**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 2. 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 3. 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 4. 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 5. 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 6. 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 7. 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 8. 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. The intercept is -0.22 (p < .001), which indicates that the correlation between would be negative in a country where all predictors equal 0. In a hypothetical non – Western country with a HDI of 0 (practically impossible since a life expectancy of 0 means that nobody is alive) and a totalitarian form of government (0 on the Liberal Democracy Index), the correlation between modern attitudes toward family, sexuality, and reproduction respectively attitudes in favour of gender equality would be -0.22.

A history of authoritarian socialism does not impact the level of the correlation within a country as the regression coefficient for the authoritarian socialism predictor is both very small and statistically insignificant. The correlation is stronger in Western countries (b = 0.15, p < .001), in countries with a higher human development index (b = 0.42, p < .001) and in countries with a higher level of liberal democracy (b = 0.11, p < .01). The human development index is the strongest predictor of the correlation between modern family values and gender equality.

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Graph 1. The correlation between modern family values and gender equality according to the level of human development in each country

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

The model explains 73% of the variation in the correlation between modern family values and religiosity among countries. The fact that the intercept is positive and statistically significant (b0 = 0.13, p < .001) indicates that in countries that are non-Western, economically poor and governed by undemocratic regimes, the correlation between modern family values and religiosity tends to be weak and positive.

The regression coefficients for the predictors are statistically significant and negative, except the variable about authoritarian socialist regimes, which is not a significant predictor. In Western countries (b2 = -0.1, p < .01), economically developed countries (b = -0.33, p < 001), and liberal democratic countries (b = -0.18, p < .001) non-religious individuals are more likely to consider homosexuality, divorce, and abortion morally acceptable.

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Graph 2. The human development index and the correlation between modern family values and religiosity

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

59% of the variation in the correlation between modern family values and open attitudes toward immigration and ethnic minorities is explained by the predictors. The intercept is negative and significant, suggesting that in a hypothetical country where all predictors would take the value 0, individuals who are more accepting of homosexuality, divorce and abortion would have more closed and xenophobic attitudes toward immigrants and ethnic minorities. Among the predictors, only the human development index is statistically significant (b3 = 0.46, p < .001). In developed countries, people who adopt modern family values are also more likely to have a tolerant stance toward immigrants and ethnic minorities.

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Graph 3. The correlation between modern family values and open attitudes toward immigrants and ethnic minorities according to the level of human development in each country

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

The model explains 63% of the correlation between attitudes supportive of individual freedom and modern family values. The intercept is not statistically significant, which indicates that in a hypothetical country where all predictors would take the value 0, the value of the dependent variable would not be significantly different from 0 either. Among the predictors, the culture zone and the level of human development are statistically significant while authoritarian socialism and the liberal democracy index are not. The correlation between attitudes supportive of individual freedom and modern family values is strong and positive in countries that are Western (b2 = 0.11, p < .01) and or highly developed economically (b3 = 0.31, p < .001). The human development index is the strongest predictor.

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Graph 4. Human development index and the correlation between attitudes toward individual freedom and modern family values

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

Half of the variation in the correlation between attitudes toward gender equality respectively individual freedom is explained by the four predictors of the model, among which two are statistically significant. The intercept does not reach statical significance, meaning that in a country that is non-Western (culture zone = 0) and extremely poor (HDI = 0), the correlation between equalitarian attitudes regarding gender roles and support for liberal democracy would be close to 0. The culture zone (b2 = 0.11, p < .01) and the level of economic development (b3 = 0.31, p < .001) are statistically significant predictors. The correlation between attitudes supportive of gender equality respectively attitudes supportive of individual freedom is stronger in countries that are economically developed and culturally Western.

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Graph 5. Human development index and the correlation between support for individual freedom and support for gender equality