

Women's Assessments of Gender Equality

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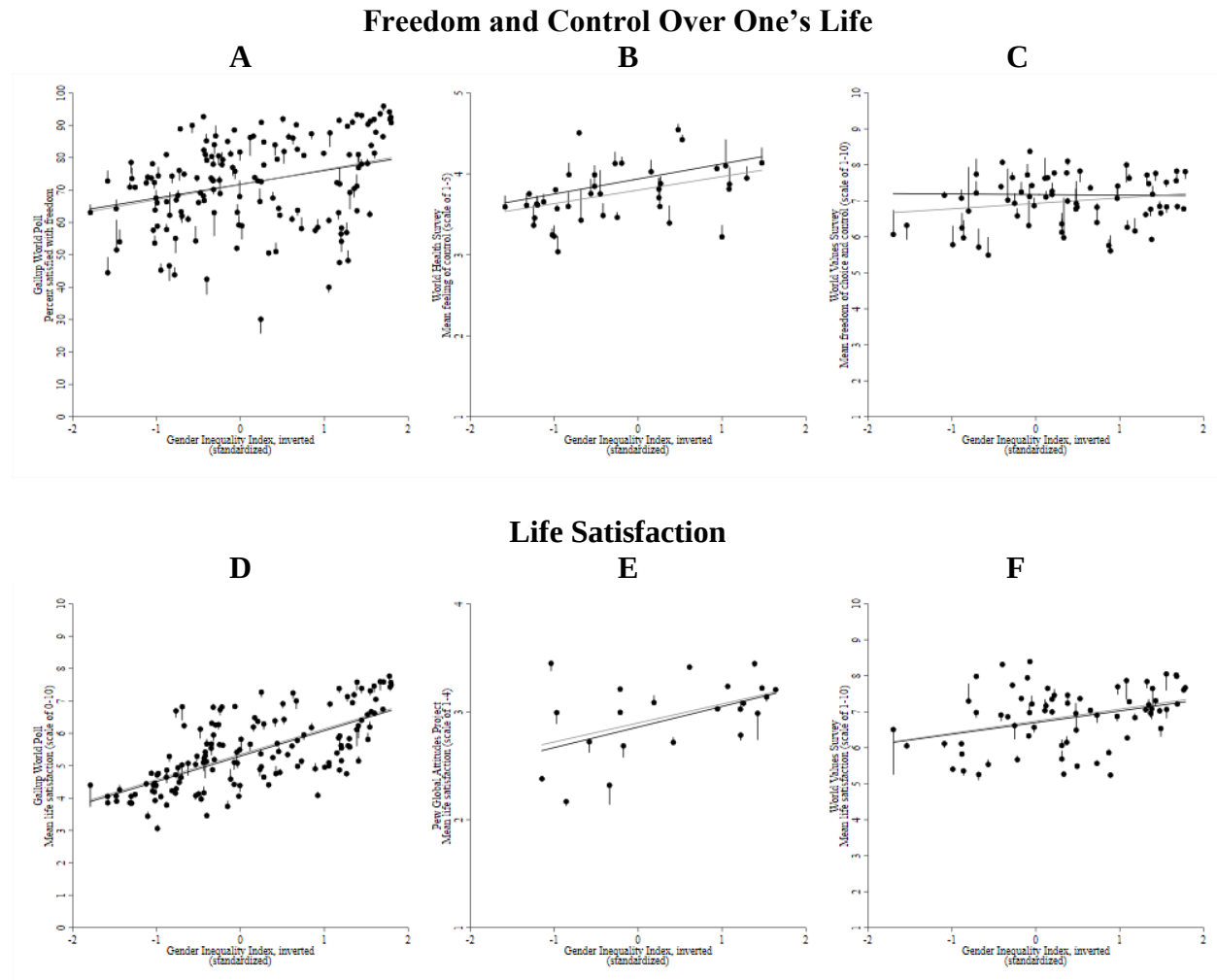
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Supplementary Information

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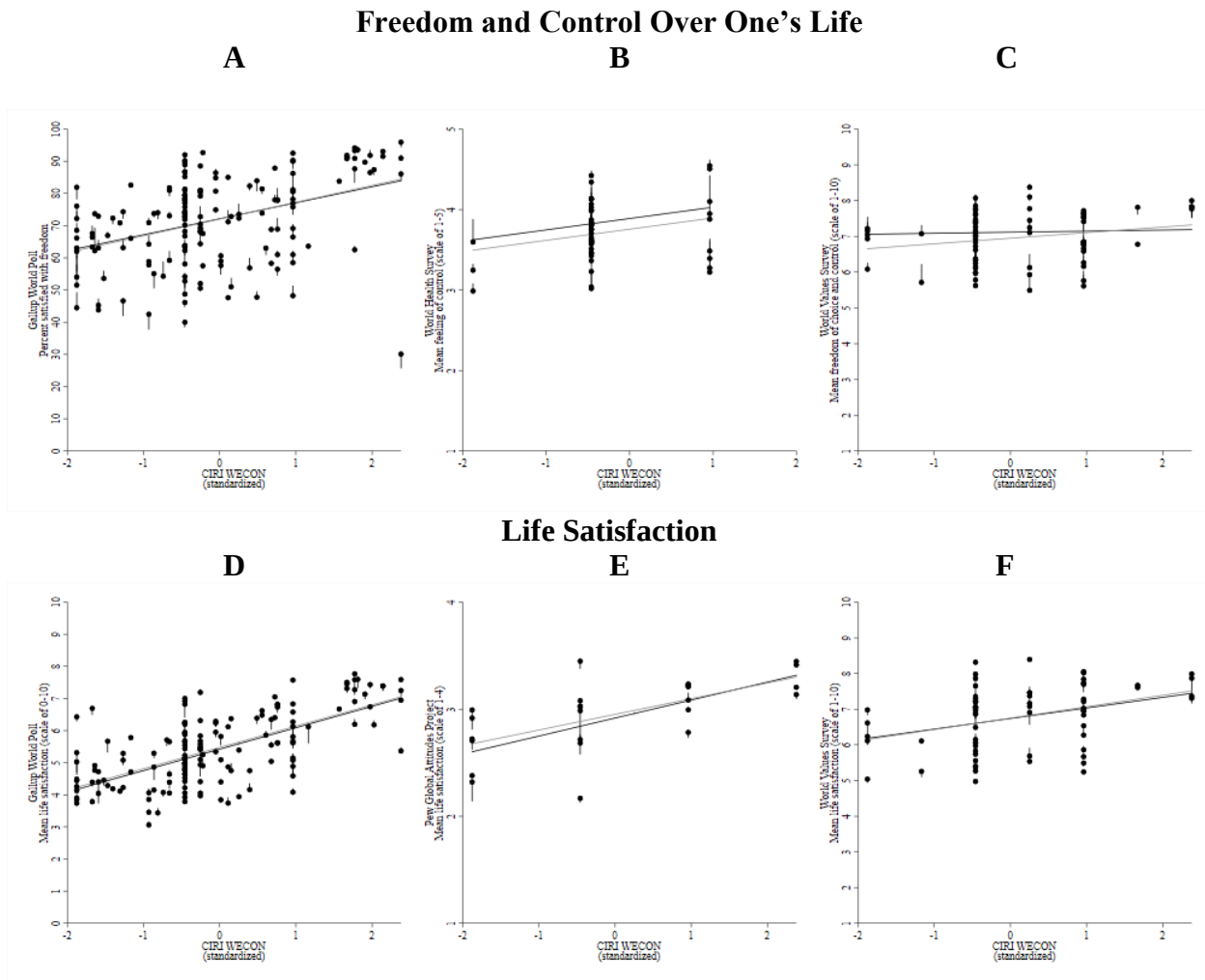
Fig. S1. Gender gap in life assessment, by index-equality (Gender Inequality Index, inverted)



(A) Gallup World Poll, (B) World Health Survey, (C) World Values Survey
(D) Gallup World Poll, (E) Pew Global Attitudes Project, (F) World Values Survey

Dots indicate mean value for women in each country; tails indicate mean value for men in each country. Gray fitted lines represent the linear prediction of women's mean responses; black fitted lines represent the linear prediction of men's mean responses. The Gender Inequality Index has been standardized and inverted so that higher values indicate greater index-equality.

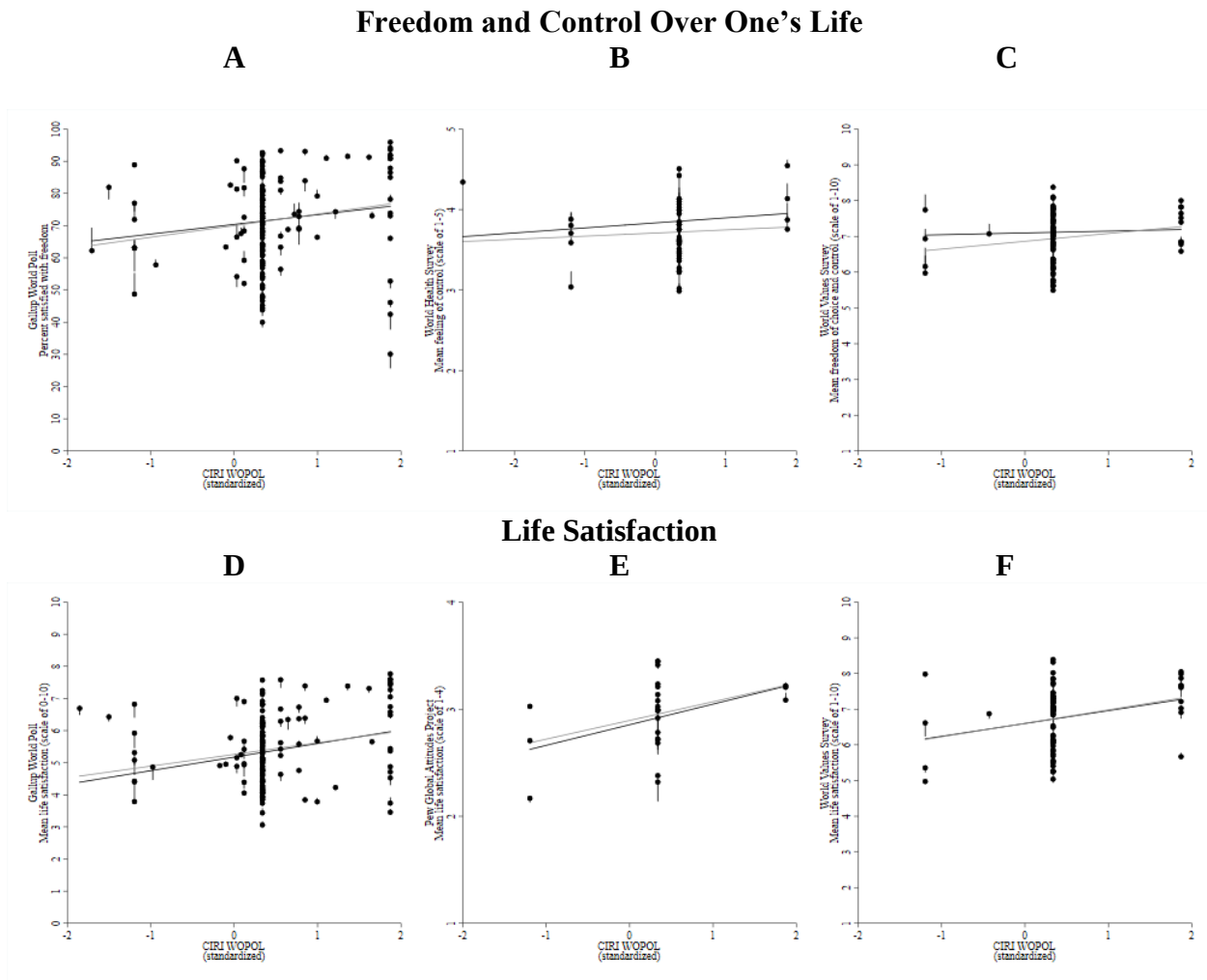
Fig. S2. Gender gap in life assessment, by index-equality (Cingranelli-Richards Women's Economic Rights index)



(A) Gallup World Poll, (B) World Health Survey, (C) World Values Survey
(D) Gallup World Poll, (E) Pew Global Attitudes Project, (F) World Values Survey

Dots indicate mean value for women in each country; tails indicate mean value for men in each country. Gray fitted lines represent the linear prediction of women's mean responses; black fitted lines represent the linear prediction of men's mean responses. The Cingranelli-Richards Women's Economic Rights (CIRI WECON) index has been standardized.

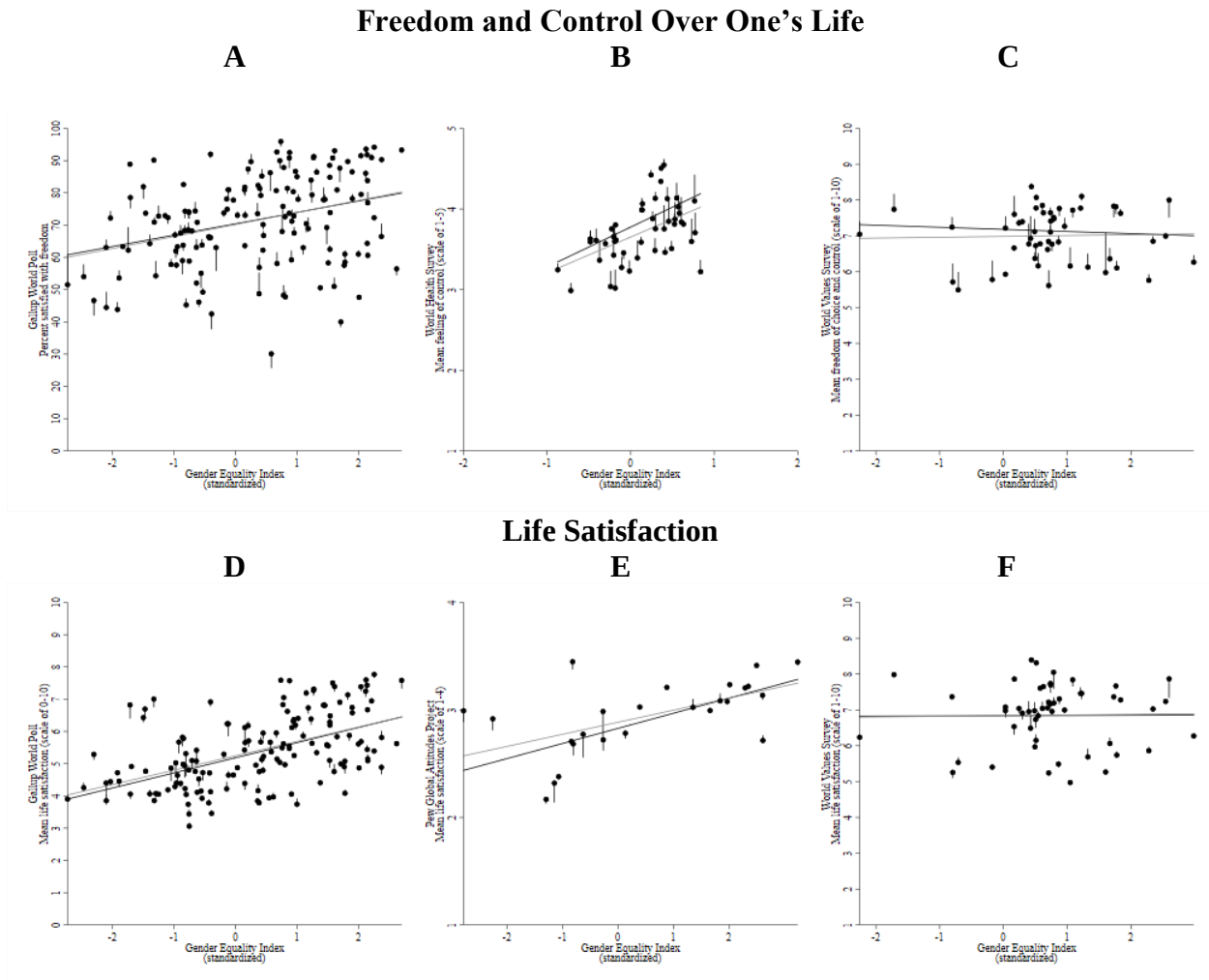
Fig. S3. Gender gap in life assessment, by index-equality (Cingranelli-Richards Women's Political Rights index)



(A) Gallup World Poll, (B) World Health Survey, (C) World Values Survey
(D) Gallup World Poll, (E) Pew Global Attitudes Project, (F) World Values Survey

Dots indicate mean value for women in each country; tails indicate mean value for men in each country. Gray fitted lines represent the linear prediction of women's mean responses; black fitted lines represent the linear prediction of men's mean responses. The Cingranelli-Richards Women's Political Rights (CIRI WOPOL) index has been standardized.

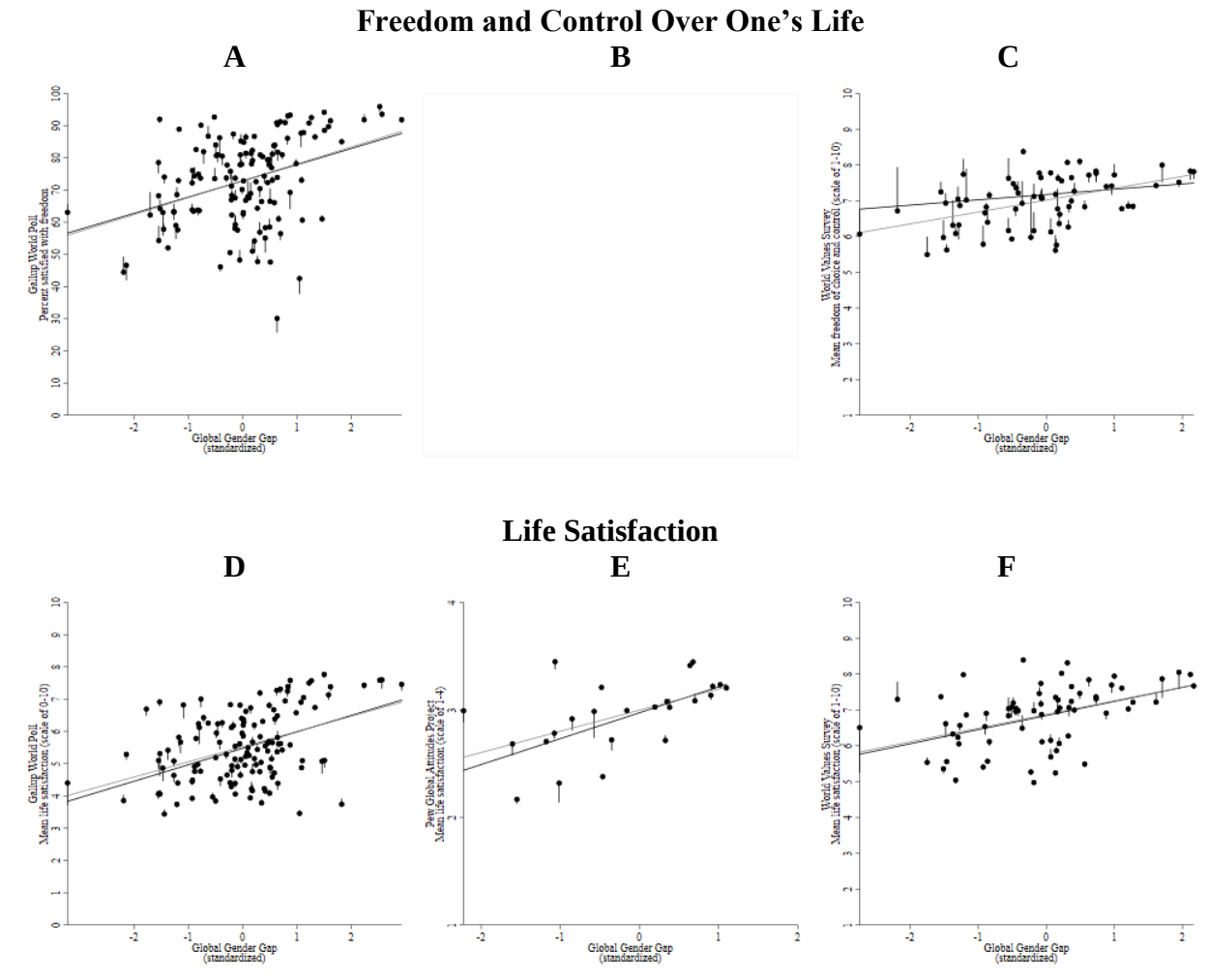
Fig. S4. Gender gap in life assessment, by index-equality (Gender Equality Index)



(A) Gallup World Poll, (B) World Health Survey, (C) World Values Survey
(D) Gallup World Poll, (E) Pew Global Attitudes Project, (F) World Values Survey

Dots indicate mean value for women in each country; tails indicate mean value for men in each country. Gray fitted lines represent the linear prediction of women's mean responses; black fitted lines represent the linear prediction of men's mean responses. The Gender Equality Index has been standardized.

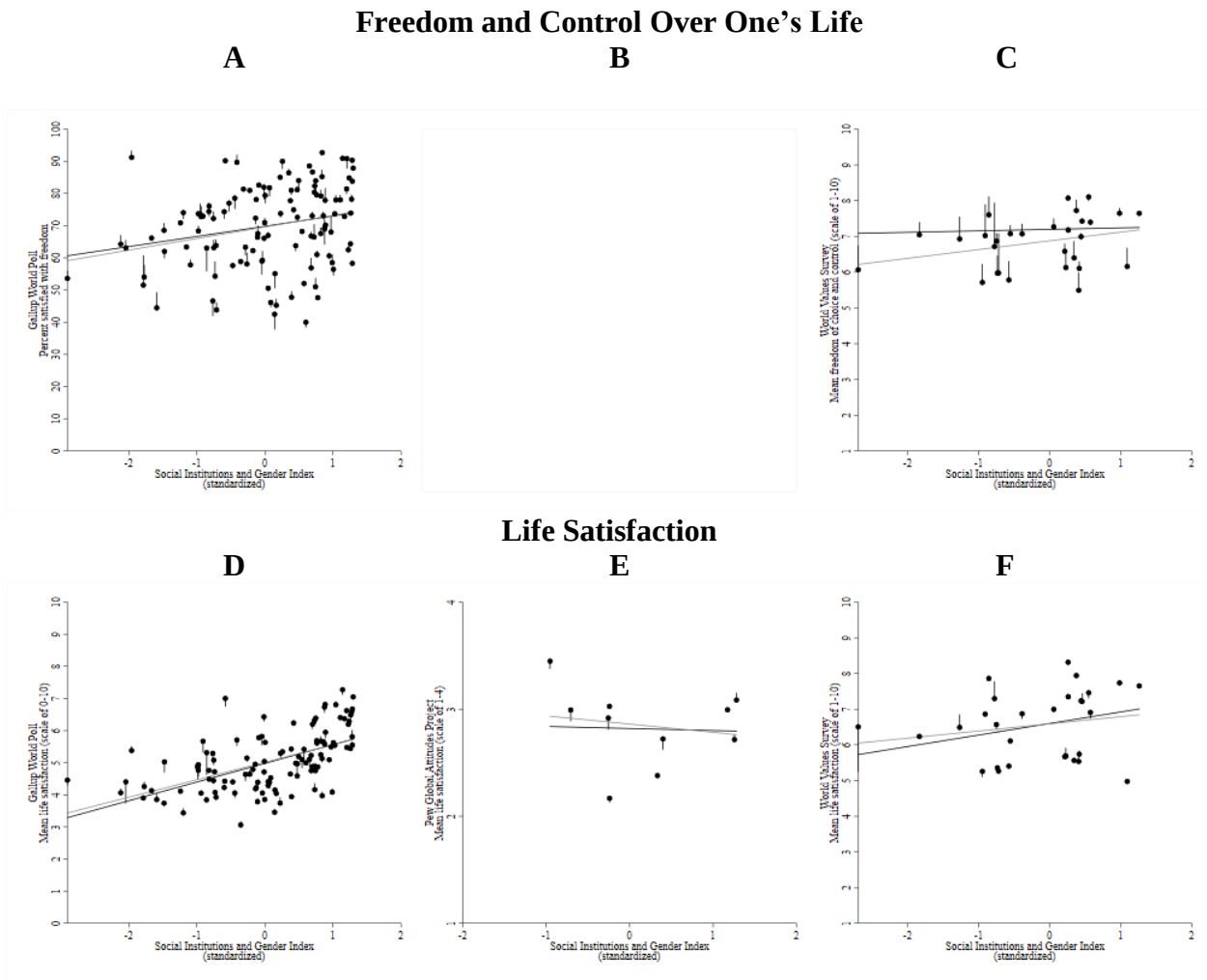
Fig. S5. Gender gap in life assessment, by index-equality (Global Gender Gap index)



(A) Gallup World Poll, (B) World Health Survey (did not overlap with Global Gender Gap index), (C) World Values Survey (D) Gallup World Poll, (E) Pew Global Attitudes Project, (F) World Values Survey

Dots indicate mean value for women in each country; tails indicate mean value for men in each country. Gray fitted lines represent the linear prediction of women's mean responses; black fitted lines represent the linear prediction of men's mean responses. The Global Gender Gap index has been standardized.

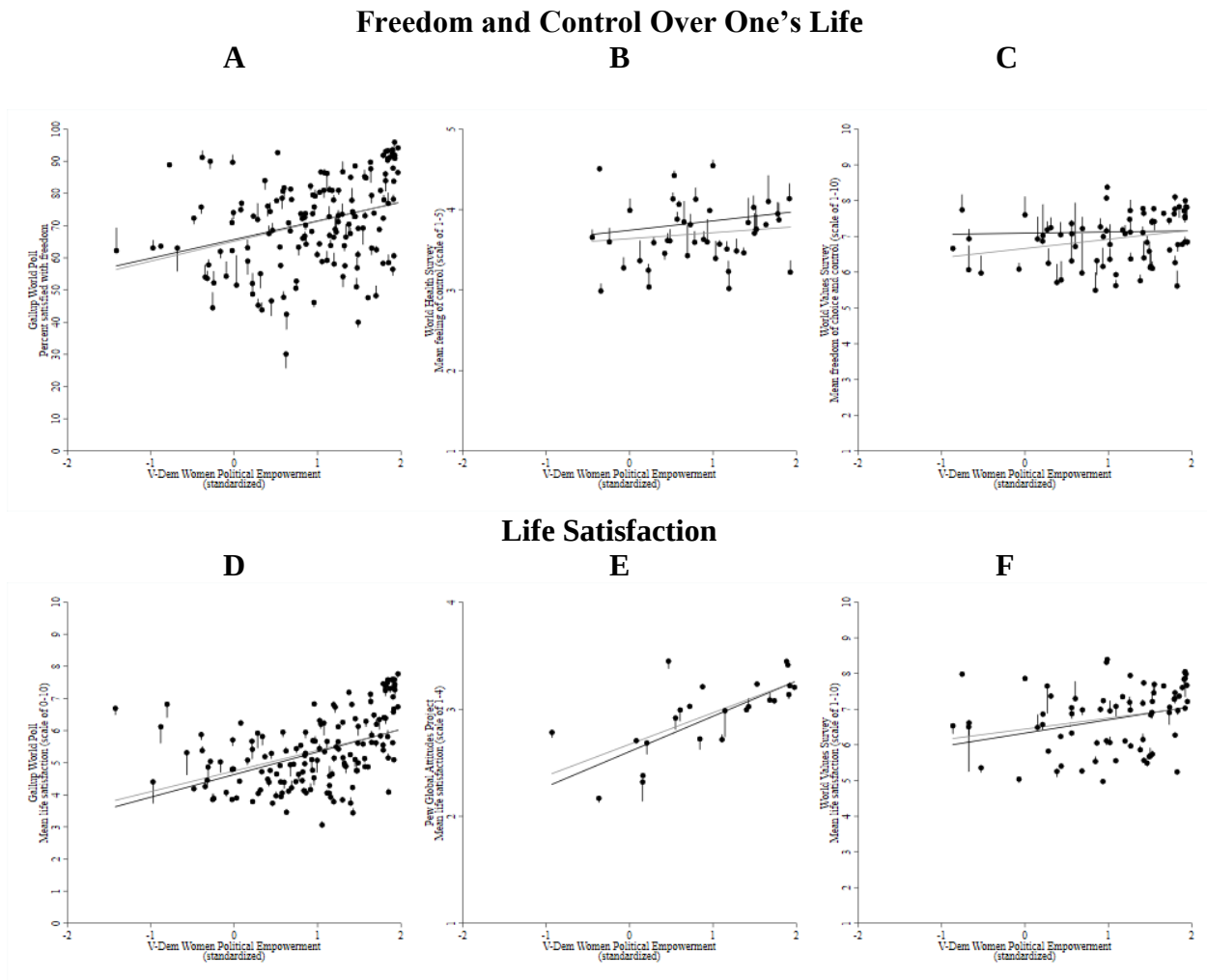
Fig. S6. Gender gap in life assessment, by index-equality (Social Institutions and Gender Index)



(A) Gallup World Poll, (B) World Health Survey (did not overlap with SIGI), (C) World Values Survey (D) Gallup World Poll, (E) Pew Global Attitudes Project, (F) World Values Survey

Dots indicate mean value for women in each country; tails indicate mean value for men in each country. Gray fitted lines represent the linear prediction of women's mean responses; black fitted lines represent the linear prediction of men's mean responses. The SIGI (Social Institutions and Gender Index) scale has been standardized.

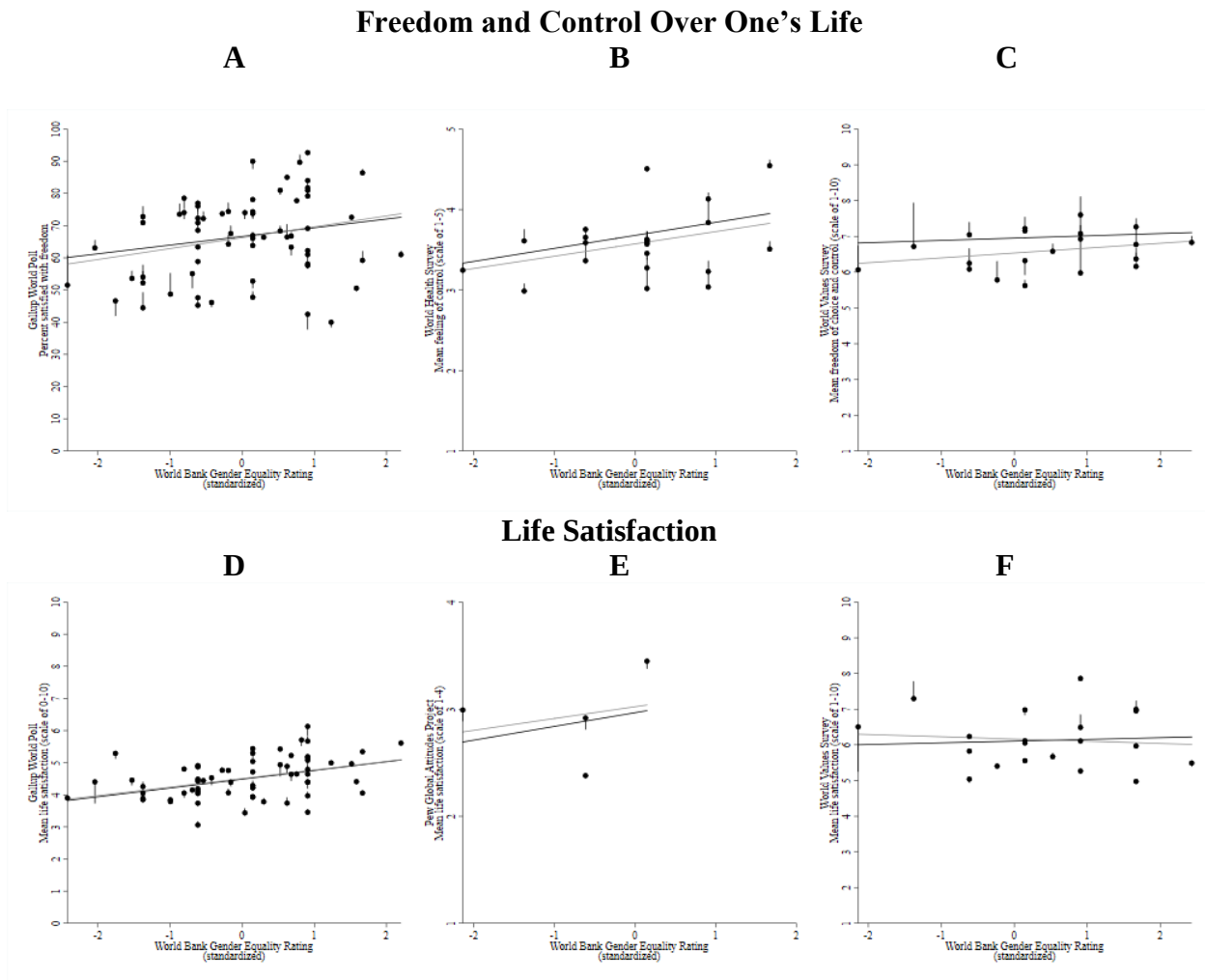
Fig. S7. Gender gap in life assessment, by index-equality (Varieties of Democracy, Women Political Empowerment Index)



(A) Gallup World Poll, (B) World Health Survey, (C) World Values Survey
(D) Gallup World Poll, (E) Pew Global Attitudes Project, (F) World Values Survey

Dots indicate mean value for women in each country; tails indicate mean value for men in each country. Gray fitted lines represent the linear prediction of women's mean responses; black fitted lines represent the linear prediction of men's mean responses. The V-Dem (Varieties of Democracy) Women Political Empowerment Index has been standardized.

Fig. S8. Gender gap in life assessment, by index-equality (World Bank Gender Equality Rating)



(A) Gallup World Poll, (B) World Health Survey, (C) World Values Survey
(D) Gallup World Poll, (E) Pew Global Attitudes Project, (F) World Values Survey

Dots indicate mean value for women in each country; tails indicate mean value for men in each country. Gray fitted lines represent the linear prediction of women's mean responses; black fitted lines represent the linear prediction of men's mean responses. The World Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) Gender Equality Rating has been standardized.

Fig. S9. Marginal effect of being female on self-assessment of control and life satisfaction (multiple gender equality indices)

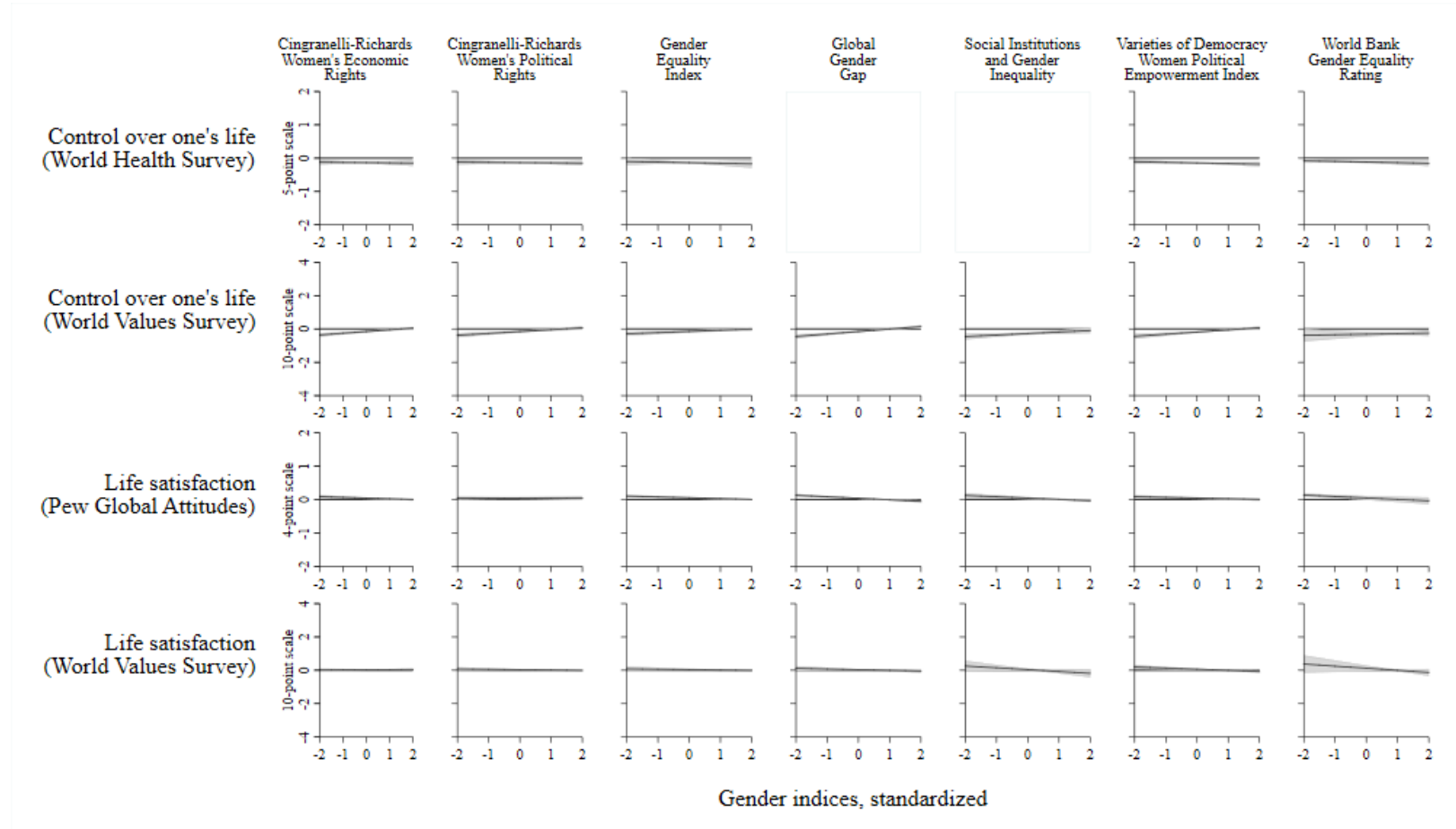


Fig. S10. Comparing survey-based and index-based rankings of gender equality, 2000



Fig. S11. Comparing survey-based and index-based rankings of gender equality, 2005-2006

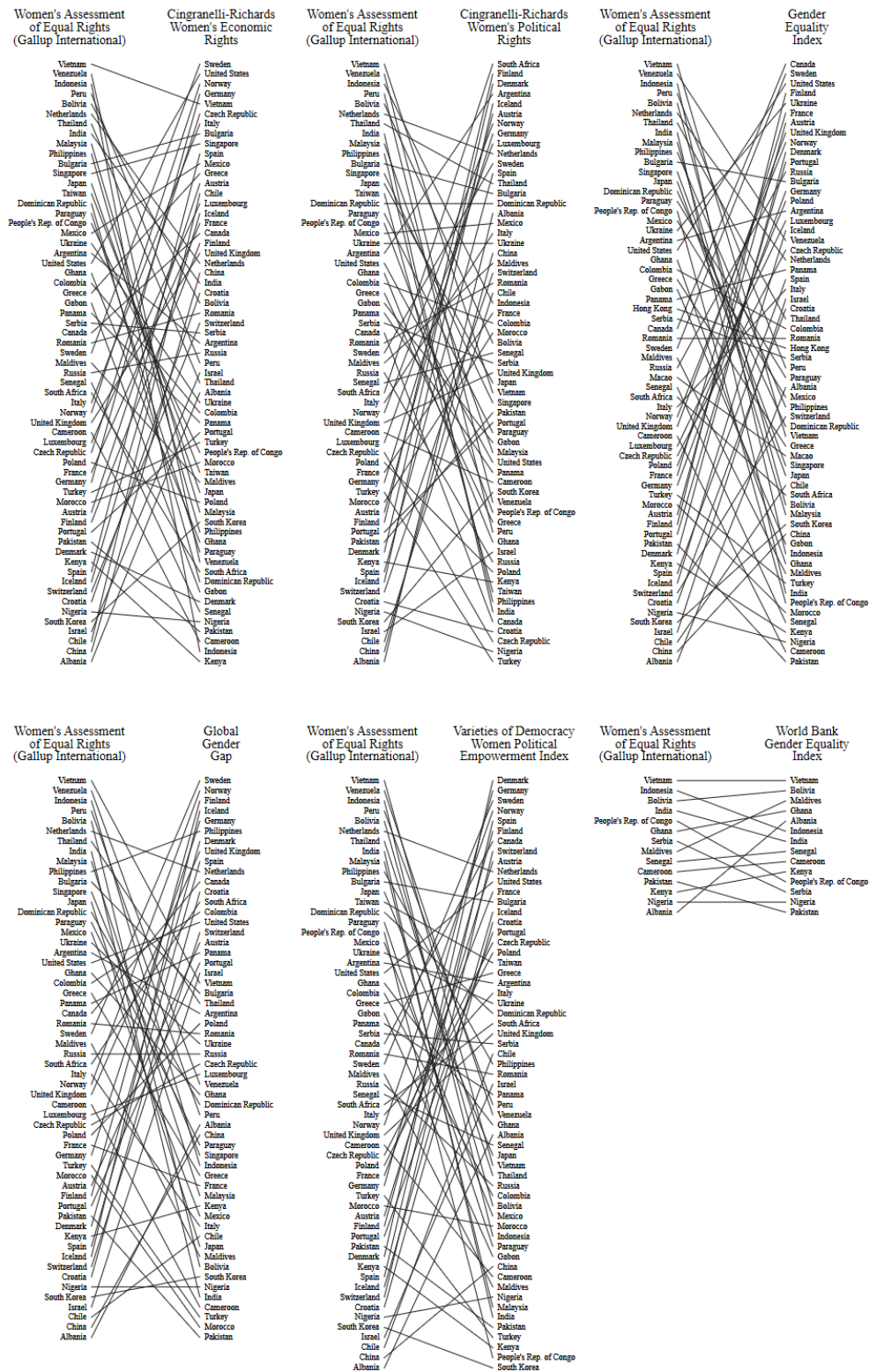
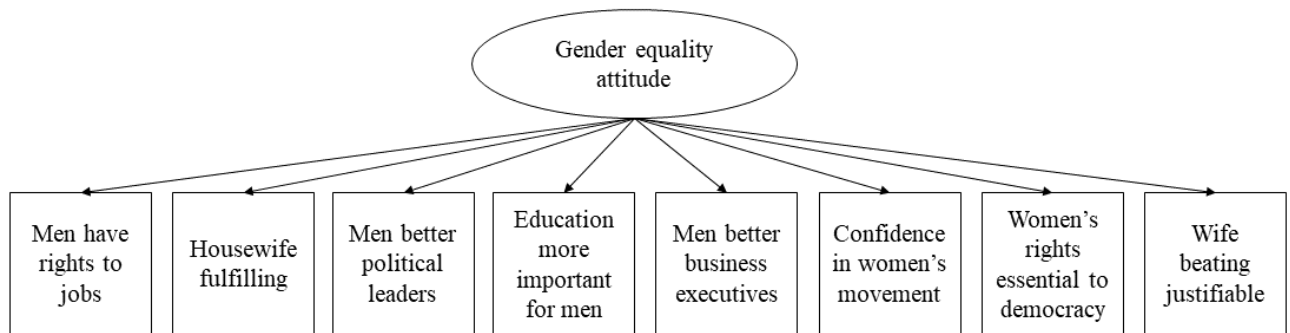
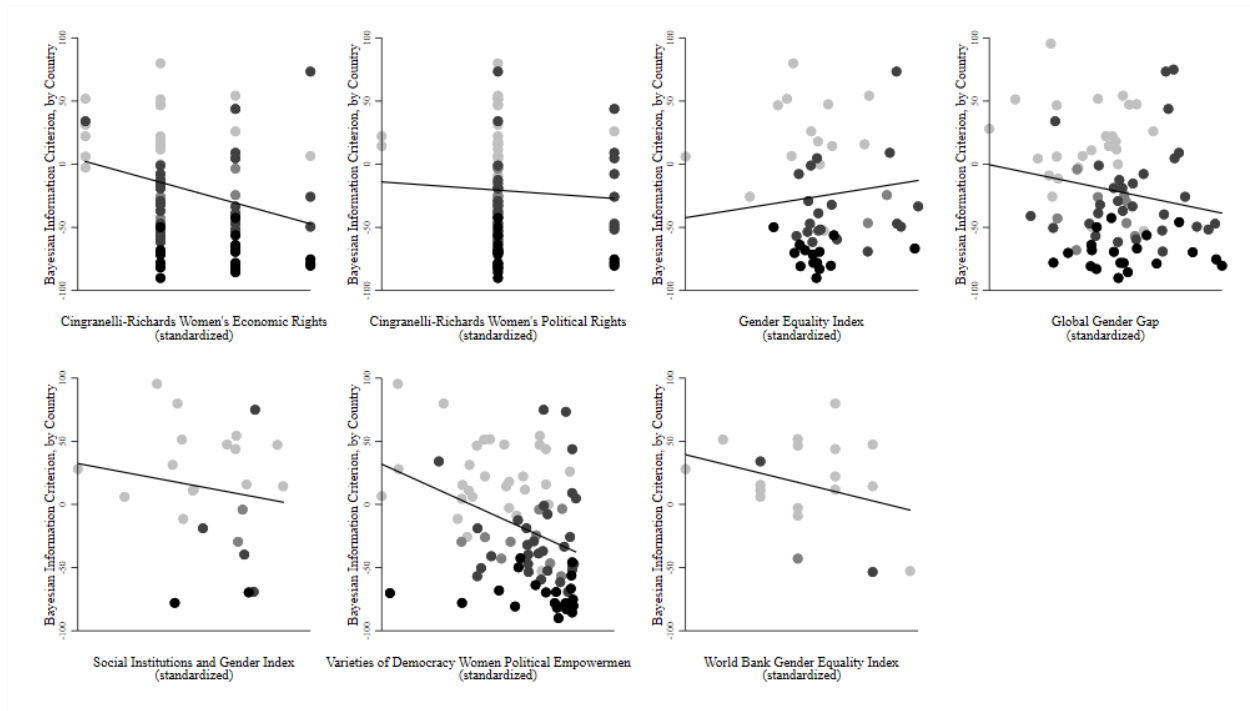


Fig. S12. Confirmatory factor analysis model for women's latent gender-equality attitude



Caption: The confirmatory factor analysis model examines whether eight gender-related attitudes in the World Values Survey (2005-2014) indicate a latent gender-equality attitude in each country.

Fig. S13. Fit statistics for women's latent gender-equality attitudes by country



Caption: Darker points indicate that more fit statistics passed thresholds. Countries rated as more gender-unequal (left side of figures) by all but one of these gender equality indices are more likely than countries rated as more gender-equal (right side of figures) to have positive BIC statistics for gender-related attitudes in the World Values Survey (2005-2014), indicating worse fit for the latent model. Other fit statistics display the same pattern: fewer of them pass standard thresholds in index-unequal countries than in index-equal countries. One outlier case is omitted from the scatterplot but included in calculations for the fitted lines and correlations with index-equality: Russia (2011), with a BIC statistic of 168 and a negative standardized gender equality rating in every index except the Global Equality Index and the Global Gender Gap.

Table S1. Hierarchical linear models of self-assessment of control and life satisfaction (Gender Inequality Index)

	Control over one's life		Life satisfaction	
	World Health Survey	World Values Survey	Pew Global Attitudes	World Values Survey
Gender Inequality Index (inverted)	0.206*** (0.04)	0.004 (0.08)	0.181* (0.08)	0.391*** (0.08)
Woman	-0.142*** (0.01)	-0.190*** (0.03)	0.053*** (0.01)	0.052 (0.03)
GII*Woman (cross-level interaction)	-0.016 (0.01)	0.129*** (0.03)	-0.020 (0.01)	-0.015 (0.03)
Income	0.055*** (0.01)	0.299*** (0.02)	0.117*** (0.02)	0.507*** (0.03)
Age	-0.007***	-0.001 (0.00)	-0.001 (0.00)	-0.003*** (0.00)
Education		0.172*** (0.02)		0.122*** (0.02)
Religiosity		0.069*** (0.02)		0.165*** (0.02)
Constant	4.162*** (0.05)	6.640*** (0.13)	2.875*** (0.10)	6.062*** (0.14)
Number of country-years	40	101	22	101
Number of respondents	199,765	140,031	22,986	141,617

Gender Inequality Index is inverted and standardized for consistency with other gender indices. Standard errors are listed in parentheses below coefficients. *p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001.

Table S2. Hierarchical linear models of self-assessment of control and life satisfaction (Cingranelli-Richards Women's Economic Rights)

	Control over one's life		Life satisfaction	
	World Health Survey	World Values Survey	Pew Global Attitudes	World Values Survey
Women's Economic Rights	0.153 (0.09)	0.049 (0.05)	0.177*** (0.03)	0.294*** (0.06)
Woman	-0.133*** (0.01)	-0.155*** (0.03)	0.046*** (0.01)	0.032 (0.02)
Women's Economic Rights * Woman (cross-level interaction)	-0.006 (0.02)	0.102*** (0.02)	-0.022** (0.01)	0.008 (0.02)
Income	0.048*** (0.01)	0.302*** (0.02)	0.112*** (0.02)	0.516*** (0.03)
Age	-0.008*** (0.00)	-0.001 (0.00)	-0.000 (0.00)	-0.004* (0.00)
Education		0.186*** (0.02)		0.144*** (0.02)
Religiosity		0.072*** (0.02)		0.154*** (0.02)
Constant	4.099*** (0.05)	6.600*** (0.12)	2.909*** (0.07)	6.133*** (0.13)
Number of country-years	47	95	24	95
Number of respondents	222,918	130,272	24,969	131,861

Women's Economic Rights index is standardized for consistency with other gender indices. Standard errors are listed in parentheses below coefficients. * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

Table S3. Hierarchical linear models of self-assessment of control and life satisfaction (Cingranelli-Richards Women's Political Rights)

	Control over one's life		Life satisfaction	
	World Health Survey	World Values Survey	Pew Global Attitudes	World Values Survey
Women's Political Rights	0.048 (0.06)	0.044 (0.07)	0.149* (0.06)	0.272* (0.12)
Woman	-0.133*** (0.01)	-0.158*** (0.03)	0.048** (0.01)	0.037 (0.02)
Women's Political Rights * Woman (cross-level interaction)	-0.007 (0.02)	0.110*** (0.03)	-0.001 (0.01)	-0.020 (0.02)
Income	0.048*** (0.01)	0.302*** (0.02)	0.112*** (0.02)	0.516*** (0.03)
Age	-0.008*** (0.00)	-0.001 (0.00)	-0.000 (0.00)	-0.004* (0.00)
Education		0.187*** (0.02)		0.145*** (0.02)
Religiosity		0.073*** (0.02)		0.154*** (0.02)
Constant	4.073*** (0.05)	6.603*** (0.13)	2.921*** (0.07)	6.141*** (0.13)
Number of country-years	47	95	24	95
Number of respondents	222,918	130,272	24,969	131,861

Women's Political Rights index is standardized for consistency with other gender indices. Standard errors are listed in parentheses below coefficients. * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

Table S4. Hierarchical linear models of self-assessment of control and life satisfaction (Gender Equality Index)

	Control over one's life		Life satisfaction	
	World Health Survey	World Values Survey	Pew Global Attitudes	World Values Survey
Gender Equality Index	0.498*** (0.09)	-0.008 (0.09)	0.135*** (0.04)	0.086 (0.11)
Woman	-0.135*** (0.01)	-0.151*** (0.04)	0.056*** (0.01)	0.040 (0.03)
Gender Equality Index * Woman (cross-level interaction)	-0.018 (0.03)	0.071** (0.02)	-0.025*** (0.01)	-0.022 (0.02)
Income	0.048*** (0.01)	0.319*** (0.02)	0.117*** (0.02)	0.515*** (0.03)
Age	-0.008*** (0.00)	-0.004* (0.00)	-0.001 (0.00)	-0.005* (0.00)
Education		0.185*** (0.03)		0.146*** (0.02)
Religiosity		0.080*** (0.02)		0.164*** (0.02)
Constant	4.145*** (0.05)	6.679*** (0.15)	2.881*** (0.07)	6.194*** (0.17)
Number of country-years	47	62	25	62
Number of respondents	222,918	81,851	26,169	82,930

Gender Equality Index is standardized for consistency with other gender indices. Standard errors are listed in parentheses below coefficients. * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

Table S5. Hierarchical linear models of self-assessment of control and life satisfaction (Global Gender Gap)

	Control over one's life		Life satisfaction	
	World Health Survey	World Values Survey	Pew Global Attitudes	World Values Survey
Global Gender Gap	[No observations]	0.142* (0.06)	0.233*** (0.06)	0.410*** (0.07)
Woman		-0.156*** (0.02)	0.041*** (0.01)	0.037 (0.02)
Global Gender Gap * Woman (cross-level interaction)		0.148*** (0.02)	-0.045*** (0.01)	-0.040 (0.03)
Income		0.296*** (0.02)	0.112*** (0.02)	0.506*** (0.03)
Age		-0.001 (0.00)	-0.000 (0.00)	-0.003* (0.00)
Education		0.177*** (0.02)		0.135*** (0.02)
Religiosity		0.070*** (0.02)		0.165*** (0.02)
Constant		6.648*** (0.11)	2.943*** (0.06)	6.158*** (0.12)
Number of country-years		99	24	99
Number of respondents		135,638	24,969	137,302

Global Gender Gap index is standardized for consistency with other gender indices. Standard errors are listed in parentheses below coefficients. * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

Table S6. Hierarchical linear models of self-assessment of control and life satisfaction (Social Institutions and Gender Index)

	Control over one's life		Life satisfaction	
	World Health Survey	World Values Survey	Pew Global Attitudes	World Values Survey
Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)	[No observations]	0.078 (0.08)	-0.014 (0.12)	0.326* (0.15)
Woman		-0.276*** (0.04)	0.046** (0.02)	0.041 (0.04)
SIGI * Woman (cross-level interaction)		0.090* (0.04)	-0.038** (0.01)	-0.110 (0.07)
Income		0.371*** (0.04)	0.094*** (0.02)	0.646*** (0.06)
Age		0.001 (0.00)	-0.002 (0.00)	-0.006** (0.00)
Education		0.211*** (0.03)		0.098** (0.04)
Religiosity		0.113*** (0.03)		0.194*** (0.04)
Constant		6.299*** (0.20)	2.872*** (0.14)	5.962*** (0.24)
Number of country-years		30	10	30
Number of respondents		43557.000	12998.000	44014.000

Social Institutions and Gender Index is standardized for consistency with other gender indices. Standard errors are listed in parentheses below coefficients. * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

**Table S7. Hierarchical linear models of self-assessment of control and life satisfaction
(Varieties of Democracy Women Political Empowerment)**

	Control over one's life		Life satisfaction	
	World Health Survey	World Values Survey	Pew Global Attitudes	World Values Survey
Women Political Empowerment	0.098 (0.06)	0.086 (0.06)	0.226*** (0.05)	0.344*** (0.09)
Woman	-0.142*** (0.01)	-0.187*** (0.03)	0.047*** (0.01)	0.066** (0.02)
Women Political Empowerment * Woman (cross-level interaction)	-0.018 (0.02)	0.127*** (0.03)	-0.021* (0.01)	-0.069** (0.02)
Income	0.049*** (0.01)	0.312*** (0.02)	0.112*** (0.02)	0.531*** (0.03)
Age	-0.008*** (0.00)	-0.001 (0.00)	-0.000 (0.00)	-0.004** (0.00)
Education		0.177*** (0.02)		0.128*** (0.02)
Religiosity		0.071*** (0.02)		0.161*** (0.02)
Constant	4.067*** (0.05)	6.581*** (0.12)	2.906*** (0.06)	6.052*** (0.14)
Number of country-years	44	107	24	107
Number of respondents	207,257	148,263	24,969	150,024

Women Political Empowerment index is standardized for consistency with other gender indices. Standard errors are listed in parentheses below coefficients. * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

Table S8. Hierarchical linear models of self-assessment of control and life satisfaction (World Bank Gender Equality Index)

	Control over one's life		Life satisfaction	
	World Health Survey	World Values Survey	Pew Global Attitudes	World Values Survey
Gender Equality Index	0.157* (0.08)	0.123 (0.12)	0.143 (0.19)	0.142 (0.20)
Woman	-0.114*** (0.02)	-0.317*** (0.07)	0.051 (0.03)	0.126 (0.09)
Gender Equality Index * Woman (cross-level interaction)	-0.019 (0.02)	0.033 (0.06)	-0.043** (0.01)	-0.126 (0.09)
Income	0.036* (0.01)	0.311*** (0.04)	0.110** (0.04)	0.654*** (0.05)
Age	-0.010*** (0.00)	-0.000 (0.00)	-0.003 (0.00)	-0.008*** (0.00)
Education		0.199*** (0.03)		0.211*** (0.03)
Religiosity		0.117* (0.05)		0.190*** (0.04)
Constant	3.976*** (0.07)	6.094*** (0.30)	3.066*** (0.22)	5.244*** (0.27)
Number of country-years	21	23	4	23
Number of respondents	93,954	31,996	5,256	32,581

Gender Equality Index is standardized for consistency with other gender indices. Standard errors are listed in parentheses below coefficients. * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

Table S9. Hierarchical linear model of women's assessment of gender equality, 2000

Independent variables:	Gender equality index used as independent variable in each model							
	GII (inverted)	CIRI WECON	CIRI WOPOL	GEI	GGG	SIGI	V-Dem WPE	WB GEI
National-level variables:								
Gender equality index	-0.237** (0.07)	-0.028 (0.06)	-0.056 (0.06)	-0.145* (0.06)	[No obser- vations]	[No obser- vations]	-0.122 (0.07)	[No obser- vations]
Percent of men who consider country gender-equal	3.075*** (0.51)	3.028*** (0.41)	3.012*** (0.40)	3.356*** (0.41)			3.234*** (0.44)	
Individual-level variables:								
Age	-0.019 (0.01)	-0.004 (0.01)	-0.004 (0.01)	-0.004 (0.01)			-0.004 (0.01)	
Education	-0.277*** (0.02)	-0.238*** (0.02)	-0.239*** (0.02)	-0.232*** (0.02)			-0.244*** (0.02)	
Constant	-1.080** (0.33)	-1.240*** (0.26)	-1.230*** (0.26)	-1.448*** (0.27)			-1.345*** (0.28)	
Number of country-years	36	55	55	55			53	
Number of respondents	15,450	24,734	24,734	24,727			24,246	

Abbreviations for gender equality indices: GII: Gender Inequality Index (inverted for consistency with other indices). CIRI WECON: Cingranelli-Richards Women's Economic Rights. CIRI WOPOL: Cingranelli-Richards Women's Political Rights. GEI: Gender Equality Index. GGG: Global Gender Gap. SIGI: Social Institutions and Gender Inequality. V-Dem WPE: Varieties of Democracy Women Political Empowerment. WB GEI: World Bank Gender Equality Index. Gender equality indices are standardized for consistency with one another. Standard errors are listed in parentheses below coefficients. * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001. Survey data source: Gallup International Association.

Table S10. Hierarchical linear model of women's assessment of gender equality, 2006

Independent variables:	Gender equality index used as independent variable in each model							
	GII (inverted)	CIRI WECON	CIRI WOPOL	GEI	GGG	SIGI	V-Dem WPE	WB GEI
National-level variables:								
Gender equality index	-0.379*** (0.05)	-0.331*** (0.06)	-0.244*** (0.06)	-0.443*** (0.06)	-0.331*** (0.06)	-0.331*** (0.06)	-0.397*** (0.06)	-0.226 (0.16)
Percent of men who consider country gender-equal	5.588*** (0.37)	5.814*** (0.44)	5.296*** (0.45)	6.664*** (0.41)	6.041*** (0.44)	6.041*** (0.44)	6.073*** (0.42)	6.301*** (0.95)
Individual-level variables:								
Age	-0.044** (0.02)	-0.047** (0.02)	-0.047** (0.02)	-0.034* (0.02)	-0.047** (0.02)	-0.047** (0.02)	-0.047** (0.02)	0.006 (0.04)
Education	-0.171*** (0.02)	-0.172*** (0.02)	-0.174*** (0.02)	-0.157*** (0.02)	-0.170*** (0.02)	-0.170*** (0.02)	-0.172*** (0.02)	-0.039 (0.04)
Constant	-2.993*** (0.27)	-3.134*** (0.32)	-2.745*** (0.33)	-3.787*** (0.30)	-3.311*** (0.32)	-3.311*** (0.32)	-3.285*** (0.30)	-3.218*** (0.62)
Number of country-years	58	61	61	62	56	56	59	14
Number of respondents	27387	28610	28610	29141	26939	26939	27873	6350

Abbreviations for gender equality indices: GII: Gender Inequality Index (inverted for consistency with other indices). CIRI WECON: Cingranelli-Richards Women's Economic Rights. CIRI WOPOL: Cingranelli-Richards Women's Political Rights. GEI: Gender Equality Index. GGG: Global Gender Gap. SIGI: Social Institutions and Gender Inequality. V-Dem WPE: Varieties of Democracy Women Political Empowerment. WB GEI: World Bank Gender Equality Index. Gender equality indices are standardized for consistency with one another. Standard errors are listed in parentheses below coefficients. * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001. Survey data source: Gallup International Association.

Table S11. Fit statistics for confirmatory factor analysis of gender-related items on the World Values Survey, within each country-year, 2005-2014

Country	Year	BIC	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	Chi-square p-value
Algeria	2013	-50.392	0.986	0.980	0.058	0.000
Andorra	2005	-71.474	0.994	0.991	0.042	0.009
Argentina	2006	-78.069	0.994	0.992	0.033	0.050
Australia	2012	-78.646	0.997	0.995	0.026	0.054
Bahrain	2014	-68.047	0.874	0.823	0.045	0.003
Belarus	2011	15.794	0.946	0.925	0.079	0.000
Brazil	2006	-38.818	0.972	0.961	0.054	0.000
Brazil	2014	47.152	0.926	0.897	0.086	0.000
Bulgaria	2005	-78.157	0.990	0.985	0.032	0.052
Burkina Faso	2007	-8.959	0.946	0.924	0.074	0.000
Canada	2006	-56.250	0.992	0.988	0.036	0.000
Chile	2006	-63.834	0.987	0.982	0.048	0.001
Chile	2011	-59.468	0.988	0.983	0.054	0.000
China	2012	-18.890	0.978	0.969	0.055	0.000
China	2007	22.180	0.919	0.886	0.072	0.000
Colombia	2012	-29.529	0.955	0.936	0.063	0.000
Cyprus	2011	-32.095	0.968	0.955	0.073	0.000
Cyprus	2006	-47.105	0.976	0.967	0.063	0.000
Ecuador	2013	-39.730	0.975	0.965	0.063	0.000
Egypt	2013	95.446	0.880	0.832	0.095	0.000
Estonia	2011	-33.417	0.971	0.960	0.058	0.000
Ethiopia	2007	34.069	0.987	0.982	0.092	0.000
Finland	2005	-51.645	0.982	0.974	0.060	0.000
France	2006	-82.958	0.982	0.974	0.025	0.150
Georgia	2009	14.373	0.933	0.907	0.081	0.000
Germany	2013	-45.816	0.983	0.976	0.046	0.000
Germany	2006	4.731	0.979	0.971	0.064	0.000
Ghana	2012	11.701	0.845	0.784	0.081	0.000
Ghana	2007	22.183	0.886	0.841	0.086	0.000
Hong Kong	2013	-49.303	0.979	0.971	0.061	0.000
Hungary	2009	-24.435	0.961	0.945	0.078	0.000
India	2006	46.618	0.937	0.912	0.089	0.000
India	2014	11.012	0.624	0.474	0.092	0.000
Indonesia	2006	51.714	0.860	0.804	0.086	0.000
Iraq	2012	31.279	0.886	0.840	0.103	0.000
Japan	2005	-80.760	0.996	0.994	0.027	0.094
Japan	2010	-49.809	0.992	0.989	0.040	0.000
Jordan	2014	-77.928	0.984	0.977	0.031	0.049
Kuwait	2014	-49.785	0.941	0.918	0.066	0.000
Kyrgyzstan	2011	47.436	0.896	0.855	0.095	0.000
Lebanon	2013	-11.432	0.877	0.827	0.080	0.000

Libya	2014	-29.488	0.957	0.940	0.054	0.000
Malaysia	2006	-56.818	0.978	0.969	0.052	0.000
Malaysia	2012	-25.938	0.963	0.948	0.071	0.000
Mali	2007	-42.908	0.957	0.940	0.056	0.000
Mexico	2012	-42.557	0.982	0.975	0.048	0.000
Mexico	2005	-68.093	0.993	0.991	0.037	0.003
Moldova	2006	-52.776	0.945	0.923	0.058	0.000
Morocco	2007	-40.987	0.981	0.973	0.063	0.000
Netherlands	2012	-25.750	0.987	0.982	0.056	0.000
Netherlands	2006	25.991	0.923	0.893	0.104	0.000
New Zealand	2011	-49.429	0.983	0.976	0.064	0.000
Nigeria	2011	6.026	0.938	0.914	0.074	0.000
Norway	2007	-75.316	0.976	0.966	0.038	0.023
Pakistan	2012	51.312	0.738	0.634	0.110	0.000
Palestine	2013	-48.978	0.953	0.934	0.063	0.000
Peru	2012	-18.815	0.965	0.952	0.077	0.000
Philippines	2012	-69.643	0.980	0.972	0.041	0.005
Poland	2005	-90.052	1.000	1.000	0.000	0.475
Poland	2012	-56.842	0.955	0.937	0.056	0.000
Romania	2012	-36.955	0.969	0.957	0.055	0.000
Romania	2005	-29.175	0.969	0.957	0.056	0.000
Russia	2006	17.985	0.915	0.881	0.070	0.000
Russia	2011	167.620	0.872	0.821	0.096	0.000
Rwanda	2012	43.860	0.894	0.851	0.093	0.000
Serbia	2005	-53.500	0.989	0.985	0.055	0.000
Singapore	2012	-15.263	0.972	0.960	0.059	0.000
Slovenia	2011	-66.686	0.984	0.977	0.043	0.002
Slovenia	2005	-69.307	0.988	0.983	0.043	0.004
South Africa	2006	-7.754	0.968	0.956	0.052	0.000
South Africa	2013	74.949	0.978	0.970	0.068	0.000
South Korea	2010	6.537	0.943	0.920	0.089	0.000
South Korea	2005	-70.203	0.988	0.983	0.040	0.006
Spain	2007	43.743	0.993	0.991	0.105	0.000
Spain	2011	9.052	0.982	0.974	0.090	0.000
Sweden	2011	-47.093	0.981	0.974	0.058	0.000
Sweden	2006	-80.314	0.995	0.994	0.030	0.089
Switzerland	2007	-85.510	0.997	0.996	0.017	0.245
Taiwan	2012	-3.474	0.957	0.940	0.082	0.000
Taiwan	2006	-81.770	0.993	0.990	0.025	0.117
Thailand	2007	-12.505	0.986	0.981	0.070	0.000
Trinidad & Tobago	2006	-61.583	0.967	0.954	0.050	0.000
Trinidad & Tobago	2011	-69.138	0.958	0.942	0.043	0.005
Tunisia	2013	-4.109	0.957	0.939	0.087	0.000
Turkey	2007	4.457	0.920	0.887	0.084	0.000
Turkey	2011	-25.694	0.947	0.925	0.062	0.000
Ukraine	2011	54.259	0.923	0.893	0.089	0.000

Ukraine	2006	-0.063	0.936	0.910	0.082	0.000
United Kingdom	2005	-52.500	0.965	0.951	0.059	0.000
United States	2011	73.351	0.976	0.967	0.084	0.000
Uruguay	2011	-46.586	0.957	0.940	0.064	0.000
Uruguay	2006	-1.025	0.967	0.954	0.089	0.000
Uzbekistan	2011	79.859	0.895	0.853	0.096	0.000
Yemen	2014	28.035	0.863	0.808	0.108	0.000
Zambia	2007	-2.720	0.934	0.908	0.077	0.000
Zimbabwe	2012	15.430	0.938	0.913	0.080	0.000

Abbreviations for fit statistics: BIC: Bayesian Information Criterion. CFI: Comparative Fit Index. TLI: Tucker-Lewis Index. RMSEA: Root Mean Squared Error of Approximation.

Table S12. Hierarchical linear model of women's opposition to wife beating (Cingranelli-Richards Women's Economic Rights)

Independent variables:	Time period	
	1997-2009	2010-2015
National-level variables:		
Cingranelli-Richards Women's Economic Rights	0.072 (0.09)	0.145 (0.13)
Percent of men opposing wife beating	0.044*** (0.01)	0.054*** (0.01)
Individual-level variables:		
Age	0.009*** (0.00)	0.012*** (0.00)
Education	0.304*** (0.00)	0.362*** (0.01)
Household wealth	0.228*** (0.00)	0.227*** (0.00)
Constant	-3.128*** (0.34)	-4.075*** (0.69)
Number of country-years	35	24
Number of respondents	496,104	325,308

Women's Economic Rights index is standardized for consistency with other gender indices. Standard errors are listed in parentheses below coefficients. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. Survey data source: Demographic and Health Survey.

Table S13. Hierarchical linear model of women's opposition to wife beating (Cingranelli-Richards Women's Political Rights)

Independent variables:	Time period	
	1997-2009	2010-2015
National-level variables:		
Cingranelli-Richards Women's Political Rights	0.064 (0.07)	0.014 (0.10)
Percent of men opposing wife beating	0.045*** (0.00)	0.059*** (0.01)
Individual-level variables:		
Age	0.009*** (0.00)	0.012*** (0.00)
Education	0.304*** (0.00)	0.362*** (0.01)
Household wealth	0.228*** (0.00)	0.227*** (0.00)
Constant	-3.193*** (0.34)	-4.558*** (0.57)
Number of country-years	35	24
Number of respondents	496,104	325,308

Women's Political Rights index is standardized for consistency with other gender indices. Standard errors are listed in parentheses below coefficients. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. Survey data source: Demographic and Health Survey.

Table S14. Hierarchical linear model of women's opposition to wife beating (Gender Equality Index)

Independent variables:	Time period	
	1997-2009	2010-2015
National-level variables:		
Gender Equality Index	0.306** (0.10)	-0.203* (0.09)
Percent of men opposing wife beating	0.039*** (0.00)	0.082*** (0.01)
Individual-level variables:		
Age	0.007*** (0.00)	0.009*** (0.00)
Education	0.307*** (0.01)	0.435*** (0.01)
Household wealth	0.261*** (0.01)	0.203*** (0.01)
Constant	-2.928*** (0.29)	-6.049*** (0.82)
Number of country-years	17	14
Number of respondents	250,748	192,279

Gender Equality Index is standardized for consistency with other gender indices. Standard errors are listed in parentheses below coefficients. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. Survey data source: Demographic and Health Survey.

Table S15. Hierarchical linear model of women's opposition to wife beating (Global Gender Gap)

Independent variables:	Time period	
	1997-2009	2010-2015
National-level variables:		
Global Gender Gap	0.394** (0.14)	0.000 (0.09)
Percent of men opposing wife beating	0.048*** (0.01)	0.067*** (0.01)
Individual-level variables:		
Age	0.007*** (0.00)	0.007*** (0.00)
Education	0.293*** (0.01)	0.272*** (0.00)
Household wealth	0.248*** (0.01)	0.258*** (0.00)
Constant	-3.326*** (0.53)	-4.760*** (0.59)
Number of country-years	17	35
Number of respondents	314,469	658,855

Global Gender Gap index is standardized for consistency with other gender indices. Standard errors are listed in parentheses below coefficients. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. Survey data source: Demographic and Health Survey.

Table S16. Hierarchical linear model of women's opposition to wife beating (Social Institutions and Gender Inequality)

Independent variables:	Time period	
	1997-2009	2010-2015
National-level variables:		
Social Institutions and Gender Inequality	0.249* (0.12)	0.080 (0.09)
Percent of men opposing wife beating	0.016* (0.01)	0.058*** (0.01)
Individual-level variables:		
Age	0.008*** (0.00)	0.008*** (0.00)
Education	0.314*** (0.01)	0.285*** (0.00)
Household wealth	0.152*** (0.01)	0.242*** (0.00)
Constant	-1.603*** (0.44)	-4.184*** (0.48)
Number of country-years	5	47
Number of respondents	67,177	808,531

Social Institutions and Gender Inequality index is standardized for consistency with other gender indices. Standard errors are listed in parentheses below coefficients. * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001. Survey data source: Demographic and Health Survey.

Table S17. Hierarchical linear model of women's opposition to wife beating (Varieties of Democracy Women Political Empowerment)

Independent variables:	Time period	
	1997-2009	2010-2015
National-level variables:		
Varieties of Democracy Women Political Empowerment	0.058 (0.09)	0.004 (0.12)
Percent of men opposing wife beating	0.044*** (0.01)	0.058*** (0.01)
Individual-level variables:		
Age	0.009*** (0.00)	0.007*** (0.00)
Education	0.304*** (0.00)	0.283*** (0.00)
Household wealth	0.228*** (0.00)	0.227*** (0.00)
Constant	-3.149*** (0.34)	-4.226*** (0.49)
Number of country-years	35	42
Number of respondents	496,104	725,589

Women Political Empowerment index is standardized for consistency with other gender indices. Standard errors are listed in parentheses below coefficients. * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001. Survey data source: Demographic and Health Survey.

Table S18. Hierarchical linear model of women's opposition to wife beating (World Bank Gender Equality Index)

Independent variables:	Time period	
	1997-2009	2010-2015
National-level variables:		
World Bank Gender Equality Index	0.182* (0.09)	0.031 (0.09)
Percent of men opposing wife beating	0.037*** (0.00)	0.050*** (0.01)
Individual-level variables:		
Age	0.007*** (0.00)	0.009*** (0.00)
Education	0.297*** (0.00)	0.335*** (0.00)
Household wealth	0.226*** (0.00)	0.245*** (0.00)
Constant	-2.811*** (0.27)	-3.872*** (0.43)
Number of country-years	23	39
Number of respondents	344,253	543,166

Gender Equality Index is standardized for consistency with other gender indices. Standard errors are listed in parentheses below coefficients. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. Survey data source: Demographic and Health Survey.