

Public Gender Egalitarianism: A Dataset of Dynamic Comparative Public Opinion Toward Egalitarian Gender Roles in the Public Sphere

Memo to Reviewers

March 23, 2022

Thank you for your helpful comments, as well as your general enthusiasm for this piece. We set out a list of the specific points raised in the reviews and our responses to them below, roughly in the order they appear in the text:

1. **Introduction** R2 asked if we were “only using cross-national surveys or whether you also incorporate single-country surveys.” We clarified that we are drawing on both cross-national and single-country surveys at the top of page 2. We also revised the sentence on peak country coverage (at the bottom of p3) that prompted R2’s question in an effort to avoid any confusion.
2. **Examining the Source Data on Public Gender Egalitarianism** R1 noted three spots in the first few pages where our language was respectively unclear, mistaken, and repeated. We corrected each of these infelicities with gratitude.
3. **Estimating Public Gender Egalitarianism** R2 suggested that our description of the model could be made more accessible given the broad audience of the *BJPS* and the work’s potential for use in the classroom. We agree entirely. We revised these paragraphs carefully for readability, shifting much of the technical discussion to Appendix C and instead elaborating on how the model’s terms address the twin limitations of the source survey data that we raise in the paper’s previous section, their incomparability and their sparsity.
4. **Estimating Public Gender Egalitarianism** Noting that the source data covers only “roughly 45 percent of the possible sample of country-years” and that it is decidedly unbalanced, R1 raised the question of whether this means that PGE estimates for country-years without source data were unavailable: if so, PGE would be limited in cross-national time-series applications due to listwise deletion and the complete series depicted in Figure 3 would be misleading. This is an important question. The DCPO model introduced in Solt (2020) that we employ here—as well as the models presented in Claassen (2019) that R1 referenced in making this point—was specifically designed for when survey data on the topic of interest is not available for all years in all countries, a problem referred to as sparsity. So we do actually have PGE estimates for country-years for which there is no source survey data available—and, more generally, the k -fold cross-validations presented in Solt (2020, 10–12) show that estimates generated by the DCPO model in such circumstances are very good. We have added a paragraph specifically addressing how this model deals with sparsity to ensure this point is clear to readers at p4-5.
5. **Estimating Public Gender Egalitarianism** R1 requested “more description about how

the estimates were obtained,” specifically details about iterations, chains, warmup, thinning, and convergence. We added a short paragraph with this information at p5.

We also took advantage of the opportunity to add more source data...

Thank you once more for the opportunity to make revisions. We think the paper is much stronger as a result of your comments, and we hope you agree.

1 References

- Claassen, Christopher. 2019. “Estimating Smooth Country–Year Panels of Public Opinion.” *Political Analysis* 27 (1): 1–20.
- Solt, Frederick. 2020. “Modeling Dynamic Comparative Public Opinion.” SocArXiv. <https://osf.io/preprints/socarxiv/d5n9p>.