



НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

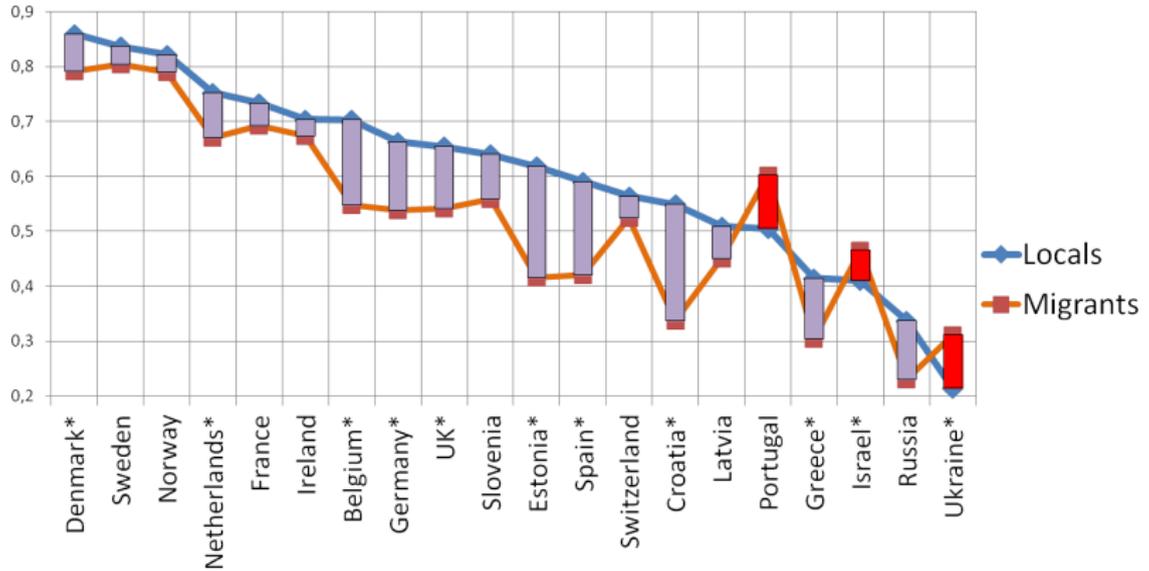
Tracing the Rise of Gender Egalitarianism in 45 European Countries (comparing 1999 and 2008). Values or institutions?

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Gender egalitarianism in Europe (locals and migrants). ESS, 4th wave





What are the structural and cultural reasons for the European countries to differ that much in their gender egalitarianism patterns?

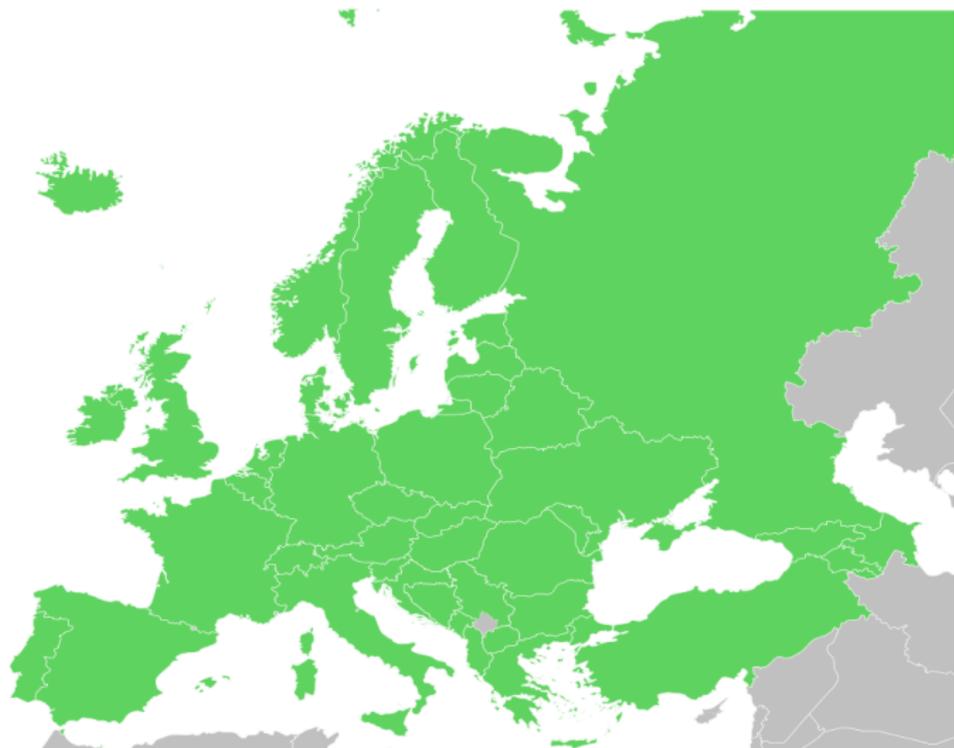


- Institutions matter most and change the world (Acemoglu and Robinson, 2012), institutional and legal barriers (quotas, elections). These structures lead to a historical path dependency that leads to more or less desirable institutional and value profile outcomes in future, e.g. V.Moghadam (not Islam by itself, but social structure of Muslim societies)
- Value shifts precede institutional changes. Culture in a broad sense matters more (values, practices, level of modernization, cultural zones) Human empowerment leads to ascending ladder of freedoms, and collective action results in changing institutions (R.Inglehart and P.Norris, *The Rising Tide*, 2003; C.Welzel, *Freedom Rising*, 2013)



- *Age* (young) and *education* (higher) have the strongest positive effects for gender egalitarianism (Inglehart & Norris, 2003)
- *Degree of religiosity* is a stronger predictor of gender inequality support than denomination. (Van Tubergen, 2009)
- *Islam* has a medium-size robust anti-egalitarian effect in gender issues. *Orthodox Christianity* has a strong negative effect on gender equality. (Alexander & Welzel, 2011)
- European countries differ significantly in their support of gender equality. *Within-country variation* dwarfs in comparison to *cross-country* differences (Welzel, 2013)

Countries of Europe in Integrated Dataset of the EVS 1999 (+WVS) and EVS 2008





- Only Europe, EVS 2008 and EVS 1999 (+ data from WVS for the missing countries)
- 45 countries with split-ups
- Hierarchical multilevel modeling

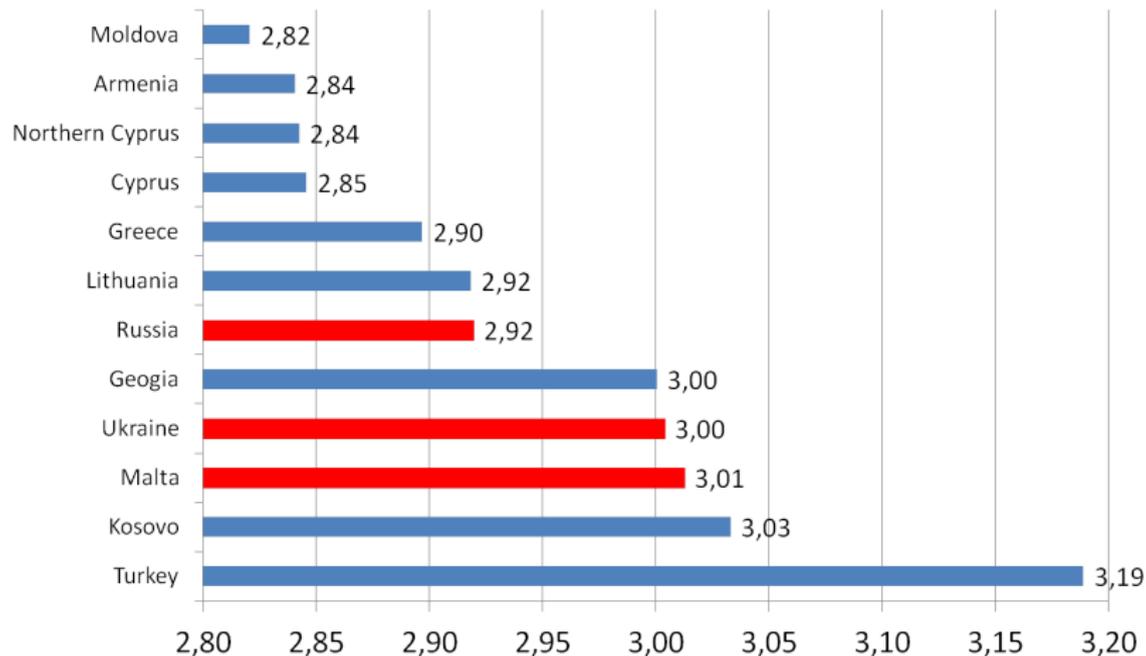


- Being a housewife is as fulfilling as having a paid job (reverse)
- A working mother can establish as warm relations with her child as a housewife
- Husband and wife should both contribute to family budget

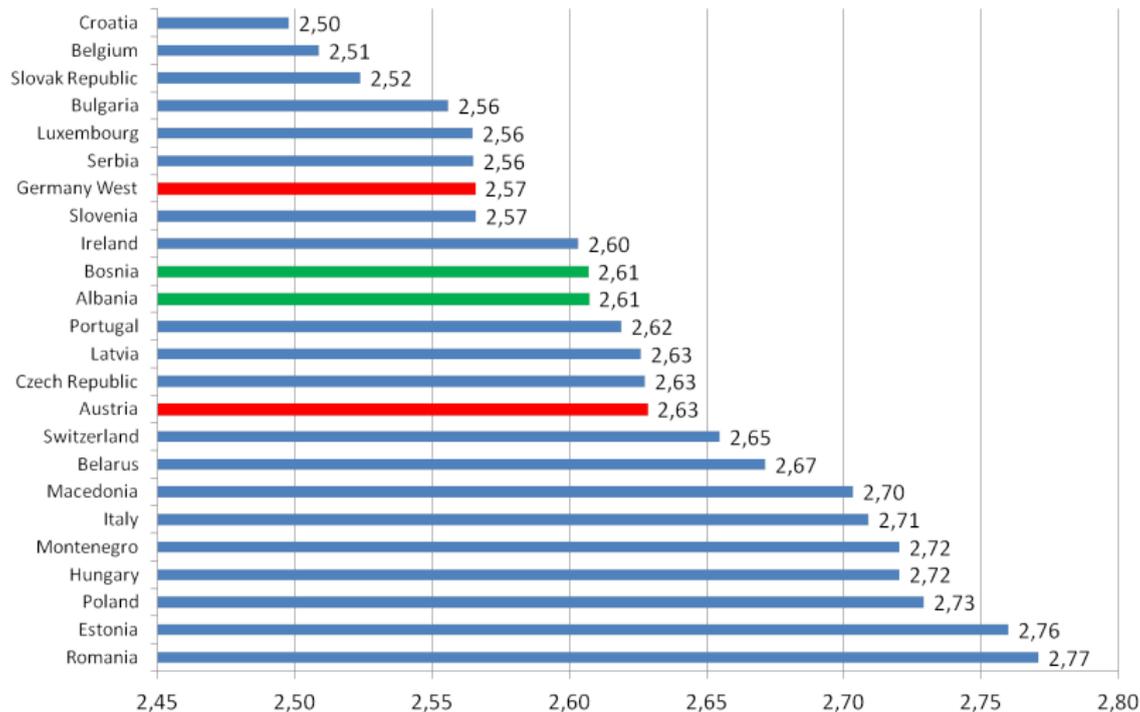
All Likert-scaled

It's advantage is full compatibility with all the waves in all countries

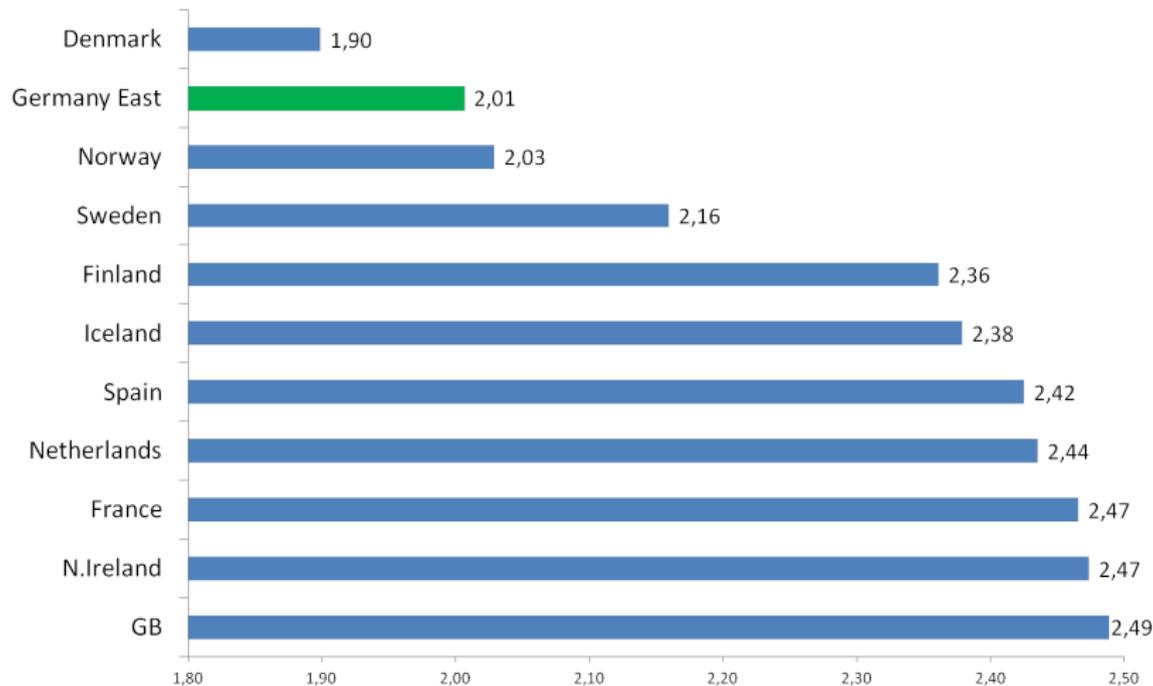
The most traditional countries in terms of family roles. EVS 2008



Countries of Europe in intermediate position in terms of family roles. EVS 2008



The most pro-egalitarian countries in terms of family roles. EVS 2008





- Islamic and some post-Soviet countries, like Ukraine and Russia, are the least egalitarian in terms of family roles
- Religiosity of the society leads to more traditional family norms
- Northern, Scandinavian countries are the most egalitarian, Christian Orthodox countries are in the lower part of the graph
- Communist experience had a discrepant effect: it led to more egalitarian values in some societies, like East Germany
- States of the former Yugoslavia are above the regression line, the populations there are showing more egalitarian values than expected (except for Kosovo)
- German-speaking societies are less egalitarian family-wise than predicted (with an exception of East Germany)



- Age (young)
- Education (higher)
- Degree of religiosity
- Religious denomination
- Gender (female) as a control variable



- GDP per capita
- Delta GDP in 1990-1995
- HDI
- Freedom House Index
- Freedom House Civil Liberties
- Polity IV
- Cultural zones
- Communist past
- Labour participation rate
- Share of unemployed women to unemployed men
- Percentage of women in parliament
- Percentage of women in legislatures and top business
- Length of paid maternity leave
- Aggregated measure of traditional family roles
- Aggregated level of religiosity

Fixed Effects

	Estimate	St.Error	t-value
Intercept	3.07	0.10	28.11
Gender(female)	-0.12	0.01	-11.04
Age	0.003	0.000	7.37
Educ. Professional	-0.09	0.01	-9.63
Educ. College	-0.23	0.01	-24.51
Educ. University	-0.36	0.01	-29.33
Importance of God	0.03	0.002	13.34
Migrant status	0.06	0.01	5.66
Wave	-0.22	0.01	-31.01
<i>Wages of women to men (II)</i>	-0.51	0.15	-3.29
<i>Percent of women in Parl. (II)</i>	-0.01	0.002	-4.94



Using multilevel hierarchical linear modeling on EVS 2008 (arm package in R statistical software) it was found that only 2 country-level predictors are significant in explaining patriarchal values in Europe: *percentage of women in parliament* and *wages of women to men*.

Religiosity, gender, age and education were found to be significant predictors at the individual level



- The effect of gender is larger in more affluent societies (bigger gap between genders).
- Age trend is unexpectedly different in Eastern Germany, Turkey, Romania, Latvia and Bulgaria which means that in those countries the elderly are more liberal gender-wise.
- Education has a strong, stable and linear effect on gender equality support.
- Religiosity has a strong and robust negative effect on egalitarian family role perceptions.
- Migration status has a small (theoretically expected) effect, however, it is unstable in the model.

Thanks for your attention