

Changing Attitudes towards Gender Equality:

Update from the World Values Survey

The 6th Global Forum on Gender Statistics
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INTRODUCTION - WORLD VALUES SURVEY

- Nationally representative surveys
- Stratified random sampling - with variations in the employed strata by country
- A minimum national sample of 1000
- Face-to-face interviews or phone interviews for remote areas
- All residents age 18 years and older

Wave 6 (2010-2014), 58 countries

- *6 Caucasus & Central Asia*
- *2 Eastern Asia*
- *4 South-eastern Asia*
- *2 South Asia*
- *9 Western Asia*
- *9 Latin America & the Caribbean*
- *5 North Africa*
- *5 Sub-Saharan Africa*
- *16 Developed countries*

SINCE WAVE 3 (1994-9) - QUESTIONS ON GENDER VALUES



“On the whole, men make better **political leaders** than women.”



“When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a **job** than women.”



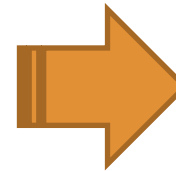
“A **university education** is more important for a boy than for a girl.”



“On the whole, men make better **business executives** than women do.”

3 or 5 point Likert scale

Proportion of respondents who **disagree or strongly disagree** with such statements –

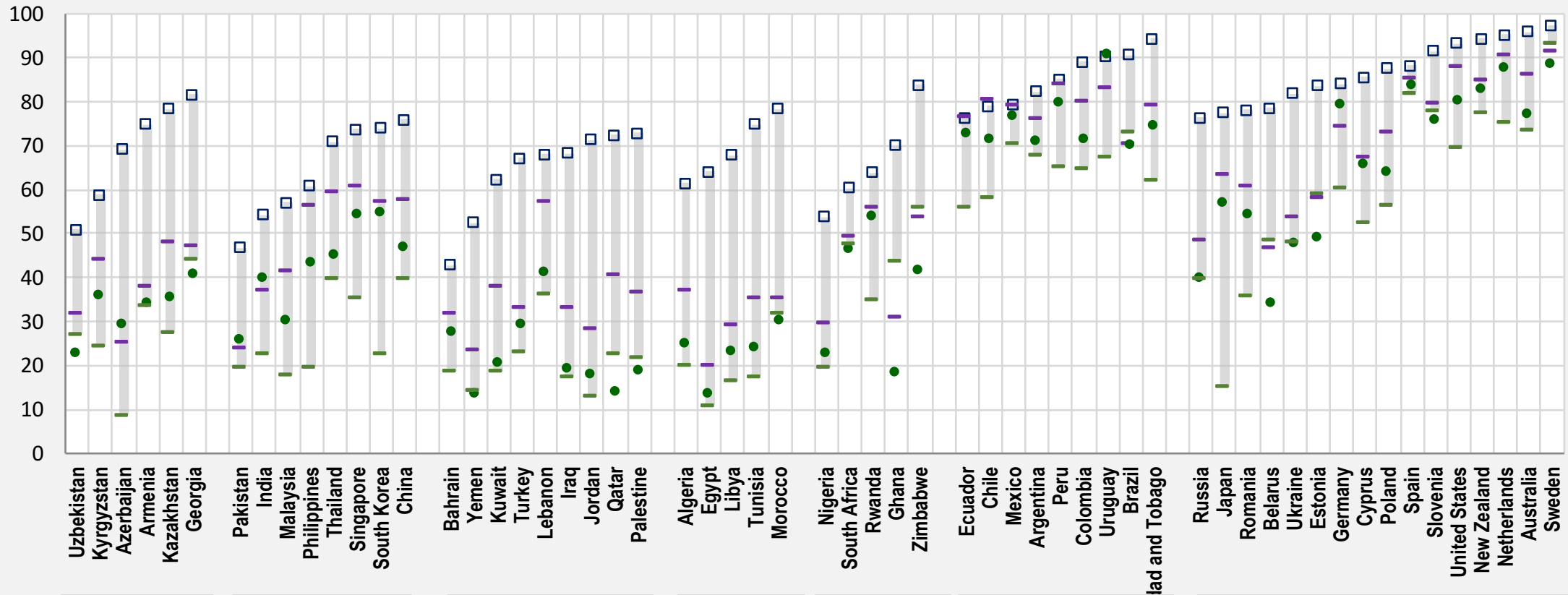


Classified in this analysis as bearing attitudes that **support women’s empowerment & gender equality** in each specific area.

SUPPORT FOR GENDER EQUALITY BY COUNTRY

Percentage

□ University education
 - Business executives
 ● Political leaders
 - Right to a job



Caucasus & Central Asia

South Asia, SE Asia, & East Asia

Western Asia

North Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa

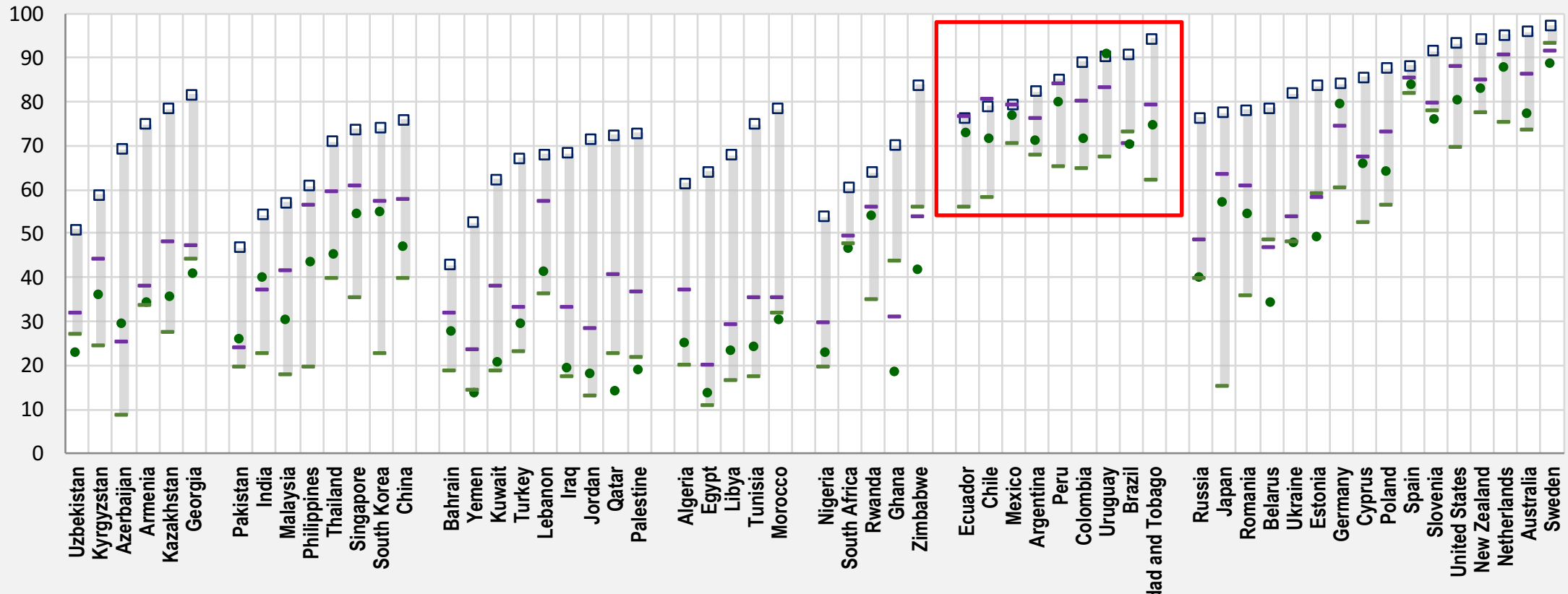
Latin America & Caribbean

Developed regions

SUPPORT FOR GENDER EQUALITY BY COUNTRY

Percentage

□ University education - Business executives • Political leaders - Right to a job



Caucasus & Central Asia

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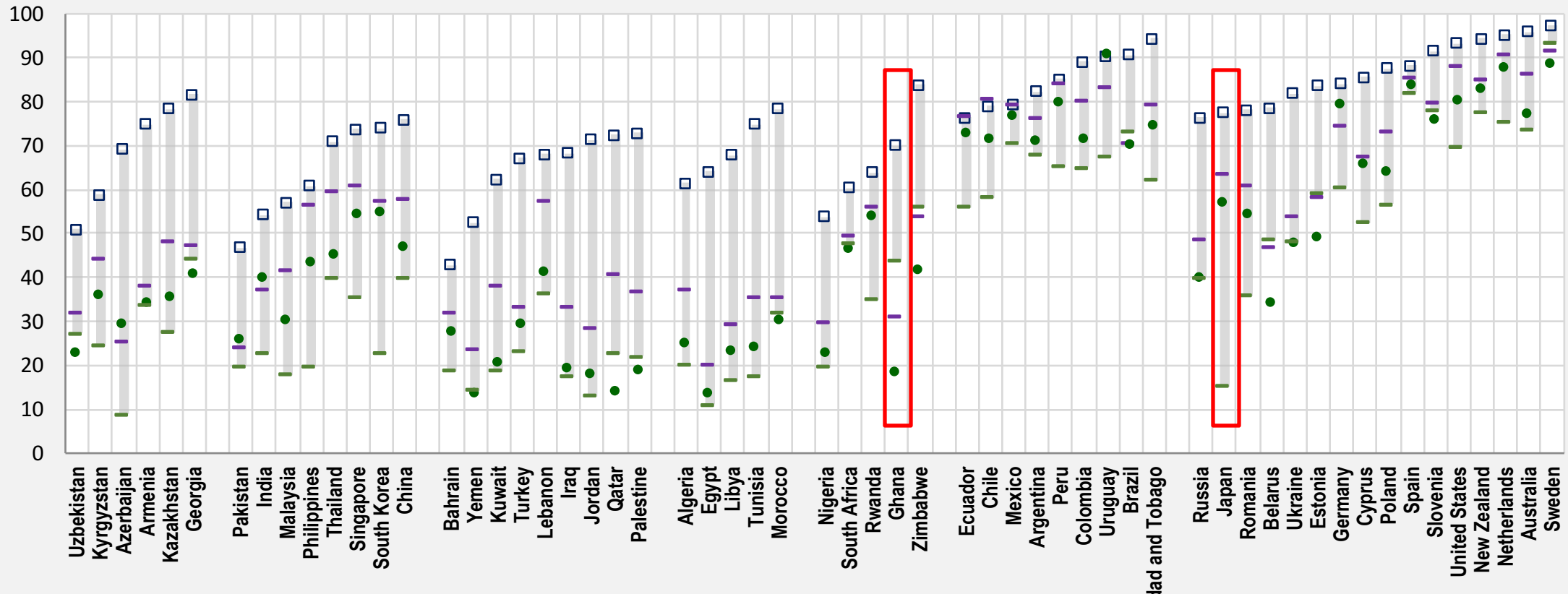
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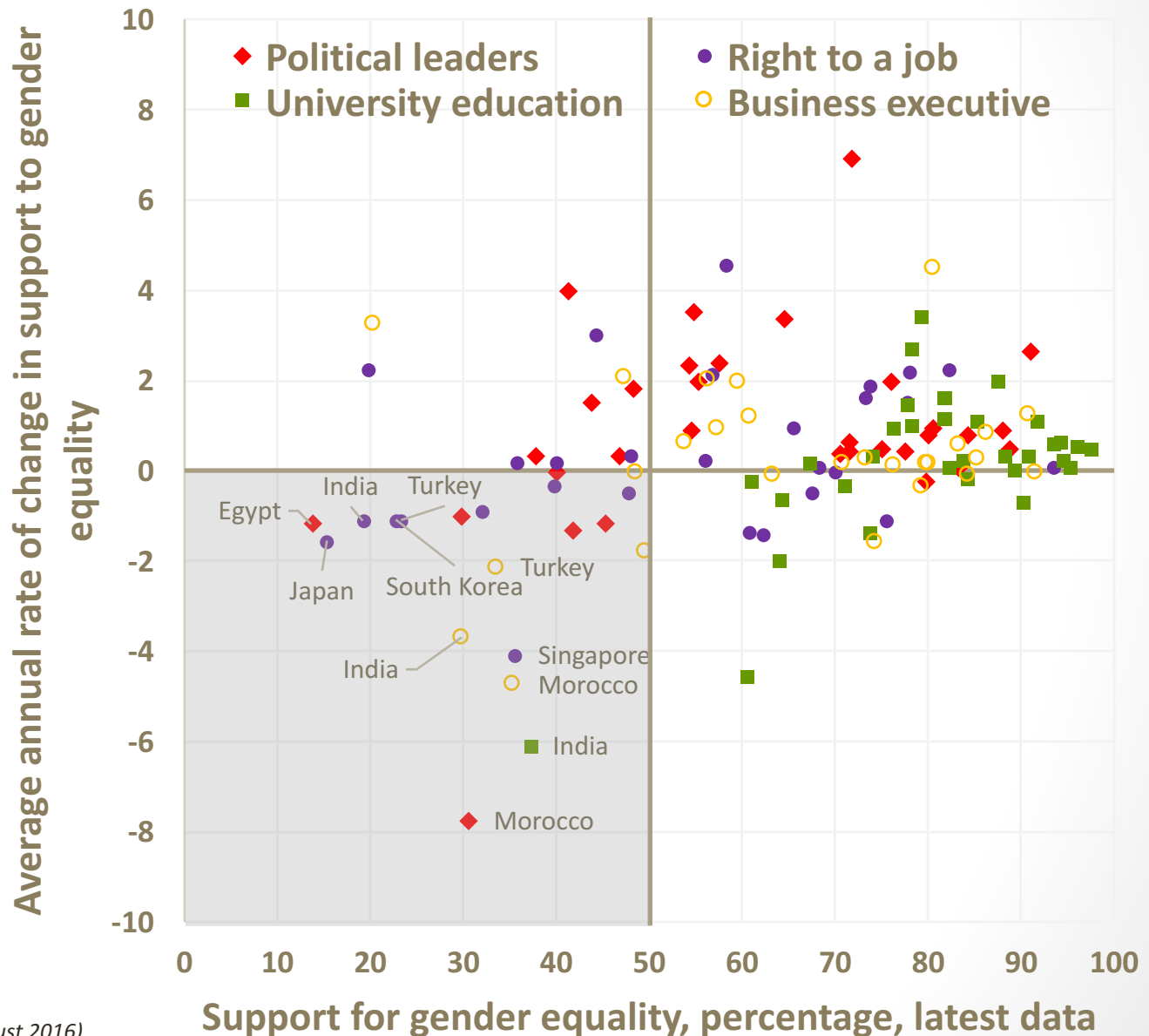
Latin America & Caribbean

Developed regions

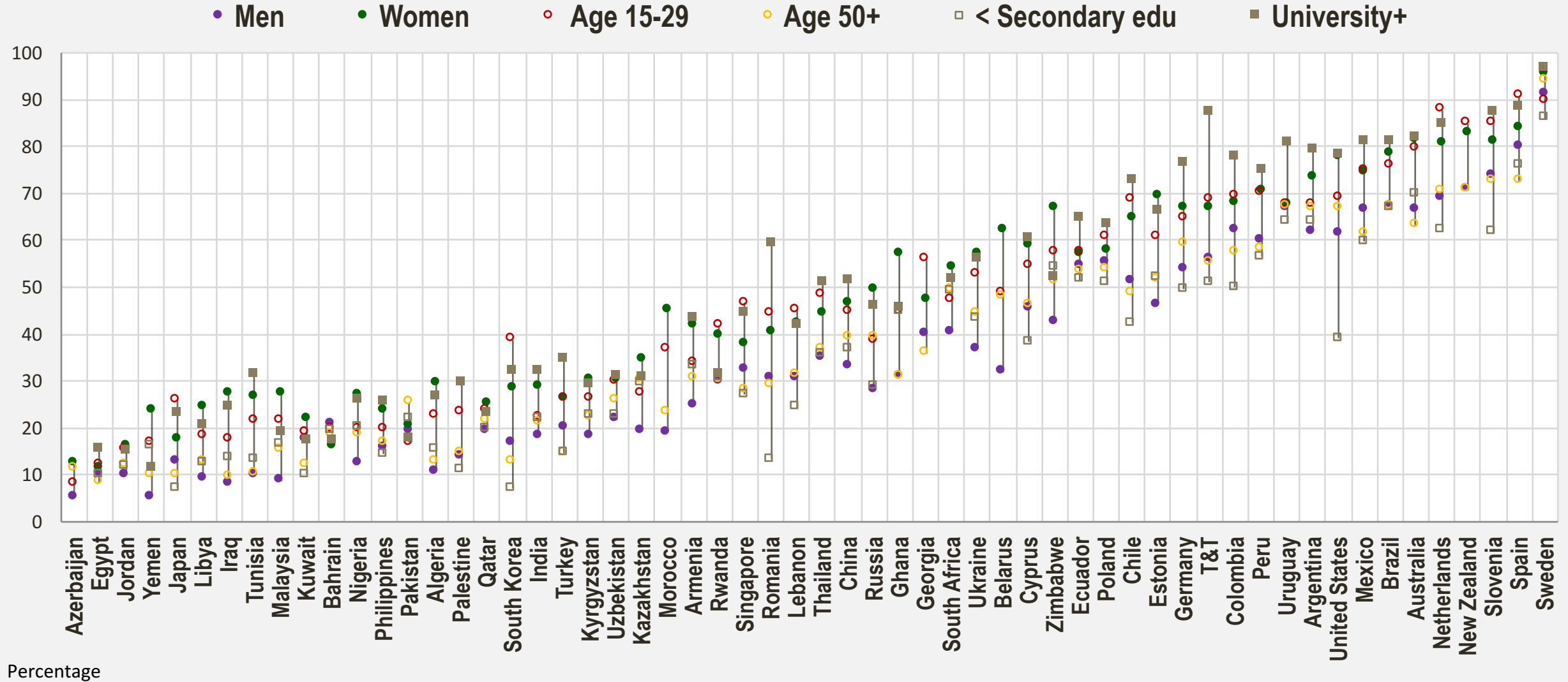
TRENDS: UNEVEN PROGRESS

Greater upward trends in support for women's equal rights to **university education**.

While many countries in Asia and Africa show declining support for women's equal right to **employment** when jobs are scarce.

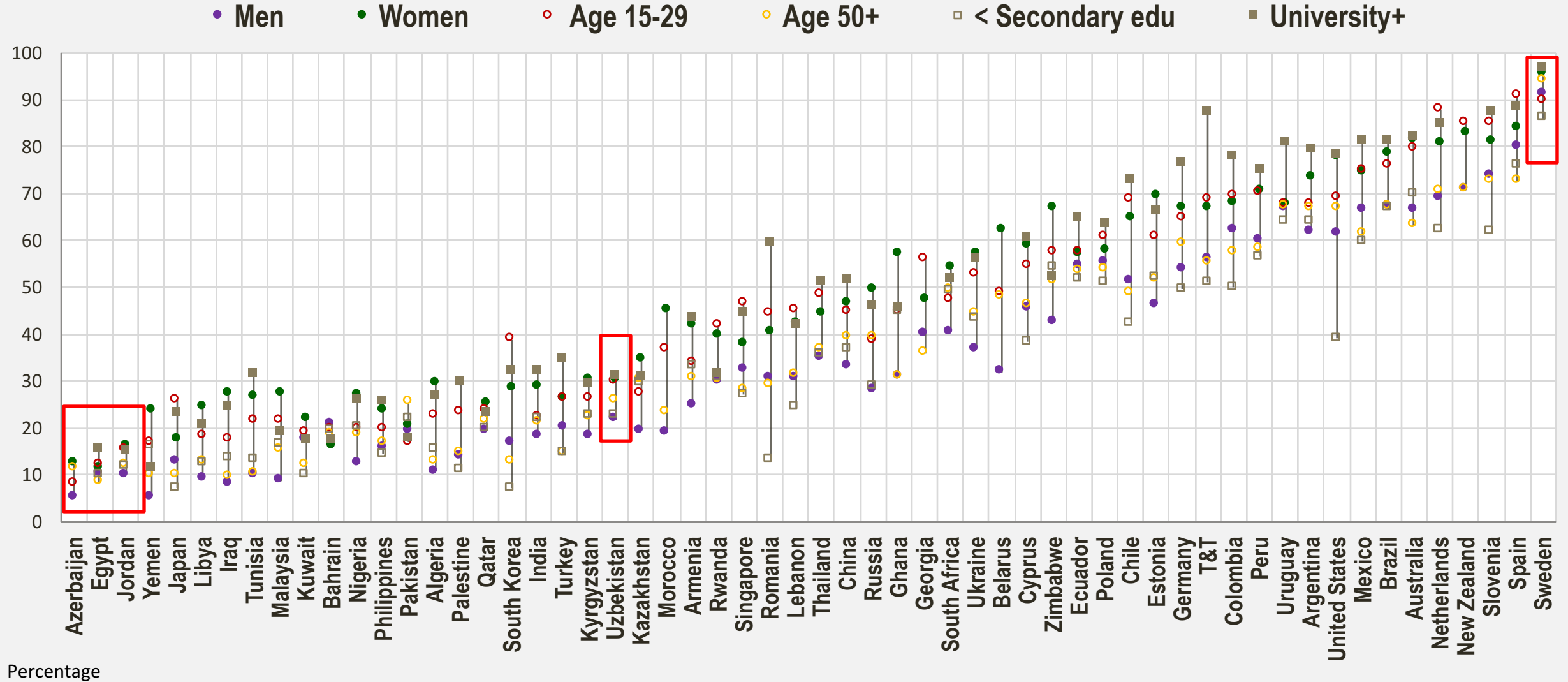


DIFFERENTIALS IN VALUES – RIGHT TO A JOB



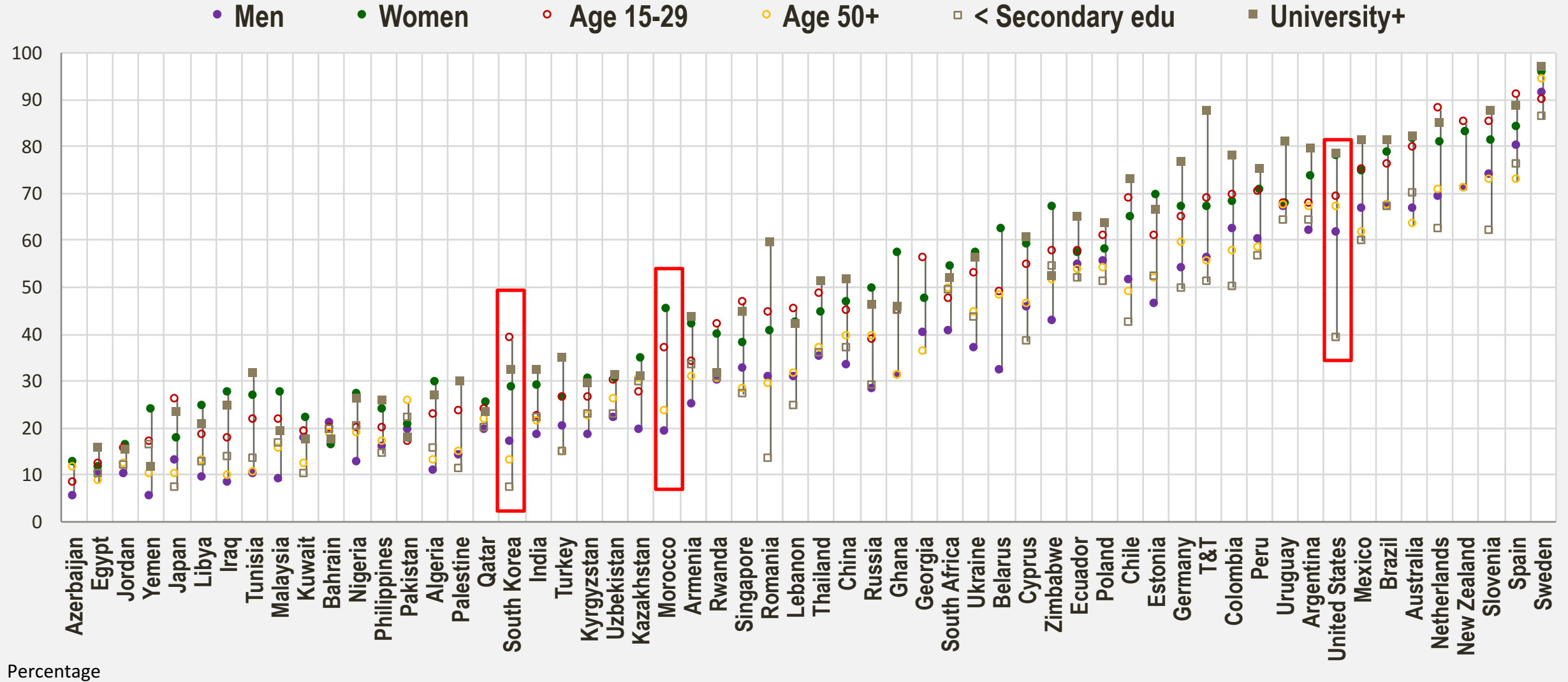
Source: World Values Surveys 2010- 2014 data (downloaded and analyzed in August 2016).

DIFFERENTIALS IN VALUES – RIGHT TO A JOB



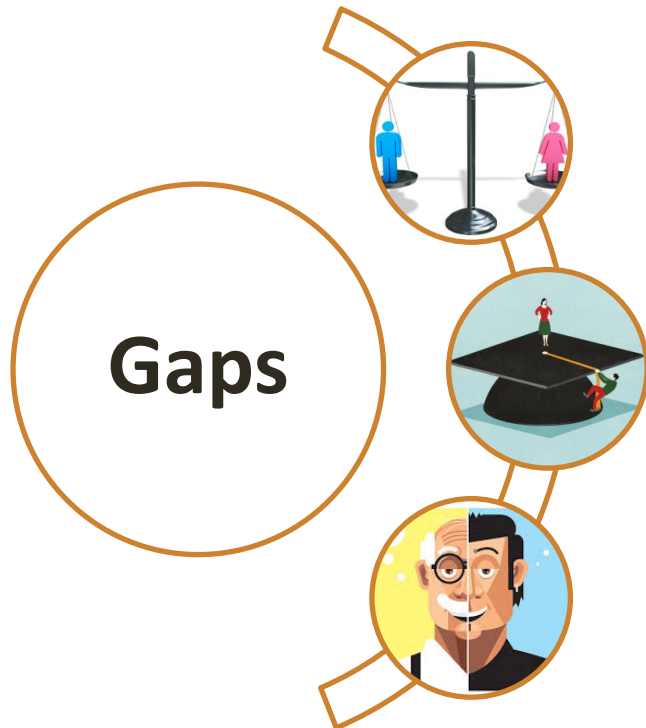
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DIFFERENTIALS IN VALUES – RIGHT TO A JOB



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SUMMARY OF DIFFERENTIALS

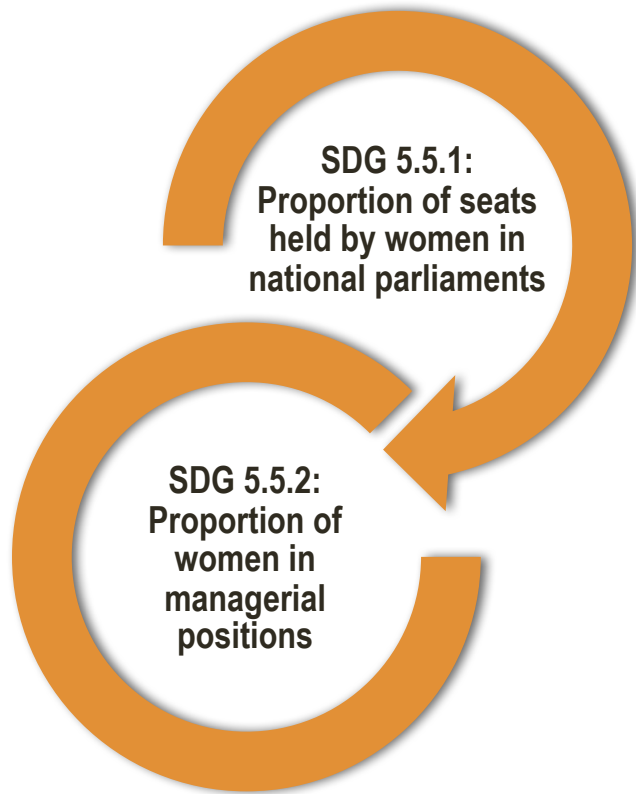


Greater support for gender equality among women than men

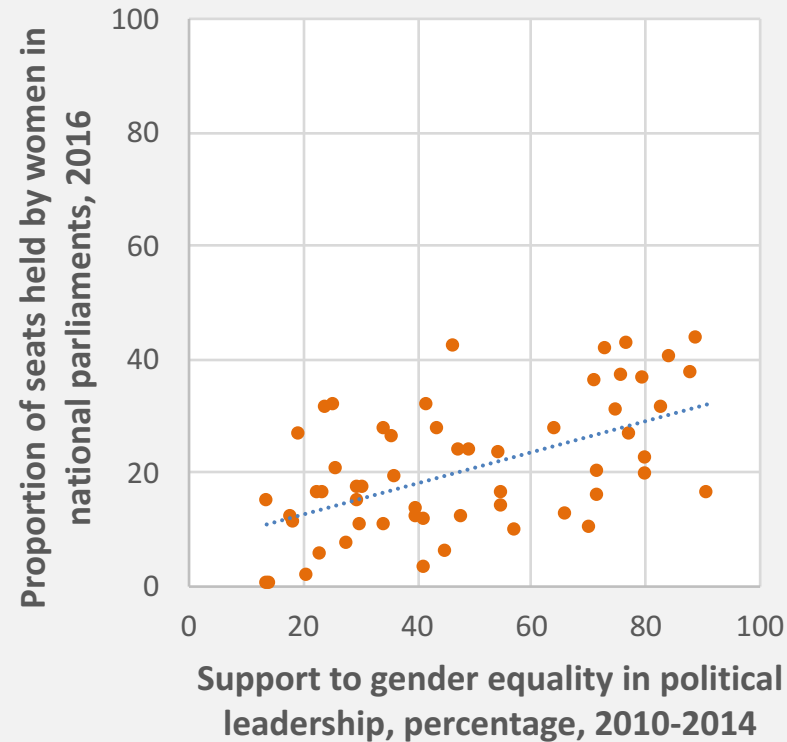
People with university+ education have more positive attitudes to gender equality than those with < secondary education

Younger people (age 15-29) are more positive to gender equality than people age 50+

GENDER VALUES & OUTCOMES



Significant positive relationship between proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (SDG 5.5.1) and WVS support to gender equality in political leadership ($r = 0.6, p < .01$).



Thank you!

For more information, please contact
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GENDER VALUES & GENDER ROLES

- Percentage who disagree in statement "If a woman earns more money than her husband, it's almost certain to cause problems"
- Percentage who disagree or strongly disagree in statement "When a mother works for pay, the children suffer"
- Support to gender equality in right to employment when jobs are scarce

