

World Values Survey Armenia 2021

Gender Analysis: Perceptions of gender, by gender

Survey method:

Main method: face-to-face interviews at respondents' home/place of residence. For Armenia, respondents' answers are recorded by CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interview).

Sampling:

National representative random sample based on multi-stage territorial stratified selection.

Fieldwork dates:

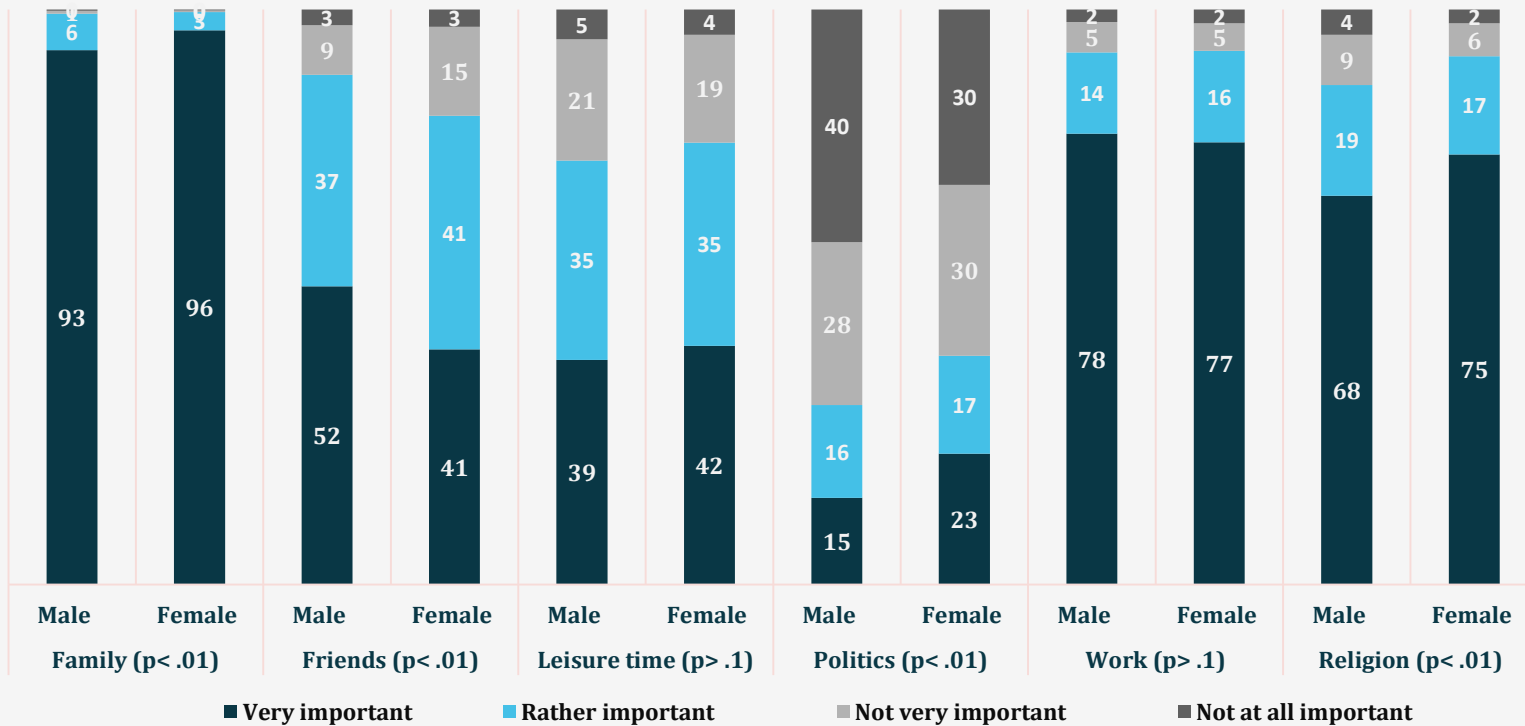
May - June 2021

More information can we found at the WVS website:

<https://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV7.jsp>

How important are family, friends, free time, politics, work and religion to you?

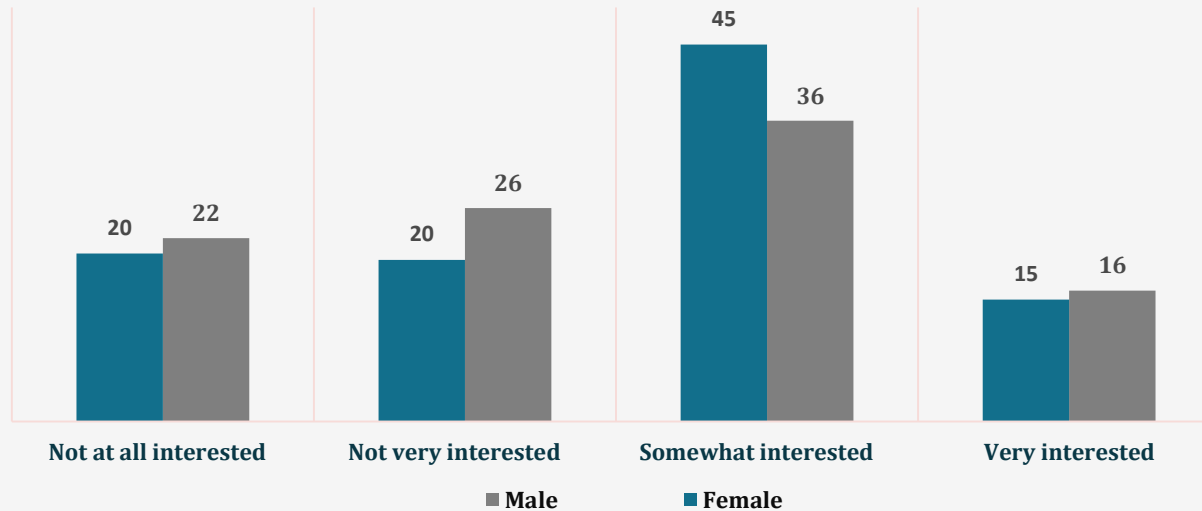
* % within gender groups, for males n=555, for females n=668



- Virtually all women and men find family important.
- More women (40%) than men (31%) find politics important.
- Over 90% of men and women report that work is very important to them.

How interested have you been in politics over the last 2 years?

* % within gender groups, for males n=551, for females n=666



More women (60%) than men (52%) say they are interested in politics [descriptive data].

* Mann-Whitney U test, Kruskal-Wallis test, significance at $p < .01$ level

Which of these values do you think are the five most important ones that should be used to educate the children at home?

* % within gender groups, for males n=555, for females n=668

Values	Gender	Important	Not mentioned	Sign.
Good manners	Male	66	34	(p> .01)
	Female	70	30	
Independence	Male	19	81	(p> .01)
	Female	21	79	
Hard work	Male	73	27	(p> .01)
	Female	70	30	
Feeling of responsibility	Male	76	24	(p> .01)
	Female	77	23	
Imagination	Male	10	90	(p> .01)
	Female	7	93	
Tolerance and respect for other people	Male	51	49	(p< .01)
	Female	64	36	
Thrift saving money and things	Male	21	79	(p> .01)
	Female	21	79	
Determination perseverance	Male	32	68	(p> .01)
	Female	26	74	
Religious faith	Male	32	68	(p> .01)
	Female	34	66	
Unselfishness	Male	26	74	(p> .01)
	Female	23	77	
Obedience	Male	17	83	(p< .01)
	Female	23	77	

A statistically significant difference has been revealed for two values: **tolerance and respect for other people and obedience**, which female respondents find to be more critical for child upbringing.

Descriptive data of interest (not statistically significant):

- More women (64%) than men (51%) value **tolerance and respect for others** as values/features to bring up children with.
- Somewhat more women (23%) than men (17%) think **obedience** is an important value to educate children with at home.
- **Determination and perseverance** are valued by men somewhat more (32%) than by women (26%).

* Chi-square test, significance at p< .01 level

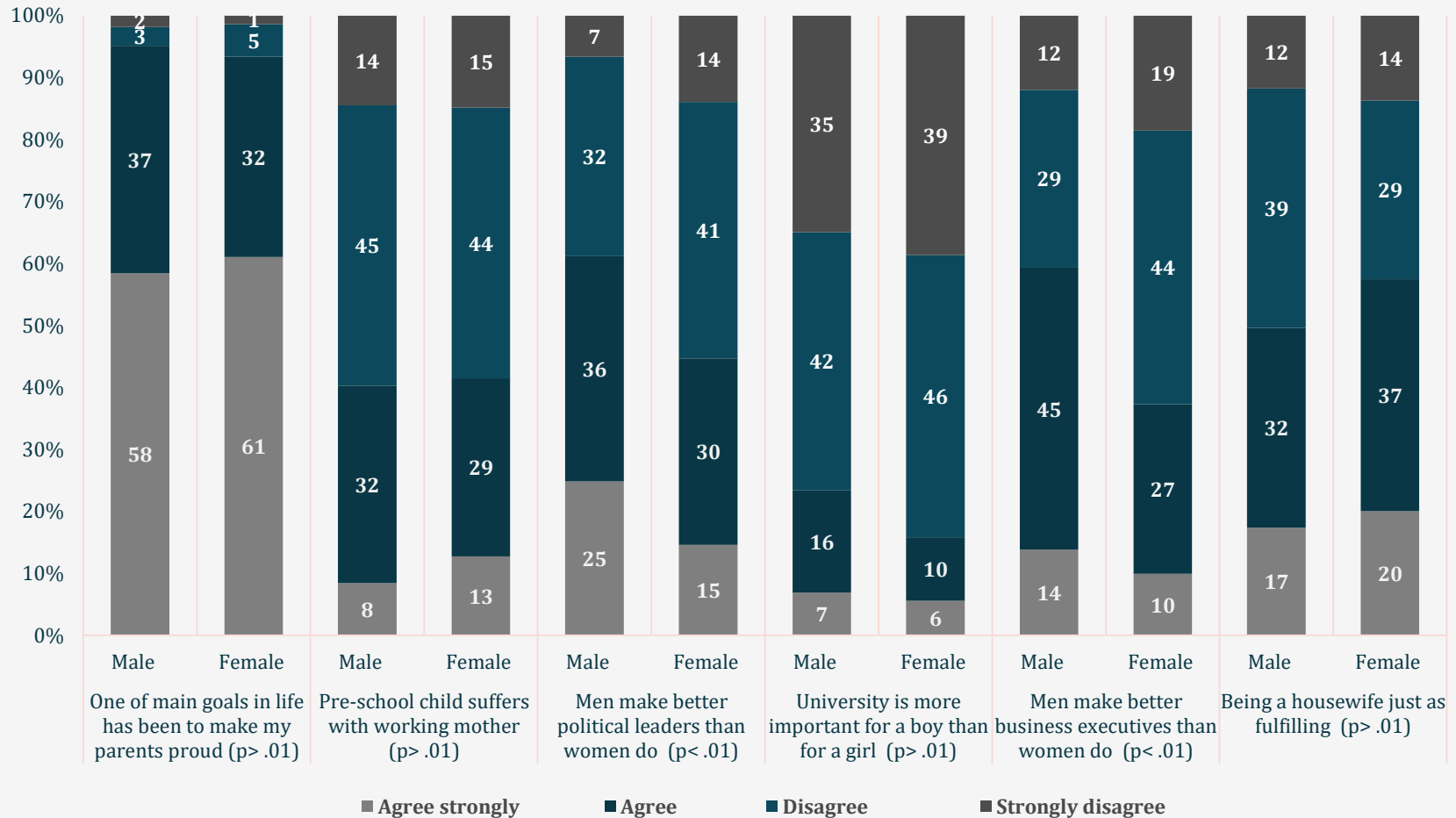
Which of these values do you think are the five most important ones that should be used to educate the children at home? *(continued)*

Perceptions across gender, age, location, education & income variables:

- **65%** of **women** and **38%** of **men** aged **16-29** mentioned **tolerance and respect for other people** as the important value that should be used to educate the children at home. *
- **Men** and **women** with **high education**: **66% of women** and **51% of men** - **tolerance and respect for other people** are important values. Obedience was more frequently mentioned by women with middle education (30%) compared to men (15%) of similar educational backgrounds.
- **Obedience** was more frequently mentioned by **women** with middle education (**30%**) compared to **men (15%)** of similar educational backgrounds.
- As for the regional differences, **65% of women** living in the regions and **49% of men** mentioned tolerance and respect for other people as important values.

How strongly do you agree with the following statements?

* % within gender groups, for males n=555, for females n=668



Men are more inclined than women to think that they make better political leaders and business executives than women do.

* Mann-Whitney U test, significance at p< .01 level

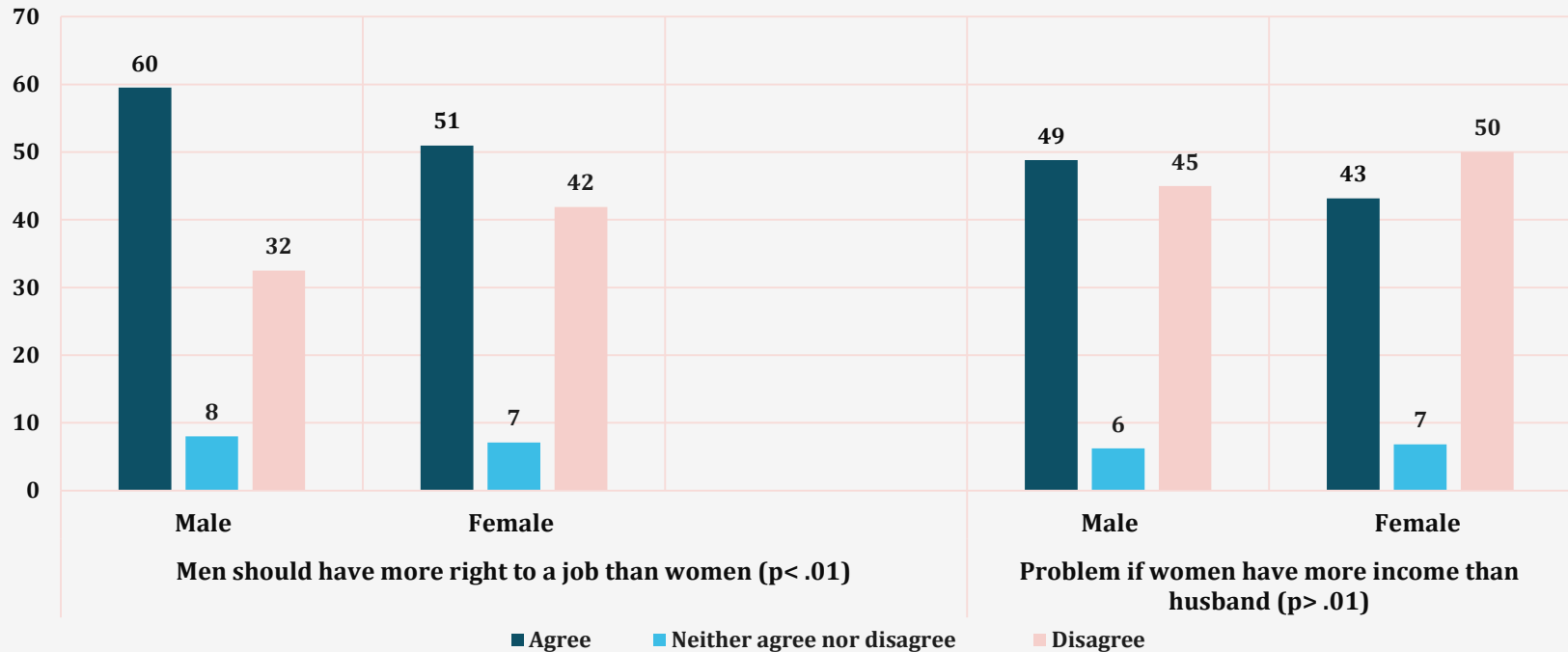
How strongly do you agree with the following statements? (continued)

Descriptive data of interest (not statistically significant):

- Majority of men and women (60%) do not think pre-school children with working mothers suffer.
- Most men (61%) think men make better political leaders than women, and only 45% of women think so.
- While majority of both men and women do not agree that university is more important for a boy than for a girl, yet somewhat more men (23%) than women (16%) think it is.
- Most men (59%) think they make better business executives than women. In contrast, only 37% of women think men are better executives than women.
- Interestingly, only half of men think being a housewife is just as fulfilling. In contrast, this opinion is held by 57% of women.

How strongly do you agree with the following statements?

* % within gender groups, for males n=555, for females n=668



- Majority of men (60%) and half of women (50%) think men should have more right to a job than women when jobs are limited.
- Half of men (49%) and women (50%) think wife's having a higher income than husband is a problem.

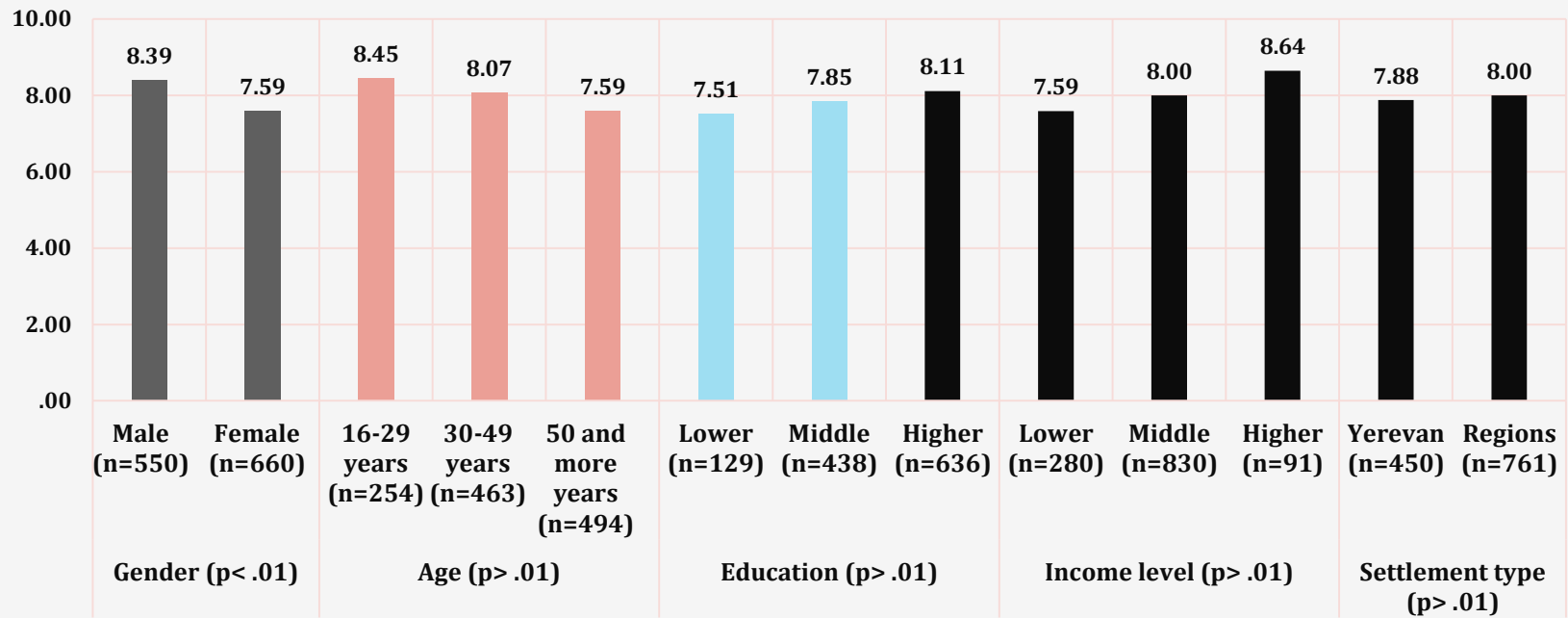
How strongly do you agree with the following statements? (continued)

Other confounding factors:

- **Men** living in the **regions** are more inclined to think that *men should have more right to a job* than women when jobs are limited (65%) than women (53%).
- **63% of men aged 30-49 believe** that men should enjoy more opportunities in the labor market when jobs are limited, and only **47% of women** of a similar age group think so.
- **53% of men aged 30-49 believe** there might be problems if women have more income than men, and **46% of women** of the same age think so.

How free are you in your choices and control of the course of your life?

* a scale of 1 to 10, where “1” means “strongly disagree” and “10” means “strongly agree”.



- Most men and women feel free in their choices and control of their lives
- Men feel freer in their choices and feel they have more control over the course of their life compared to women.

* Mann-Whitney U test, Kruskal-Wallis test, significance at p < .01 level

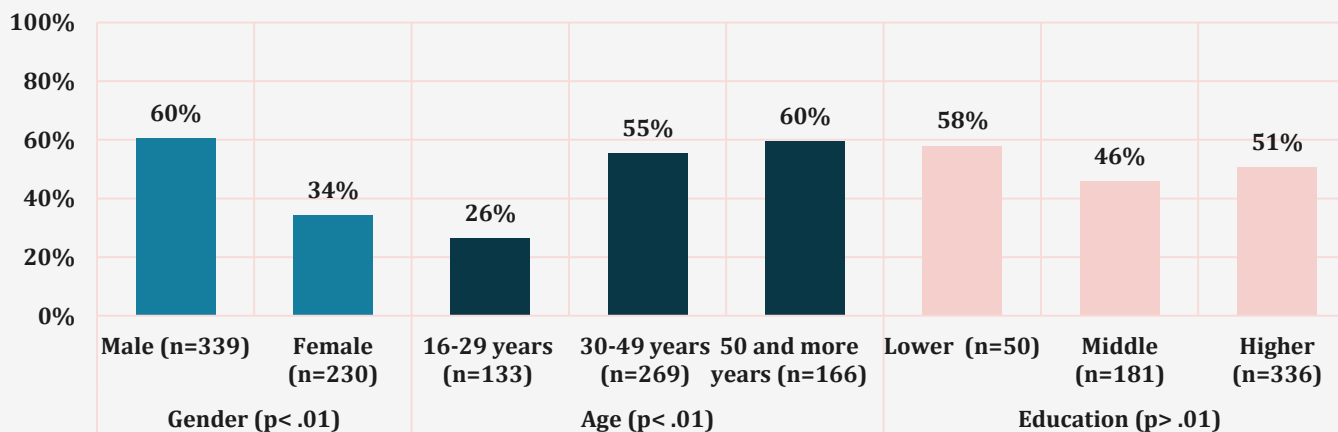
How free are you in your choices and control of the course of your life?

Other confounding factors:

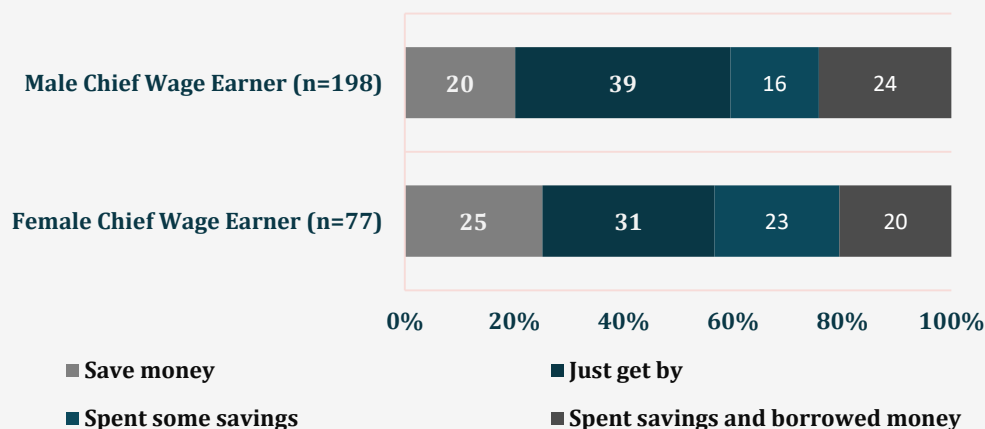
- **Females aged 16-49** feel less free and less control of the course of their life compared to males of the same age category.
- **Females of a middle and higher educational level** feel less control throughout their lives than males of a similar academic group.
- **Women in the middle-income group** feel less free in their choices and control of their lives than men of the same income group.
- **Women** living in the **regions** are **less happy** with their freedom of choice and life control than men from the regions.

Are you the one in the family who earns money (bring salary home)?

* % of those who mentioned they are chief wage earner in their house



Women are less frequently (34%) the chief wage earners in their houses.



* Chi-square test, Mann-Whitney U test, Kruskal-Wallis test, significance at p < .01 level

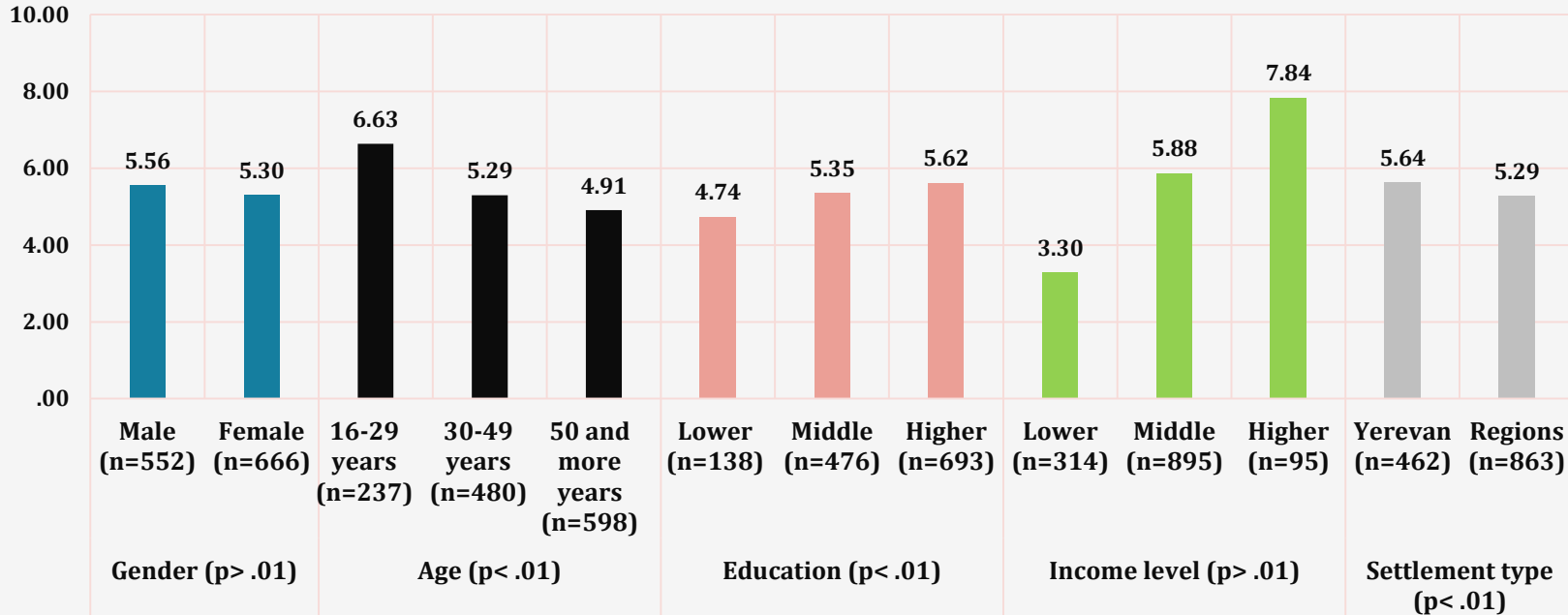
Are you the one in the family who earns money (bring salary home)?

Other confounding factors

- **57% of males with middle educational level and 63% of higher education are primary wage-earners in their families. In contrast, 25% of females with medium education and 38% higher education are chief wage-earners in their families.**
- **68% of males and 44% of females living in Yerevan are primary wage-earners. In contrast, 56% of males and 27% of females living in the regions are breadwinners in their families.**
- 71% of males aged 30-49 and 72% of those aged 50 and more are the primary earners of money in their families (32% of women aged 30-49 and 47% of females aged 50 and more).
- Within income groups, 77% of males from low-income groups and 56% of the middle-income group are chief wage-earners. In contrast, 42% and 33% of females in the low and middle-income groups are chief wage earners.

Overall, how satisfied are you with the financial situation of the household?

* a scale of 1 to 10, where “1” means “Not satisfied at all” and “10” means “Completely satisfied”.

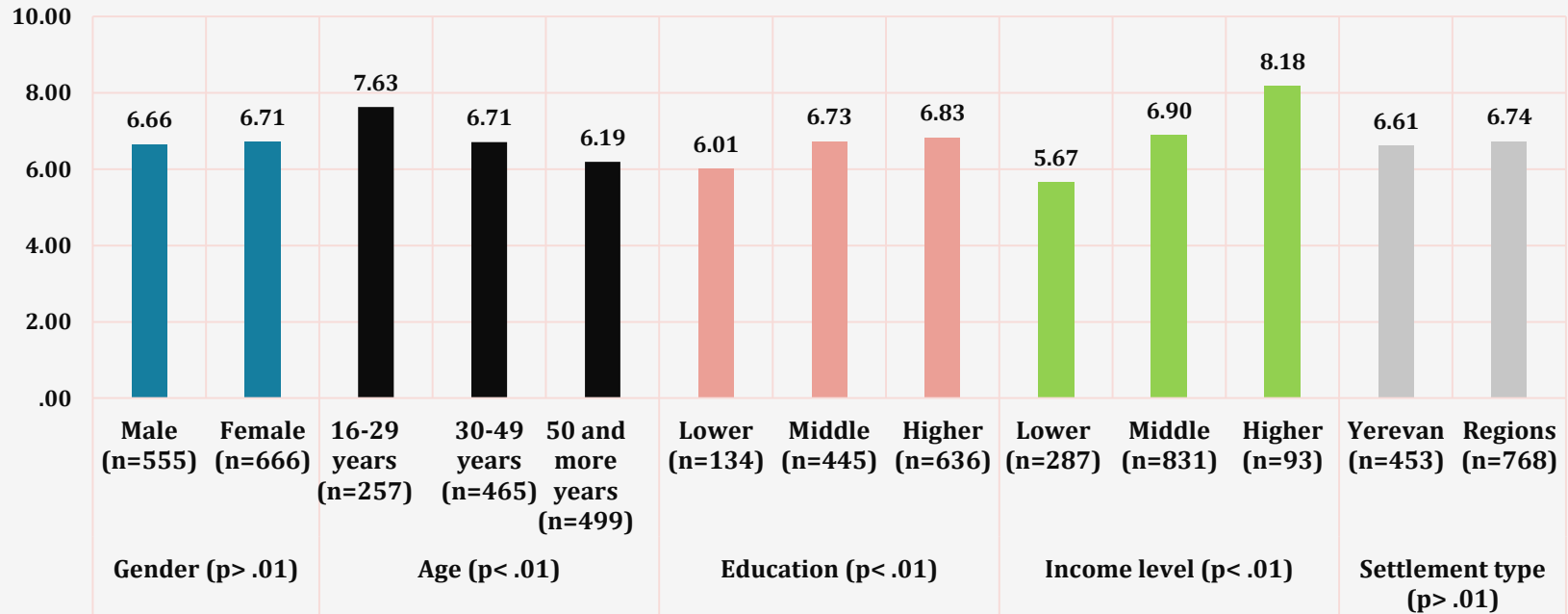


There is no statistically significant evidence to claim that satisfaction level with the financial situation of the household differs per gender.

* Mann-Whitney U test, Kruskal-Wallis test, significance at p < .01 level

Overall, how satisfied are you with your current life?

* a scale of 1 to 10, where “1” means “Not satisfied at all” and “10” means “Completely satisfied”.



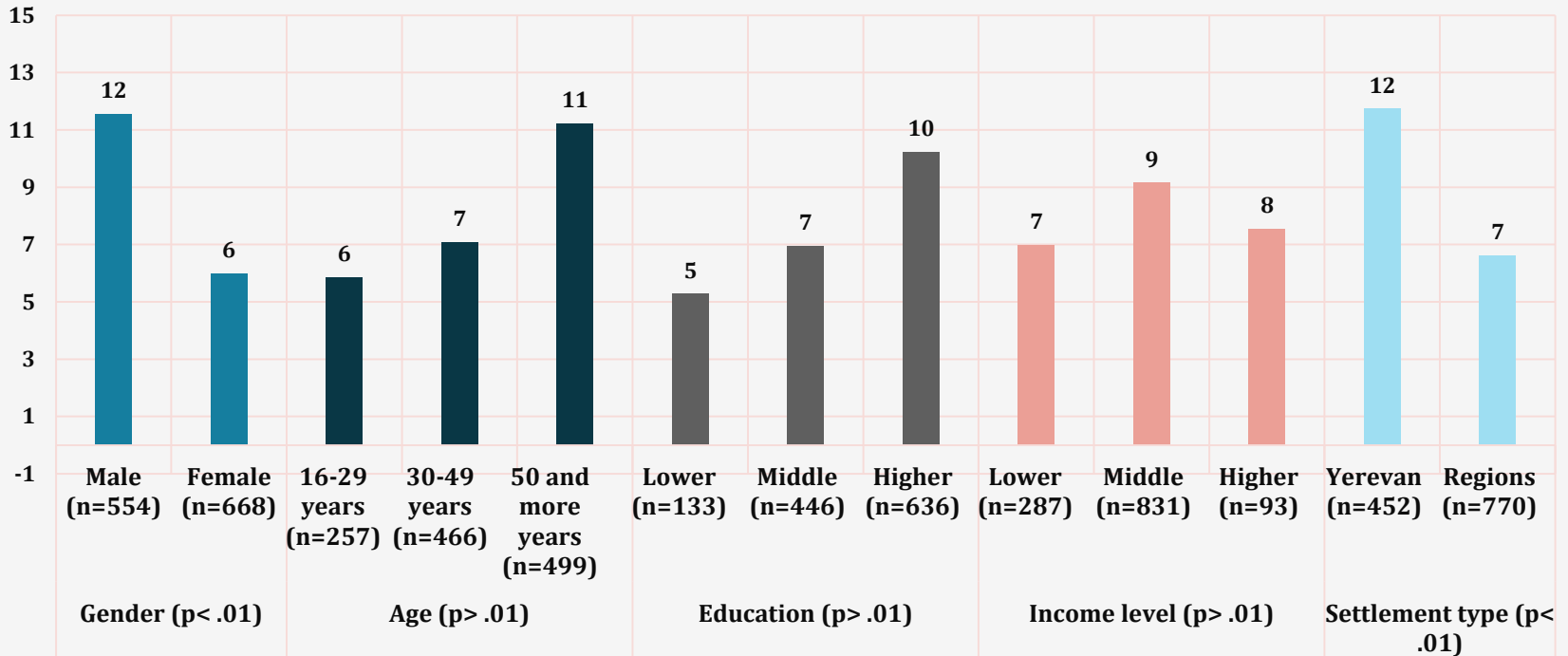
There is no statistically significant evidence to claim that satisfaction level differs per gender

* Mann-Whitney U test, Kruskal-Wallis test, significance at p < .01 level

Thank You.

Do you think the majority of people can be trusted or you should be cautious?

* % of those who mentioned "Most people can be trusted"



- Men are more inclined to think that majority of people can be trusted compared to women.

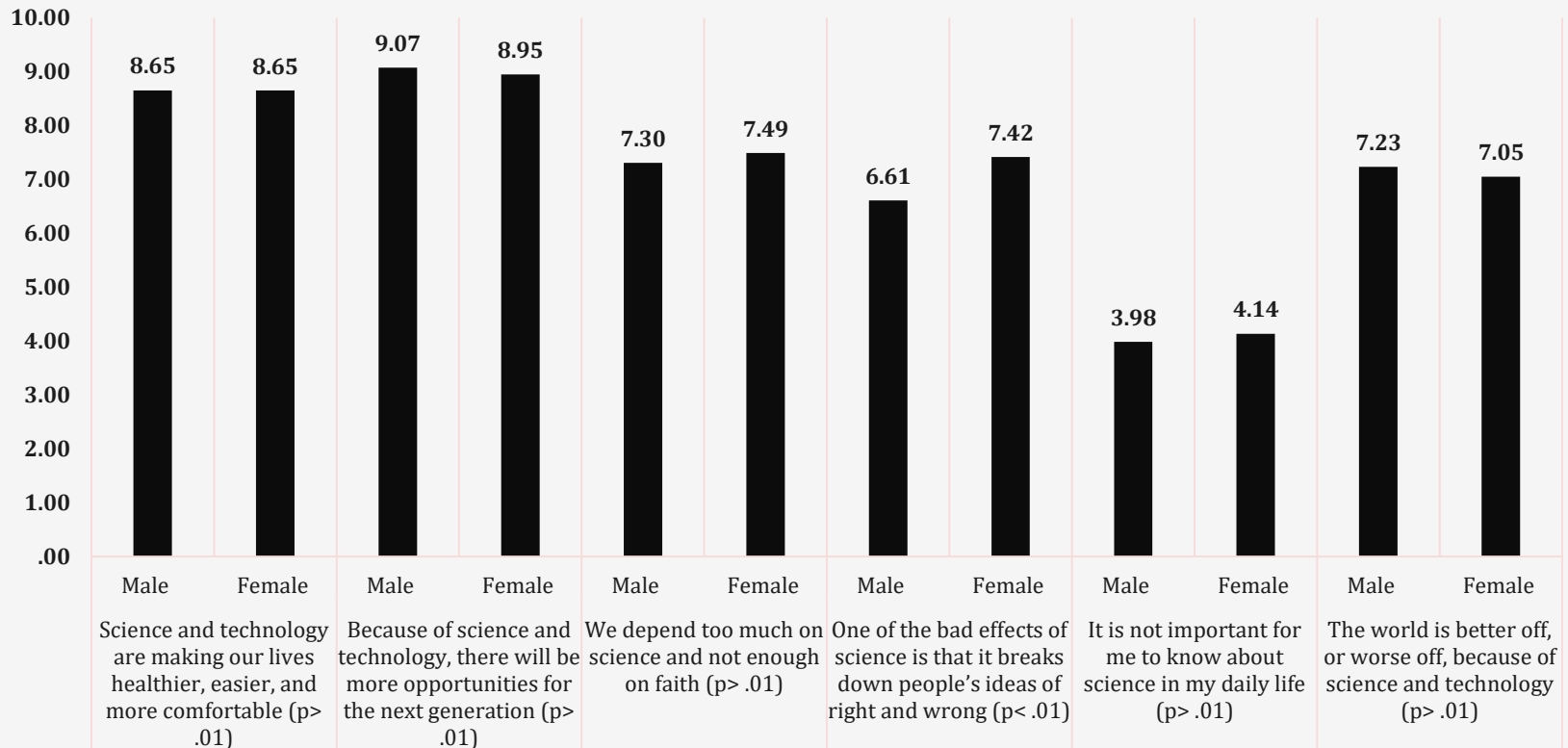
Other confounding factors

- There is no statistically significant evidence to claim that trust towards the majority of people is different per age, education and income level of the respondents.
- Respondents living in Yerevan are more inclined to trust other people compared to those living in the regions.

* Chi-square test, significance at p < .01 level

How strongly do you agree with the following statements?

* a scale of 1 to 10, where “1” means “strongly disagree” and “10” means “strongly agree”, for males n=555, for females n=668.



- **Both men and women very highly value science** (questions 1, 2).
- **We can say that for men and women knowing about science is equally important** (question 5).
- **Women are more inclined to think that one of the bad effects of science is that it breaks down people's ideas of right and wrong, compared to men.**

* Mann-Whitney U test, significance at p< .01 level

Which of these values do you think are the five most important ones that should be used to educate the children at home? (continued)

Other confounding factors:

- Respondents with higher education are more inclined to mention independence, feeling of responsibility and determination and perseverance as essential values to educate children.
- Tolerance and respect for other people are more frequently mentioned by respondents with lower income, while middle-income groups more appreciated determination perseverance
- Respondents living in Yerevan more frequently mentioned independence, imagination, determination, perseverance, and unselfishness compared to those living in the regions.