

# Overall Report (R code)-Attitudes Towards Gender Roles and Immigration

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## Introduction

This report explores attitudes towards gender roles and immigration using data from 2017 European Value Study (EVS). Key variables analyzed include v72 and v80, which respectively measure perceptions on maternal employment effects and job priority during scarcity. We will incorporate demographic information such as age, sex, and education level for a comprehensive analyses.

- **v72** - Child suffers with working mother
  - Question: When a mother works for pay, the children suffer
  - Scale: 1 (Strongly agree) to 4 (Strongly disagree)
- **v80** - Jobs are scarce:giving... (nation)priority
  - Question: When jobs are scarce, employers should give priority to [Nationality] people over immigrants”
  - Scale: 1 (Strongly agree) to 4 (Strongly disagree)

## Descriptive Analysis

Below tables are descriptive statistics for both continuous and categorical variables. The mean values for v72 and v80 are 2.7 and 2.3, respectively. The data also illustrates that medium education levels comprise the highest proportion across countries, followed by higher and lower education levels.

Table 1: Summary Statistics for v72 and v80

Variables	Minimum	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Maximum
v72	1	2	3	2.71300	3	4
v80	1	1	2	2.31100	3	5
age	18	35	50	49.61203	64	82

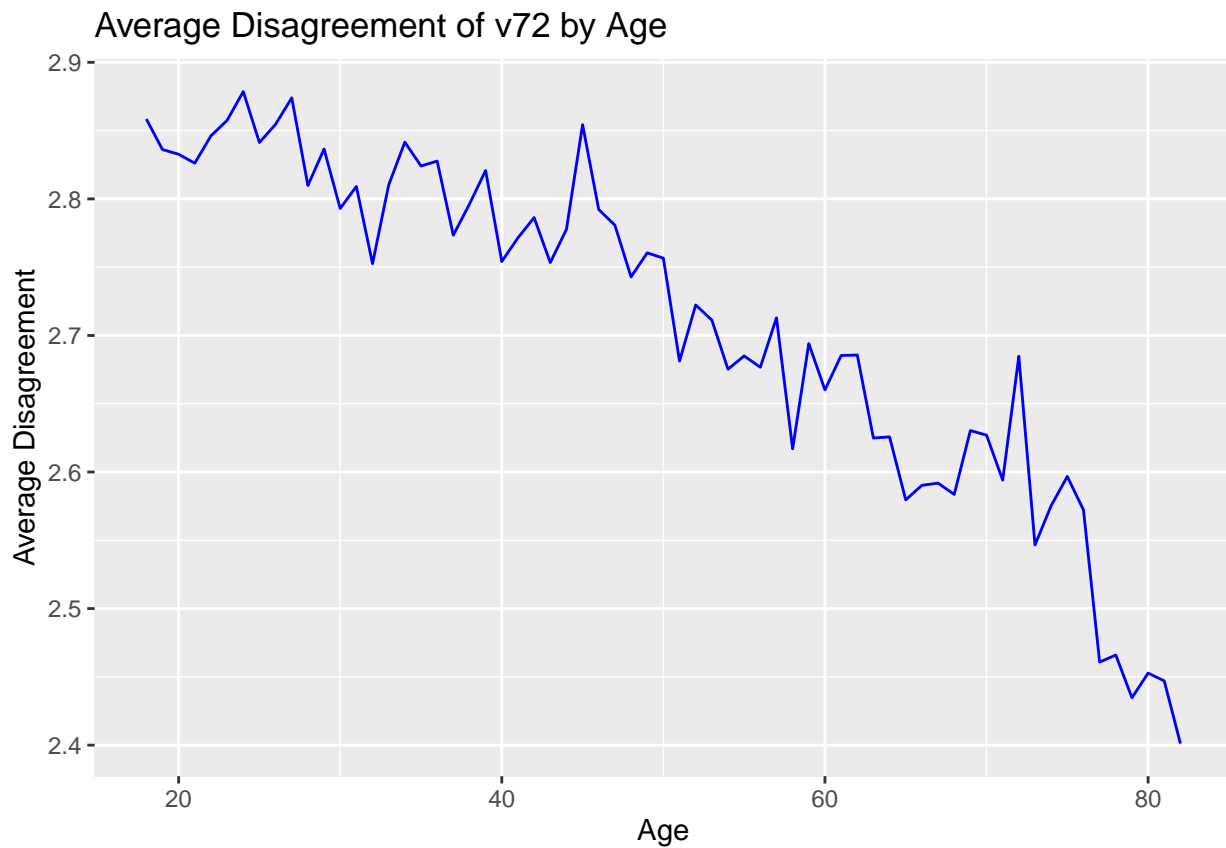
Table 2: Summary Statistics for sex and education

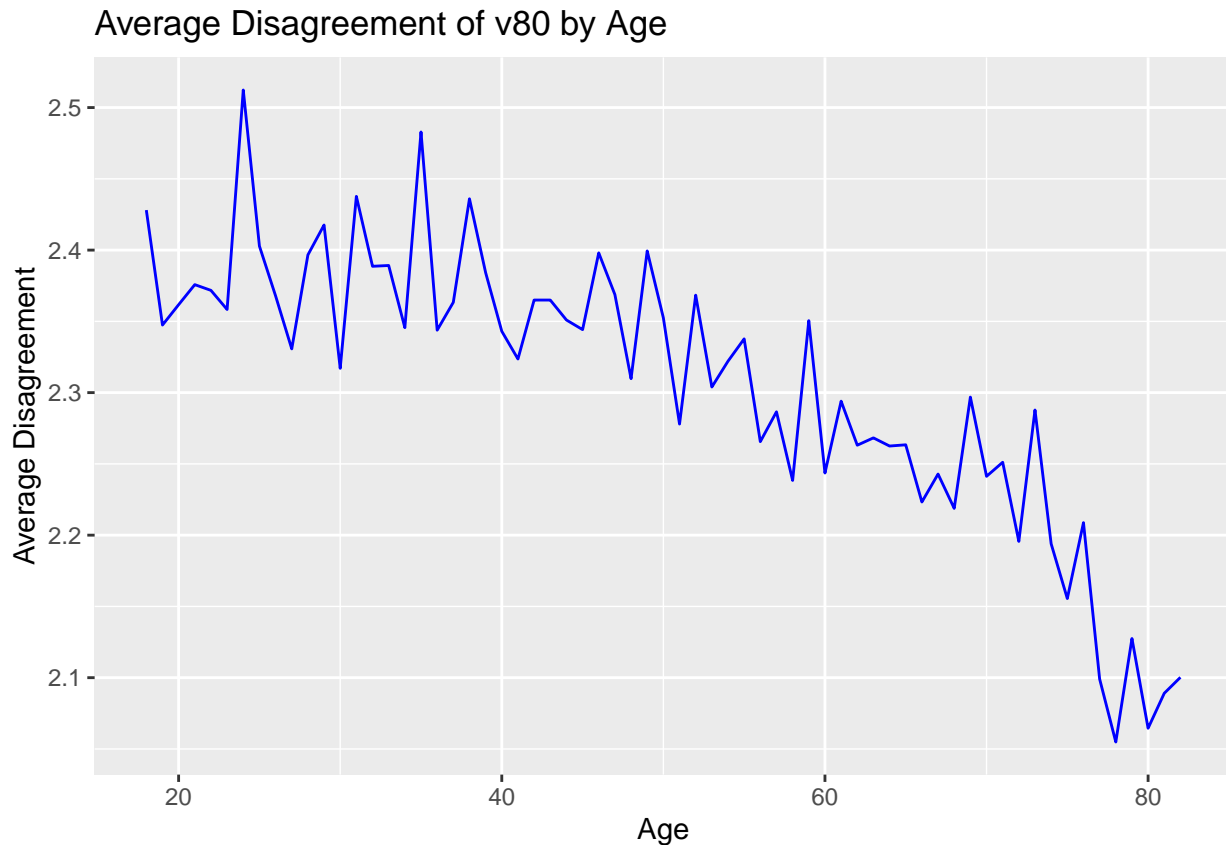
variable	value	frequency	proportion
sex	Male	26293	0.4424
sex	Female	33119	0.5572
sex	NA	26	0.0004
education	lower	12127	0.2040

variable	value	frequency	proportion
education	medium	26836	0.4515
education	higher	20003	0.3365
education	other	84	0.0014
education	NA	388	0.0065

## Change in Attitudes by Age

The two graphs presented below illustrates how the two variables of interest change with age. Notably, the average disagreement towards both child suffers and job to national variables decreases as age increases. Particularly, there is a more significant decrease observed in the v72 variable. This finding suggests that people are more likely to agree that child suffer when their mother works and that job priority should be given to nationals as they get older.





## Regression Models

The table below shows regression models for both attitudes towards Child suffers (v72) and Job to national (v80). The models include respondents' age, age squared, sex and education. The regression models show that age, gender, and education significantly influence attitudes towards gender roles and immigration. Particularly, in the model for v72, it's observed that disagreement regarding the idea that a child suffers if the mother works increases by 0.06 among females ( $p < 0.05$ ). Additionally, individuals with higher education levels tend to exhibit greater disagreement with attitudes towards both "Child suffers" and "Job to national". disagreement on that child suffers if the mother works increases 0.06 in females ( $p < 0.05$ ). Also, people who have higher education levels tend to have more disagreement attitudes towards child suffers and job to national.

	Child suffers(v72)	Job to national(v80)
Intercept	2.69*** (0.03)	2.32*** (0.04)
Age	-0.00** (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)
Age Squared	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)
Female	0.06*** (0.01)	-0.03** (0.01)
Education:medium	0.12*** (0.01)	-0.04* (0.01)
Education:higher	0.40*** (0.01)	0.42*** (0.02)
Education:other	0.55*** (0.10)	0.47*** (0.14)
R <sup>2</sup>	0.05	0.03
Adj. R <sup>2</sup>	0.05	0.03
Num. obs.	57460	57999

\*\*\*  $p < 0.001$ ; \*\*  $p < 0.01$ ; \*  $p < 0.05$

Table 3: Outputs from Regression Models