920	371 316	360 084
Paternal minus maternal school years	-0.13	-0.17	-0.07	-0.06	-0.11	-0.05	-0.10	-0.11	-0.04
	[-0.18,-0.09]	[-0.21,-0.13]	[-0.10,-0.04]	[-0.10,-0.01]	[-0.15,-0.07]	[-0.08,-0.03]	[-0.15,-0.05]	[-0.15,-0.07]	[-0.07,-0.01]
N	361 920	371 316	360 084	361 920	371 316	360 084	361 920	371 316	360 084
Paternal divided by maternal school years	-0.64	-0.21	-0.04	-0.28	-0.02	-0.01	-0.50	-0.23	-0.10
	[-0.86,-0.42]	[-0.38,-0.03]	[-0.15,0.08]	[-0.49,-0.06]	[-0.20,0.15]	[-0.12,0.11]	[-0.76,-0.24]	[-0.44,-0.01]	[-0.24,0.04]
N	192 128	196 374	190 876	192 128	196 374	190 876	192 128	196 374	190 876
Different number of school years	-3.32	-4.28	-1.75	-1.88	-3.27	-1.48	-1.39	-1.85	-0.82
	[-3.72,-2.93]	[-4.62,-3.94]	[-1.99,-1.50]	[-2.28,-1.49]	[-3.60,-2.93]	[-1.72,-1.23]	[-1.83,-0.96]	[-2.22,-1.48]	[-1.10,-0.54]
Mother completed more years of schooling than the father	-1.69	-1.06	-0.37	-1.04	-0.71	-0.33	-0.16	-0.18	-0.20
	[-2.14,-1.25]	[-1.42,-0.70]	[-0.62,-0.12]	[-1.47,-0.60]	[-1.06,-0.35]	[-0.58,-0.07]	[-0.65,0.33]	[-0.58,0.21]	[-0.49,0.09]
N	361 920	371 316	360 084	361 920	371 316	360 084	361 920	371 316	360 084

The table presents unweighted marginal effects in percentage points on different forms of child undernutrition with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets below using only survey conducted between 1999 and 2006. Model 1 is only adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 further controls for child birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Model 3 is additionally adjusted for local area characteristics (PSU-level fixed effects). All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level. For each model type, different specifications were estimated, using either maternal and paternal years of schooling or the following composite indicators as exposure: “Paternal minus maternal school years”, “paternal divided by maternal school years”, or the two binary indicators “different number of school years” and “mother completed more years of schooling than the father”. With the execption of the main effects models (i.e. maternal and paternal years of schooling), all specifications control for the number of school years achieved by the least educated parent.

Table B16: Relationship between parental education levels and stunting in children (1990-1998)

			Mother: Non or incomplete primary	Mother: Primary or incomplete secondary	Mother: Secondary or higher
Model 1 (N = 246 248)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	48.61	38.32	26.89
		95%-CI	[48.23,48.99]	[37.45,39.19]	[24.27,29.50]
		N	118 297	13 364	975
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	42.09	31.29	20.79
		95%-CI	[41.54,42.64]	[30.72,31.86]	[19.64,21.94]
		N	36 507	36 736	5 865
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	37.93	26.31	19.34
		95%-CI	[36.67,39.20]	[25.46,27.15]	[18.59,20.09]
		N	5 925	12 350	16 229
Model 2 (N = 246 248)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	44.98	38.84	33.07
		95%-CI	[44.60,45.36]	[37.99,39.68]	[30.46,35.67]
		N	118 297	13 364	975
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	41.66	34.73	29.30
		95%-CI	[41.12,42.19]	[34.15,35.30]	[28.14,30.46]
		N	36 507	36 736	5 865
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	39.25	32.33	30.00
		95%-CI	[38.01,40.50]	[31.48,33.18]	[29.19,30.81]
		N	5 925	12 350	16 229
Model 3 (N = 246 248)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	44.02	40.15	34.95
		95%-CI	[43.72,44.33]	[39.27,41.02]	[32.02,37.87]
		N	118 297	13 364	975
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	41.24	35.90	33.03
		95%-CI	[40.72,41.76]	[35.32,36.48]	[31.74,34.31]
		N	36 507	36 736	5 865
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	39.03	33.23	32.14
		95%-CI	[37.68,40.38]	[32.30,34.16]	[31.23,33.05]
		N	5 925	12 350	16 229

The table presents unweighted predicted prevalences of stunting with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets below using only surveys conducted between 1990 and 1998. All models include the depicted parental education levels and their interaction. Model 1 is adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 is further adjusted for birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Lastly, Model 3 includes all covariates and PSU-level fixed effects. All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level.

Table B17: Relationship between parental education levels and underweight in children (1990-1998)

			Mother: Non or incomplete primary	Mother: Primary or incomplete secondary	Mother: Secondary or higher
Model 1 (N = 259 882)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%) 95%-CI N	29.11 [28.78,29.43] 126 009	20.78 [20.11,21.45] 13 853	17.20 [15.70,18.71] 996
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%) 95%-CI N	23.18 [22.72,23.64] 38 780	15.88 [15.43,16.34] 38 383	13.94 [13.27,14.61] 5 970
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%) 95%-CI N	20.87 [19.85,21.89] 6 246	13.37 [12.71,14.03] 12 986	13.62 [13.07,14.17] 16 659
Model 2 (N = 259 882)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%) 95%-CI N	26.56 [26.24,26.88] 126 009	21.21 [20.55,21.88] 13 853	21.28 [19.74,22.82] 996
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%) 95%-CI N	23.00 [22.54,23.45] 38 780	18.44 [17.98,18.90] 38 383	19.76 [19.07,20.46] 5 970
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%) 95%-CI N	21.97 [20.96,22.97] 6 246	17.71 [17.06,18.37] 12 986	20.93 [20.33,21.52] 16 659
Model 3 (N = 259 882)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%) 95%-CI N	26.36 [26.09,26.62] 126 009	22.36 [21.65,23.07] 13 853	21.53 [19.74,23.31] 996
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%) 95%-CI N	23.40 [22.95,23.84] 38 780	19.05 [18.56,19.54] 38 383	19.71 [18.93,20.49] 5 970
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%) 95%-CI N	21.93 [20.85,23.02] 6 246	17.63 [16.93,18.33] 12 986	19.23 [18.61,19.86] 16 659

The table presents unweighted predicted prevalences of underweight with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets below using only surveys conducted between 1990 and 1998. All models include the depicted parental education levels and their interaction. Model 1 is adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 is further adjusted for birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Lastly, Model 3 includes all covariates and PSU-level fixed effects. All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level.

Table B18: Relationship between parental education levels and wasting in children (1990-1998)

			Mother: Non or incomplete primary	Mother: Primary or incomplete secondary	Mother: Secondary or higher
Model 1 (N =244 706)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	10.35	7.97	8.05
		95%-CI	[10.14,10.56]	[7.53,8.41]	[6.91,9.19]
		N	117 754	13 266	968
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	8.45	6.94	6.66
		95%-CI	[8.14,8.76]	[6.66,7.22]	[6.20,7.11]
		N	36 238	36 464	5 812
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	8.43	6.40	7.19
		95%-CI	[7.70,9.15]	[5.95,6.84]	[6.80,7.58]
		N	5 874	12 259	16 071
Model 2 (N =244 706)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	9.69	8.12	8.93
		95%-CI	[9.48,9.90]	[7.68,8.56]	[7.78,10.08]
		N	117 754	13 266	968
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	8.45	7.64	8.01
		95%-CI	[8.15,8.76]	[7.34,7.93]	[7.51,8.51]
		N	36 238	36 464	5 812
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	8.75	7.48	8.82
		95%-CI	[8.02,9.48]	[7.02,7.94]	[8.38,9.27]
		N	5 874	12 259	16 071
Model 3 (N =244 706)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	9.69	8.45	8.97
		95%-CI	[9.51,9.87]	[7.97,8.92]	[7.67,10.27]
		N	117 754	13 266	968
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	8.67	7.79	7.73
		95%-CI	[8.36,8.98]	[7.48,8.10]	[7.17,8.29]
		N	36 238	36 464	5 812
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	8.83	7.27	7.94
		95%-CI	[8.01,9.65]	[6.77,7.77]	[7.47,8.41]
		N	5 874	12 259	16 071

The table presents unweighted predicted prevalences of wasting with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets below using only surveys conducted between 1990 and 1998. All models include the depicted parental education levels and their interaction. Model 1 is adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 is further adjusted for birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Lastly, Model 3 includes all covariates and PSU-level fixed effects. All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level.

Table B19: Years of schooling and child undernutrition (1990-1998)

	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
	Stunting	**Underweight**	**Wasting**	**Stunting**	**Underweight**	**Wasting**	**Stunting**	**Underweight**	**Wasting**
Maternal years of schooling	-1.62	-0.96	-0.22	-0.93	-0.54	-0.13	-0.70	-0.52	-0.14
	[-1.69,-1.55]	[-1.02,-0.89]	[-0.26,-0.19]	[-1.01,-0.86]	[-0.60,-0.47]	[-0.17,-0.09]	[-0.78,-0.62]	[-0.59,-0.45]	[-0.19,-0.10]
Paternal years of schooling	-0.81	-0.65	-0.17	-0.41	-0.38	-0.10	-0.40	-0.38	-0.11
	[-0.87,-0.75]	[-0.70,-0.60]	[-0.21,-0.14]	[-0.47,-0.35]	[-0.43,-0.33]	[-0.14,-0.07]	[-0.47,-0.34]	[-0.44,-0.33]	[-0.15,-0.06]
N	243 751	257 306	242 213	243 751	257 306	242 213	243 751	257 306	242 213
Paternal minus maternal school years	-0.14	-0.22	-0.06	-0.04	-0.13	-0.04	-0.09	-0.14	-0.04
	[-0.20,-0.09]	[-0.26,-0.17]	[-0.09,-0.03]	[-0.09,0.02]	[-0.17,-0.08]	[-0.07,-0.00]	[-0.15,-0.03]	[-0.18,-0.09]	[-0.07,-0.00]
N	243 751	257 306	242 213	243 751	257 306	242 213	243 751	257 306	242 213
Paternal divided by maternal school years	-0.29	-0.15	0.06	0.21	0.11	0.09	-0.06	-0.01	0.01
	[-0.56,-0.02]	[-0.35,0.06]	[-0.07,0.19]	[-0.06,0.47]	[-0.10,0.31]	[-0.03,0.22]	[-0.37,0.26]	[-0.25,0.24]	[-0.14,0.17]
N	127 528	132 563	126 515	127 528	132 563	126 515	127 528	132 563	126 515
Different number of school years	-3.26	-4.03	-1.48	-1.53	-2.79	-1.13	-1.57	-1.87	-0.69
	[-3.73,-2.79]	[-4.43,-3.63]	[-1.75,-1.20]	[-2.00,-1.06]	[-3.19,-2.39]	[-1.41,-0.85]	[-2.07,-1.06]	[-2.31,-1.44]	[-1.01,-0.37]
Mother completed more years of schooling than the father	-2.45	-0.77	-0.26	-1.83	-0.50	-0.21	-0.72	-0.00	-0.06
	[-3.01,-1.90]	[-1.21,-0.34]	[-0.55,0.03]	[-2.38,-1.29]	[-0.93,-0.07]	[-0.51,0.08]	[-1.31,-0.12]	[-0.48,0.47]	[-0.38,0.27]
N	243 751	257 306	242 213	243 751	257 306	242 213	243 751	257 306	242 213

The table presents unweighted marginal effects in percentage points on different forms of child undernutrition with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets below using only survey conducted between 1990 and 1998. Model 1 is only adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 further controls for child birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Model 3 is additionally adjusted for local area characteristics (PSU-level fixed effects). All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level. For each model type, different specifications were estimated, using either maternal and paternal years of schooling or the following composite indicators as exposure: “Paternal minus maternal school years”, “paternal divided by maternal school years”, or the two binary indicators “different number of school years” and “mother completed more years of schooling than the father”. With the execption of the main effects models (i.e. maternal and paternal years of schooling), all specifications control for the number of school years achieved by the least educated parent.

Table B20: Relationship between parental education levels and stunting in children (latest surveys)

			Mother: Non or incomplete primary	Mother: Primary or incomplete secondary	Mother: Secondary or higher
Model 1 (N = 320 471)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	43.44	35.81	23.83
		95%-CI	[43.05,43.83]	[35.12,36.50]	[22.07,25.59]
		N	119 886	21 163	2 287
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	37.88	29.32	21.17
		95%-CI	[37.35,38.41]	[28.88,29.75]	[20.47,21.87]
		N	42 337	57 888	15 269
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	32.72	24.37	17.80
		95%-CI	[31.61,33.82]	[23.70,25.03]	[17.26,18.34]
		N	8 121	19 631	33 889
Model 2 (N = 320 471)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	39.71	35.12	27.62
		95%-CI	[39.32,40.10]	[34.44,35.81]	[25.86,29.38]
		N	119 886	21 163	2 287
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	36.27	30.86	27.29
		95%-CI	[35.75,36.79]	[30.42,31.30]	[26.57,28.02]
		N	42 337	57 888	15 269
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	33.45	27.95	25.54
		95%-CI	[32.36,34.54]	[27.27,28.62]	[24.94,26.13]
		N	8 121	19 631	33 889
Model 3 (N = 320 471)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	37.58	35.90	29.66
		95%-CI	[37.23,37.93]	[35.18,36.62]	[27.76,31.56]
		N	119 886	21 163	2 287
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	35.62	32.32	30.02
		95%-CI	[35.11,36.13]	[31.88,32.77]	[29.21,30.84]
		N	42 337	57 888	15 269
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	32.96	30.14	28.38
		95%-CI	[31.81,34.12]	[29.41,30.87]	[27.73,29.04]
		N	8 121	19 631	33 889

The table presents unweighted predicted prevalences of stunting with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets below using only the latest survey per country. All models include the depicted parental education levels and their interaction. Model 1 is adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 is further adjusted for birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Lastly, Model 3 includes all covariates and PSU-level fixed effects. All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level.

Table B21: Relationship between parental education levels and underweight in children (latest surveys)

			Mother: Non or incomplete primary	Mother: Primary or incomplete secondary	Mother: Secondary or higher
Model 1 (N = 329 278)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	27.20	20.01	14.92
		95%-CI	[26.85,27.55]	[19.45,20.58]	[13.66,16.18]
		N	123 024	22 117	2 387
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	22.27	15.76	11.62
		95%-CI	[21.83,22.72]	[15.41,16.12]	[11.09,12.15]
		N	43 276	59 526	15 697
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	18.63	13.11	9.79
		95%-CI	[17.68,19.58]	[12.59,13.64]	[9.34,10.25]
		N	8 363	20 093	34 795
Model 2 (N = 329 278)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	24.80	19.60	17.31
		95%-CI	[24.44,25.16]	[19.04,20.15]	[16.03,18.58]
		N	123 024	22 117	2 387
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	21.28	16.80	15.53
		95%-CI	[20.84,21.72]	[16.44,17.16]	[14.97,16.09]
		N	43 276	59 526	15 697
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	19.13	15.41	14.62
		95%-CI	[18.19,20.08]	[14.87,15.95]	[14.12,15.12]
		N	8 363	20 093	34 795
Model 3 (N = 329 278)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	22.90	20.42	17.59
		95%-CI	[22.60,23.20]	[19.82,21.01]	[16.25,18.93]
		N	123 024	22 117	2 387
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	21.17	18.39	17.13
		95%-CI	[20.73,21.60]	[18.03,18.75]	[16.52,17.75]
		N	43 276	59 526	15 697
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	18.81	17.49	16.37
		95%-CI	[17.85,19.77]	[16.91,18.06]	[15.87,16.87]
		N	8 363	20 093	34 795

The table presents unweighted predicted prevalences of underweight with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets below using only the latest survey per country. All models include the depicted parental education levels and their interaction. Model 1 is adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 is further adjusted for birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Lastly, Model 3 includes all covariates and PSU-level fixed effects. All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level.

Table B22: Relationship between parental education levels and wasting in children (latest surveys)

			Mother: Non or incomplete primary	Mother: Primary or incomplete secondary	Mother: Secondary or higher
Model 1 (N = 317 267)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%) 95%-CI N	11.84 [11.58,12.11] 117 933	9.42 [9.00,9.84] 21 346	8.68 [7.49,9.88] 2 275
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%) 95%-CI N	9.93 [9.61,10.25] 41 787	8.40 [8.14,8.66] 57 742	7.24 [6.81,7.66] 15 251
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%) 95%-CI N	9.42 [8.71,10.13] 8 000	7.55 [7.14,7.96] 19 402	7.18 [6.80,7.56] 33 531
Model 2 (N = 317 267)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%) 95%-CI N	11.32 [11.05,11.59] 117 933	9.35 [8.93,9.77] 21 346	9.18 [7.98,10.37] 2 275
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%) 95%-CI N	9.74 [9.42,10.06] 41 787	8.64 [8.37,8.91] 57 742	8.04 [7.59,8.50] 15 251
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%) 95%-CI N	9.53 [8.82,10.24] 8 000	8.04 [7.62,8.47] 19 402	8.16 [7.75,8.58] 33 531
Model 3 (N = 317 267)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%) 95%-CI N	10.48 [10.25,10.70] 117 933	9.63 [9.19,10.07] 21 346	8.45 [7.25,9.65] 2 275
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%) 95%-CI N	9.88 [9.56,10.20] 41 787	9.40 [9.13,9.67] 57 742	8.66 [8.16,9.16] 15 251
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%) 95%-CI N	9.61 [8.86,10.35] 8 000	8.88 [8.41,9.34] 19 402	8.74 [8.31,9.17] 33 531

The table presents unweighted predicted prevalences of wasting with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets below using only the latest survey per country. All models include the depicted parental education levels and their interaction. Model 1 is adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 is further adjusted for birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Lastly, Model 3 includes all covariates and PSU-level fixed effects. All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level.

Table B23: Years of schooling and child undernutrition (latest surveys)

	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
	Stunting	**Underweight**	**Wasting**	**Stunting**	**Underweight**	**Wasting**	**Stunting**	**Underweight**	**Wasting**
Maternal years of schooling	-1.34	-0.95	-0.27	-0.80	-0.65	-0.22	-0.44	-0.38	-0.14
	[-1.39,-1.28]	[-1.00,-0.91]	[-0.30,-0.23]	[-0.86,-0.74]	[-0.70,-0.60]	[-0.26,-0.18]	[-0.51,-0.38]	[-0.43,-0.32]	[-0.18,-0.09]
Paternal years of schooling	-0.72	-0.56	-0.18	-0.44	-0.39	-0.15	-0.38	-0.26	-0.06
	[-0.77,-0.68]	[-0.60,-0.52]	[-0.21,-0.15]	[-0.49,-0.39]	[-0.43,-0.35]	[-0.18,-0.12]	[-0.43,-0.32]	[-0.31,-0.22]	[-0.10,-0.03]
N	317 393	325 966	314 250	317 393	325 966	314 250	317 393	325 966	314 250
Paternal minus maternal school years	-0.04	-0.06	-0.03	-0.03	-0.04	-0.03	-0.10	-0.05	0.00
	[-0.09,0.01]	[-0.10,-0.02]	[-0.06,-0.00]	[-0.07,0.02]	[-0.08,-0.00]	[-0.06,0.00]	[-0.15,-0.05]	[-0.09,-0.01]	[-0.03,0.04]
N	317 393	325 966	314 250	317 393	325 966	314 250	317 393	325 966	314 250
Paternal divided by maternal school years	-0.36	-0.11	0.02	-0.15	0.00	0.03	-0.40	-0.17	-0.00
	[-0.59,-0.13]	[-0.28,0.06]	[-0.10,0.14]	[-0.37,0.08]	[-0.17,0.18]	[-0.09,0.15]	[-0.67,-0.13]	[-0.38,0.04]	[-0.15,0.15]
N	193 076	197 501	191 589	193 076	197 501	191 589	193 076	197 501	191 589
Different number of school years	-3.08	-3.73	-1.84	-2.06	-3.07	-1.69	-1.15	-1.34	-0.62
	[-3.51,-2.66]	[-4.10,-3.36]	[-2.12,-1.56]	[-2.48,-1.64]	[-3.44,-2.70]	[-1.97,-1.41]	[-1.61,-0.68]	[-1.74,-0.95]	[-0.93,-0.31]
Mother completed more years of schooling than the father	-1.63	-1.35	-0.32	-0.87	-0.94	-0.26	0.42	-0.24	-0.24
	[-2.08,-1.18]	[-1.71,-0.99]	[-0.58,-0.05]	[-1.31,-0.42]	[-1.30,-0.58]	[-0.53,0.01]	[-0.08,0.92]	[-0.64,0.17]	[-0.54,0.06]
N	317 393	325 966	314 250	317 393	325 966	314 250	317 393	325 966	314 250

The table presents unweighted marginal effects in percentage points on different forms of child undernutrition with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets below using only the latest survey per country. Model 1 is only adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 further controls for child birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Model 3 is additionally adjusted for local area characteristics (PSU-level fixed effects). All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level. For each model type, different specifications were estimated, using either maternal and paternal years of schooling or the following composite indicators as exposure: “Paternal minus maternal school years”, “paternal divided by maternal school years”, or the two binary indicators “different number of school years” and “mother completed more years of schooling than the father”. With the execption of the main effects models (i.e. maternal and paternal years of schooling), all specifications control for the number of school years achieved by the least educated parent.

Table B24: Relationship between parental education levels and stunting in children (adjusted for maternal height)

			Mother: Non or incomplete primary	Mother: Primary or incomplete secondary	Mother: Secondary or higher
Model 1 (N = 866 457)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	45.74	36.22	25.57
		95%-CI	[45.51,45.97]	[35.77,36.67]	[24.42,26.71]
		N	367 834	51 025	5 672
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	39.77	30.85	20.56
		95%-CI	[39.45,40.09]	[30.55,31.15]	[20.08,21.05]
		N	116 632	128 533	31 570
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	34.80	26.00	19.16
		95%-CI	[34.17,35.43]	[25.58,26.42]	[18.82,19.51]
		N	25 510	51 140	88 541
Model 2 (N = 866 457)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	41.09	36.14	31.06
		95%-CI	[40.87,41.31]	[35.71,36.56]	[29.93,32.20]
		N	367 834	51 025	5 672
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	38.17	33.59	29.51
		95%-CI	[37.86,38.47]	[33.30,33.88]	[29.02,30.00]
		N	116 632	128 533	31 570
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	35.75	31.40	29.75
		95%-CI	[35.14,36.36]	[30.98,31.82]	[29.38,30.12]
		N	25 510	51 140	88 541
Model 3 (N = 866 457)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	39.60	37.24	33.04
		95%-CI	[39.41,39.79]	[36.79,37.70]	[31.80,34.28]
		N	367 834	51 025	5 672
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	37.77	34.91	32.58
		95%-CI	[37.47,38.06]	[34.61,35.21]	[32.02,33.14]
		N	116 632	128 533	31 570
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	35.54	32.92	31.88
		95%-CI	[34.90,36.19]	[32.47,33.38]	[31.46,32.29]
		N	25 510	51 140	88 541

The table presents unweighted predicted prevalences of stunting with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets. All models include the depicted parental education levels and their interaction. Model 1 is adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 is further adjusted for birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age, height and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Lastly, Model 3 includes all covariates and PSU-level fixed effects. All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level.

Table B25: Relationship between parental education levels and underweight in children (adjusted for maternal height)

			Mother: Non or incomplete primary	Mother: Primary or incomplete secondary	Mother: Secondary or higher
Model 1 (N = 885 836)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	26.39	18.53	15.12
		95%-CI	[26.19,26.58]	[18.17,18.88]	[14.37,15.88]
		N	376 789	51 925	5 832
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	20.94	14.89	11.64
		95%-CI	[20.68,21.21]	[14.66,15.11]	[11.31,11.97]
		N	119 170	130 935	32 090
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	17.97	12.40	10.72
		95%-CI	[17.48,18.47]	[12.09,12.70]	[10.46,10.99]
		N	26 293	52 277	90 525
Model 2 (N = 885 836)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	23.59	18.51	18.26
		95%-CI	[23.39,23.78]	[18.17,18.86]	[17.50,19.03]
		N	376 789	51 925	5 832
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	20.06	16.59	16.91
		95%-CI	[19.80,20.31]	[16.36,16.82]	[16.56,17.26]
		N	119 170	130 935	32 090
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	18.64	15.69	16.92
		95%-CI	[18.15,19.13]	[15.37,16.00]	[16.64,17.21]
		N	26 293	52 277	90 525
Model 3 (N = 885 836)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	22.39	19.73	18.37
		95%-CI	[22.23,22.55]	[19.36,20.10]	[17.55,19.18]
		N	376 789	51 925	5 832
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	20.53	18.16	17.75
		95%-CI	[20.28,20.78]	[17.92,18.40]	[17.36,18.14]
		N	119 170	130 935	32 090
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	18.82	17.08	17.16
		95%-CI	[18.31,19.32]	[16.74,17.42]	[16.85,17.48]
		N	26 293	52 277	90 525

The table presents unweighted predicted prevalences of underweight with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets. All models include the depicted parental education levels and their interaction. Model 1 is adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 is further adjusted for birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age, height and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Lastly, Model 3 includes all covariates and PSU-level fixed effects. All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level.

Table B26: Relationship between parental education levels and wasting in children (adjusted for maternal height)

			Mother: Non or incomplete primary	Mother: Primary or incomplete secondary	Mother: Secondary or higher
Model 1 (N = 856 293)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	10.52	8.29	8.35
		95%-CI	[10.38,10.66]	[8.05,8.54]	[7.69,9.02]
		N	362 961	50 353	5 631
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	8.68	7.45	6.82
		95%-CI	[8.50,8.85]	[7.29,7.61]	[6.56,7.09]
		N	115 400	127 100	31 268
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	8.02	6.76	6.89
		95%-CI	[7.66,8.37]	[6.53,7.00]	[6.68,7.09]
		N	25 288	50 648	87 644
Model 2 (N = 856 293)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	9.98	8.31	8.89
		95%-CI	[9.84,10.12]	[8.06,8.55]	[8.22,9.56]
		N	362 961	50 353	5 631
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	8.55	7.81	7.75
		95%-CI	[8.38,8.73]	[7.64,7.97]	[7.47,8.03]
		N	115 400	127 100	31 268
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	8.19	7.42	7.97
		95%-CI	[7.83,8.55]	[7.18,7.66]	[7.74,8.21]
		N	25 288	50 648	87 644
Model 3 (N = 856 293)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	9.60	8.59	8.15
		95%-CI	[9.48,9.72]	[8.33,8.86]	[7.45,8.85]
		N	362 961	50 353	5 631
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	8.90	8.35	7.81
		95%-CI	[8.72,9.08]	[8.17,8.52]	[7.50,8.12]
		N	115 400	127 100	31 268
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	8.45	7.84	7.84
		95%-CI	[8.05,8.84]	[7.58,8.10]	[7.60,8.08]
		N	25 288	50 648	87 644

The table presents unweighted predicted prevalences of wasting with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets. All models include the depicted parental education levels and their interaction. Model 1 is adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 is further adjusted for birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age, height and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Lastly, Model 3 includes all covariates and PSU-level fixed effects. All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level.

Table B27: Years of schooling and child undernutrition (adjusted for maternal height)

	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
	Stunting	**Underweight**	**Wasting**	**Stunting**	**Underweight**	**Wasting**	**Stunting**	**Underweight**	**Wasting**
Maternal years of schooling	-1.48	-0.85	-0.19	-0.70	-0.44	-0.12	-0.40	-0.29	-0.11
	[-1.51,-1.44]	[-0.88,-0.82]	[-0.21,-0.16]	[-0.74,-0.67]	[-0.47,-0.41]	[-0.15,-0.10]	[-0.44,-0.36]	[-0.32,-0.26]	[-0.13,-0.08]
Paternal years of schooling	-0.74	-0.60	-0.19	-0.34	-0.37	-0.15	-0.30	-0.26	-0.08
	[-0.77,-0.71]	[-0.63,-0.58]	[-0.21,-0.17]	[-0.37,-0.31]	[-0.39,-0.34]	[-0.16,-0.13]	[-0.33,-0.27]	[-0.28,-0.23]	[-0.10,-0.06]
N	863 690	882 817	853 627	863 690	882 817	853 627	863 690	882 817	853 627
Paternal minus maternal school years	-0.05	-0.15	-0.07	-0.01	-0.11	-0.06	-0.08	-0.08	-0.02
	[-0.08,-0.02]	[-0.17,-0.12]	[-0.09,-0.05]	[-0.04,0.02]	[-0.13,-0.09]	[-0.08,-0.04]	[-0.11,-0.05]	[-0.11,-0.06]	[-0.04,-0.00]
N	863 690	882 817	853 627	863 690	882 817	853 627	863 690	882 817	853 627
Paternal divided by maternal school years	-0.31	-0.14	-0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.27	-0.11	-0.02
	[-0.45,-0.17]	[-0.24,-0.03]	[-0.09,0.05]	[-0.12,0.15]	[-0.09,0.12]	[-0.07,0.07]	[-0.43,-0.11]	[-0.24,0.01]	[-0.11,0.06]
N	494 401	502 491	488 338	494 401	502 491	488 338	494 401	502 491	488 338
Different number of school years	-3.05	-4.17	-1.80	-1.65	-3.27	-1.58	-1.07	-1.43	-0.65
	[-3.30,-2.79]	[-4.39,-3.95]	[-1.96,-1.64]	[-1.91,-1.40]	[-3.49,-3.06]	[-1.74,-1.42]	[-1.35,-0.79]	[-1.66,-1.20]	[-0.83,-0.48]
Mother completed more years of schooling than the father	-2.54	-0.94	-0.11	-1.39	-0.39	-0.06	-0.02	0.01	-0.12
	[-2.83,-2.26]	[-1.16,-0.72]	[-0.26,0.05]	[-1.66,-1.11]	[-0.61,-0.17]	[-0.22,0.10]	[-0.32,0.29]	[-0.24,0.25]	[-0.30,0.06]
N	863 690	882 817	853 627	863 690	882 817	853 627	863 690	882 817	853 627

The table presents unweighted marginal effects in percentage points on different forms of child undernutrition with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets below. Model 1 is only adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 further controls for child birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age, height and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Model 3 is additionally adjusted for local area characteristics (PSU-level fixed effects). All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level. For each model type, different specifications were estimated, using either maternal and paternal years of schooling or the following composite indicators as exposure: "Paternal minus maternal school years", "paternal divided by maternal school years", or the two binary indicators "different number of school years" and "mother completed more years of schooling than the father". With the execption of the main effects models (i.e. maternal and paternal years of schooling), all specifications control for the number of school years achieved by the least educated parent.

Table B28: Relationship between parental education levels and stunting in children (countries weighted equally)

			Mother: Non or incomplete primary	Mother: Primary or incomplete secondary	Mother: Secondary or higher
Model 1 (N = 952 253)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	42.81	34.03	26.22
		95%-CI	[42.45,43.17]	[33.23,34.82]	[23.61,28.84]
		N	405 181	56 307	6 656
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	36.89	27.96	21.38
		95%-CI	[36.36,37.42]	[27.42,28.49]	[20.23,22.52]
		N	129 600	140 678	34 391
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	31.22	23.43	18.27
		95%-CI	[30.12,32.32]	[22.58,24.29]	[17.52,19.02]
		N	27 910	56 192	95 338
Model 2 (N = 952 253)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	39.20	33.54	30.05
		95%-CI	[38.82,39.57]	[32.75,34.33]	[27.47,32.64]
		N	405 181	56 307	6 656
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	35.63	30.03	27.28
		95%-CI	[35.12,36.14]	[29.49,30.57]	[26.13,28.42]
		N	129 600	140 678	34 391
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	32.05	27.67	25.99
		95%-CI	[30.96,33.13]	[26.81,28.54]	[25.16,26.82]
		N	27 910	56 192	95 338
Model 3 (N = 952 253)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	37.55	34.63	30.99
		95%-CI	[37.18,37.92]	[33.82,35.45]	[28.08,33.90]
		N	405 181	56 307	6 656
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	35.08	31.31	29.27
		95%-CI	[34.56,35.60]	[30.73,31.88]	[27.99,30.54]
		N	129 600	140 678	34 391
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	32.05	29.21	28.64
		95%-CI	[30.81,33.29]	[28.26,30.15]	[27.69,29.58]
		N	27 910	56 192	95 338

The table presents predicted prevalences of stunting with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets. Regressions are weighted such that sampling weights sum up to 1 in every country. All models include the depicted parental education levels and their interaction. Model 1 is adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 is further adjusted for birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Lastly, Model 3 includes all covariates and PSU-level fixed effects. All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level.

Table B29: Relationship between parental education levels and underweight in children (countries weighted equally)

			Mother: Non or incomplete primary	Mother: Primary or incomplete secondary	Mother: Secondary or higher
Model 1 (N = 981 740)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	24.09	17.07	13.73
		95%-CI	[23.81,24.38]	[16.46,17.68]	[11.89,15.57]
		N	419 823	57 541	6 833
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	19.25	13.97	10.49
		95%-CI	[18.82,19.69]	[13.54,14.40]	[9.85,11.14]
		N	133 963	144 192	34 966
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	15.67	11.52	9.48
		95%-CI	[14.85,16.48]	[10.98,12.06]	[8.95,10.01]
		N	28 955	57 825	97 642
Model 2 (N = 981 740)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	21.93	16.89	15.91
		95%-CI	[21.65,22.22]	[16.28,17.50]	[14.04,17.78]
		N	419 823	57 541	6 833
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	18.63	15.29	13.85
		95%-CI	[18.19,19.06]	[14.85,15.72]	[13.19,14.52]
		N	133 963	144 192	34 966
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	16.22	14.06	13.79
		95%-CI	[15.42,17.03]	[13.51,14.62]	[13.22,14.36]
		N	28 955	57 825	97 642
Model 3 (N = 981 740)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	20.78	17.80	17.03
		95%-CI	[20.51,21.06]	[17.07,18.53]	[14.91,19.15]
		N	419 823	57 541	6 833
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	18.83	16.22	14.72
		95%-CI	[18.38,19.28]	[15.82,16.62]	[13.88,15.56]
		N	133 963	144 192	34 966
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	16.42	15.50	14.60
		95%-CI	[15.53,17.32]	[14.87,16.14]	[14.01,15.20]
		N	28 955	57 825	97 642

The table presents predicted prevalences of underweight with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets. Regressions are weighted such that sampling weights sum up to 1 in every country. All models include the depicted parental education levels and their interaction. Model 1 is adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 is further adjusted for birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Lastly, Model 3 includes all covariates and PSU-level fixed effects. All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level.

Table B30: Relationship between parental education levels and wasting in children (countries weighted equally)

			Mother: Non or incomplete primary	Mother: Primary or incomplete secondary	Mother: Secondary or higher
Model 1 (N = 941 721)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	9.52	7.70	7.24
		95%-CI	[9.32,9.71]	[7.27,8.13]	[5.44,9.04]
		N	400 355	55 588	6 602
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	7.98	6.98	5.90
		95%-CI	[7.69,8.27]	[6.66,7.30]	[5.32,6.48]
		N	128 315	139 109	34 063
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	7.69	6.36	6.04
		95%-CI	[7.05,8.32]	[5.86,6.86]	[5.58,6.50]
		N	27 689	55 652	94 348
Model 2 (N = 941 721)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	9.06	7.69	7.65
		95%-CI	[8.86,9.27]	[7.26,8.12]	[5.84,9.46]
		N	400 355	55 588	6 602
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	7.88	7.29	6.55
		95%-CI	[7.59,8.17]	[6.96,7.61]	[5.95,7.14]
		N	128 315	139 109	34 063
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	7.81	6.90	6.85
		95%-CI	[7.17,8.44]	[6.38,7.41]	[6.37,7.33]
		N	27 689	55 652	94 348
Model 3 (N = 941 721)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	8.80	7.88	8.15
		95%-CI	[8.60,8.99]	[7.38,8.37]	[5.93,10.37]
		N	400 355	55 588	6 602
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	8.04	7.51	6.72
		95%-CI	[7.73,8.35]	[7.18,7.84]	[6.01,7.42]
		N	128 315	139 109	34 063
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	7.77	7.32	6.84
		95%-CI	[7.06,8.48]	[6.73,7.91]	[6.32,7.36]
		N	27 689	55 652	94 348

The table presents predicted prevalences of wasting with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets. Regressions are weighted such that sampling weights sum up to 1 in every country. All models include the depicted parental education levels and their interaction. Model 1 is adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 is further adjusted for birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Lastly, Model 3 includes all covariates and PSU-level fixed effects. All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level.

Table B31: Years of schooling and child undernutrition (countries weighted equally)

	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
	Stunting	**Underweight**	**Wasting**	**Stunting**	**Underweight**	**Wasting**	**Stunting**	**Underweight**	**Wasting**
Maternal years of schooling	-1.36	-0.86	-0.23	-0.81	-0.57	-0.18	-0.54	-0.38	-0.13
	[-1.43,-1.28]	[-0.92,-0.80]	[-0.29,-0.18]	[-0.88,-0.73]	[-0.63,-0.51]	[-0.24,-0.13]	[-0.63,-0.46]	[-0.45,-0.32]	[-0.19,-0.08]
Paternal years of schooling	-0.76	-0.53	-0.13	-0.43	-0.34	-0.09	-0.32	-0.27	-0.08
	[-0.82,-0.70]	[-0.57,-0.48]	[-0.17,-0.10]	[-0.49,-0.37]	[-0.39,-0.29]	[-0.13,-0.06]	[-0.39,-0.26]	[-0.32,-0.22]	[-0.12,-0.04]
N	948 642	977 862	938 208	948 642	977 862	938 208	948 642	977 862	938 208
Paternal minus maternal school years	-0.03	-0.05	-0.01	-0.00	-0.03	0.00	-0.03	-0.05	-0.01
	[-0.09,0.03]	[-0.10,-0.00]	[-0.05,0.03]	[-0.06,0.05]	[-0.07,0.02]	[-0.04,0.04]	[-0.09,0.03]	[-0.10,0.00]	[-0.05,0.03]
N	948 642	977 862	938 208	948 642	977 862	938 208	948 642	977 862	938 208
Paternal divided by maternal school years	-0.76	-0.16	-0.03	-0.37	0.03	-0.01	-0.44	-0.15	-0.04
	[-1.01,-0.50]	[-0.38,0.06]	[-0.19,0.12]	[-0.61,-0.12]	[-0.19,0.26]	[-0.16,0.15]	[-0.75,-0.14]	[-0.39,0.10]	[-0.22,0.14]
N	541 451	553 108	534 938	541 451	553 108	534 938	541 451	553 108	534 938
Different number of school years	-3.12	-3.40	-1.38	-1.90	-2.58	-1.18	-1.09	-1.28	-0.51
	[-3.61,-2.63]	[-3.79,-3.00]	[-1.67,-1.08]	[-2.40,-1.41]	[-2.97,-2.18]	[-1.48,-0.88]	[-1.65,-0.54]	[-1.69,-0.87]	[-0.83,-0.19]
Mother completed more years of schooling than the father	-1.77	-1.22	-0.43	-1.18	-0.96	-0.41	-0.41	-0.30	-0.22
	[-2.36,-1.18]	[-1.68,-0.76]	[-0.78,-0.08]	[-1.76,-0.61]	[-1.41,-0.50]	[-0.75,-0.06]	[-1.03,0.21]	[-0.76,0.15]	[-0.59,0.15]
N	948 642	977 862	938 208	948 642	977 862	938 208	948 642	977 862	938 208

The table presents unweighted marginal effects in percentage points on different forms of child undernutrition with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets below. Regressions are weighted such that sampling weights sum up to 1 in every country. Model 1 is only adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 further controls for child birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Model 3 is additionally adjusted for local area characteristics (PSU-level fixed effects). All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level. For each model type, different specifications were estimated, using either maternal and paternal years of schooling or the following composite indicators as exposure: "Paternal minus maternal school years", "paternal divided by maternal school years", or the two binary indicators "different number of school years" and "mother completed more years of schooling than the father". With the execption of the main effects models (i.e. maternal and paternal years of schooling), all specifications control for the number of school years achieved by the least educated parent.

Table B32: Relationship between parental education levels and stunting in children (countries weighted by population)

			Mother: Non or incomplete primary	Mother: Primary or incomplete secondary	Mother: Secondary or higher
Model 1 (N = 952 253)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	51.65	41.62	29.74
		95%-CI	[51.19,52.11]	[40.57,42.68]	[27.04,32.44]
		N	405 181	56 307	6 656
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	46.95	34.28	25.31
		95%-CI	[46.30,47.60]	[33.67,34.89]	[24.12,26.50]
		N	129 600	140 678	34 391
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	43.24	30.71	22.12
		95%-CI	[41.94,44.54]	[29.79,31.63]	[21.33,22.90]
		N	27 910	56 192	95 338
Model 2 (N = 952 253)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	48.19	41.40	33.89
		95%-CI	[47.72,48.65]	[40.36,42.44]	[31.23,36.54]
		N	405 181	56 307	6 656
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	45.46	36.69	32.46
		95%-CI	[44.82,46.10]	[36.07,37.31]	[31.23,33.69]
		N	129 600	140 678	34 391
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	43.26	35.10	30.94
		95%-CI	[41.98,44.55]	[34.16,36.05]	[30.04,31.83]
		N	27 910	56 192	95 338
Model 3 (N = 952 253)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	46.84	43.08	35.71
		95%-CI	[46.42,47.26]	[41.98,44.18]	[32.55,38.86]
		N	405 181	56 307	6 656
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	44.65	38.56	35.45
		95%-CI	[44.01,45.30]	[37.89,39.23]	[34.01,36.89]
		N	129 600	140 678	34 391
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	41.87	35.95	32.83
		95%-CI	[40.52,43.21]	[34.95,36.96]	[31.82,33.84]
		N	27 910	56 192	95 338

The table presents predicted prevalences of stunting with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets. Regressions are weighted such that sampling weights sum up to population size in every country. All models include the depicted parental education levels and their interaction. Model 1 is adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 is further adjusted for birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Lastly, Model 3 includes all covariates and PSU-level fixed effects. All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level.

Table B33: Relationship between parental education levels and underweight in children (countries weighted by population)

			Mother: Non or incomplete primary	Mother: Primary or incomplete secondary	Mother: Secondary or higher
Model 1 (N = 981 740)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	40.56	29.39	24.61
		95%-CI	[40.13,40.99]	[28.49,30.29]	[22.42,26.79]
		N	419 823	57 541	6 833
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	35.29	24.09	17.41
		95%-CI	[34.66,35.92]	[23.55,24.64]	[16.44,18.39]
		N	133 963	144 192	34 966
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	32.01	20.37	15.10
		95%-CI	[30.76,33.26]	[19.59,21.16]	[14.45,15.76]
		N	28 955	57 825	97 642
Model 2 (N = 981 740)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	37.50	29.32	27.90
		95%-CI	[37.06,37.94]	[28.42,30.22]	[25.74,30.07]
		N	419 823	57 541	6 833
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	34.22	26.43	23.44
		95%-CI	[33.60,34.84]	[25.88,26.99]	[22.42,24.45]
		N	133 963	144 192	34 966
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	32.38	24.51	22.40
		95%-CI	[31.15,33.60]	[23.70,25.32]	[21.65,23.14]
		N	28 955	57 825	97 642
Model 3 (N = 981 740)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	36.38	31.24	30.61
		95%-CI	[35.99,36.77]	[30.30,32.17]	[28.11,33.11]
		N	419 823	57 541	6 833
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	33.86	28.02	25.36
		95%-CI	[33.27,34.46]	[27.44,28.61]	[24.19,26.53]
		N	133 963	144 192	34 966
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	31.45	25.25	23.17
		95%-CI	[30.17,32.74]	[24.36,26.15]	[22.27,24.08]
		N	28 955	57 825	97 642

The table presents predicted prevalences of underweight with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets. Regressions are weighted such that sampling weights sum up to population size in every country. All models include the depicted parental education levels and their interaction. Model 1 is adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 is further adjusted for birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Lastly, Model 3 includes all covariates and PSU-level fixed effects. All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level.

Table B34: Relationship between parental education levels and wasting in children (countries weighted by population)

			Mother: Non or incomplete primary	Mother: Primary or incomplete secondary	Mother: Secondary or higher
Model 1 (N = 941 721)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	16.44	12.62	12.20
		95%-CI	[16.07,16.81]	[11.91,13.34]	[10.18,14.22]
		N	400 355	55 588	6 602
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	13.93	11.24	9.11
		95%-CI	[13.44,14.42]	[10.83,11.65]	[8.36,9.86]
		N	128 315	139 109	34 063
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	13.24	9.70	8.89
		95%-CI	[12.22,14.27]	[9.10,10.31]	[8.37,9.41]
		N	27 689	55 652	94 348
Model 2 (N = 941 721)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	15.52	12.69	12.94
		95%-CI	[15.16,15.88]	[11.97,13.41]	[10.94,14.94]
		N	400 355	55 588	6 602
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	13.70	12.01	10.58
		95%-CI	[13.21,14.18]	[11.58,12.43]	[9.80,11.37]
		N	128 315	139 109	34 063
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	13.48	10.93	10.63
		95%-CI	[12.45,14.51]	[10.31,11.56]	[10.05,11.20]
		N	27 689	55 652	94 348
Model 3 (N = 941 721)	Father: Non or incomplete primary	Prevalence (%)	15.20	13.00	13.35
		95%-CI	[14.88,15.53]	[12.25,13.75]	[10.92,15.78]
		N	400 355	55 588	6 602
	Father: Primary or incomplete secondary	Prevalence (%)	13.72	12.41	11.03
		95%-CI	[13.24,14.20]	[11.94,12.88]	[10.04,12.03]
		N	128 315	139 109	34 063
	Father: Secondary or higher	Prevalence (%)	13.52	11.27	10.61
		95%-CI	[12.41,14.63]	[10.58,11.96]	[9.93,11.30]
		N	27 689	55 652	94 348

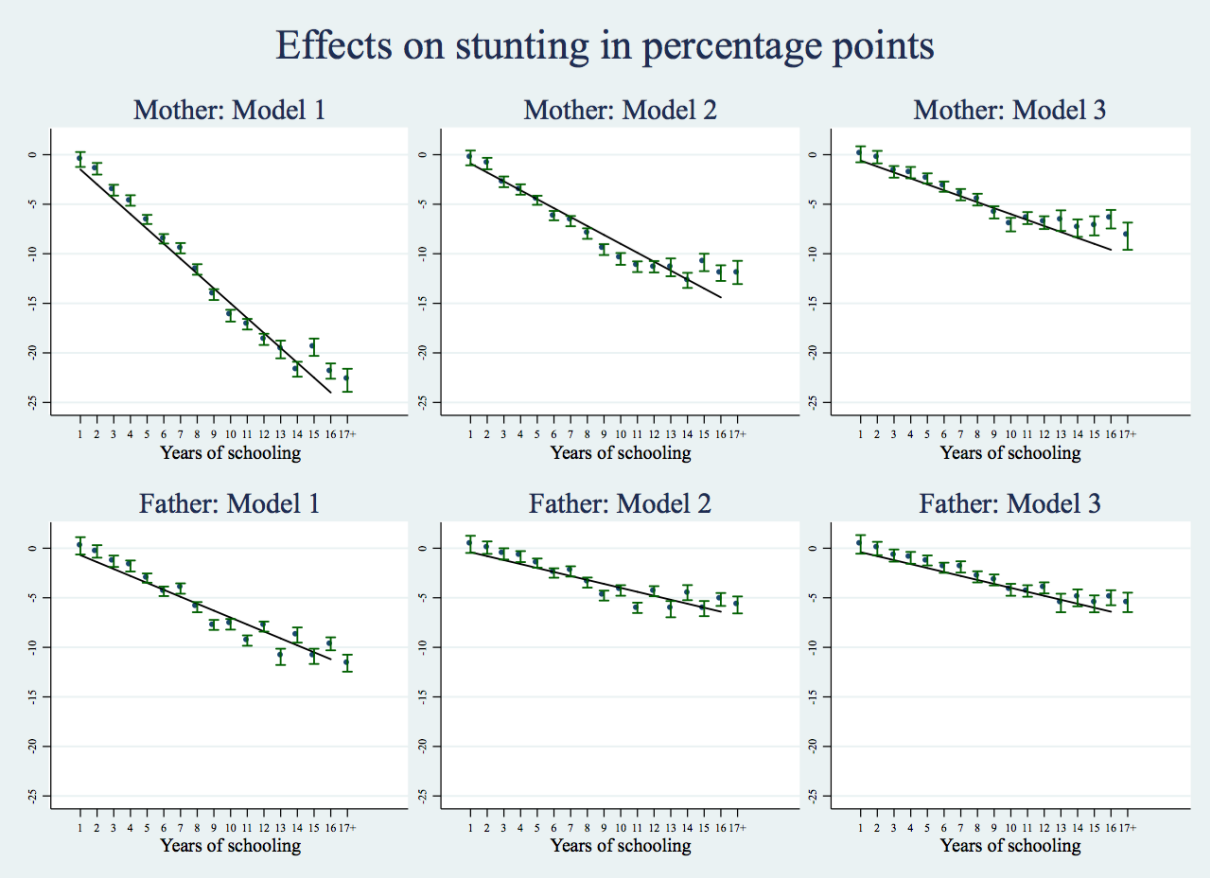
The table presents predicted prevalences of wasting with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets. Regressions are weighted such that sampling weights sum up to population size in every country. All models include the depicted parental education levels and their interaction. Model 1 is adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 is further adjusted for birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Lastly, Model 3 includes all covariates and PSU-level fixed effects. All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level.

Table B35: Years of schooling and child undernutrition (countries weighted by population)

	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
	Stunting	**Underweight**	**Wasting**	**Stunting**	**Underweight**	**Wasting**	**Stunting**	**Underweight**	**Wasting**
Maternal years of schooling	-1.71	-1.51	-0.41	-1.11	-1.04	-0.30	-0.78	-0.79	-0.25
	[-1.78,-1.64]	[-1.58,-1.44]	[-0.46,-0.35]	[-1.19,-1.04]	[-1.11,-0.97]	[-0.35,-0.24]	[-0.88,-0.69]	[-0.87,-0.70]	[-0.32,-0.18]
Paternal years of schooling	-0.67	-0.65	-0.25	-0.41	-0.40	-0.17	-0.41	-0.41	-0.15
	[-0.74,-0.60]	[-0.72,-0.59]	[-0.30,-0.20]	[-0.47,-0.34]	[-0.47,-0.34]	[-0.22,-0.12]	[-0.48,-0.33]	[-0.48,-0.34]	[-0.21,-0.09]
N	948 642	977 862	938 208	948 642	977 862	938 208	948 642	977 862	938 208
Paternal minus maternal school years	-0.09	-0.12	-0.09	-0.03	-0.04	-0.05	-0.12	-0.12	-0.05
	[-0.15,-0.02]	[-0.18,-0.06]	[-0.13,-0.04]	[-0.09,0.04]	[-0.10,0.02]	[-0.10,-0.00]	[-0.19,-0.05]	[-0.18,-0.05]	[-0.11,0.00]
N	948 642	977 862	938 208	948 642	977 862	938 208	948 642	977 862	938 208
Paternal divided by maternal school years	-0.42	-0.13	-0.02	-0.13	0.13	0.04	-0.47	-0.39	-0.13
	[-0.82,-0.03]	[-0.47,0.22]	[-0.25,0.21]	[-0.52,0.26]	[-0.22,0.47]	[-0.19,0.27]	[-0.95,0.01]	[-0.83,0.06]	[-0.42,0.15]
N	541 451	553 108	534 938	541 451	553 108	534 938	541 451	553 108	534 938
Different number of school years	-3.13	-3.71	-1.77	-2.01	-2.48	-1.27	-1.43	-1.39	-0.61
	[-3.66,-2.60]	[-4.23,-3.19]	[-2.18,-1.35]	[-2.54,-1.47]	[-2.99,-1.96]	[-1.69,-0.86]	[-2.03,-0.82]	[-1.96,-0.81]	[-1.08,-0.14]
Mother completed more years of schooling than the father	-2.58	-2.83	-0.92	-1.84	-2.40	-0.87	-0.46	-1.04	-0.70
	[-3.26,-1.91]	[-3.40,-2.26]	[-1.38,-0.47]	[-2.50,-1.17]	[-2.97,-1.84]	[-1.32,-0.42]	[-1.21,0.29]	[-1.67,-0.40]	[-1.21,-0.18]
N	948 642	977 862	938 208	948 642	977 862	938 208	948 642	977 862	938 208

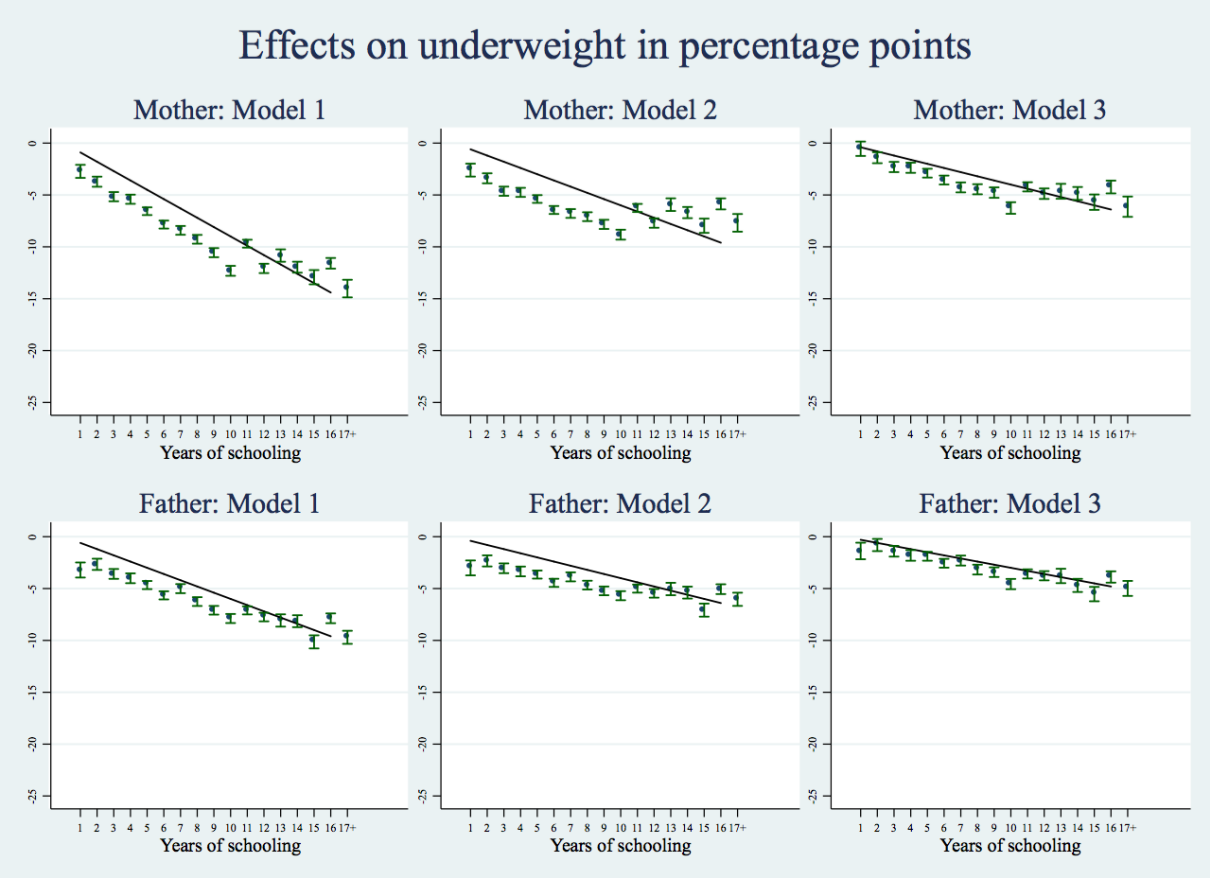
The table presents marginal effects in percentage points on different forms of child undernutrition with 95% confidence intervals in square brackets below. Regressions are weighted such that sampling weights sum up to population size in every country. Model 1 is only adjusted for child age, sex and country-level fixed effects. Model 2 further controls for child birth order, whether the child was born in a multiple birth, maternal age and partnership status, urban location of household as well as its wealth quintile as measured by household asset ownership. Model 3 is additionally adjusted for local area characteristics (PSU-level fixed effects). All standard errors were clustered on the PSU-level. For each model type, different specifications were estimated, using either maternal and paternal years of schooling or the following composite indicators as exposure: "Paternal minus maternal school years", "paternal divided by maternal school years", or the two binary indicators "different number of school years" and "mother completed more years of schooling than the father". With the execption of the main effects models (i.e. maternal and paternal years of schooling), all specifications control for the number of school years achieved by the least educated parent.

Figure B1: Test of linearity assumption (stunting)



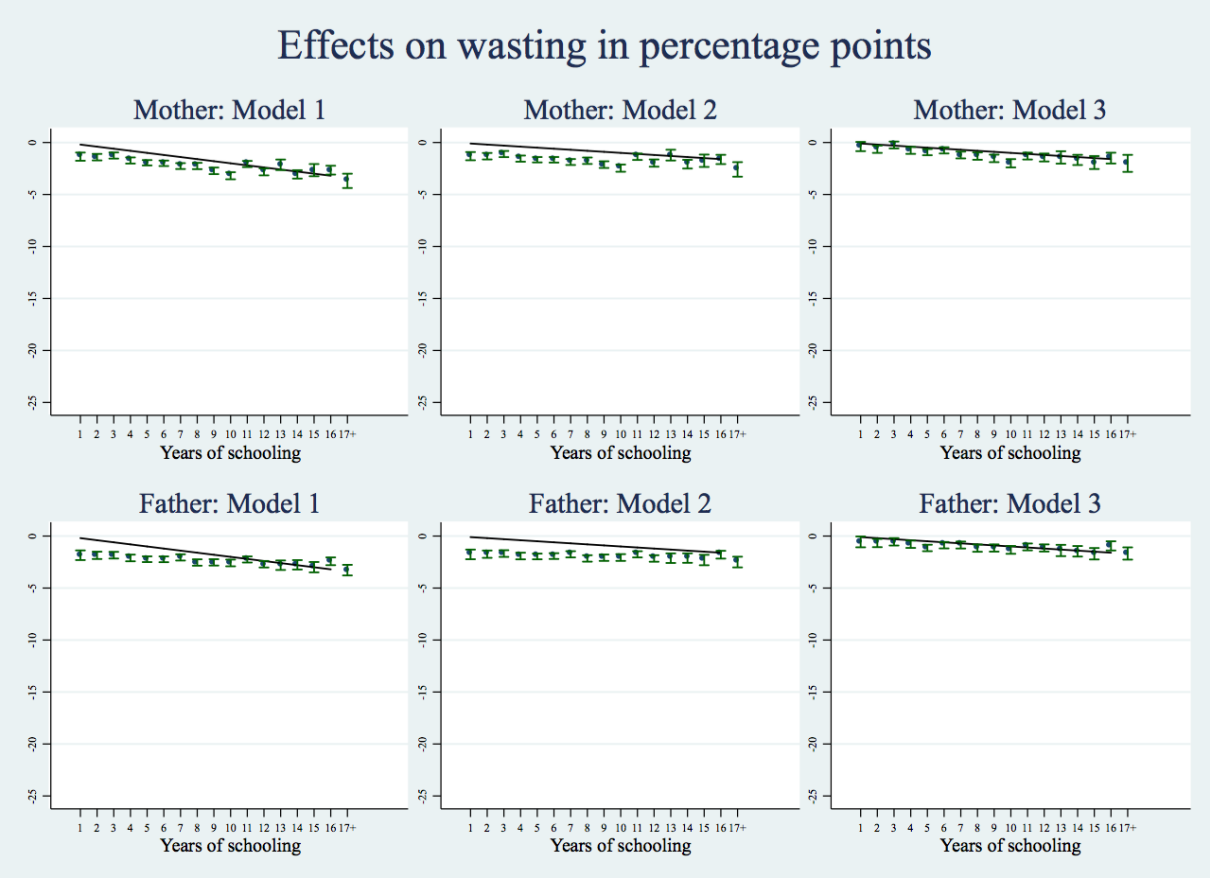
The above graphs depict trend lines (black lines) showing the effect of years of schooling (derived from the marginal effects of the first section of Table 4 from the article) on stunting for different values of years of schooling. The blue dots are point estimates from a flexible regression using each year of schooling as a dummy variable (with zero years as a reference category and school years larger or equal than 17 pooled in one binary indicator). 95%-confidence intervals are depicted in green. All regressions are mutually adjusted, i.e. they include both maternal and paternal school years.

Figure B2: Test of linearity assumption (underweight)



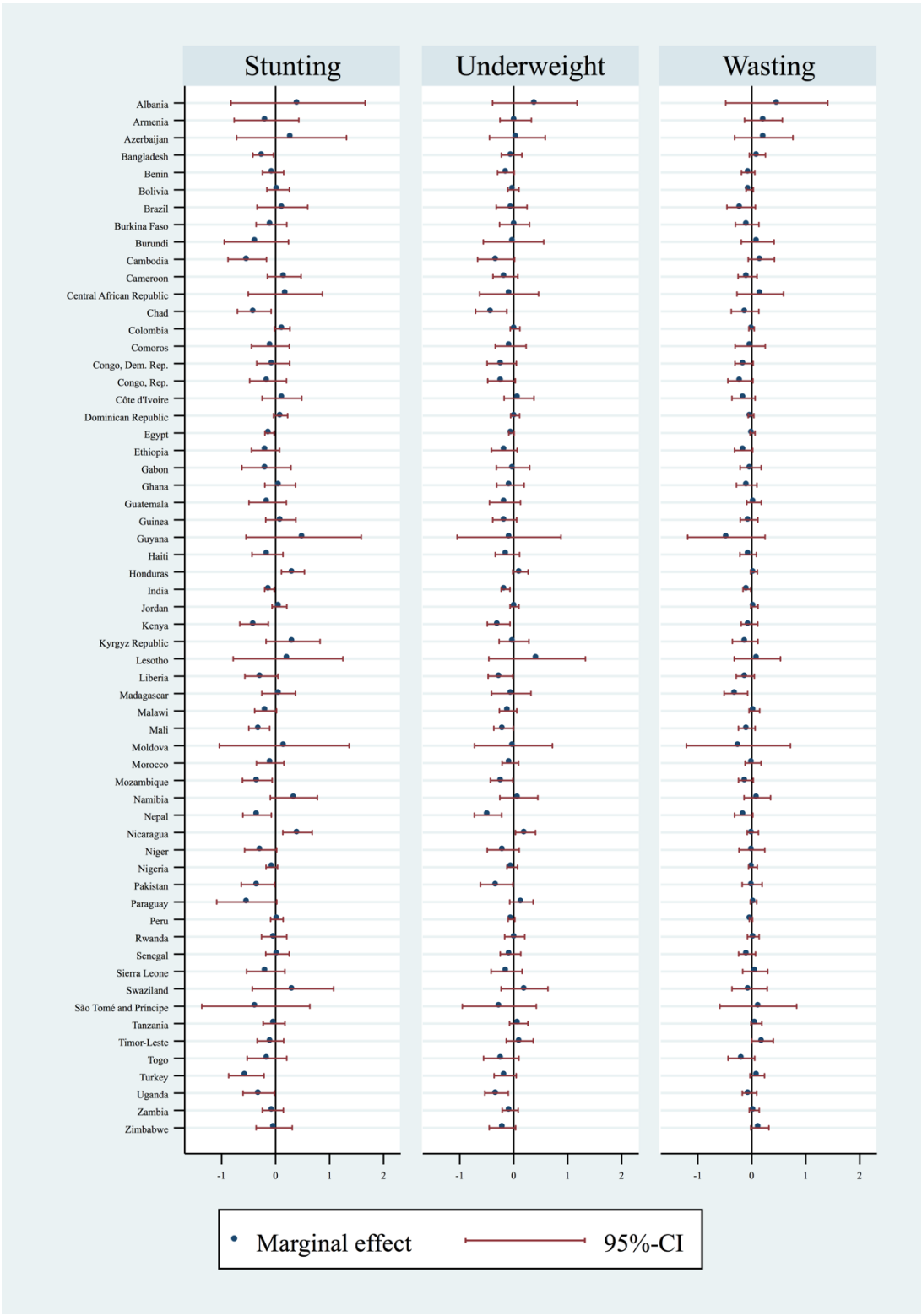
The above graphs depict trend lines (black lines) showing the effect of years of schooling (derived from the marginal effects of the first section of Table 4 from the article) on underweight for different values of years of schooling. The blue dots are point estimates from a flexible regression using each year of schooling as a dummy variable (with zero years as a reference category and school years larger or equal than 17 pooled in one binary indicator). 95%-confidence intervals are depicted in green. All regressions are mutually adjusted, i.e. they include both maternal and paternal school years.

Figure B3: Test of linearity assumption (wasting)



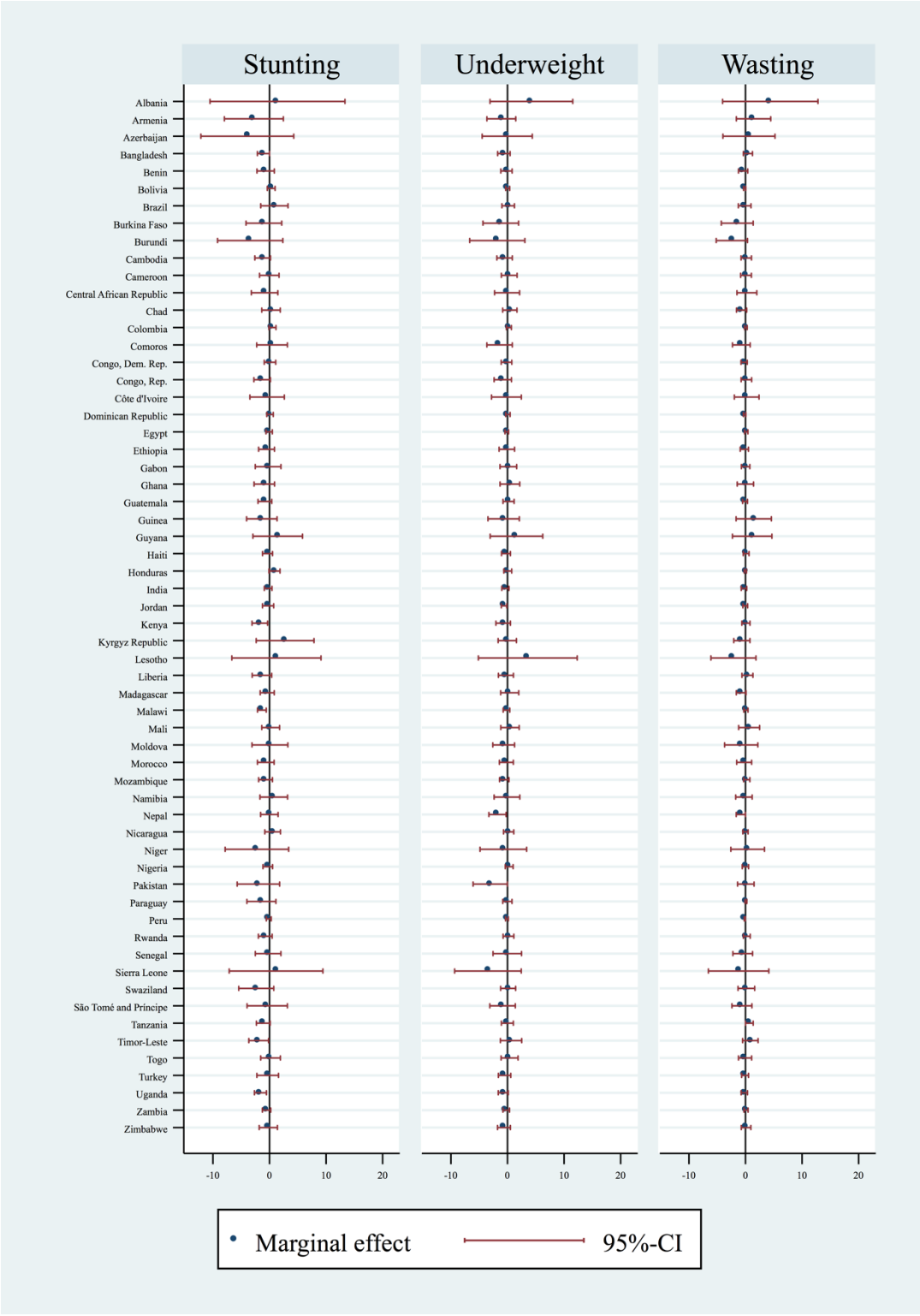
The above graphs depict trend lines (black lines) showing the effect of years of schooling (derived from the marginal effects of the first section of Table 4 from the article) on wasting for different values of years of schooling. The blue dots are point estimates from a flexible regression using each year of schooling as a dummy variable (with zero years as a reference category and school years larger or equal than 17 pooled in one binary indicator). 95%-confidence intervals are depicted in green. All regressions are mutually adjusted, i.e. they include both maternal and paternal school years.

Figure B4: Difference in years of schooling (country-wise regressions)



This figure depicts point estimates (marginal effects in percentage points) and 95% confidence intervals from country-wise regressions. The estimated model corresponds to the specification „paternal minus maternal school years“ from Table 4. All regressions include the full set of controls and PSU-level fixed effects (i.e. Model 3). Kazakhstan and the Maldives were excluded due to very long confidence intervals (overlapping with the zero line).

Figure B5: Ratio of school years (country-wise regressions)



This figure depicts point estimates (marginal effects in percentage points) and 95% confidence intervals from country-wise regressions. The estimated model corresponds to the specification „paternal divided by maternal school years“ from Table 4. All regressions include the full set of controls and PSU-level fixed effects (i.e. Model 3). Two countries are excluded: No marginal effects could be obtained for the Maldives, as the available number of observations was too low. Similarly, Kazakhstan was excluded due to very long confidence intervals (overlapping with the zero line).