

**Gender in the 90s:
Change in Beliefs about Gender in the U.S.**

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Abstract

This research examines change in beliefs about women's political and social roles from 1974 to 2006 using the General Social Survey. Previous research has found that trends toward increasingly egalitarian beliefs in the population began to level-off in the early 1990s. This research focuses in particular on the period from 1990 to 2006, examining how processes of cohort replacement and intra-cohort change contributed to social change in beliefs during this time. In a linear decomposition of change analysis, it is found that the fluctuating gender belief trends in the 1990s may be attributable to the opposing forces of cohort replacement (contributing to more egalitarian beliefs in the population) and intra-cohort change (which contributed to a decreasing acceptance of egalitarian gender beliefs across the 1990s).

An extensive literature has examined attitude change in the U.S. since the 1970s (e.g. Brewster and Padavic 2000; Mason and Lu 1988; Firebaugh 1992; Alwin and Scott 1996). However, little attention has been paid to the more recent changes in beliefs throughout the 1990s. Brewster and Padavic (2000, p. 485) note that “the change after 1985 is characterized by fluctuation from one survey to the next, particularly between 1990 and 1996.” In this paper we focus on changes in gender beliefs since the early 1990s, while situating the change in the larger historical period of analysis, 1974-2006. We ask: since the early 1990s, has there been a slowdown in the trend towards increasing acceptance of egalitarian beliefs? What role have factors such as schooling played in the slowdown?

Background

To examine these important questions about the nature of change in gender beliefs over the last 34 years in U.S. history, we draw on theories of social change which point to two main mechanisms underlying change in behaviors and beliefs in a population. According to these theories, social change occurs: (1) through changes undergone by individuals (due to aging or period effects), and (2) through the succession of cohorts or generations (Alwin and McCammon 2003: 29). The cohort succession mechanism of social change is based on the assumption that beliefs are formed in youth and remain relatively stable thereafter (Mannheim 1927/1952; Ryder 1965). Intra-cohort change, on the other hand, captures individuals’ attempts to adapt their beliefs in response to their changing socio-historical context.

Methods of decomposing social change into intra-cohort change and cohort succession, linking processes of individual and social change, have been used in previous research to examine changes in attitudes and beliefs toward women’s work and family roles in the U.S. and

internationally (Brewster and Padavic 2000; Mason and Lu 1988; Firebaugh 1992; Neve 1995; Alwin and Scott 1996; Scott, Alwin and Braun 1996). This research builds on previous research in examining how beliefs about gender have changed over time through a combination of individual and societal processes, adding an extended period of analysis of change and an attention to how change occurred differently in different sub-populations during the 1990s.

Period Effects on Social Change

Historically, there is evidence to suggest a slowdown in the liberalization of beliefs about gender between the 1970s and the 1990s. The early 1970s were characterized by several feminist victories, including the early progress towards ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) in 1972-1973, the passage of Title IX and the debut of Ms. Magazine in 1972. This building momentum for the feminist movement in the 1970s was tempered in the 1980s with the failure to ratify the ERA in 1982, the growth of political power within the “new right,” media reports of the dangers of women’s employment (including harmful day care environments and women’s risk of remaining unmarried), and the rise in violence at abortion clinics into the 1990s (Carabillo, Meuli, Bundy Csida 1993; Faludi 1991). It is overly-simplistic to suggest that there was a linear decline in support for feminist ideology across the 1980s, but social critics have pointed to this period as representing a “backlash” against feminism (Faludi 1991). Based on these historical events, we expect to find a decline in the rate of liberalization of gender beliefs in the 1980s and 1990s, compared to the 1970s.

Previous sociological research on changing beliefs about gender also points to a slowdown in the trend towards increasing acceptance of egalitarian gender beliefs through the 1980s and 1990s (Brewster and Padavic 2000; Mason and Lu 1988). The increasing proportion

of social change in beliefs attributable to cohort replacement (rather than intra-cohort change) in the late 1980s has been pointed to as an indicator of a slowdown in change. Although intra-cohort change and cohort replacement were both found to contribute to the trend of increasing liberalization of gender beliefs, cohort replacement was found to play a more significant role in motivating this trend in the late 1980s and early 1990s, compared to in the late 1970s and early 1980s (Brewster and Padavic 2000). Since cohort replacement is a gradual process of change, the process of “social metabolism,” in which older birth cohorts are replaced over time in the population by younger birth cohorts (Ryder, 1965), it was concluded that social change motivated largely by cohort replacement will be slower than the change witnessed in previous decades which occurred largely through within-cohort processes. Brewster and Padavic (2000, 486) also suggested that future cohorts may not express increasingly liberal beliefs about gender as we have seen in previous cohorts in the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s; instead, more recent cohorts like “Generation X” may actually express gender beliefs that “more closely resemble those of their grandmothers than of their mothers.” At the same time, the authors predicted continued, albeit gradual, liberalization of beliefs into the 21st century.

Based on these historical trends and previous research findings, we expect to find a slowdown in the trend towards increasing acceptance of egalitarian gender beliefs in the 1990s and into the 21st century. We expect to see the majority of social change in beliefs about gender motivated by cohort replacement and are interested to see if the direction of social change motivated by cohort replacement changes in more recent birth cohorts. We also are interested in examining the direction of intra-cohort change in the late 1990s and early 21st century. Does intra-cohort change continue to lead to the liberalization of beliefs about gender as has been

found in other research or has the direction of intra-cohort change reversed in response to the rising neo-conservative political influence and a media backlash against feminism?

Data and Methods

Data from the U.S. General Social Survey (GSS) for 1972-2006 are analyzed. Beliefs about women's social and political roles are measured in the GSS by four questions tapping beliefs about the appropriateness of women in politics and of women's involvement outside the home (see Table 1 for the text of each of the GSS questions). More specifically, these questions measure whether or not the respondent would support a woman for president (FEPRES), whether or not they think men are more emotionally suited to politics (FEPOL), whether or not women should focus on caring for their families (FEHOME), and whether or not women should work for pay when their husband is capable of supporting them (FEWORK). Each of these indicators is measured dichotomously and, in all of our analyses, we scale responses to these questions so that "1" reflects an egalitarian gender belief.

INSERT TABLE 1 ABOUT HERE

We decompose the social change (SC in Tables 4 and 5) in measures of gender beliefs from 1974 to 2006 into that part resulting from changing beliefs within cohorts (IC in Tables 4 and 5) and that due to cohort differences reflected in the succession of cohorts (CR in Tables 4 and 5). Since the indicators of gender beliefs are measured dichotomously, logistic regression decomposition methods (Brooks 2000; Brooks and Manza 1997) are used in place of the standard linear decomposition methods (e.g. Firebaugh 1992). This approach relies on the specification of a logistic regression model for each gender belief variable using the following model:

$$\ln\left(\frac{\pi}{1-\pi}\right) = a + b_1 * SY + b_2 * BY$$

where π is the probability of agreeing with the egalitarian gender belief and $(1 - \pi)$ is the probability of disagreeing with egalitarian gender beliefs, b_1 and b_2 are logit coefficients, SY is survey year, and BY is birth year. This equation can also contain other predictor variables, if the desire is to estimate components of change, net of other factors. We use level of schooling as a control variable in this equation, after first estimating this equation without any control variables. The slopes from this equation, b_1 and b_2 , are then used, along with other information, to compute the cohort replacement and intracohort change components of secular change, defined as:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Intracohort change (IC)} &= b_1 * (SY_{tf} - SY_{t0}) \\ \text{Cohort replacement (CR)} &= b_2 * (\overline{BY}_{tf} - \overline{BY}_{t0}), \end{aligned}$$

where $SY_{tf} - SY_{t0}$ represents the amount of historical time elapsed between time 0 and time f, \overline{BY}_{t0} is the mean birth year at time 0, and \overline{BY}_{tf} is the mean birth year at time f.¹

In addition to the logistic regression decomposition analyses, we also calculate tabular decompositions of change (e.g. Mason and Lu 1988), just for the period of interest in the 1990s. Using both decomposition methods allows us to provide an overview of the mechanisms of change in the population and to also more closely examine how change occurred in different segments of the population defined by sex and birth cohort.

Findings

¹ To calculate the social change (SC) reported in the tables, we used the difference between the logit of Y at the final time point and the logit of Y at the initial time point. This results in an SC component that does not necessarily equal IC + CR.

INSERT TABLE 2 AND FIGURE 1 ABOUT HERE

Table 2 reports trends from 1972 to 2006 in the proportion of respondents expressing egalitarian responses regarding the four measures of gender beliefs. Figure 1 presents the same information graphically. Respondents report increasing levels of approval of egalitarian beliefs about women's social and political roles until the early 1990s, at which point support for egalitarian beliefs begins to fluctuate between survey years, with little (if any) change in the level of support for egalitarian beliefs across the 1990s. A possible exception to these trends is the measure indicating a respondent's willingness to vote for a woman president (FEPRES). Acceptance of a woman president continued to gradually increase across the 1990s.

INSERT TABLE 3 ABOUT HERE

Table 3 separates out the trends reported in Table 1 by sex and by employment status for women. While trends for men and women with respect to beliefs about women's social roles are very similar, some differences exist with respect to beliefs about women's political roles. For the indicator of willingness to vote for a woman president (FEPRES), there is a more consistent trend towards increasing acceptance of a woman president among men from 1972 to 1998 than for women, who show more fluctuation in their acceptance of a woman president between survey years. Similarly, with respect to the belief that men are better suited emotionally to politics (FEPOL), men show a steady decline between 1994 and 2004 in their belief that women are suited to politics, while women show greater fluctuation in their beliefs over this period.

When we separate out the trends in acceptance of egalitarian social and political roles for women by women's employment status, we do not observe a dramatic difference in the overall patterns of change in gender beliefs. Although working women report more egalitarian beliefs about women's social and political roles than women overall, the pattern of change in beliefs

from 1972 to 2006 is remarkably similar. Among both working women and women overall, we observe a steep increase in acceptance of egalitarian gender beliefs until the early 1990s, at which point, support for egalitarian gender beliefs levels off. Based on these parallel trends for working women and women overall, we concluded that women's employment status is not a significant predictor of change in gender beliefs during this period in U.S. history and decided to drop employment status from subsequent analyses.

INSERT TABLES 4A-5B HERE

The logistic regression decompositions of change for men and women (Tables 4a-5b) shed light on the mechanisms responsible for the trends in changing gender beliefs reported in Tables 2 and 3. Looking first at men (Table 4a), it appears that the majority of the change in beliefs about women's political roles from 1974 to 2006 occurred through intra-cohort change. Cohort replacement played a larger role in the changes in beliefs about women's social roles, in particular with respect to the belief that women can work in business even if they have husbands capable of supporting them (FEWORK). Both intra-cohort change and cohort replacement seem to be contributing to the increasing acceptance of egalitarian social and political roles for women over this period. However, when we look separately at the decomposition of change from 1974 to 1983, 1985-1993, and 1994-1998 (2006 for beliefs about women's suitability for politics), we see that while intra-cohort change motivated much of the change in men's beliefs in the first two periods, cohort replacement was responsible for what little change was observed in the last period. The only statistically significant intra-cohort change that occurred for men in the last period was for the belief that women are emotionally suited to politics (FEPOL) and this change was towards the adoption of *less* egalitarian beliefs in the population between 1994 and 2006. In this last period from 1994 to 1998 (2006) it appears that relatively low levels of cohort

replacement coupled with negative or non-significant intra-cohort change contributed to the lack of social change in beliefs about gender among men in the 1990s and into the 21st century.

For women (Table 4b), there are also differences among the different time periods in the mechanisms of social change. With the exception of beliefs about women's suitability for politics (FEPOL), it appears that when we look at the entire time period from 1974 to 1998 (2006), the bulk of the social change in beliefs about women's political and social roles occurred through cohort replacement. Again, when we look at the different time periods, however, we see that the large amounts of intra-cohort change in an egalitarian direction in the first two periods are replaced in the third period by negative and non-significant intra-cohort change coupled with relatively low levels of cohort-replacement. The overall result is non-significant levels of social change in gender beliefs for women during the 1990s, and even into the 21st century.

It is interesting to note that while we first see evidence of negative intra-cohort change with respect to beliefs about women's suitability for politics (FEPOL) and about women focusing on domestic issues rather than politics (FEHOME) in the last time period, intra-cohort change in the direction of *decreasingly* egalitarian beliefs is evident in the middle time period for both men and women with respect to the belief that a woman can work for pay even when she has a husband capable of supporting her (FEWORK). It appears that evidence of a "backlash" against women's social and political roles is evident as early as the late 1980s.

When we add a control for schooling to these decomposition analyses, the results are not changed dramatically (Tables 5a and 5b). As expected, schooling controls explain some of the cohort replacement observed in tables 4a and 4b. This is because schooling differences among cohorts are associated with inter-cohort differences in gender beliefs. More recent birth cohorts, with more advanced levels of schooling, express more egalitarian beliefs about women's social

and political roles. The overall patterns of change by gender and across time periods are not changed with the addition of this control for schooling.

In order to more carefully examine the apparent backlash in the 1990s against feminist beliefs, tabular decompositions of social change in beliefs just during the 1990s were conducted. These tabular decompositions allow us to examine how change occurred differently in different age groups between 1990 and 1998 (and also between 1998 and 2006 in the case of beliefs about women's suitability for politics). Overall, older women (ages 58 and above) reported negative intra-cohort change (in the direction of adopting *less* egalitarian beliefs about gender) over this time period. Younger women show greater variation in the direction of intra-cohort change by the indicator of gender beliefs being examined. Men also do not show a consistent pattern by age group in the direction of intra-cohort change. Interestingly, evidence of cohort replacement leading to *less* egalitarian beliefs in the population is largely limited to more recent birth cohorts for women. In particular, cohort replacement has led to less egalitarian beliefs as cohorts born 1957 to 1972 have reached adulthood. Perhaps this lends credence to the claim that more recent birth cohorts may not report more egalitarian gender beliefs, compared to preceding cohorts.

These tabular decompositions of change further support the conclusion that the lack of social change in beliefs about women's political and social roles in the 1990s is attributable to the overall opposing forces of intra-cohort change (in the direction of *less* egalitarian beliefs) and cohort replacement (in the direction of *more* egalitarian beliefs) in the population.

Discussion

Has the media hype regarding a feminist "backlash" and the research predictions of a slowdown in the liberalization of gender beliefs been realized? Our results suggest that they have. We

found little support for a continued liberalization of gender beliefs in the 1990s and the beginning of the 21st century. Although we only have data for one measure of gender beliefs into the 21st century (FEPOL), there is no evidence of a return to previous trends towards liberalization through 2006. Social commentary has pointed to a feminist backlash in the 1980s but our research suggests that, while some indicators of support for women's work roles did experience a dip in the late 1980s and early 1990s (FEWORK), overall, beliefs about women's political and social roles continued to become increasingly liberal into the early 1990s. It is in the period starting in the early 1990s that we observe stagnation in social change and evidence of within-cohort changes toward *less* egalitarian gender beliefs.

This stagnation in gender belief change appears to be attributable to relatively low levels of between-cohort differences in beliefs and to negative or non-significant levels of within-cohort change in beliefs about gender. This is in sharp contrast to previous decades in which within-cohort process drove the dramatic increase in acceptance of egalitarian gender beliefs. Tabular decompositions of social change in beliefs suggest that much of the negative intra-cohort change in the 1990s may have occurred among older women in the population. In addition, there is some evidence of cohort replacement leading to less egalitarian beliefs in the population as younger women, born after 1957 in particular, reached adulthood.

Future research will examine specific contextual factors that may have driven this leveling off in the trend towards increasingly egalitarian beliefs in the population, as well as the adoption of more traditional beliefs about women's social and political roles within cohorts during the 1990s and early 21st century. We can only speculate that shifting national political agendas, media reports on the hazards of being a career woman, and the coming of age of the daughters of women who tried to have it all by balancing professional careers and families in the

1960s and 1970s have contributed to the observed stagnation in the liberalization of beliefs about women's political and social roles in U.S. society in the 1990s.

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Table 1 GSS measures of attitudes and beliefs about women's social and political roles

Variable Label	Question wording
FEPRES	If your party nominated a woman for President, would you vote for her if she were qualified for the job? (1 yes, 0 no)
FEPOL	Tell me if you agree or disagree with this statement: Most men are better suited emotionally for politics than are most women. (1 disagree, 0 agree)
FEHOME	Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Women should take care of running their homes and leave running the country up to men. (1 disagree, 0 agree)
FEWORK	Do you approve or disapprove of a married woman earning money in business or industry if she has a husband capable of supporting her? (1 approve, 0 disapprove)

Table 2 Percent profeminist responses to GSS items about women's social and political roles

Year	FEPRES		FEPOL		FEHOME		FEWORK	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
1972	73.65	(1533)					65.38	(1577)
1974	80.25	(1433)	53.01	(698)	64.43	(1431)	69.15	(1449)
1975	80.42	(1440)	50.31	(1429)	64.38	(1446)	71.07	(1462)
1977	79.31	(1484)	50.69	(1454)	61.81	(1490)	66.33	(1506)
1978	81.57	(1492)	56.20	(1468)	68.08	(1482)	73.36	(1509)
1982	86.14	(1796)	62.50	(864)	71.75	(1809)	74.56	(1824)
1983	86.54	(1545)	64.42	(1526)	76.80	(1539)	76.62	(1561)
1985	82.31	(1481)	61.39	(1466)	73.65	(1495)	86.42	(1488)
1986	86.33	(1427)	62.61	(1415)	75.84	(1424)	77.88	(1442)
1988	87.89	(958)	66.74	(950)	78.84	(950)	80.44	(961)
1989	86.46	(953)	69.65	(939)	79.98	(959)	78.82	(982)
1990	89.50	(895)	73.07	(869)	82.13	(890)	81.93	(902)
1991	90.58	(977)	73.82	(974)	80.67	(983)	80.34	(997)
1993	90.70	(1032)	78.73	(1020)	85.22	(1042)	80.40	(1056)
1994	91.98	(1920)	79.09	(1860)	85.89	(1900)	81.17	(1933)
1996	93.06	(1903)	78.14	(1866)	83.65	(1884)	83.29	(1915)
1998	93.57	(1803)	76.82	(1747)	84.56	(1814)	82.20	(1837)
2000			76.71	(1730)				
2002			78.16	(847)				
2004			74.58	(834)				
2006			77.17	(1870)				

Figure 1 Percent profeminist responses to GSS items about women's social and political roles

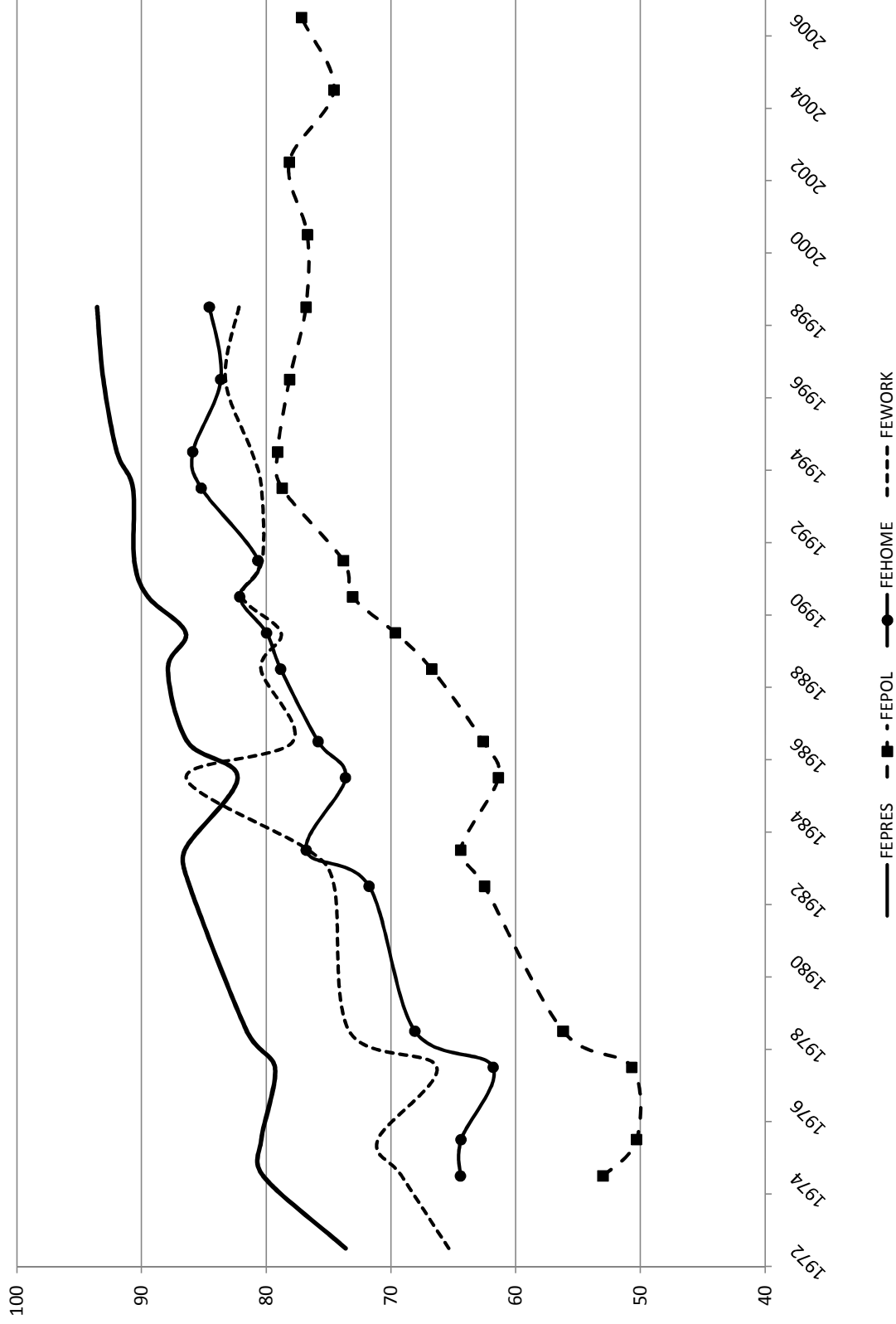


Table 3 Percent profeminist responses to GSS items about women's social and political roles for men, women, and working women

Year	FEPRES						FEPOP						FEHOME						FEWORK					
	Men		Women		Working Women		Men		Women		Working Women		Men		Women		Working Women		Men		Women		Working Women	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
1972	73.62	(762)	73.67	(771)	77.99	(268)	52.37	(317)	53.54	(381)	58.16	(141)	63.58	(659)	65.16	(772)	75.69	(288)	62.55	(793)	68.24	(784)	76.47	(272)
1974	80.48	(671)	80.05	(762)	85.21	(284)	52.95	(627)	48.25	(802)	52.74	(328)	65.02	(649)	63.86	(797)	69.82	(328)	65.58	(677)	72.28	(772)	80.07	(291)
1975	82.15	(650)	78.99	(790)	82.66	(323)	50.31	(640)	50.98	(814)	56.92	(383)	62.39	(670)	61.34	(820)	72.40	(384)	69.60	(658)	72.26	(804)	83.59	(329)
1977	82.07	(675)	77.01	(809)	86.02	(379)	58.84	(605)	54.35	(863)	64.72	(377)	68.72	(617)	67.63	(865)	81.60	(375)	67.74	(682)	65.17	(824)	73.32	(386)
1978	83.28	(628)	80.32	(864)	87.89	(380)	60.99	(464)	64.25	(400)	72.68	(194)	70.35	(752)	72.75	(1057)	83.60	(506)	71.84	(632)	74.46	(877)	83.99	(381)
1982	85.89	(751)	86.32	(1045)	92.05	(503)	61.86	(645)	66.29	(881)	73.87	(421)	77.22	(663)	76.48	(876)	86.33	(417)	74.15	(762)	74.86	(1062)	83.76	(505)
1983	86.23	(661)	86.76	(884)	92.86	(420)	62.10	(657)	60.82	(809)	67.65	(405)	74.89	(669)	72.64	(826)	81.64	(414)	76.75	(671)	76.52	(890)	82.27	(423)
1985	85.02	(661)	80.12	(820)	86.55	(409)	65.14	(591)	60.80	(824)	69.97	(383)	78.64	(604)	73.78	(820)	85.30	(381)	87.39	(666)	85.64	(822)	89.40	(415)
1986	89.04	(602)	84.36	(825)	91.56	(379)	63.26	(411)	69.39	(539)	75.60	(291)	78.10	(420)	79.43	(530)	89.58	(288)	79.02	(610)	77.04	(832)	85.60	(382)
1988	89.70	(427)	86.44	(531)	92.33	(287)	66.50	(391)	71.90	(548)	80.51	(272)	76.96	(408)	82.21	(551)	90.07	(272)	81.65	(425)	79.48	(536)	87.24	(290)
1989	84.46	(399)	87.91	(554)	93.43	(274)	72.04	(372)	73.84	(497)	81.63	(283)	81.65	(387)	82.50	(503)	91.00	(289)	78.52	(419)	79.04	(563)	88.53	(279)
1990	90.33	(393)	88.84	(502)	92.73	(289)	75.50	(400)	72.65	(574)	79.38	(291)	81.03	(406)	80.42	(577)	88.70	(292)	82.35	(391)	81.60	(511)	88.32	(291)
1991	90.02	(401)	90.97	(576)	93.86	(293)	78.05	(451)	79.26	(569)	82.52	(309)	84.75	(459)	85.59	(583)	92.41	(316)	79.61	(412)	80.85	(585)	86.69	(293)
1993	90.24	(461)	91.07	(571)	93.23	(310)	78.28	(755)	79.64	(1105)	84.99	(653)	85.42	(775)	86.22	(1125)	93.08	(665)	80.80	(474)	80.07	(582)	85.85	(318)
1994	91.48	(786)	92.33	(1134)	95.65	(667)	77.42	(806)	78.68	(1060)	82.80	(651)	83.25	(824)	83.96	(1060)	90.18	(652)	81.08	(798)	81.23	(1135)	85.89	(666)
1996	91.67	(828)	94.14	(1075)	96.34	(656)	76.98	(734)	76.70	(1013)	82.24	(608)	85.22	(785)	84.06	(1029)	91.38	(615)	84.17	(834)	82.61	(1081)	85.28	(659)
1998	94.46	(776)	92.89	(1027)	95.45	(615)	75.14	(724)	77.83	(1006)	83.05	(596)	85.22	(785)	84.06	(1029)	91.38	(615)	82.58	(798)	81.91	(1039)	85.62	(619)
2000																								
2002							75.54	(368)	80.17	(479)	83.39	(289)												
2004							71.69	(385)	77.06	(449)	82.33	(266)												
2006							75.56	(810)	78.40	(1060)	81.14	(578)												

Table 4a Decomposition of secular change in items about women's social and political roles -men

	Entire period 1974 - 1998 (2006) ¹			Early period 1974 - 1983			Middle period 1985 - 1993			Late period 1994 - 1998 (2006) ¹		
	SC	IC	CR	SC	IC	CR	SC	IC	CR	SC	IC	CR
FEPRES	1.420 ***	0.685 ***	0.482 ***	0.418 **	0.194	0.238 ***	0.488 *	0.288 +	0.111 ***	0.463 *	0.315	0.094 ***
FEPOL	1.112 ***	0.978 ***	0.392 ***	0.389 **	0.291 **	0.190 ***	0.775 ***	0.646 ***	0.110 ***	-0.075	-0.164	0.066 ***
	1.034 ***	0.879 ***	0.435 ***	0.435 ***	0.11,127					-0.153	-0.308 **	0.103 ***
FEHOME	1.195 ***	0.702 ***	0.686 ***	0.664 ***	0.284 **	0.307 ***	0.622 ***	0.286 *	0.225 ***	-0.016	-0.146	0.100 ***
FEWORK	0.911 ***	0.341 ***	0.668 ***	0.550 ***	0.150	0.366 ***	-0.498 **	-0.467 ***	0.184 ***	0.101	0.027	0.067 ***

¹ Results up to 2006 are presented for FEPOP only. ***p ≤0.001; **p ≤0.01; *p ≤0.05; +p ≤0.1

Table 4b Decomposition of secular change in items about women's social and political roles -women

	Entire period 1974 - 1998 (2006) ¹			Early period 1974 - 1983			Middle period 1985 - 1993			Late period 1994 - 1998 (2006) ¹		
	SC	IC	CR	SC	IC	CR	SC	IC	CR	SC	IC	CR
FEPRES	1.181 ***	0.613 ***	0.911 ***	0.491 ***	0.347 ***	0.337 ***	0.928 ***	0.698 ***	0.328 ***	0.082	-0.081	0.181 ***
FEPOL	1.050 ***	0.939 ***	0.635 ***	0.534 ***	0.578 ***	0.213 ***	0.901 ***	0.719 ***	0.264 ***	-0.172	-0.296 **	0.119 ***
	1.147 ***	0.848 ***	0.773 ***							-0.075	-0.309 ***	0.255 ***
FEHOME	1.037 ***	0.606 ***	0.876 ***	0.554 ***	0.350 ***	0.292 ***	0.805 ***	0.531 ***	0.341 ***	-0.171	-0.375 **	0.203 ***
FEWORK	0.552 ***	0.146 *	0.624 ***	0.223 *	0.055	0.268 ***	-0.395 **	-0.329 **	0.214 ***	0.045	-0.044	0.100 ***

¹ Results up to 2006 are presented for FEPOP only. ***p ≤0.001; **p ≤0.01; *p ≤0.05; +p ≤0.1

Table 5a Decomposition of secular change in items about women's social and political roles -men (controlling for education)

	Entire period 1974 - 1998 (2006) ¹			Early period 1974 - 1983			Middle period 1985 - 1993			Late period 1994 - 1998 (2006) ¹		
	SC	IC	CR	SC	IC	CR	SC	IC	CR	SC	IC	CR
FEPRES	1.420 ***	0.609 ***	0.345 ***	0.418 **	0.195	0.172 ***	0.488 *	0.218	0.066 **	0.463 *	0.317	0.082 ***
FEPOL	1.112 ***	0.925 ***	0.315 ***	0.389 **	0.285 **	0.149 ***	0.775 ***	0.620 ***	0.086 ***	-0.075	-0.182	0.060 ***
	1.034 ***	0.811 ***	0.355 ***	0.489 ***	0.302 **	0.210 ***	0.622 ***	0.209	0.162 ***	-0.153	-0.329 **	0.097 ***
FEHOME	1.195 ***	0.592 ***	0.489 ***	0.664 ***	0.302 **	0.210 ***	0.622 ***	0.209	0.162 ***	-0.016	-0.161	0.078 ***
FEWORK	0.911 ***	0.245 **	0.527 ***	0.550 ***	0.147	0.280 ***	-0.498 **	-0.531 ***	0.150 ***	0.101	0.027	0.059 ***

¹ Results up to 2006 are presented for FEPOP only. ***p ≤0.001; **p ≤0.01; *p ≤0.05; +p ≤0.1

Table 5b Decomposition of secular change in items about women's social and political roles -women (controlling for education)

	Entire period 1974 - 1998 (2006) ¹			Early period 1974 - 1983			Middle period 1985 - 1993			Late period 1994 - 1998 (2006) ¹		
	SC	IC	CR	SC	IC	CR	SC	IC	CR	SC	IC	CR
FEPRES	1.181 ***	0.530 ***	0.799 ***	0.491 ***	0.337 **	0.302 ***	0.928 ***	0.651 ***	0.284 ***	0.082	-0.075	0.150 ***
FEPOL	1.050 ***	0.850 ***	0.556 ***	0.534 ***	0.560 ***	0.190 ***	0.901 ***	0.682 ***	0.233 ***	-0.172	-0.301 **	0.104 ***
	1.147 ***	0.746 ***	0.679 ***							-0.075	-0.313 ***	0.228 ***
FEHOME	1.037 ***	0.455 ***	0.701 ***	0.554 ***	0.340 ***	0.233 ***	0.805 ***	0.468 ***	0.270 ***	-0.171	-0.369 **	0.167 ***
FEWORK	0.552 ***	0.035	0.501 ***	0.223 *	0.032	0.226 ***	-0.395 **	-0.394 ***	0.170 ***	0.045	-0.043	0.076 ***

¹ Results up to 2006 are presented for FEPOP only. ***p ≤0.001; **p ≤0.01; *p ≤0.05; +p ≤0.1

Table 6a FEPRES Means by Gender: GSS

Age Group	Men				Women			
	1990	1998	Δ_1^1	Δ_2^2	1990	1998	Δ_1^1	Δ_2^2
18 - 25	0.904	0.940	0.036		0.932	0.990	0.058	
26 - 33	0.914	0.967	0.052	0.063	0.935	0.945	0.010	0.013
34 - 41	0.916	0.969	0.053	0.055	0.956	0.962	0.006	0.028
42 - 49	0.929	0.954	0.025	0.038	0.946	0.931	-0.015	-0.025
50 - 57	0.912	0.945	0.033	0.016	0.923	0.949	0.025	0.003
58 - 65	0.829	0.949	0.120	0.037	0.824	0.917	0.093	-0.006
66 +	0.895	0.867	-0.027	0.038	0.729	0.826	0.096	0.002
Mean			0.042	0.041			0.039	0.002

Base N's

18 - 25	52	83			59	100		
26 - 33	70	150			92	163		
34 - 41	83	161			91	213		
42 - 49	56	130			74	159		
50 - 57	34	91			39	136		
58 - 65	41	59			51	84		
66 +	57	98			96	172		

Δ_1^1 *Intercohort Change / SC (Net Social Change)*

Δ_2^2 *Intracohort Change / ICC*

Table 6b FEPOL Means by Gender: GSS

Age Group	Men				Women			
	1990	1998	Δ_1^1	Δ_2^2	1990	1998	Δ_1^1	Δ_2^2
18 - 25	0.771	0.776	0.005		0.831	0.817	-0.013	
26 - 33	0.806	0.785	-0.021	0.014	0.844	0.798	-0.047	-0.033
34 - 41	0.793	0.841	0.048	0.035	0.814	0.804	-0.010	-0.041
42 - 49	0.642	0.762	0.120	-0.031	0.784	0.815	0.032	0.001
50 - 57	0.686	0.768	0.083	0.127	0.725	0.828	0.103	0.045
58 - 65	0.579	0.717	0.138	0.031	0.600	0.767	0.167	0.042
66 +	0.653	0.663	0.010	0.084	0.561	0.573	0.012	-0.027
Mean			0.055	0.043			0.035	-0.002

Base N's

18 - 25	48	76			59	93		
26 - 33	67	144			90	163		
34 - 41	82	157			86	209		
42 - 49	53	126			74	157		
50 - 57	35	82			40	134		
58 - 65	38	53			50	86		
66 +	49	92			98	171		

Δ_1^1 *Intercohort Change / SC (Net Social Change)*

Δ_2^2 *Intracohort Change / ICC*

Table 6c FEPOL Means by Gender: GSS

Age Group	Men				Women			
	1998	2006	Δ_1^1	Δ_2^2	1998	2006	Δ_1^1	Δ_2^2
18 - 25	0.776	0.725	-0.051		0.817	0.824	0.006	
26 - 33	0.785	0.766	-0.019	-0.011	0.798	0.750	-0.048	-0.067
34 - 41	0.841	0.789	-0.051	0.005	0.804	0.788	-0.016	-0.009
42 - 49	0.762	0.746	-0.016	-0.095	0.815	0.851	0.035	0.047
50 - 57	0.768	0.767	-0.002	0.005	0.828	0.845	0.017	0.030
58 - 65	0.717	0.727	0.010	-0.041	0.767	0.807	0.040	-0.021
66 +	0.663	0.746	0.083	0.029	0.573	0.661	0.088	-0.106
Mean			-0.006	-0.018			0.018	-0.021

Base N's

18 - 25	76	80			93	119		
26 - 33	144	111			163	156		
34 - 41	157	133			209	170		
42 - 49	126	130			157	174		
50 - 57	82	120			134	142		
58 - 65	53	99			86	114		
66 +	92	134			171	183		

Δ_1^1 *Intercohort Change / SC (Net Social Change)*

Δ_2^2 *Intracohort Change / ICC*

Table 6d FEHOME Means by Gender: GSS

Age Group	Men				Women			
	1990	1998	Δ_1^1	Δ_2^2	1990	1998	Δ_1^1	Δ_2^2
18 - 25	0.902	0.881	-0.021		0.931	0.939	0.008	
26 - 33	0.843	0.903	0.060	0.001	0.880	0.887	0.006	-0.044
34 - 41	0.927	0.870	-0.057	0.027	0.888	0.883	-0.004	0.003
42 - 49	0.793	0.885	0.092	-0.041	0.895	0.880	-0.015	-0.008
50 - 57	0.735	0.867	0.131	0.074	0.821	0.919	0.098	0.024
58 - 65	0.711	0.772	0.061	0.037	0.760	0.779	0.019	-0.041
66 +	0.685	0.721	0.036	0.011	0.636	0.618	-0.019	-0.142
Mean			0.043	0.018			0.013	-0.035

Base N's

18 - 25	51	84			58	98		
26 - 33	70	154			92	168		
34 - 41	82	161			89	214		
42 - 49	58	131			76	158		
50 - 57	34	90			39	135		
58 - 65	38	57			50	86		
66 +	54	104			99	170		

Δ_1^1 *Intercohort Change / SC (Net Social Change)*

Δ_2^2 *Intracohort Change / ICC*

Table 6e FEWORK Means by Gender: GSS

Age Group	Men				Women			
	1990	1998	Δ_1^1	Δ_2^2	1990	1998	Δ_1^1	Δ_2^2
18 - 25	0.882	0.819	-0.063		0.800	0.880	0.080	
26 - 33	0.855	0.829	-0.026	-0.053	0.871	0.862	-0.009	0.062
34 - 41	0.802	0.867	0.064	0.012	0.857	0.854	-0.003	-0.017
42 - 49	0.895	0.856	-0.039	0.054	0.921	0.856	-0.065	-0.001
50 - 57	0.853	0.853	0.000	-0.042	0.846	0.816	-0.030	-0.105
58 - 65	0.800	0.817	0.017	-0.036	0.880	0.814	-0.066	-0.032
66 +	0.685	0.703	0.018	-0.097	0.618	0.672	0.055	-0.208
Mean			-0.004	-0.027			-0.005	-0.050
Base N's								
18 - 25	51	83			60	100		
26 - 33	69	158			93	167		
34 - 41	86	165			91	213		
42 - 49	57	132			76	160		
50 - 57	34	95			39	136		
58 - 65	40	60			50	86		
66 +	54	101			102	177		
Δ_1^1	<i>Intercohort Change / SC (Net Social Change)</i>							
Δ_2^2	<i>Intracohort Change / ICC</i>							