**4.1. Individual – level results**

The strongest correlation averaged across countries (Pearson's r = -0.21) is between modern attitudes about family, sexuality, and reproduction on the one side and religiosity on the other side. In many countries, highly religious people hold socially conservative orientations, opposing homosexual relationships, divorce, and abortion. The next strongest correlations (r = 0.16) are between attitudes supportive of: individual freedom and modern family values, individual freedom and gender equality, modern family values and gender equality, respectively gender equality and openness toward immigrants. Across many countries, politically liberal individuals are more likely to support gender equality and to express tolerance for LGBT lifestyles. Moreover, people who support gender equality are likely to also oppose discrimination against ethnic minorities, immigrants, and LGBT individuals.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| r | freedom | socialism | family | ethnicity | gender | nationalism | religiosity |
| freedom | 1 | -0.02 | 0.16 | 0.08 | 0.16 | -0.09 | -0.13 |
| socialism |  | 1 | -0.01 | -0.02 | -0.02 | -0.05 | 0.01 |
| family |  |  | 1 | 0.08 | 0.16 | -0.08 | -0.21 |
| ethnicity |  |  |  | 1 | 0.16 | -0.03 | -0.03 |
| gender |  |  |  |  | 1 | -0.04 | -0.07 |
| nationalism |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 0.07 |
| religiosity |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |

Table 1. Average correlations across countries

**4.1.1. Correlations in China**

People who consider that men and women should have equal rights are more likely to support more permissive immigration policies and to oppose discrimination against ethnic minorities (r = 0.2, p < .001). Individuals who hold liberal democratic values are more likely to have a modern stance toward family, sexuality, and reproduction (r = 0.12, p < .001), to support gender equality (r = 0.1, p <.001) and to favour a more open approach to immigration (r = 0.09, p < .001).

As has been observed in previous research involving countries with a communist past, in China, people with socialist economic attitudes are more likely to have an authoritarian political orientation (r between individual freedom and socialism is - 0.07, with p < .001).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| r | freedom | socialism | family | ethnicity | gender | nationalism | religiosity |
| freedom | 1 | -0.07\*\*\* (N = 7436) | 0.12\*\*\*  (N = 7234) | 0.09\*\*\* (N = 7425) | 0.10\*\*\* (N = 7466) | -0.07\*\*\* (N = 7217) | -0.05\*\* (N = 2640) |
| socialism |  | 1 | -0.04 \*\*\* (N = 10047) | -0.04\*\*\* (N = 10285) | -0.04\*\*\* (N = 9343) | 0.01 (N = 10021) | 0.02 (N = 2742) |
| family |  |  | 1 | 0.08\*\*\* (N = 10127) | 0.05\*\*\* (N = 9162) | -0.07\*\*\* (N = 10079) | -0.04\*\* (N = 2704) |
| ethnicity |  |  |  | 1 | 0.20\*\*\* (N = 9437) | 0.01 (N = 10079) | -0.02 (N = 2735) |
| gender |  |  |  |  | 1 | 0.04\*\*\* (N = 9134) | -0.07\*\*\* (N = 2667) |
| nationalism |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | -0.02 (N = 2678) |
| religiosity |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |

Table 2. Correlation matrix for China

**4.1.2. Correlations in India**

The strongest correlation observed in India is the negative correlation between modern family values and religiosity (r = 0.2, p < .001, N = 11537). People who hold stronger religious beliefs or engage in more frequent religious practices are more likely to disapprove of homosexuality, divorce, and abortion. The next highest correlation is between support for gender equality and openness toward immigrants (r = 0.12, p < .001, N = 10117).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| r | freedom | socialism | family | ethnicity | gender | nationalism | religiosity |
| freedom | 1 | 0.08\*\*\* (N = 10083) | 0.06\*\*\*  (N = 9609) | 0.04\*\*\*  (N = 10084) | 0.09\*\*\*  (N = 10082) | -0.04\*\*\* (N = 10066) | -0.03\*\* (N = 9536) |
| socialism |  | 1 | 0.00 (N = 12133) | -0.02\*\* (N = 12618) | 0.01 (N = 10116) | -0.04\*\*\* (N = 12599) | -0.01 (N = 11990) |
| family |  |  | 1 | -0.01 (N = 12134) | 0 (N = 9632) | -0.08\*\*\* (N = 12119) | -0.20\*\*\* (N = 11537) |
| ethnicity |  |  |  | 1 | 0.12\*\*\* (N = 10117) | -0.05\*\*\* (N = 12600) | -0.04\*\*\* (N = 11991) |
| gender |  |  |  |  | 1 | 0.04\*\*\* (N = 10098) | -0.05\*\*\* (N = 9561) |
| nationalism |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 0.05 (N = 11974) |
| religiosity |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |

Table 3. Correlation matrix for India

**4.1.3. Correlations in the United States**

In the United States, strongly religious people are more likely to adopt a socially conservative stance toward issues related to family, sexuality, and reproduction (r = -0.45, p < .001, N = 9148). It is the strongest correlation in the matrix for the United States as well as among all correlations observed in the five countries with the largest population (China, India, United States, Indonesia, and Pakistan).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| r | freedom | socialism | family | ethnicity | gender | nationalism | religiosity |
| freedom | 1 | -0.02  (N = 8358) | 0.38\*\*\* (N = 8364) | 0.17\*\*\* (N = 8423) | 0.28\*\*\* (N = 8449) | -0.19\*\*\* (N = 8277) | -0.23\*\*\* (N = 6162) |
| socialism |  | 1 | 0.01 (N = 11951) | 0.00 (N = 12070) | -0.01 (N = 8554) | -0.12\*\*\* (N = 11835) | -0.03\*\*\* (N = 9075) |
| family |  |  | 1 | 0.11\*\*\* (N = 12133) | 0.36\*\*\* (N = 8546) | -0.22\*\*\* (N = 15885) | -0.45\*\*\* (N = 9148) |
| ethnicity |  |  |  | 1 | 0.27\*\*\* (N = 8667) | -0.05\*\*\* (N = 12018) | -0.01 (N = 9261) |
| gender |  |  |  |  | 1 | -0.16\*\*\* (N = 8464) | -0.12\*\*\* (N = 6318) |
| nationalism |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 0.13\*\*\* (N = 9073) |
| religiosity |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |

Table 4. Correlation matrix for the United States

**4.1.4. Correlations in Indonesia**

In Indonesia, individuals who are more nationalistic are also more likely to be highly religious (r = 0.14, p < .001, N = 4882). Support for individual freedom is correlated with equalitarian gender attitudes (r = 0.15, p < .001, N = 6012). Nationalists are more likely to disapprove of homosexuality, divorce, or abortion (r = -0.1, p < .001, N = 5069).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| r | freedom | socialism | family | ethnicity | gender | nationalism | religiosity |
| freedom | 1 | -0.03\* (N = 4915) | -0.05 \*\*\* (N = 6018) | 0.00 (N = 6017) | 0.15\*\*\* (N = 6012) | 0.03\* (N = 4949) | -0.03\* (N = 5834) |
| socialism |  | 1 | 0.05\*\*\* (N = 5017) | 0.03\* (N = 5016) | -0.04 \*\* (N = 5002) | 0.04\*\* (N = 4952) | -0.01 (N = 4849) |
| family |  |  | 1 | 0.01 (N = 6142) | -0.04\*\* (N = 6126) | -0.10\*\*\* (N = 5069) | -0.11\*\*\* (N = 5939) |
| ethnicity |  |  |  | 1 | -0.01 (N = 6133) | 0.08\*\*\* (N = 5077) | 0.01 (N = 5939) |
| gender |  |  |  |  | 1 | -0.02 (N = 5056) | 0.06\*\*\* (N = 5932) |
| nationalism |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 0.14\*\*\* (N = 4882) |
| religiosity |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |

Table 5. Correlation matrix for Indonesia

**4.1.5. Correlations in Pakistan**

The negative correlation between socialist and nationalist attitudes in the strongest correlation in the matrix for Pakistan (r = -0.21, p < .001, N = 3129).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| r | freedom | socialism | family | ethnicity | gender | nationalism | religiosity |
| freedom | 1 | 0.05\*\* (N = 3116) | 0.01 (N = 5051) | -0.05\*\*\* (N = 5126) | 0.05\*\*\* (N = 5115) | -0.05\*\* (N = 3085) | -0.13\*\*\* (N = 4870) |
| socialism |  | 1 | 0.08\*\*\* (N = 3103) | 0.04\* (N = 3181) | 0.14\*\*\* (N = 3164) | -0.21\*\*\* (N = 3129) | -0.03 (N = 2919) |
| family |  |  | 1 | 0.02 (N = 5115) | 0.03\* (N = 5100) | -0.18\*\*\* (N = 3068) | -0.06\*\*\* (N = 4860) |
| ethnicity |  |  |  | 1 | 0.14\*\*\* (N = 5176) | -0.03 (N = 3141) | 0.02 (N = 4930) |
| gender |  |  |  |  | 1 | -0.20\*\*\* (N = 3125) | 0.06\*\*\* (N = 4914) |
| nationalism |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 0.16\*\*\* (N = 2886) |
| religiosity |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |

Table 6. Correlation matrix for Pakistan

**4.2. Country – level results**

Four of the five most successful regression models, as indicated by the explained share of the dependent variable (R2), involve as the dependent variables correlations between modern attitudes toward family, sexuality, and reproduction respectively attitudes toward gender equality, religiosity, ethnic attitudes, and views about individual freedom. The fifth most successful regression model predicts the correlation between attitudes supportive of individual freedom and attitudes supportive of gender equality.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Dependent variable | Intercept | Authoritarian socialism | Cult. zone | HDI 2010 | LDI | R2 | R2 adj. |
| Family \* gender | -0.22\*\*\* | 0.03 | 0.15\*\*\* | 0.42\*\*\* | 0.11\*\* | 0.74 | 0.73 |
| Family \* religiosity | 0.13\*\*\* | -0.03 | -0.10\*\* | -0.33\*\*\* | -0.18\*\*\* | 0.73 | 0.72 |
| Family \* ethnicity | -0.25\*\*\* | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.46\*\*\* | 0.03 | 0.61 | 0.59 |
| Freedom \* family | -0.13 | 0.01 | 0.11\*\* | 0.31\*\*\* | 0.12 | 0.63 | 0.62 |
| Freedom \* gender | -0.05 | 0.01 | 0.07\* | 0.24\*\*\* | 0.06 | 0.5 | 0.48 |
| Freedom \* ethnicity | -0.11\*\* | 0.01 | 0.11 | 0.2\*\* | 0.07 | 0.5 | 0.48 |
| Freedom \* socialism | 0.03 | -0.02 | 0.11\*\*\* | -0.15\* | 0.09\* | 0.34 | 0.31 |
| Ethnicity \* gender | 0.05 | -0.01 | 0.09\* | 0.14\* | 0.02 | 0.3 | 0.27 |
| Gender \* religiosity | 0.14\*\* | -0.02 | -0.04 | -0.31\*\*\* | 0.04 | 0.27 | 0.24 |
| Socialism \* nationalism | 0.01 | -0.02 | -0.01 | 0.01 | -0.11\*\*\* | 0.24 | 0.20 |
| Nationalism \* religiosity | 0.06 | -0.08\*\*\* | -0.08\* | 0.13\* | -0.08\* | 0.24 | 0.21 |
| Socialism \* family | 0.09\*\* | -0.04\*\* | 0.06\* | -0.13\* | -0.03 | 0.2 | 0.16 |
| Socialism \* religiosity | -0.08\*\* | 0.03\* | -0.03 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.19 | 0.15 |
| Freedom \* nationalism | -0.02 | 0.01 | -0.07\* | -0.09 | 0.01 | 0.18 | 0.15 |
| Socialism \* ethnicity | -0.05 | -0.04\*\* | 0.03 | 0.09\* | -0.05 | 0.18 | 0.15 |
| Freedom \* religiosity | -0.08\* | 0.03\*\*\* | 0.02 | -0.05 | -0.06 | 0.14 | 0.10 |
| Ethnicity \* nationalism | 0.00 | 0.02 | -0.04 | -0.03 | -0.02 | 0.12 | 0.08 |
| Family \* nationalism | 0.02 | -0.02 | -0.02 | -0.15\* | 0.00 | 0.1 | 0.06 |
| Gender \* nationalism | -0.01 | 0.02 | -0.03 | -0.08 | 0.02 | 0.08 | 0.04 |
| Socialism \* gender | -0.02 | -0.01 | 0.04 | -0.00 | -0.02 | 0.05 | 0.01 |
| Ethnicity \* religiosity | -0.04 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.00 | -0.02 | 0.05 | 0.01 |

Table 7. Regression models at the country level of analysis

**4.2.1. First model: predicting the correlation between family values and gender equality**

The four predictors collectively explain 74% of the variation in the strength across countries of the correlation between modern attitudes toward family, sexuality, and reproduction respectively attitudes in favour of gender equality.

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**4.2.2. Second model: predicting the correlation between family values and religiosity**

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**4.2.3. Third model: predicting the correlation between family values and ethnic attitudes**

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**4.2.4. Third model: predicting the correlation between individual freedom and family values**

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**4.2.5. Fourth model: predicting the correlation between gender equality and individual freedom**

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