

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

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Appendix A: Survey Items Used to Estimate Public Gender Egalitarianism

Survey Item Code	Country-Years	Question Text	Dispersion	Difficulties	Survey Dataset Codes
polileader4	503	On the whole, men make better political leaders than women do	0.54	-0.19, 1.00, 2.48	wvs_combo, amb_combo, wvs7, evs2017, eb631, lb2009, lb2004, arabb3, arabb2, pewrel2006_10nat, arabb1, amb_brazil2016, amb_canada2012, amb_suriname2012, amb_trinidad2012, amb_us2012, evs_combo, wvs4_swe, wvs6_bahrain
job3a	384	When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women	0.60	0.60, 1.23	wvs_combo, evs_combo, wvs4_swe, wvs6_bahrain
tradroles5	253	A husband's job is to earn money; a wife's job is to look after the home and family	0.92	-0.84, 0.57, 1.49, 2.98	issp2008, issp2012, issp2002, issp2018, issp1998, issp1994, issp1991, issp2018ext, issp1988, issp2008a, kgss, usgss, issp1998br, issp2008ca, issp2018tn, nsss1989, nsss1993
busiexecutive4	240	On the whole, men make better business executives than women do.	0.63	-0.56, 0.77, 2.47	wvs_combo, wvs7, evs2017, wvs6_bahrain
income4	216	Both the husband and wife should contribute to household income	1.17	-3.77, -1.18, 1.87	wvs_combo, evs_combo, eb653, issp2012, wvs4_swe
job5	185	When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women	0.49	-0.15, 0.89, 1.47, 2.60	wvs7, evs2017, ess4, ess5, ess2, ess8
job4	122	When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women.	0.63	0.16, 1.09, 1.92	pew2019, pew2010, pewrel2014_latam, pewrel2015_ee, pewrel2009_afr, pewrel2006_10nat, pew2012, jgss2006

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income5	108	Both the man and woman should contribute to the household income	0.98	-3.10, -1.22, 0.01, 2.24	issp2012, issp2002, issp1994, issp1988, kgss, nsss1989
equalright4b	74	For each of the following things, how important is it to have this in our country? women have the same rights as men	0.88	-2.47, -1.27, 0.31	pew2015, pew2019, pew2016
tradroles4a	72	It is preferable that a woman concentrates on the home and a man on his work	0.91	-0.45, 0.97, 2.74	lb2009, lb1997, lb2004, lb2000
unqualified4	54	At the present time, in the European Union, women are less likely than men to hold positions of responsibility. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on this subject: Women do not always have the necessary qualities and skills to fill positions of responsibility	1.16	-1.83, 0.21, 2.17	eb722, eb761
poliequal3	53	Which one of the following statements comes closest to your opinion about men and women as political leaders?	0.85	0.16, 3.82	pew2007, pew2012
tradroles4	52	It is much better for everyone involved if the man is the achiever outside the home and the woman takes care of the home and family.	0.91	-0.44, 1.37, 3.16	usgss, allbus, pgss, eb653, jgss2005, jgss2006, jgss2008, jgss2010, jgss2012, jgss2015
samework4	39	There should be restrictions on men and women being employed in the same workplace.	0.46	-0.15, 0.91, 2.00	pew2007, pew2002, pew2008

Survey Item Code	Country-Years	Question Text	Dispersion	Difficulties	Survey Dataset Codes
equalright2	28	On a different subject, do you think women should have equal rights with men, or shouldn't they?	0.57	-0.69	pew2010, pew2012
equalwage4a	28	In some circumstances, a woman is paid less than a male colleague for the same job. Do you think this is acceptable?	0.92	-1.95, -0.41, 1.16	eb874
politicianecon3	28	If a politician is responsible for running the national economy, who would do a better job, a man, or a woman or does it not matter?	0.90	-0.53, 1.13	amb_combo
righteq4	28	Equality between men and women is a fundamental right	0.85	-2.28, -1.26, 0.89	eb824
unqualpol4	28	Women do not have the necessary qualities and skills to fill positions of responsibility in politics	0.66	-0.43, 0.70, 1.92	eb874
businessleader4	27	Given equal competence, women should be equally represented in positions of leadership in companies.	0.95	-2.27, -0.72, 1.45	eb761
womenmp4	27	In the European Union, women represent on average approximately one out of four national MPs. In general, do you think that this should be treated	1.10	-0.75, 1.47, 3.73	eb722
emopoli2	26	Most men are better suited emotionally for politics than are most women.	1.08	0.37	usgss
jobs7	23	Changing the subject again, some say that when there is not enough work, men should have a greater right to jobs than women.	0.49	0.17, 0.58, 1.02, 1.42, 1.71, 2.03	amb_combo, amb_us2012

Survey Item Code	Country-Years	Question Text	Dispersion	Difficulties	Survey Dataset Codes
quota7	22	ballot quotas for women	0.83	-0.82, -0.37, 0.18, 0.89, 1.58, 2.25	amb_combo
household4	21	The best thing for a woman to do is to take care of the house	0.70	0.13, 1.41, 2.31	cdcee
office2	19	Why there are not enough women in public charges: That is not their place	0.93	-1.74	lb2006
president2	19	If your party nominated a woman for President, would you vote for her if she were qualified for the job?	0.99	-0.89	usgss
earn2	17	Do you approve or disapprove of a married woman earning money in business or industry if she has a husband capable of supporting her?	1.51	-0.78	usgss
homecountry2	16	Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Women should take care of running their homes and leave running the country up to men.	1.10	-0.22	usgss
businessleader3	15	Here is a list of occupations and responsibilities that men or women can have. For each of them, please indicate whether you think that they should be more for men, more for women, or for either a man or a woman. Chief Executive	0.69	0.72, 5.09	eb443

Survey Item Code	Country-Years	Question Text	Dispersion	Difficulties	Survey Dataset Codes
polileader3	15	Here is a list of occupations and responsibilities that men or women can have. For each of them, please indicate whether you think that they should be more for men, more for women, or for either a man or a woman. Head of Government	0.59	0.89, 4.78	eb443
politics4	13	Women should not be involved in politics as much as men	0.47	-0.95, 0.04, 1.20	asianb3
equalright4a	11	Insuring equal rights between men and women	0.21	-2.16, -1.20, 0.02	arabb3
earn4	10	If the husband has enough income, the wife should not have a job	0.99	-0.39, 1.17, 3.00	jgss, jgss2005, jgss2006, jgss2008, jgss2010, jgss2012, jgss2015
equalwork4	10	Men and women should have equal work opportunities.	0.43	-2.09, -0.69, 0.74	arabb2
job4a	9	A married woman should not work if there are not enough jobs to go around and her husband is also in a position to support the family.	0.73	0.25, 1.39, 2.57	allbus
jobpref5	8	Women should be given preferential treatment when applying for jobs and promotions	0.94	-0.09, 2.07, 3.65, 4.61	nsss_combo, aes1993, aes1996, aes1998, aes2001, aes2004, aes2010
supervise4	8	A man will lose face if he works under a female supervisor.	0.16	-0.13, 0.43, 1.29	asianb1
equaljob4	7	Men and women should have equal job opportunities and wages	0.54	-1.87, -0.49, 1.01	arabb1
equalwage4	7	Men and women should receive equal wages and salaries	0.51	-2.21, -1.16, 0.54	arabb1
businessopp5	6	The government should increase opportunities for women in business and industry	0.39	-1.20, -0.21, 0.87, 1.91	issp1985

Survey Item Code	Country-Years	Question Text	Dispersion	Difficulties	Survey Dataset Codes
equaljob5	6	Men and women should have equal job opportunities and wages	0.20	-2.07, -1.28, -0.58, 0.73	tcmeg2004
govtact5	6	The government should increase opportunities for women in business and industry	0.73	-0.86, 0.32, 1.68, 3.17	aes1993, aes1996, aes1998, aes2001, aes2004, aes2010
polileader5	6	On the whole, men make better political leaders than women do	0.21	-0.06, 0.76, 1.14, 2.04	tcmeg2004
politics3	6	Attitudes towards Participation of Women in Politics	0.55	-1.05, -0.06	amb_combo
rightvote5	6	A woman should have the right to vote and to be a member of parliament	0.23	-2.05, -1.41, -0.75, 0.79	tcmeg2004

Notes: Question text may vary slightly across survey datasets, but not, roughly speaking, by more than the translation differences across languages found within the typical cross-national survey dataset. Lower values of dispersion (α) indicate questions that better identify publics with more public gender egalitarianism from those with less. Items have one difficulty score (β) for each cutpoint; that is, one less than the number of response categories. Survey dataset codes correspond to those used in the `DCP0tools` R package; they appear in decreasing order of country-years contributed.

Appendix B: Excluded Survey Items

To estimate the Public Gender Egalitarianism scores, we collected survey data on questions asking respondents' views of gender equality in the traditionally masculine public sphere of paid work and politics. These included questions are nearly always explicit in comparing men and women (but see, for example, `unequalpol14`, which asked responses to the statement “Women do not have the necessary qualities and skills to fill positions of responsibility in politics”) and nearly always explicitly invoke either paid work or politics, though they may also be broader (see, for example, `equalright2`, which asked “On a different subject, do you think women should have equal rights with men, or shouldn't they?”).

We carefully distinguished these questions from three other categories of questions on gender equality. First, the PGE source data do not include the small set of questions focusing on gender equality in the traditionally feminine private sphere of housework and childcare, such as “Men should take as much responsibility as women for the home and children,” asked (with differing response categories) in the European Values Survey and the European Social Survey. Second, as noted in the text, we also excluded questions asking respondents how women should balance opportunities in the public sphere with their traditional duties in the private sphere, such as whether mothers in the workforce can have similarly warm relationships with their children as mothers who are not, asked in the World Values Survey and many others. Given that attitudes that women should prioritize housework and childcare over paid employment and politics—or convictions that there will be negative consequences if they do not—can be expected to lead to less gender egalitarian opinions with regard to these latter, public-sphere activities, this is clearly a very closely related set of items to those we sought, and there are many of them.¹ The third and final category of excluded survey items includes respondents' views on various forms of women's domination by men, from whether wives should always adopt their husbands' surnames through the recognition that various forms of sexual harassment are not “flattering” to the justifiability of intimate partner violence committed by husbands. In each case, as the included questions are not *directly* relevant to gender egalitarianism in the public sphere, we concluded that to ensure that the PGE scores tap only a single dimension of attitudes, we would exclude these others (see also Appendix C). Usefully, this decision also allows, when the available survey data permits, future research to take up the estimation of dynamic comparative public opinion of those concepts separately and their relationships to public gender egalitarianism.

¹It is telling, though not surprising, that the complementary set of questions, on how *men* should balance responsibilities in the private sphere with their traditional roles in the public sphere, is only rarely included in surveys; one laudable example of this mostly unasked sort of question, apparently first included in Australia's 1989 National Social Science Survey and slowly becoming more common, is the item querying respondents the extent to which they agree with the statement, “Family life often suffers when men concentrate too much on their work.”

Appendix C: Confirming the Unidimensionality of Public Gender Egalitarianism

To provide further confirmation of the unidimensionality of public gender egalitarianism, we used the survey items listed in Appendix A to estimate separate indices of gender egalitarianism in politics and in the workplace. As shown in Figure 1, these two indices both correlate very highly with the PGE scores and with each other, reinforcing the conclusion that public gender egalitarianism exists as a single dimension across countries and years.

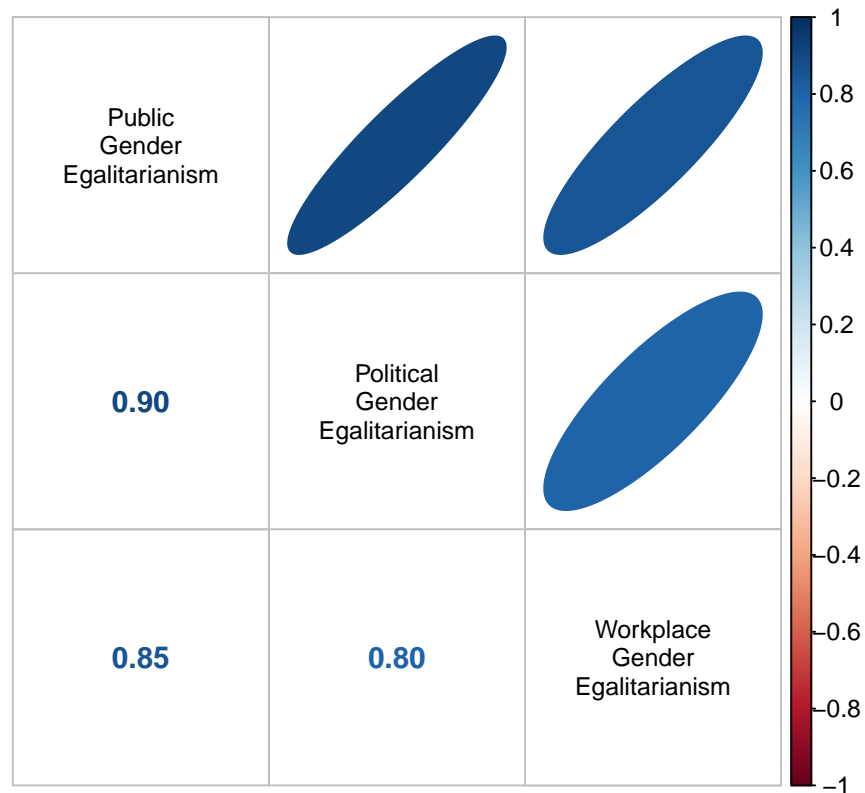


Figure 1: Pairwise Correlations Among PGE Index and Separate Political and Workplace Egalitarianism Indices