Online Appendix (For Online Publication)

Does exposure to more women in male-dominated fields render female students more career-oriented?

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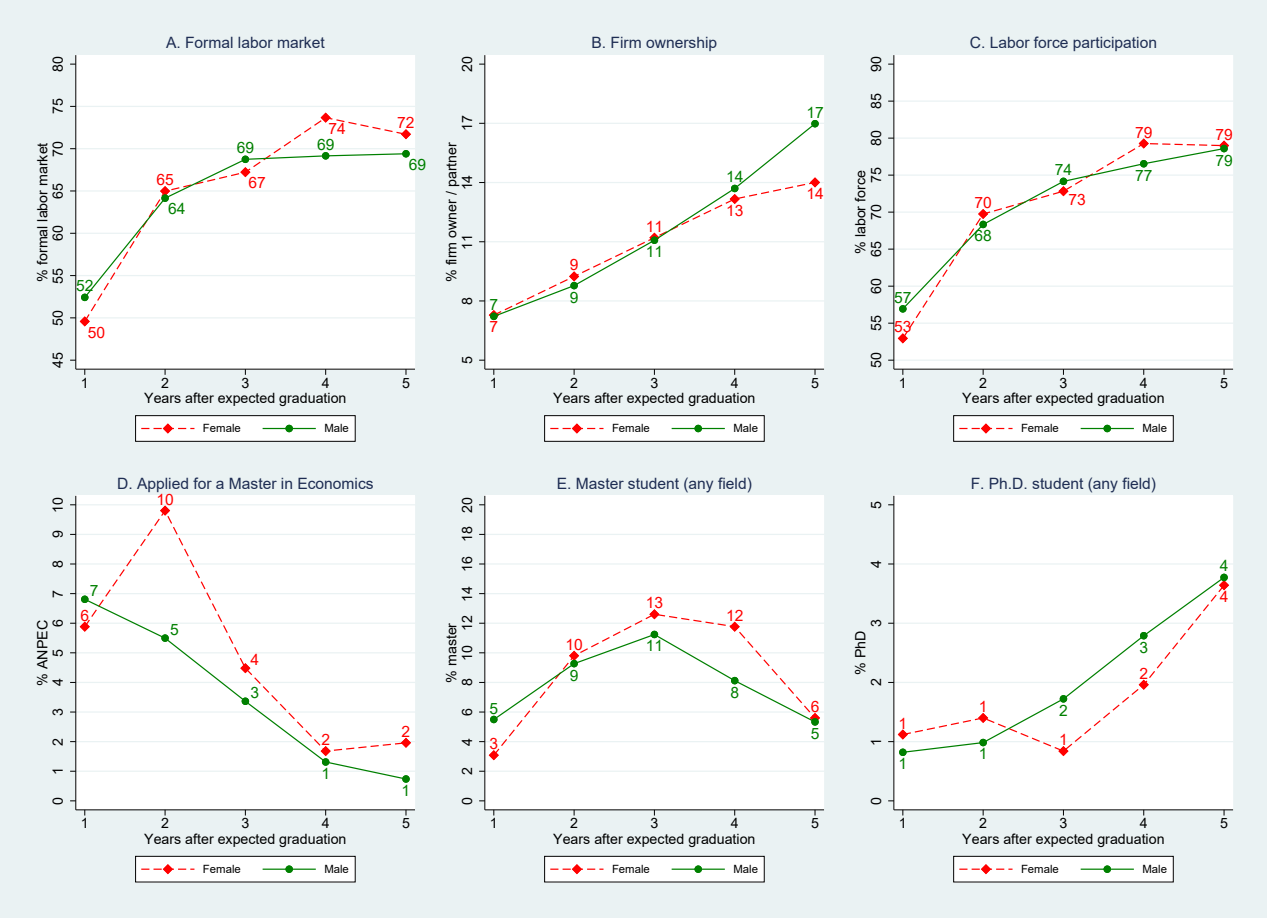
O.1 Figures

Figure O.1: Career outcomes in the years after expected graduation, by gender



Notes: 'Labor force participation' combines data on formal labor market participation and firm ownership (see Section 3 for more details). We use data from RAIS for formal labor market participation, the Brazilian Revenue Service for firm ownership, the ANPEC exam for students who applied for a Master's in Economics, and *Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior* (CAPES) for Master and Ph.D. students in Brazil. We complement the Ph.D. student information with web-scraped data on students enrolled in Ph.D. programs abroad collected by Estevan and Santos (2022).

Figure O.2: Effects of female classmates on labor force participation 5 years after expected graduation

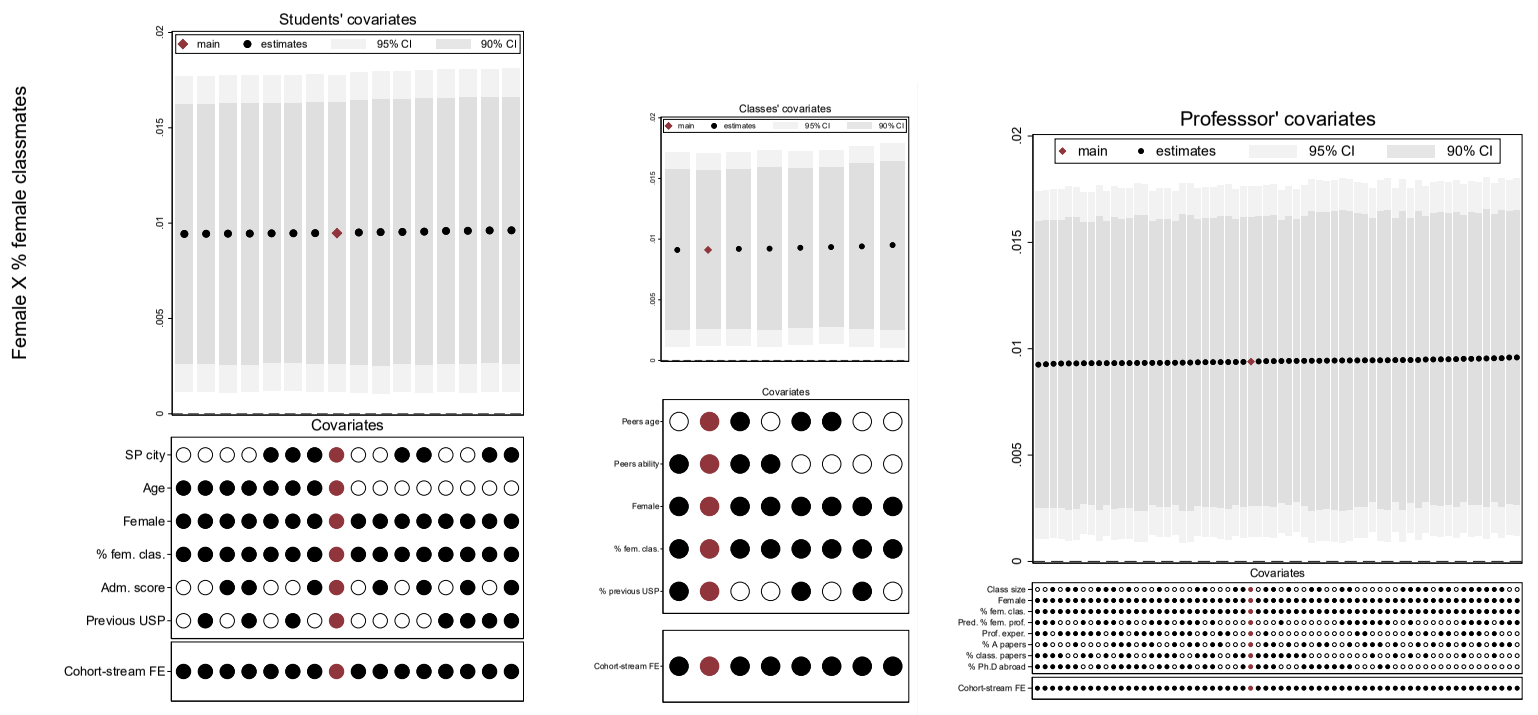


Figure O.3: Effects of female classmates on formal labor market experience

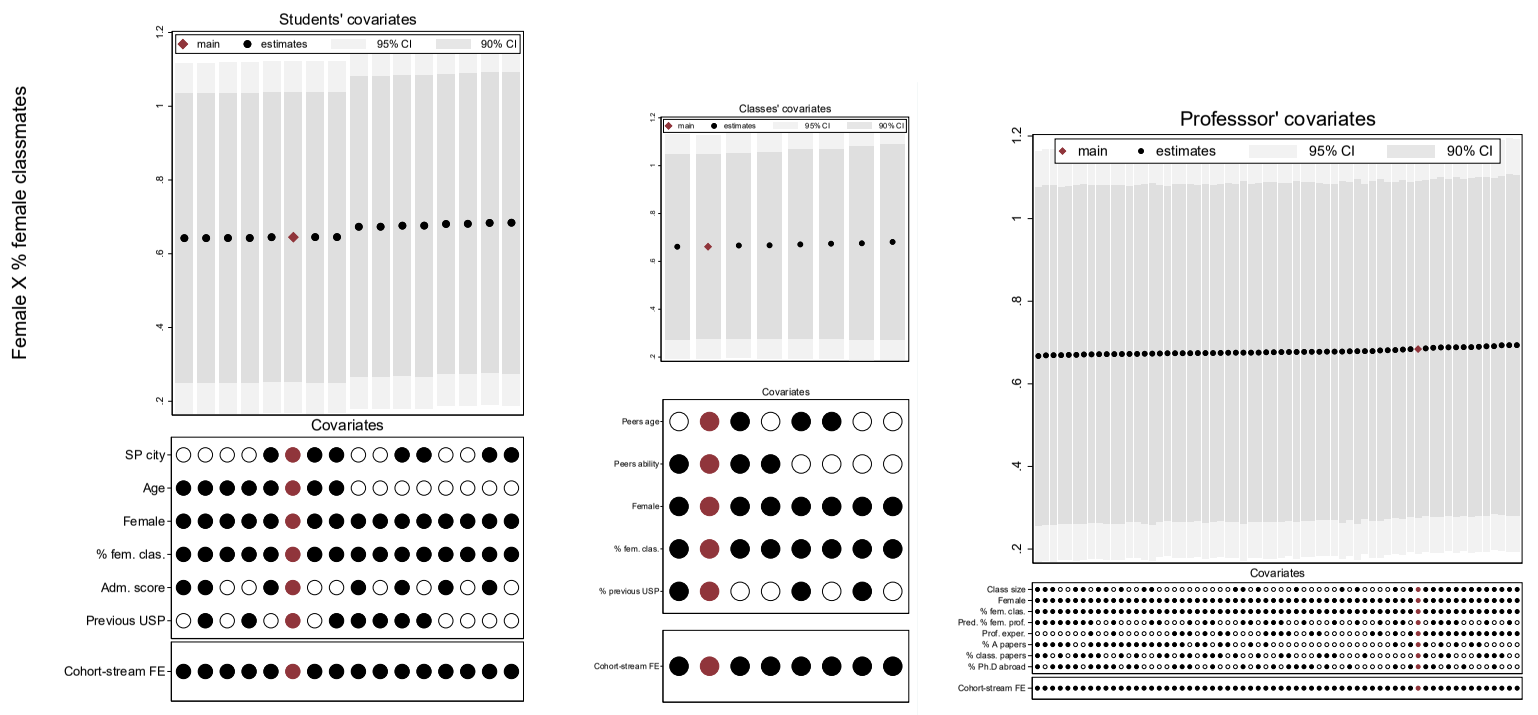


Figure O.4: Effects of female classmates on normalized maximum monthly wages

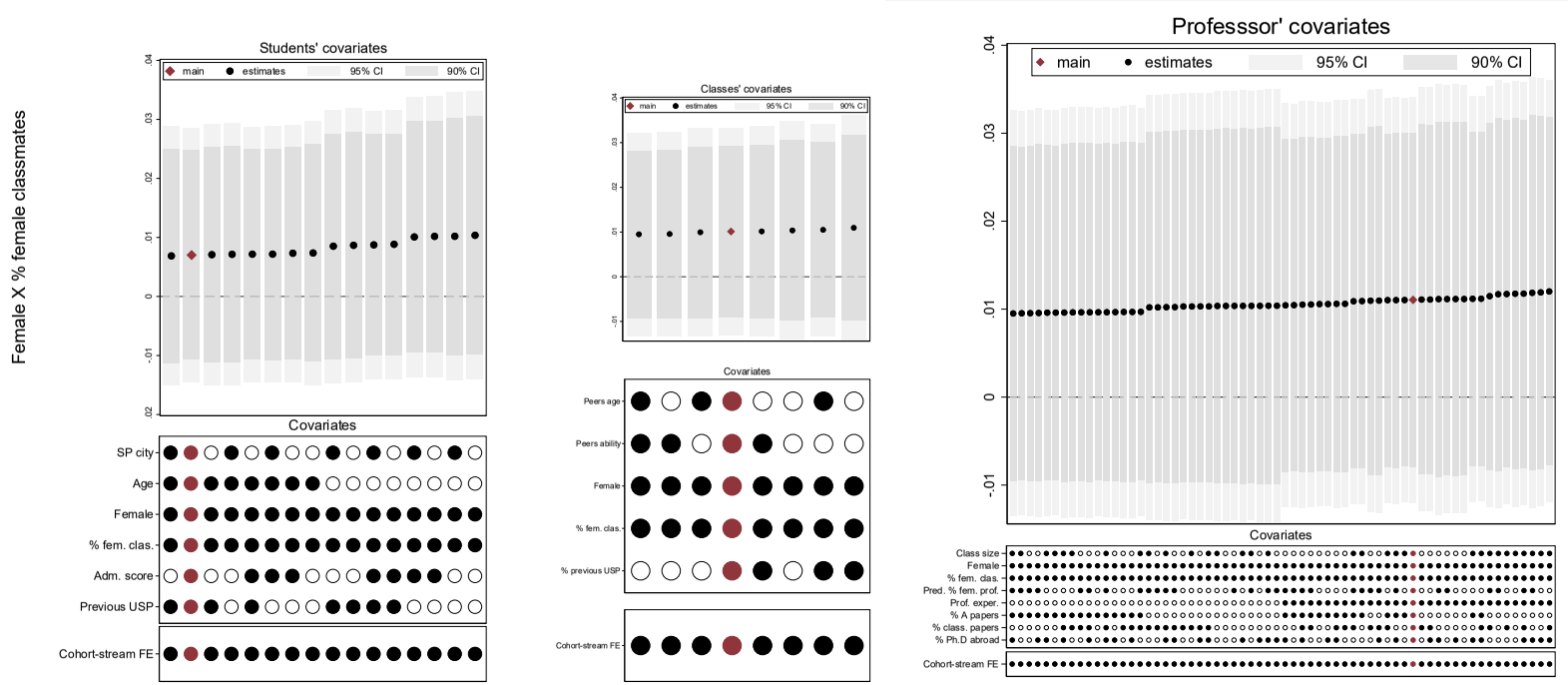


Figure O.5: Effects of female professors on labor force participation 5 years after expected graduation

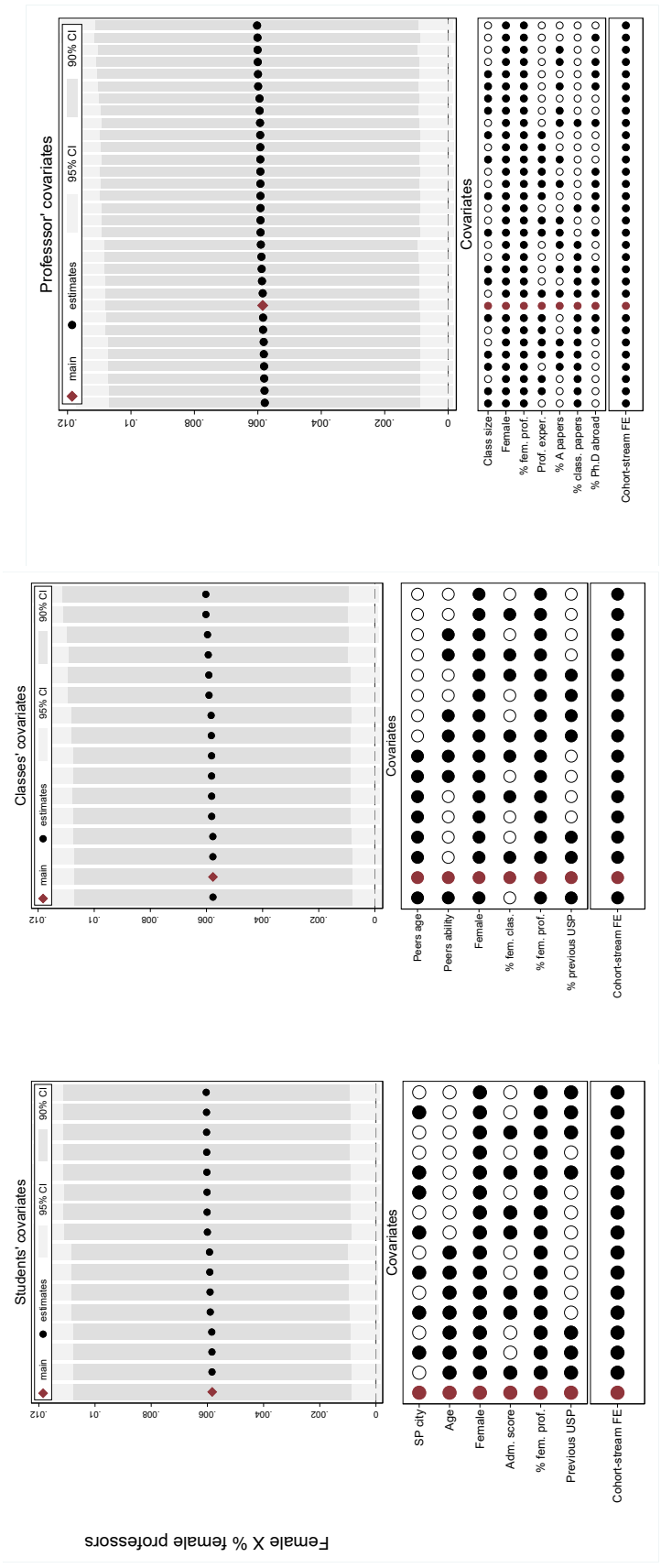


Figure O.6: Effects of female professors on formal labor market experience

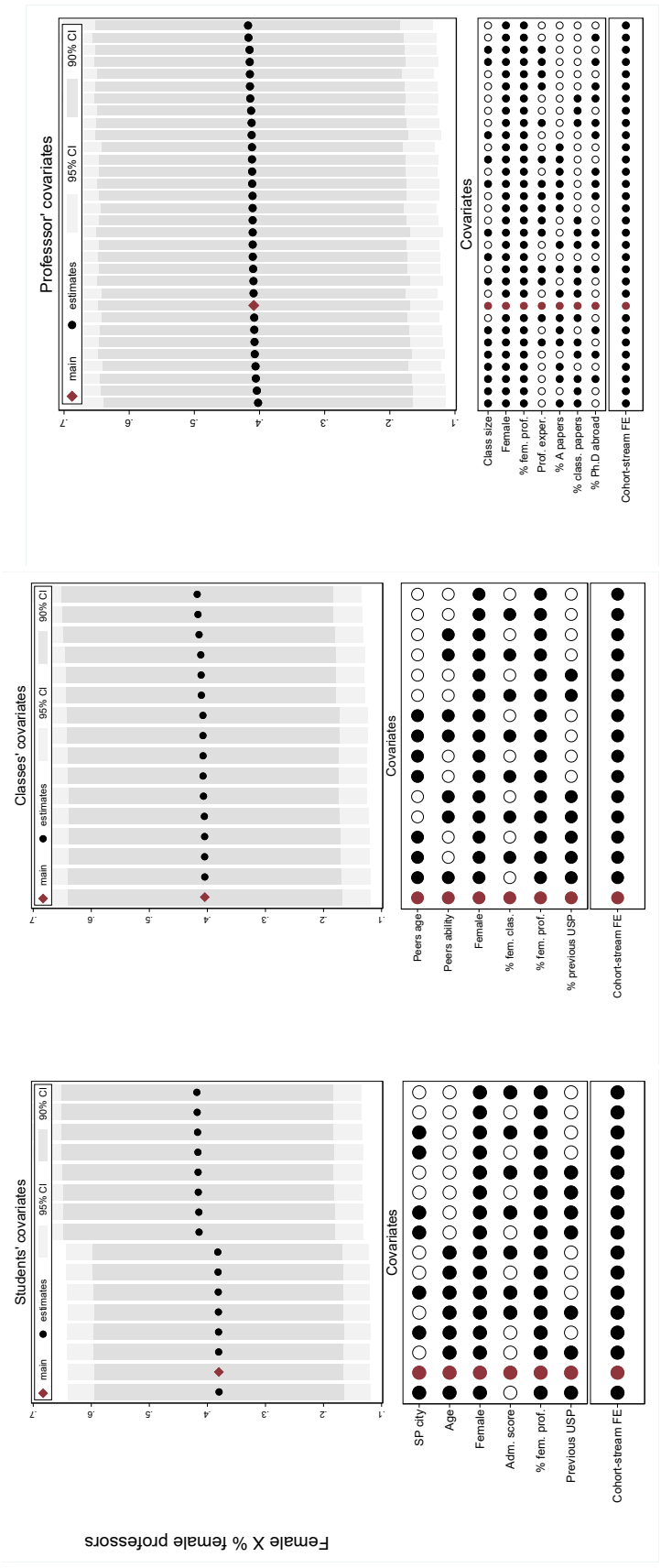
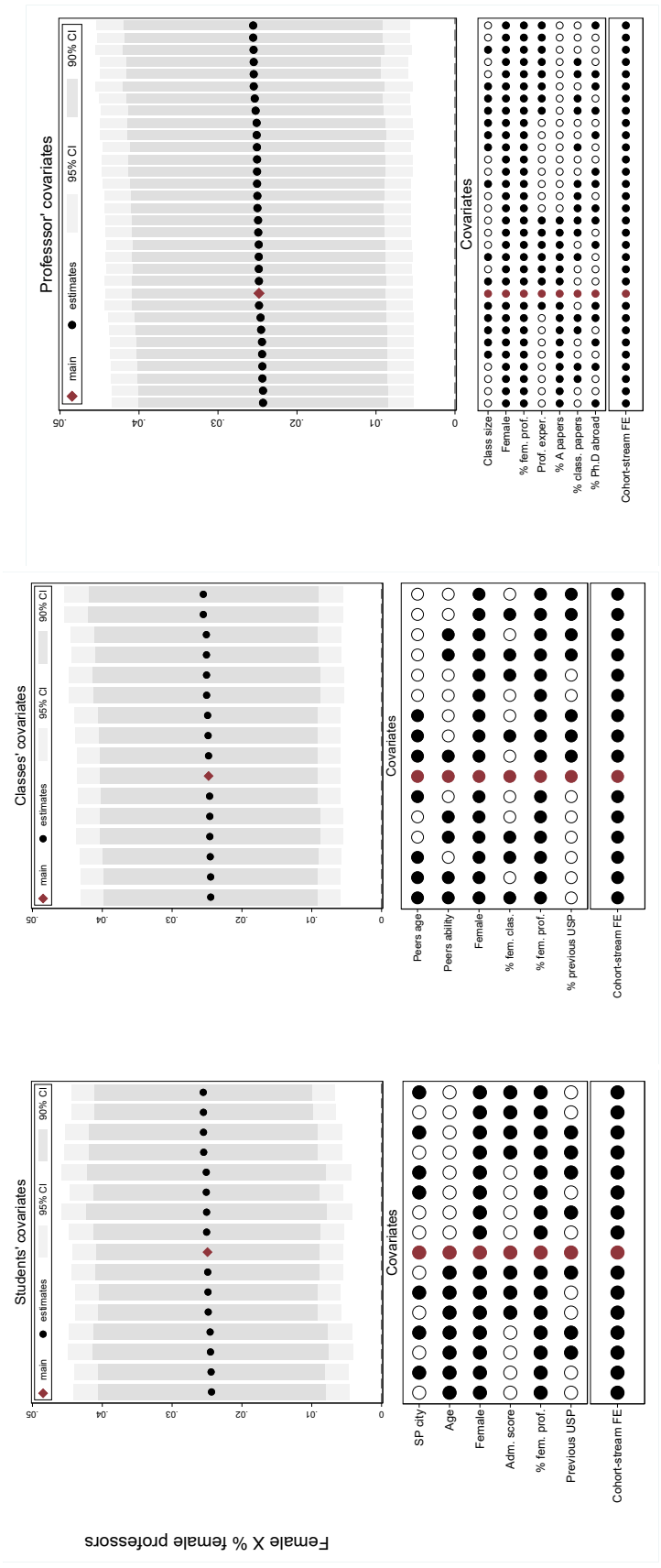


Figure O.7: Effects of female professors on normalized maximum monthly wages



O.2 Tables

Table O.1: Subsample of students without individual taxpayer number (CPF) at USP data

	CPF	No CPF	Difference
Normalized admission scores	-0.38	-0.36	-0.02
	(0.96)	(0.98)	
Age	19.36	19.38	-0.02
	(3.03)	(2.68)	
Female	0.25	0.21	0.05
	(0.43)	(0.41)	
Daytime classes	0.52	0.59	-0.07
	(0.50)	(0.50)	
Previous USP enrollment	0.09	0.15	-0.07
	(0.28)	(0.37)	
Sao Paulo city	0.85	0.95	-0.10*
	(0.36)	(0.22)	
Sao Paulo state	0.99	0.97	0.01
	(0.11)	(0.16)	
First admission list	0.80	0.82	-0.02
	(0.40)	(0.39)	
Observations	517	39	556

Notes: For the subsample of students without CPF data in the USP database, we search their CPFs by merging USP data with the labor market database using the full name and birth date. The table compares the characteristics of students we recover and does not recover the individual taxpayer information (CPF). The column "Difference" reports the coefficient of a t-test of mean differences between groups. Variables: Normalized admission scores (mean zero, standard deviation one); Student's age at admission; Female indicator; Daytime stream dummy; Previous USP enrollment; Sao Paulo city of residence dummy; Sao Paulo state of residence dummy; First USP admission list dummy. Standard deviations are in parentheses. P-values: * $p<0.10$, ** $p<0.05$, *** $p<0.01$.

Table O.2: Robustness Graduation Year: Effects of women's representation on labor market outcomes

	Work 1 +	Work 2 +	Work 5 +	Experience	Wage Avg.	Wage Max.
Panel A: Share of female professors in compulsory courses						
Female × % female professors	0.006	0.006	0.004	0.242**	0.026***	0.033***
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.003)	(0.100)	(0.008)	(0.008)
% female professors	0.000	-0.003	0.001	-0.075	-0.010	-0.021***
	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.296)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Female	-0.119	-0.082	-0.070	-4.085*	-0.545***	-0.687***
	(0.092)	(0.079)	(0.065)	(2.002)	(0.121)	(0.112)
Observations	1,189	1,187	1,112	1,189	1,055	1,055
Wild bootstrap p-values	0.439	0.448	0.223	0.053	0.023	0.003
Summary Index Test						
Coefficient	0.016					
P-value	0.011					
Panel B: Share of female classmates						
Female × % female classmates	0.005	0.007**	0.004	0.461**	0.007	0.009
	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.206)	(0.008)	(0.010)
% female classmates	-0.004**	-0.000	0.003	-0.111	0.002	-0.003
	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.143)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Female	-0.120	-0.132	-0.082	-10.374**	-0.230	-0.314
	(0.099)	(0.084)	(0.058)	(4.629)	(0.191)	(0.206)
Observations	1,189	1,187	1,112	1,189	1,055	1,055
Wild bootstrap p-values	0.299	0.077	0.083	0.125	0.433	0.369
Summary Index Test						
Coefficient	0.012					
P-value	0.052					
Mean of dependent variable	0.75	0.76	0.81	40.04	0.00	0.00
Cohort-stream fixed-effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Students' covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Classes' covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Professors' covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: We run 2SLS regressions in Panel A and OLS regressions in Panel B. In this exercise, we restrict our sample to students that completed their degree in Economics at the University of Sao Paulo. The dependent variables are Work: labor force participation, considering formal labor market participation and firm ownership; Experience: Number of months of formal labor market experience, up to five years after actual graduation; Wages: normalized average and maximum monthly wages, considering all labor contracts. 1+, 2+, and 5+ state that the variable refers to one, two, or five years after actual graduation. The regressions include the students admitted through USP's admission exam into the Economics undergraduate degree between 2000 and 2008. Students' covariates: Normalized admission scores; Previous USP enrollment; Student's age at admission; Sao Paulo city of residence dummy. Classes' covariates: Class size; Share of female classmates; Average peers' ability (Admission scores); Share of peers with previous USP enrollment; Peers' average age. Professors' covariates: Share of female professors; Percentage with Ph.D. abroad; Experience; Share of A papers; Share of classified papers. Standard errors clustered at the cohort-stream level are in parentheses. P-values: * $p<0.10$, ** $p<0.05$, *** $p<0.01$. We present Wild bootstrap p-values for the interaction terms (Female × % Female Professors, Female × % Female Classmates).

Table O.3: Normalized Grade Point Average (GPA): All courses

	Normalized GPA (All courses)
Panel A: Share of female professors in compulsory courses	
Female × % female professors	0.001
	(0.008)
% female professors	0.006
	(0.005)
Female	0.287**
	(0.129)
Observations	1,576
Wild bootstrap p-values	0.834
Panel B: Share of female classmates	
Female × % female classmates	0.003
	(0.007)
% female classmates	0.012**
	(0.005)
Female	0.245
	(0.204)
Observations	1,576
Wild bootstrap p-values	0.719
Mean of dependent variable	-0.00
Std. dev. of dependent variable	1.00
Cohort-stream fixed-effects	Yes
Students' covariates	Yes
Classes' covariates	Yes
Professors' covariates	Yes

Notes: We run 2SLS regressions in Panel A and OLS regressions in Panel B. The dependent variable is Normalized GPA in all courses (mean zero, standard deviation one). The regressions include the students admitted through USP's admission exam into the Economics undergraduate degree between 2000 and 2008. Students' covariates: Normalized admission scores; Previous USP enrollment; Student's age at admission; Sao Paulo city of residence dummy. Classes' covariates: Class size; Share of female classmates; Average peers' ability (admission scores); Share of peers with previous USP enrollment; Peers' average age. Professors' covariates: Share of female professors; Percentage with Ph.D. abroad; Experience; Share of A papers; Share of classified papers. Standard errors clustered at the cohort-stream level are in parentheses. P-values: * $p<0.10$, ** $p<0.05$, *** $p<0.01$. We present Wild bootstrap p-values for the interaction terms (Female × % Female Professors, Female × % Female Classmates).

Table O.4: Industries by Sector - CNAE codes

Sector	CNAE 2.0	CNAE 1.0
Finance	64 Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	65 Financial intermediation
	65 Insurance, reinsurance, and pension funding	66 Insurance and pension funding
	66 Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	67 Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation and insurance activities
Consulting	70 Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	74.16-0 Business management advisory activities
Public	84 Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	75 Public administration and defense; compulsory social security
Manufacturing	10 Manufacture of food products	15 Manufacture of food products and beverages
	11 Manufacture of beverages	16 Manufacture of tobacco products
	12 Manufacture of tobacco products	17 Manufacture of textiles
	13 Manufacture of textiles	18 Manufacture of wearing apparel
	14 Manufacture of wearing apparel	19 Manufacture of leather and related products
	15 Manufacture of leather and related products	20 Manufacture of wood products
	16 Manufacture of wood products	21 Manufacture of paper and paper products
	17 Manufacture of paper and paper products	22 Editing, printing, and reproduction of recorded media
	18 Printing and reproduction of recorded media	23 Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products, and alcohol
	19 Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products, and biofuels	24 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
	20 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	25 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
	21 Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	26 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
	22 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	27 Manufacture of basic metals
	23 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	28 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
	24 Manufacture of basic metals	29 Manufacture of machinery and equipment
	25 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	30 Manufacture of office machines and computer equipment
	26 Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	31 Manufacture of electrical equipment
	27 Manufacture of electrical equipment	32 Manufacture of electronic material and communications devices and equipment
	28 Manufacture of machinery and equipment	33 Manufacture of medical and hospital instrumentation equipment, precision and optical instruments, equipment for industrial automation, chronometers, and clocks
	29 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	34 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
	30 Manufacture of other transport equipment	35 Manufacture of other transport equipment
	31 Manufacture of furniture	36 Other manufacturing
	32 Other manufacturing	37 Recycling
	33 Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	
Commerce	45 Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	50 Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; Fuels retail trade
	46 Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	51 Wholesale trade and trade intermediaries
	47 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	52 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; Repair of Personal and Household Objects
Research	72 Scientific research and development	73 Scientific research and development
	85.31-7 Higher education - Undergraduate program	80.31-4 Higher education - Undergraduate program
	85.32-5 Higher education - Undergraduate and graduate programs	80.32-2 Higher education - Undergraduate and graduate programs
	85.33-3 Higher education - Graduate and extension programs	80.33-0 Higher education - Graduate and extension programs

Table O.5: Exclude 2008 cohort: Balance test, Students' characteristics

Variable	Full sample	Section 1	Section 2	Difference
Female	0.226	0.207	0.247	-0.034
	(0.419)	(0.405)	(0.432)	(0.022)
Normalized admission scores	-0.095	-0.090	-0.099	0.001
	(0.987)	(0.999)	(0.974)	(0.041)
Previous USP enrollment	0.134	0.141	0.127	0.009
	(0.341)	(0.348)	(0.333)	(0.020)
Sao Paulo city	0.833	0.836	0.830	0.011
	(0.373)	(0.371)	(0.376)	(0.022)
Age	19.489	19.532	19.443	0.055
	(3.166)	(3.012)	(3.326)	(0.188)
First admission list	0.842	0.849	0.835	0.016
	(0.365)	(0.358)	(0.372)	(0.017)
Observations	1,401	730	671	1,401
Cohort-stream fixed effects	No	No	No	Yes

Notes: The analysis includes the sample of students admitted through USP's admission exam into the Economics undergraduate degree between 2000 and 2007 (excluding the 2008 cohort). The table compares the characteristics of students assigned to Section 1, i.e., with given names belonging to the first half of the alphabet, and Section 2, i.e., with given names belonging to the second half of the alphabet. Column "Full sample" presents the average characteristics for the full sample of admitted students, column "Section 1" reports the average characteristics for students assigned to Section 1, and column "Section 2" reports the average characteristics for students assigned to Section 2. Column "Difference" reports the coefficients from separate OLS regressions of students' covariates on a Section 1 dummy, controlling for cohort-stream fixed effects. The dependent variables are the Female indicator; Normalized admission scores (mean zero, standard deviation one); Previous enrollment at USP dummy; Sao Paulo city of residence dummy; Student's age at admission; First admission list dummy. The explanatory variables are a Section 1 dummy and cohort-stream fixed effects. In columns "Full sample", "Section 1" and "Section 2," we report standard deviations in parentheses. Column "Difference" displays standard errors clustered at the cohort-stream level in parentheses. P-values: * $p<0.10$, ** $p<0.05$, *** $p<0.01$.

Table O.6: Exclude 2008 cohort: Balance test, Female classmates and professors

	Female	Admission scores	Previous USP enrollment	SP city	Age	First admission list
Predicted % female professors	0.001	0.002	-0.002	0.003	-0.002	0.002
	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.012)	(0.001)
	[0.784]	[0.422]	[0.382]	[0.167]	[0.876]	[0.264]
F Statistics	0.11	0.59	0.83	3.02	0.03	2.34
% female classmates	-0.000	-0.003	-0.000	-0.002	-0.016	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.005)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.024)	(0.002)
	[0.354]	[0.633]	[0.852]	[0.380]	[0.665]	[0.939]
F Statistics	-	0.32	0.04	0.93	0.43	0.01
Mean of dependent variable	0.23	-0.09	0.13	0.83	19.49	0.84
Standard deviation	0.42	0.99	0.34	0.37	3.17	0.36
Observations	1,401	1,401	1,401	1,401	1,401	1,401
Cohort-stream fixed-effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: The analysis includes the sample of students admitted through USP's admission exam into the Economics undergraduate degree between 2000 and 2007 (excluding the 2008 cohort). The table presents coefficients from separate OLS regressions. The dependent variables are the Female indicator; Normalized admission scores (mean zero, standard deviation one); Previous enrollment at USP dummy; Sao Paulo city of residence dummy; Student's age at admission; First admission list dummy. The key explanatory variables are the Predicted Share of female professors in compulsory courses in the first panel and the Share of female classmates in the second panel. Following Guryan et al. (2009), when analyzing the correlation between the share of female classmates and the gender dummy, we also control for the share of female peers in the student's admission year and stream ("Leave-me-out share of female, urn"). In this specification, we do not include the F Statistics, which is large, as we include in the regression the "Leave-me-out share of female, urn". Standard errors clustered at the cohort-stream level are in parentheses. P-values: * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01. In brackets, we present the Wild bootstrap p-values.

Table O.7: Robustness Exclude 2008 Cohort: Effects of women's representation on labor market outcomes

	Work 1 +	Work 2 +	Work 5 +	Experience	Wage Avg.	Wage Max.
Panel A: Share of female professors in compulsory courses						
Female × % female professors	0.004	0.006	0.006*	0.342**	0.017*	0.024***
	(0.007)	(0.006)	(0.003)	(0.143)	(0.009)	(0.008)
% female professors	0.001	0.006**	0.007**	0.446**	-0.011	-0.018*
	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.201)	(0.009)	(0.009)
Female	-0.061	-0.056	-0.090	-4.712*	-0.284*	-0.436**
	(0.095)	(0.097)	(0.064)	(2.442)	(0.158)	(0.156)
Observations	1,401	1,401	1,401	1,401	1,208	1,208
Wild bootstrap p-values	0.827	0.494	0.148	0.084	0.133	0.029
Summary Index Test						
Coefficient	0.012					
P-value	0.140					
Panel B: Share of female classmates						
Female × % female classmates	-0.001	0.015***	0.008*	0.613**	0.000	0.005
	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.227)	(0.008)	(0.008)
% female classmates	0.002	-0.004**	0.002	0.026	0.014**	0.007
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.092)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Female	0.031	-0.294**	-0.166	-12.491**	0.014	-0.135
	(0.102)	(0.133)	(0.105)	(5.845)	(0.195)	(0.210)
Observations	1,401	1,401	1,401	1,401	1,208	1,208
Wild bootstrap p-values	0.849	0.026	0.053	0.037	0.988	0.611
Summary Index Test						
Coefficient	0.013					
P-value	0.117					
Mean of dependent variable	0.57	0.69	0.80	35.85	0.02	0.02
Cohort-stream fixed-effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Students' covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Classes' covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Professors' covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: We run 2SLS regressions in Panel A and OLS regressions in Panel B. The dependent variables are Work: labor force participation, considering formal labor market participation and firm ownership; Experience: Number of months of formal labor market experience, up to five years after expected graduation; Wages: normalized average and maximum monthly wages, considering all labor contracts. 1+, 2+, and 5+ state that the variable refers to one, two, or five years after expected graduation. The regressions include the students admitted through USP's admission exam into the Economics undergraduate degree between 2000 and 2007 (excluding 2008). Students' covariates: Normalized admission scores; Previous USP enrollment; Student's age at admission; Sao Paulo city of residence dummy. Classes' covariates: Class size; Share of female classmates; Average peers' ability (Admission scores); Share of peers with previous USP enrollment; Peers' average age. Professors' covariates: Share of female professors; Percentage with Ph.D. abroad; Experience; Share of A papers; Share of classified papers. Standard errors clustered at the cohort-stream level are in parentheses. P-values: * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01. We present Wild bootstrap p-values and Summary Index test statistics for the interaction terms (Female × % Female Professors, Female × % Female Classmates).

Table O.8: Testing whether students' characteristics correlate with their first names' initials

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Female	0.052***	0.002	0.064***	-0.031**	-0.023**	-0.044***	-0.075***	-0.011*	-0.002	0.026*	0.011
	(0.019)	(0.012)	(0.018)	(0.013)	(0.010)	(0.014)	(0.012)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.015)	(0.007)
Normalized admission scores	0.012	-0.004	-0.011*	-0.009	-0.006	0.003	0.000	0.006	0.003	0.012**	-0.001
	(0.008)	(0.005)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.006)	(0.008)	(0.007)	(0.005)	(0.003)	(0.006)	(0.002)
Previous USP enrollment	-0.010	-0.010	0.015	0.005	0.014	0.034	0.017	0.008	-0.002	-0.033**	0.002
	(0.026)	(0.014)	(0.020)	(0.022)	(0.019)	(0.027)	(0.022)	(0.013)	(0.008)	(0.017)	(0.008)
Sao Paulo city	-0.019	-0.002	-0.003	0.004	0.012	0.029*	-0.006	-0.010	0.006	0.009	-0.001
	(0.020)	(0.014)	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.013)	(0.016)	(0.019)	(0.011)	(0.006)	(0.014)	(0.006)
Age	0.005	-0.002**	0.001	-0.002	0.001	-0.001	-0.005**	0.001	-0.000	0.001	0.002
	(0.003)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.001)
First admission list	0.003	0.009	0.015	-0.024	0.008	-0.025	0.001	-0.005	-0.024**	-0.007	0.004
	(0.021)	(0.015)	(0.019)	(0.022)	(0.016)	(0.021)	(0.020)	(0.010)	(0.012)	(0.017)	(0.005)
Share Initial	0.089	0.041	0.062	0.068	0.044	0.077	0.078	0.018	0.012	0.054	0.007
R-squared	0.010	0.003	0.014	0.006	0.005	0.009	0.015	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.006
Observations	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,576

	L	M	N	O	P	R	S	T	V	W	Y
Female	0.037**	0.058***	0.027***	-0.003	-0.007	-0.075***	0.017*	-0.015	0.001	-0.009***	0.001
	(0.018)	(0.020)	(0.009)	(0.004)	(0.012)	(0.016)	(0.010)	(0.012)	(0.011)	(0.003)	(0.004)
Normalized admission scores	0.006	0.000	0.000	-0.002	0.007	-0.011	-0.004	-0.003	0.006	-0.004	0.000
	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.006)	(0.009)	(0.003)	(0.006)	(0.005)	(0.003)	(0.002)
Previous USP enrollment	0.011	0.003	-0.009*	-0.006**	-0.011	0.029	-0.021**	-0.007	-0.011	-0.015	-0.005**
	(0.023)	(0.027)	(0.005)	(0.003)	(0.015)	(0.026)	(0.010)	(0.016)	(0.011)	(0.013)	(0.002)
Sao Paulo city	0.004	0.002	-0.002	0.006***	-0.015	0.017	-0.015	-0.006	-0.004	-0.002	-0.004
	(0.017)	(0.019)	(0.007)	(0.002)	(0.016)	(0.021)	(0.011)	(0.015)	(0.012)	(0.007)	(0.006)
Age	-0.003	0.003	0.001	-0.000	0.002	-0.005*	0.002	-0.003**	-0.001	0.004	-0.000
	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.000)
First admission list	0.018	0.018	-0.003	0.003	-0.004	0.025	0.003	0.002	-0.013	-0.005	0.001
	(0.018)	(0.021)	(0.009)	(0.006)	(0.016)	(0.023)	(0.011)	(0.017)	(0.014)	(0.009)	(0.005)
Share Initial	0.071	0.091	0.010	0.005	0.048	0.113	0.018	0.049	0.032	0.008	0.004
R-squared	0.006	0.008	0.014	0.003	0.002	0.013	0.008	0.003	0.002	0.020	0.001
Observations	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,576

Notes: The table presents coefficients from separate OLS regressions. The response variables are dummies for students' first names initials. The explanatory variables are the Female indicator; Normalized admission scores (mean zero, standard deviation one); Previous enrollment at USP dummy; Sao Paulo city of residence dummy; Student's age at admission; First admission list dummy. Robust standard errors are in parentheses. P-values: * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01.

Table O.9: Sorting regressions, First semester course sections: Share of female students

Dependent variable: Share female students				
Female professor × female	0.001	-0.000	-0.002	-0.000
	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.002)
Female professor	-0.005	-0.006	-0.012	-0.007
	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.008)	(0.007)
Female	0.018***	0.016***	0.011***	0.007***
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.001)
Mean of dependent variable	0.22			
Standard deviation of dependent variable	0.05			
# Observations	6,713	6,713	6,713	6,713
# Students	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,576
Dependent variable: Share female students (Previous cohort)				
Female professor × female	0.001	0.003	0.002	0.003
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.002)
Female professor	0.013	0.006	0.000	0.004
	(0.012)	(0.010)	(0.009)	(0.008)
Female	0.003	0.005**	-0.001	-0.001
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)
Mean of dependent variable	0.23			
Standard deviation of dependent variable	0.06			
# Observations	6,540	6,540	6,540	6,540
# Students	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,576
Cohort fixed-effects	No	Yes	Yes	No
Stream fixed-effects	No	No	Yes	No
Cohort-stream fixed-effects	No	No	No	Yes

Notes: We estimate OLS regressions. The dependent variables are Share of female students; Share of female students in the Previous Cohort (Year), by course section. The explanatory variables are the Female indicator, the Female Professor dummy, and the interaction term of the previous variables. Standard errors clustered at the cohort-stream level are in parentheses. P-values: * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01.

Table O.10: Joint estimation: Effects of the share of female professors and classmates on labor market outcomes

	Work 1 +	Work 2 +	Work 5 +	Experience	Wage Avg.	Wage Max.
Female × Predicted % female professors	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.200*	0.013*	0.019**
	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.110)	(0.007)	(0.007)
Predicted % female professors	-0.003	0.001	0.001	0.069	-0.002	-0.006
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.172)	(0.005)	(0.005)
Female × % female classmates	0.001	0.013***	0.008**	0.585**	-0.001	0.004
	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.225)	(0.007)	(0.008)
% female classmates	0.000	-0.004**	0.000	-0.074	0.017**	0.010
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.112)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Female	-0.078	-0.321**	-0.229**	-16.483***	-0.137	-0.373
	(0.093)	(0.118)	(0.096)	(5.460)	(0.207)	(0.223)
Observations	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,343	1,343
Wild Bootstrap p-values - Female × % female professors	0.753	0.678	0.193	0.180	0.130	0.045
Wild Bootstrap p-values - Female × % female classmates	0.873	0.031	0.057	0.052	0.885	0.681
Mean of dependent variable	0.56	0.69	0.79	35.26	0.00	0.00
Cohort-stream fixed-effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Students' covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Classes' covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Professors' covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: We run OLS regressions. The dependent variables are Work: labor force participation, considering formal labor market participation and firm ownership; Experience: Number of months of formal labor market experience, up to five years after expected graduation; Wages: normalized average and maximum monthly wages, considering all labor contracts, up to five years after expected graduation. 1+, 2+, and 5+ state that the variable refers to one, two, or five years after expected graduation. The regressions include the students admitted through USP's admission exam into the Economics undergraduate degree between 2000 and 2008. Students' covariates: Normalized admission scores; Previous USP enrollment; Student's age at admission; Sao Paulo city of residence dummy. Classes' covariates: Class size; Average peers' ability (Admission scores); Share of peers with previous USP enrollment; Peers' average age. Professors' covariates: Percentage with Ph.D. abroad; Experience; Share of A papers; Share of classified papers. Standard errors clustered at the cohort-stream level are in parentheses. P-values: * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01. We present Wild bootstrap p-values for the interaction terms (Female × % Female Professors and Female × % Female Classmates).

Table O.11: Robustness No Additional Control Variables: Effects of women's representation on labor market outcomes

	Work 1 +	Work 2 +	Work 5 +	Experience	Wage Avg.	Wage Max.
Panel A: Share of female professors in compulsory courses						
Female × % female professors	0.006	0.007	0.006*	0.418***	0.017*	0.025**
	(0.006)	(0.005)	(0.003)	(0.134)	(0.009)	(0.009)
% female professors	-0.003	0.001	-0.004*	-0.136*	-0.004	-0.006
	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.074)	(0.012)	(0.011)
Female	-0.109	-0.091	-0.099	-7.815**	-0.344*	-0.473**
	(0.089)	(0.092)	(0.062)	(2.861)	(0.178)	(0.181)
Observations	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,343	1,343
Wild bootstrap p-values	0.635	0.341	0.103	0.027	0.103	0.031
Summary Index Test						
Coefficient	0.013					
P-value	0.081					
Panel B: Share of female classmates						
Female × % female classmates	0.003	0.015***	0.010**	0.681***	0.005	0.010
	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.234)	(0.011)	(0.012)
% female classmates	-0.002	-0.005**	-0.002	-0.212	0.003	-0.000
	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.125)	(0.009)	(0.009)
Female	-0.079	-0.311**	-0.206*	-15.807**	-0.155	-0.264
	(0.110)	(0.125)	(0.101)	(5.970)	(0.272)	(0.278)
Observations	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,343	1,343
Wild bootstrap p-values	0.494	0.026	0.030	0.035	0.805	0.512
Summary Index Test						
Coefficient	0.017					
P-value	0.069					
Mean of dependent variable	0.56	0.69	0.79	35.26	0.00	0.00
Cohort-stream fixed-effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Students' covariates	No	No	No	No	No	No
Classes' covariates	No	No	No	No	No	No
Professors' covariates	No	No	No	No	No	No

Notes: We run 2SLS regressions in Panel A and OLS regressions in Panel B. The dependent variables are Work: labor force participation, considering formal labor market participation and firm ownership; Experience: Number of months of formal labor market experience, up to five years after expected graduation; Wages: normalized average and maximum monthly wages, considering all labor contracts. 1+, 2+, and 5+ state that the variable refers to one, two, or five years after expected graduation. The regressions include the students admitted through USP's admission exam into the Economics undergraduate degree between 2000 and 2008. Standard errors clustered at the cohort-stream level are in parentheses. P-values: * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01. We present Wild bootstrap p-values and Summary Index test statistics for the interaction terms (Female × % Female Professors, Female × % Female Classmates).

Table O.12: Effects of high-performing (top 10%) female peers on labor market outcomes

	Work 1 +	Work 2 +	Work 5 +	Experience	Wage Avg.	Wage Max.
Female × % high-performing female classmates	0.003	0.004***	0.002	0.187*	-0.003	-0.002
	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.100)	(0.004)	(0.004)
% high-performing female classmates	0.000	-0.002**	-0.000	-0.034	0.002	0.001
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.059)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Female × % female classmates	-0.002	0.008	0.006	0.356	0.006	0.011
	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.289)	(0.011)	(0.013)
% female classmates	0.000	-0.002	0.001	-0.033	0.015**	0.008
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.111)	(0.007)	(0.007)
Female	0.012	-0.217*	-0.155	-10.887*	-0.027	-0.179
	(0.091)	(0.105)	(0.104)	(5.749)	(0.207)	(0.229)
Observations	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,343	1,343
Mean of dependent variable	0.560	0.687	0.787	35.264	0.000	0.000
Wild bootstrap p-values Female × % Female Classmates	0.604	0.167	0.274	0.355	0.647	0.419
Wild bootstrap p-values Female × % High-performing Female Classmates	0.184	0.023	0.099	0.049	0.474	0.658
Cohort-stream fixed-effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Students' covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Classes' covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Professors' covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: We run OLS regressions. We classify a student as high-performing if she ranked amongst the top 10 percent on the admission exam (by admission year). The dependent variables are Work: labor force participation, considering formal labor market participation and firm ownership; Experience: Number of months of formal labor market experience, up to five years after expected graduation; Wages: normalized average and maximum monthly wages, considering all labor contracts. 1+, 2+, and 5+ state that the variable refers to one, two, or five years after expected graduation. Students' covariates: Normalized admission scores; Previous USP enrollment; Student's age at admission; Sao Paulo city of residence dummy. Classes' covariates: Class size; Average peers' ability (Admission scores); Share of peers with previous USP enrollment; Peers' average age. Professors' covariates: Percentage with Ph.D. abroad; Experience; Share of A papers; Share of classified papers. The regressions include the students admitted through USP's admission exam into the Economics undergraduate degree between 2000 and 2008. Standard errors clustered at the cohort-stream level are in parentheses. P-values: * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01. We present Wild bootstrap p-values for the interaction terms (Female × % High-performing Female Classmates, Female × % Female Classmates).

Table O.13: OLS estimates, Effects of the share of female professors on labor market outcomes

	Work 1 +	Work 2 +	Work 5 +	Experience	Wage Avg.	Wage Max.
Panel A: Predicted share of female professors in compulsory courses						
Female × Predicted % female professors	0.004	0.004	0.004*	0.282***	0.012	0.019**
	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.089)	(0.007)	(0.007)
Predicted % female professors	-0.003	0.001	0.001	0.060	-0.002	-0.006
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.174)	(0.005)	(0.005)
Female	-0.061	-0.050	-0.063	-4.703**	-0.164	-0.298**
	(0.062)	(0.068)	(0.044)	(2.173)	(0.133)	(0.131)
Observations	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,343	1,343
Wild bootstrap p-values	0.710	0.353	0.109	0.022	0.148	0.038
Mean of dependent variable	0.560	0.687	0.787	35.264	0.000	0.000
Summary Index Test						
Coefficient	0.009					
P-value	0.082					
Cohort-stream fixed-effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Students' covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Classes' covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Professors' covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: We run OLS regressions. The dependent variables are Work: labor force participation, considering formal labor market participation and firm ownership; Wages: normalized average and maximum monthly wages, considering all labor contracts, up to five years after expected graduation; Experience: Number of months of formal labor market experience, up to five years after expected graduation. 1+, 2+, and 5+ state that the variable refers to one, two, or five years after expected graduation. The regressions include the students admitted through USP's admission exam into the Economics undergraduate degree between 2000 and 2008. Students' covariates: Normalized admission scores; Previous USP enrollment; Student's age at admission; Sao Paulo city of residence dummy. Classes' covariates: Female classmates; Class size; Average peers' ability (Admission scores); Share of peers with previous USP enrollment; Peers' average age. Professors' covariates: Percentage with Ph.D. abroad; Experience; Share of A papers; Share of classified papers. Standard errors clustered at the cohort-stream level are in parentheses. P-values: * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01. We present Wild bootstrap p-values and Summary Index test statistics for the interaction terms (Female × % Female Professors, Female × % Female Classmates).

Table O.14: Selection: Effects of women's representation on formal labor market participation

	Formal LFP 0 to 5
Panel A: Share of female professors in compulsory courses	
Female × % female professors	0.001
	(0.003)
% female professors	-0.000
	(0.003)
Female	0.018
	(0.058)
Observations	1,576
Wild bootstrap p-values	0.845
Panel B: Share of female classmates	
Female × % female classmates	0.007*
	(0.003)
% female classmates	-0.001
	(0.002)
Female	-0.119
	(0.085)
Observations	1,576
Wild bootstrap p-values	0.088
Mean of dependent variable	0.852
Cohort-stream fixed-effects	Yes
Students' covariates	Yes
Classes' covariates	Yes
Professors' covariates	Yes

Notes: We run 2SLS regressions in Panel A and OLS regressions in Panel B. The dependent variable is a dummy variable that indicates if we find information on the student in the formal labor market administrative dataset (RAIS) up to five years after expected graduation. The regressions include the students admitted through USP's admission exam into the Economics undergraduate degree between 2000 and 2008. Students' covariates: Normalized admission scores; Previous USP enrollment; Student's age at admission; Sao Paulo city of residence dummy. Classes' covariates: Class size; Share of female classmates; Average peers' ability (admission scores); Share of peers with previous USP enrollment; Peers' average age. Professors' covariates: Share of female professors; Percentage with Ph.D. abroad; Experience; Share of A papers; Share of classified papers. Standard errors clustered at the cohort-stream level are in parentheses. P-values: * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01. We present Wild bootstrap p-values for the interaction terms (Female × % Female Professors, Female × % Female Classmates).

Table O.15: Heterogeneous effects of women's representation on labor market outcomes

	Work 1 +	Work 2 +	Work 5 +	Experience	Wage Avg.	Wage Max.
Panel A: Share of female professors in compulsory courses						
Female × % female professors × Top 25% admission	0.001	-0.003	0.001	-0.153	0.016	0.017
	(0.010)	(0.007)	(0.006)	(0.344)	(0.027)	(0.033)
Female × % female professors × Bottom 25% admission	-0.023**	-0.019*	-0.009	-1.114**	0.020	0.007
	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.006)	(0.515)	(0.029)	(0.023)
Female × % female professors	0.009	0.009**	0.006*	0.545***	0.011	0.021*
	(0.006)	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.177)	(0.011)	(0.012)
% female professors × Top 25% admission	0.006*	0.006	0.004	0.382**	0.004	0.007
	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.002)	(0.152)	(0.011)	(0.013)
% female professors × Bottom 25% admission	0.006	0.008**	0.015***	0.802***	0.008	0.014
	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.231)	(0.012)	(0.013)
% female professors	-0.007**	-0.002	-0.003	-0.192	-0.007	-0.014
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.227)	(0.008)	(0.009)
Female × Top 25% admission	-0.130	-0.002	-0.024	3.631	-0.366	-0.316
	(0.206)	(0.129)	(0.137)	(7.974)	(0.567)	(0.663)
Female × Bottom 25% admission	0.296	0.166	0.090	12.365	-0.223	0.002
	(0.216)	(0.177)	(0.121)	(8.808)	(0.483)	(0.394)
Female	-0.109	-0.080	-0.081	-8.091*	-0.126	-0.352
	(0.124)	(0.089)	(0.075)	(4.079)	(0.235)	(0.244)
Top 25% admission	-0.067	-0.041	-0.022	-6.118*	0.077	-0.009
	(0.066)	(0.095)	(0.052)	(3.000)	(0.220)	(0.293)
Bottom 25% admission	-0.178**	-0.208***	-0.262***	-16.568***	-0.276	-0.356
	(0.084)	(0.054)	(0.033)	(4.280)	(0.218)	(0.248)
Observations	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,343	1,343
Panel B: Share of female classmates						
Female × % female classmates × Top 25% admission	-0.003	-0.010	-0.015	-0.274	0.002	0.014
	(0.007)	(0.012)	(0.009)	(0.398)	(0.023)	(0.027)
Female × % female classmates × Bottom 25% admission	0.008	0.010	0.004	0.637	0.009	0.008
	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.007)	(0.526)	(0.023)	(0.021)
Female × % female classmates	-0.001	0.013**	0.011**	0.467*	-0.000	0.003
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.005)	(0.264)	(0.013)	(0.014)
% female classmates × Top 25% admission	0.004	-0.001	0.001	-0.005	0.001	0.000
	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.205)	(0.014)	(0.016)
% female classmates × Bottom 25% admission	0.004	-0.001	0.001	0.031	0.011	0.018
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.259)	(0.015)	(0.018)
% female classmates	-0.002	-0.004**	-0.000	-0.090	0.013	0.004
	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.134)	(0.011)	(0.012)
Female × Top 25% admission	-0.040	0.178	0.361	7.703	-0.070	-0.279
	(0.199)	(0.284)	(0.218)	(9.846)	(0.631)	(0.688)
Female × Bottom 25% admission	-0.259	-0.308	-0.096	-16.934	-0.163	-0.136
	(0.211)	(0.195)	(0.167)	(12.715)	(0.465)	(0.397)
Female	0.069	-0.210	-0.230*	-9.264	0.072	-0.042
	(0.143)	(0.138)	(0.125)	(6.597)	(0.350)	(0.374)
Top 25% admission	-0.051	0.081	0.035	1.450	0.133	0.118
	(0.109)	(0.085)	(0.082)	(5.543)	(0.390)	(0.471)
Bottom 25% admission	-0.167*	-0.077	-0.039	-4.472	-0.342	-0.474
	(0.079)	(0.075)	(0.088)	(5.571)	(0.313)	(0.376)
Observations	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,343	1,343
Mean of dependent variable	0.56	0.69	0.79	35.26	0.00	0.00
Cohort-stream fixed-effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Students' covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Classes' covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Professors' covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: We run 2SLS regressions in Panel A and OLS regressions in Panel B. The dependent variables are Work: labor force participation, considering formal labor market participation and firm ownership; Experience: Number of months of formal labor market experience, up to five years after expected graduation; Wages: normalized average and maximum monthly wages, considering all labor contracts. 1+, 2+, and 5+ state that the variable refers to one, two, or five years after expected graduation. Top 25% and Bottom 25% Admission are dummy variables that indicate if scores are in the top or bottom quartile of the admission-year scores, respectively. The regressions include the students admitted through USP's admission exam into the Economics undergraduate degree between 2000 and 2008. Students' covariates: Normalized admission scores; Previous USP enrollment; Student's age at admission; Sao Paulo city of residence dummy. Classes' covariates: Class size; Share of female classmates; Average peers' ability (Admission scores); Share of peers with previous USP enrollment; Peers' average age. Professors' covariates: Share of female professors; Percentage with Ph.D. abroad; Experience; Share of A papers; Share of classified papers. Standard errors clustered at the cohort-stream level are in parentheses. P-values: * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01. We present Wild bootstrap p-values and Summary Index test statistics for the interaction terms (Female × % Female Professors, Female × % Female Classmates).

Table O.16: Working during the undergraduate program: All cohorts

	Intern/Formal
Panel A: Share of female professors in compulsory courses	
Female × % female professors	-0.004
	(0.003)
% female professors	0.008***
	(0.002)
Female	0.121*
	(0.068)
Observations	1,576
Wild bootstrap p-values	0.236
Panel B: Share of female classmates	
Female × % female classmates	0.006*
	(0.003)
% female classmates	-0.000
	(0.002)
Female	-0.083
	(0.079)
Observations	1,576
Wild bootstrap p-values	0.099
Mean of dependent variable	0.82
Std. dev. of dependent variable	0.38
Cohort-stream fixed-effects	Yes
Students' covariates	Yes
Classes' covariates	Yes
Professors' covariates	Yes

Notes: We run 2SLS regressions in Panel A and OLS regressions in Panel B. The dependent variable is Intern/Formal: dummy equal to one if the student worked as an intern or formal worker during undergraduate studies and zero otherwise. The regressions include the students admitted through USP's admission exam into the Economics undergraduate degree between 2000 and 2008. Students' covariates: Normalized admission scores; Previous USP enrollment; Student's age at admission; Sao Paulo city of residence dummy. Classes' covariates: Class size; Share of female classmates; Average peers' ability (admission scores); Share of peers with previous USP enrollment; Peers' average age. Professors' covariates: Share of female professors; Percentage with Ph.D. abroad; Experience; Share of A papers; Share of classified papers. Standard errors clustered at the cohort-stream level are in parentheses. P-values: * $p<0.10$, ** $p<0.05$, *** $p<0.01$. We present Wild bootstrap p-values for the interaction terms (Female × % Female Professors, Female × % Female Classmates).

Table O.17: Effects of women's representation on elective course choice

	Microeconomics	Macroeconomics	Finance	Humanities
Panel A: Share of female professors in compulsory courses				
Female × % female professors	0.000	-0.000	-0.001	0.001
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
% female professors	-0.000	0.001	0.001	-0.000
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.002)
Female	0.015	0.018	0.008	-0.031
	(0.019)	(0.013)	(0.015)	(0.025)
Observations	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,576
Wild bootstrap p-values	0.698	0.788	0.457	0.476
Panel B: Share of female classmates				
Female × % female classmates	-0.000	0.000	-0.000	0.001
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
% female classmates	-0.000	0.000	0.001*	0.001
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Female	0.020	0.005	-0.002	-0.030
	(0.023)	(0.027)	(0.018)	(0.038)
Observations	1,576	1,576	1,576	1,576
Wild bootstrap p-values	0.907	0.674	0.898	0.512
Mean of dependent variable	0.24	0.20	0.13	0.28
Std. dev. of dependent variable	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.21
Cohort-stream fixed-effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Students' covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Classes' covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Professors' covariates	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: We run 2SLS regressions in Panel A and OLS regressions in Panel B. The dependent variables are the shares of elective courses from the Department of Economics that the student enrolled in each field: Microeconomics, Macroeconomics, Finance, and Humanities. The regressions include the students admitted through USP's admission exam into the Economics undergraduate degree between 2000 and 2008. Students' covariates: Normalized admission scores; Previous USP enrollment; Student's age at admission; Sao Paulo city of residence dummy. Classes' covariates: Class size; Share of female classmates; Average peers' ability (admission scores); Share of peers with previous USP enrollment; Peers' average age. Professors' covariates: Share of female professors; Percentage with Ph.D. abroad; Experience; Share of A papers; Share of classified papers. Standard errors clustered at the cohort-stream level are in parentheses. P-values: * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01. We present Wild bootstrap p-values for the interaction terms (Female × % Female Professors, Female × % Female Classmates).

Table O.18: Dyadic regressions: Other outcomes

	Same industry group	Same occupation group	Same industry group × Same occupation group
Both females × Same first-semester class	0.013	0.034*	0.004
	(0.018)	(0.016)	(0.011)
Both males × Same first-semester class	0.002	-0.000	0.000
	(0.008)	(0.010)	(0.005)
Both females	0.053***	0.039**	0.030**
	(0.017)	(0.016)	(0.012)
Both males	-0.016	-0.029*	-0.010
	(0.014)	(0.016)	(0.010)
Same first-semester class	-0.007	-0.002	-0.003
	(0.005)	(0.007)	(0.004)
Observations	68,241	68,241	68,241
Wild bootstrap p-values	0.447	0.072	0.699
Mean of dependent variable	0.349	0.310	0.108
Cohort-stream fixed-effects	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: The table presents coefficients from separate dyadic regressions. The regressions include the 1,576 students admitted through USP's admission exam into the Economics undergraduate degree between 2000 and 2008, totaling 68,241 *within*-cohort-stream dyads. The dependent variables are dummy variables equal to one if i and j ever worked in the same industry group, same occupation group, or the interaction of both and zero otherwise. We identify the industry and occupation group susing the first two digits of CNAE/95 and the first four digits of CBO 2002, respectively. The explanatory variables are Both females: dummy equal to one if both i and j are female students; Both males: dummy equal to one if both i and j are male students; Same first-semester class: dummy equal to one if i and j were assigned to the same (first-semester) class. Standard errors clustered at the cohort-stream level are in parentheses. P-values: * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01. We present Wild bootstrap p-values for the interaction terms (Both females × Same first-semester class).