

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY 2019

Global attitudes towards gender equality



WOMEN IN SOCIETY TODAY

Q. All things considered, in our society today do you think that there are more advantages in being a man, or more advantages in being a woman, or is there no difference?

People in Chile, Colombia and Hungary most likely to believe there are more advantages to being a man today. On average only one in ten believe there are more advantages to being a woman

advantage advantage More advantages in More advantages in being a man being a man being a man (52%) No difference (26%) being a woman (12%) Country (60%) (44%) 72% Chile 11% 84% 60% 64% 9% Colombia 72% 56% 5% 63% Hungary 76% 49% 62% Argentina 11% 73% **51%** 61% 13% Spain 70% **52%** 60% 10% Peru 66% 54% Netherlands 59% 6% **69%** 48% Serbia 58% 9% 68% 48% Mexico 58% 12% 71% 43% Turkey 57% 9% 63% **51%** Belgium 56% 9% 64% 48% Russia 9% 56% 65% 46% South Africa 55% 16% 63% 46% Canada 52% 13% 61% 42% 52% France 7% 53% 50% **United States** 50% 13% 56% 45% Italv 49% 10% 54% 45% Great Britain 49% 11% 27% 56% 41% Sweden 48% 14% 58% 38% Australia 45% 14% 58% 32% Japan 45% 8% 50% 41% Brazil 45% 10% 48% 41% Germany 44% 12% 51% 37% South Korea 42% 22% 51% **33%** India 38% 24% 38% 37% Malaysia 36% 17% 35% 37% Poland 33% 14% 39% 27%

Indicates of 10%+

Indicates differences

% women

% men

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Q. To what extent, if at all, do you feel that young women today in [COUNTRY] will have had a better or worse life than women from their parents' generation, or will it have been the same?

Half believe women today will have a better life than women of their parent's generation – highest in Chile, Columbia and India. But in Japan, Hungary and Turkey the balance of opinion is negative Country **Better (50%)** About the same (23%) Worse (21%) % net better 75% 7% Chile 67% 69% 12% Colombia 57% 66% 11% India 55% 65% Peru 11% 55% 65% 12% Mexico 53% 59% 17% Argentina 42% 58% 15% Spain 44% 56% South Africa 22% 34% 54% 15% Canada 39% Netherlands 53% 13% 40% 52% Poland 19% 32% 52% South Korea 18% 34% 51% 21% Malaysia 30% United States 50% 19% 31% 50% 23% 26% Brazil Great Britain 49% 19% 25% 31% 47% 16% Australia 31% 44% 18% Germany 26% Sweden 43% 20% 22% 23% Belgium 43% 20% Serbia 41% 35% 6% 37% 45% Turkey -8% Hungary 35% 39% -4% 34% Russia 29% 5% Italy 33% 33% 0% 25% France 33% 8% 27% 31% Japan -4%

Base: 18,800 online adults aged 16-64 across 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018 - 4 Jan 2019

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Q. To what extent, if at all, do you feel that young men today in [COUNTRY] will have had a better or worse life than men from their parents' generation, or will it have been the same?

Two in five believe young men will have better life than men from their parents' generationhighest in Chile, Columbia and Peru. But much less the case in Japan and Italy

Worse (24%) Country **Better (42%)** About the same (27%) % net better 72% 7% Chile 65% 68% 12% Colombia 56% 67% Peru 11% 57% 63% 12% India 51% 63% 13% Mexico 50% 53% 19% Argentina 35% 53% 15% Spain 37% 48% 22% Malaysia 26% 47% 21% Brazil 27% 47% 21% Poland 26% South Africa 46% 29% 17% 45% 13% Netherlands 32% 38% 25% Australia 13% 38% 41% Turkey -4% 37% 26% United States 12% 35% 23% Sweden 12% 35% 24% Canada 11% Great Britain 35% 26% 32% 9% 34% 24% Belgium 10% Serbia 34% 38% -4% 32% 18% Germany 14% Russia 31% 29% 2% 28% 39% Hungary -10% South Korea 27% 41% -14% 24% 30% France -5% Italy 24% 42% -17%

38%

-24%

Base: 18,800 online adults aged 16-64 across 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018 - 4 Jan 2019

15%

Japan

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ATTITUDES TO GENDER EQUALITY

Q. Please indicate whether you strongly disagree, somewhat disagree, somewhat agree, or strongly agree that..

When it comes to giving women equal rights with men, things have gone far enough in my country

On average more people disagree than agree that giving people equal rights has gone too far but this is not the case in many Latin American countries as well as Spain, India and Malaysia

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Country	Agree (42%)	Disagree (49%)	% women agree (37%)	% men agree (46%)
Spain	62%	30%	54%	71%
Peru	60%	39%	56%	64%
India	59%	34%	57%	61%
Colombia	57%	40%	58%	56%
Mexico	57%	40%	54%	60%
Malaysia	52%	38%	5 9%	45%
Argentina	51%	43%	47%	54%
Chile	48%	47%	3 9%	5 8%
Russia	44%	48%	40%	49%
Turkey	44%	52%	46%	42%
Brazil	42%	50%	39%	46%
South Africa	42%	53%	3 6%	48%
Italy	40%	50%	36%	44%
Hungary	39%	50%	3 4%	45%
Netherlands	39%	52%	33%	46%
South Korea	39%	56%	28%	4 9%
Belgium	38%	52%	37%	40%
Serbia	38%	55%	32%	43%
Sweden	36%	55%	28%	4 3%
Germany	35%	53%	28%	43%
Canada	35%	55%	27%	43%
United States	33%	56%	28%	38%
Australia	31%	57%	22%	40%
Great Britain	29%	59%	25%	34%
Poland	28%	52%	24%	33%
France	27%	54%	25%	29%
Japan	19%	59%	1 3%	25%

% 2018 Disagree (45%)

Indicates differences

of 10%+

Base: 18,800 online adults aged 16-64 across 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018 - 4 Jan 2019

% 2018 Agree (45%)

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Q. Please indicate whether you strongly disagree, somewhat disagree, somewhat agree, or strongly agree that..

Achieving equality between men and women is important to me personally

Two-thirds agree achieving gender equality is important to them personally – highest in Peru and Colombia but much lower in Japan and Russia

% women agree agree Agree (65%) Disagree (26%) (69%) (62%) 80% 15% 81% 80% Colombia 78% 19% 80% 75% South Africa 76% 20% 78% 74% 76% 81% 17% **—** 71% 76% 20% **81%** 69% Turkey 75% 18% 79% 72% Serbia 75% 19% 80% 69% 74% 21% 76% 72% Malaysia 72% **77%** 67% 22% 72% 20% 71% 73% Mexico 71% 25% 74% 67% Argentina 66% 26% **72%** 60% Canada 66% 24% 71% 62% Germany 65% 23% **71% 5**9% Sweden 65% 27% 73% **58%** Belgium 64% 28% 69% 60% United States 63% 62% 28% 64% 60% 64% Hungary 62% 29% South Korea 68% **5**5% 62% 31% Great Britain 68% 62% 29% **5**5% Australia 61% 28% 69% **52%** 61% 61% 61% 30% 63% 56% 59% 23% France 58% 49% Poland 54% 30% 50% 55% Netherlands 52% 40% 50% 39% 45% Russia 43% 31% 41% 36% 40%

% 2018 Disagree (21%)

% men

Indicates differences

of 10%+

% 2018 Agree (70%)

Country

Peru

Spain

Chile

India

Italy

Brazil

Japan

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Q. Please indicate whether you strongly disagree, somewhat disagree, somewhat agree, or strongly agree that..

I define myself as a feminist

One in three describe themselves as feminist – a fall from last year. Agreement highest in India, South Africa and Spain and lowest in Japan, Hungary and Russia

agree agree (38%) Country Agree (33%) **Disagree (54%)** (28%) 50% India 38% 57% 43% South Africa 44% 47% 55% 33% Spain 44% 45% **5**2% 36% Brazil 41% 50% 42% 39% Chile 39% 52% 46% 32% Colombia 38% 55% 44% 32% 38% 51% Malaysia 53% 23% 37% 48% Italy 38% 35% Mexico 37% 57% 39% 35% Canada 36% 51% 41% **30%** Great Britain 51% 35% 29% 41% 34% 55% Sweden 41% 28% 34% 59% Peru **3**9% 29% 34% 58% Turkey 38% 30% 32% 53% Belgium **3**9% 26% 32% 55% Australia 35% 29% 32% 59% Argentina **38%** 25% 32% 47% **38%** 25% France 31% United States 56% 26% **36%** 28% 53% Poland 35% 22% 28% 59% South Korea **33%** 23% 25% 61% Serbia 23% 27% 25% 65% Netherlands 28% 20% 23% 59% Germany 28% **18%** 20% 66% Russia 24% 17% 20% 66% Hungary 23% 17% 18% 50% 15% 20% Japan

% 2018 Agree (37%)

% 2018 Disagree (48%)

Indicates differences of 10%+

% women

% men

Base: 18,800 online adults aged 16-64 across 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018 - 4 Jan 2019

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Q. Please indicate whether you strongly disagree, somewhat disagree, somewhat agree, or strongly agree that..

A man who stays home to look after his children is less of a man

The majority globally disagree that looking after children is emasculating for men – although not the case in South Korea

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untry	Agree (18%)	Disagree (75%)	% women agree (16%)	% mer agree (20%)
South Korea	76%	19%	8 4%	69%
India	39%	55%	39%	39%
Brazil	26%	66%	25%	27%
South Africa	22%	74%	21%	24%
Malaysia	22%	74%	19%	25%
Russia	22%	71%	19%	24%
Turkey	21%	76%	20%	22%
Italy	21%	71%	18%	23%
Mexico	20%	75%	16%	25%
Germany	18%	71%	15%	22%
Poland	16%	73%	11%	21%
Japan	15%	66%	11%	18%
Sweden	14%	80%	11%	17%
United States	14%	78%	10%	17%
Australia	13%	81%	8%	1 9%
Chile	13%	84%	7%	20%
Hungary	13%	80%	11%	16%
Belgium	13%	80%	8%	1 8%
Great Britain	13%	81%	12%	14%
Spain	13%	83%	13%	13%
Argentina	12%	82%	12%	12%
France	12%	73%	10%	14%
Canada	11%	82%	10%	12%
Peru	11%	85%	9%	14%
Colombia	10%	87%	10%	10%
Netherlands	7%	90%	5%	9%
Serbia	6%	92%	7%	6%

Indicates differences

of 10%+

Base: 18,800 online adults aged 16-64 across 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018 - 4 Jan 2019

Q. Please indicate whether you strongly disagree, somewhat disagree, somewhat agree, or strongly agree that..

I'd feel uncomfortable if my boss was a woman

Three-quarters globally disagree they would feel uncomfortable with a female boss – but three in ten would in India, South Korea and Malaysia

Country	Agree (17%)	Disagree (75%)	% women agree (14%)	% men agree (20%)
India	35%	58%	34%	36%
South Korea	31%	63%	21%	39%
Malaysia	28%	68%	24%	31%
Brazil	27%	65%	24%	31%
South Africa	24%	70%	21%	27%
Mexico	22%	73%	22%	21%
United States	19%	74%	1 6%	23%
Italy	18%	73%	14%	22%
Turkey	18%	77%	20%	17%
Sweden	18%	75%	14%	22%
Argentina	17%	76%	17%	18%
Germany	17%	71%	15%	19%
Poland	17%	68%	12%	22%
Chile	16%	78%	1 0%	23%
Japan	16%	65%	10%	22%
Australia	15%	76%	11%	20%
Russia	15%	76%	9%	21%
Canada	14%	78%	11%	17%
Great Britain	14%	80%	10%	18%
Hungary	13%	80%	9%	17%
Peru	13%	82%	9%	16%
Belgium	13%	82%	10%	15%
Colombia	12%	85%	10%	14%
Spain	10%	84%	8%	12%
France	10%	75%	8%	12%

6% 11% 3% 5% Indicates differences of 10%+

86%

94%

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8%

4

Netherlands

Serbia

Q. As you may or may not know, the #MeToo movement is a campaign that encourages women to speak out about their experiences of sexual harassment and sexual assault. It became widespread in 2017 after allegations of sexual abuse against women by high profile men.

Now thinking about the #MeToo movement, do you think it has had a positive impact on society, a negative impact on society or has it made no difference?

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🍀 % Great Britain



틀 % United States



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MEN' S ROLE IN EQUALITY

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Q. Please indicate whether you strongly disagree, somewhat disagree, somewhat agree, or strongly agree that...

Women won't achieve equality in [country] unless men take actions to support women's rights too

Globally two-thirds agree that women won't achieve equality without the support of men – higher in Peru, Serbia, South Africa but lowest in Japan, Poland and Italy

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LEADERSHIP	

Country	Agree (65%)	Disagree (25%)	% women agree (69%)	% men agree (61%)
Peru	76%	21%	79%	73%
Serbia	76%	17%	82%	69%
South Africa	75%	19%	79%	70%
Chile	74%	21%	80%	68%
Malaysia	73%	22%	75%	71%
Colombia	72%	24%	77%	68%
Hungary	71%	19%	76%	67%
India	69%	26%	70%	68%
Turkey	69%	26%	73%	65%
Spain	68%	23%	69%	68%
Mexico	68%	29%	70%	65%
South Korea	67%	26%	7 4%	60%
Netherlands	65%	25%	69%	62%
Argentina	65%	28%	68%	61%
Great Britain	65%	24%	69%	60%
Belgium	64%	24%	67%	61%
Australia	63%	25%	69%	57%
Sweden	63%	26%	75%	51%
Canada	62%	27%	66%	57%
United States	61%	29%	62%	60%
Brazil	60%	30%	62%	58%
Russia	60%	28%	65%	5 4%
Germany	59%	26%	65%	5 2%
France	57%	23%	63%	5 2%
Italy	53%	34%	56%	50%
Poland	51%	29%	58%	4 5%
Japan	47%	30%	50%	43%

Indicates differences

of 10%+

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Q. Please indicate whether you strongly disagree, somewhat disagree, somewhat agree, or strongly agree that

Men are being expected to do too much to support women's equality in [COUNTRY]

The majority in Serbia, many Latin American countries as well as India, Malaysia and Turkey think that too much is being *expected of men to support* women's equality – but on average more people disagree than agree this is the case

Country	Agree (43%)	Disagree (46%)	% women agree (36%)	% men agree (50%)
Serbia	79%	14%	77%	82%
Peru	62%	33%	5 4%	69%
Colombia	61%	33%	60%	63%
Mexico	61%	32%	53%	71%
India	60%	33%	57%	63%
Malaysia	60%	34%	56%	64%
Turkey	55%	40%	54%	56%
Chile	54%	39%	44%	65%
Argentina	48%	42%	46%	51%
Spain	48%	38%	40%	5 4%
Brazil	46%	43%	42%	50%
Hungary	43%	44%	33%	5 4%
South Africa	42%	52%	33%	51%
Italy	38%	45%	33%	4 3%
Poland	37%	46%	25%	4 9%
South Korea	37%	56%	29%	4 4%
United States	35%	51%	27%	4 4%
Japan	35%	40%	29%	41 %
Russia	33%	56%	25%	4 3%
Sweden	33%	54%	24%	4 3%
Australia	32%	54%	21%	4 4%
Germany	31%	54%	26%	35%
Great Britain	29%	57%	23%	3 5%
Canada	28%	60%	— 16%	4 0%
Netherlands	24%	59%	13%	35 %
Belgium	22%	62%	1 5%	30%
France	21%	59%	1 4%	29%

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Indicates differences of 10%+

ISSUES FACING WOMEN

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Q. Which two or three, if any of the following, do you think are the most important issues facing women and girls in (COUNTRY)?

Globally, sexual harassment is seen as the most important issue facing women. This is followed by sexual violence, with around one in five picking out physical violence, domestic abuse and equal pay.

ssue	% mention across all o
Sexual harassment	
Sexual violence	
Physical violence	
Equal pay	
Domestic abuse	
Workplace discrimination	
Balancing work and caring responsibilities	
Sexualisation of women and girls in the media	
The amount of unpaid work that women do	11
Gender stereotyping	1.09
Lack of women in leadership roles	109
Lack of financial/economic independence	9%
Access to employment	9%
Support for pregnant women and new mothers	7%
Abuse on social media	<mark>6</mark> %
Forced/child marriage	5%
Access to childcare	5%
Parental leave rights	5%
Access to healthcare	4%
Access to family planning services	4%
Access to education	3%
Access to sanitary products	2%

cross all countries surveyed	% women	% men
3 <mark>0</mark> %	31%	29%
<mark>2</mark> 7%	28%	27%
22%	23%	21%
22%	21%	23%
20%	20%	20%
14%	14%	15%
14%	12%	17%
13%	12%	14%
11%	7%	14%
10%	10%	11%
10%	8%	11%
9%	8%	11%
9%	8%	10%
7%	7%	6%
<mark>6</mark> %	7%	5%
5%	6%	5%
5%	5%	5%
5%	5%	5%
4%	4%	5%
4%	4%	5%
3%	4%	3%
2%	2%	2%

% 2018

Indicates differences

of 10%+

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Q. Which two or three, if any of the following, do you think are the most important issues facing women and girls in (COUNTRY)?

In Peru, and Turkey more than half of people say sexual harassment is the most important issue facing women whereas it is much less of an issue in Russia, Serbia and Germany

Sweden Brazil Canada Poland South Korea Hungary Australia Great Britain Japan Germany Serbia

% nicking out

Country	sexual harassment % 2018	% women	% men
Peru	54 <mark>%</mark>	48%	5 9%
Turkey	51%	57%	46%
Argentina	45%	43%	47%
Mexico	40%	38%	43%
Malaysia	40%	40%	40%
Colombia	39%	35%	44%
India	39%	36%	42%
Spain	39%	41%	36%
Chile	36%	34%	38%
France	34%	33%	34%
Belgium	32%	31%	33%
Netherlands	30%	30%	31%
South Africa	30%	27%	34%
Italy	80%	24%	3 5%
United States	29%	28%	30%
Sweden	29%	31%	27%
Brazil	28%	29%	28%
Canada	24%	23%	26%
Poland	22%	— 17%	27%
South Korea	22%	19%	24%
Hungary	21%	19%	23%
Australia	21%	23%	19%
Great Britain	20%	20%	21%
Japan	18%	17%	18%
Germany	17%	17%	18%
Serbia	13%	9%	16%
Russia	11%	10%	11%

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Indicates differences

Q. Which two or three, if any of the following, do you think are the most important issues facing women and girls in (COUNTRY)?

Sexual violence seen as more of an issue in many South American countries in the study and as well as Spain and South Africa

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% picking out sexual violence % 2018 % women % men Country 55% 50% 52% Peru 45% 47% 42% Colombia 42% 46% 44% Spain 44% 38% South Africa 41% 40% 38% 42% Argentina 40% 38% 39% Brazil 35% 41% 38% Turkey 35% 38% 37% Mexico 35% B5% 35% India 34% 31% Italy 33% 33% 29% 25% Sweden 26% 25% 26% Australia 27% 23% Chile 25% 27% 24% 21% United States 22% 22% 23% France 22% 24% 20% Poland 22% 23% 21% Canada 23% 20% Netherlands 21% 21% 21% South Korea 21% Malaysia 20% 21% 18% 19% 20% 19% Belgium 17% 19% **Great Britain** 18% Serbia 15% 17% 14% 14% 15% 15% Japan 15% 15% 14% Germany 12% 11% Russia 12% 7% 8% 10% Hungary

Indicates differences

of 10%+

Base: 18,800 online adults aged 16-64 across 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018 - 4 Jan 2019

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Q. Which two or three, if any of the following, do you think are the most important issues facing women and girls in (COUNTRY)?

Over half of people in Peru mention physical violence as the most important issue facing women. In Germany, Hungary, South Korea and Japan it is mentioned by less than one in ten

44% 41% 40% 34% 33% 32% 32% 29% 28% South Africa 25% 20% 19% 18% 17% 15% 15% 15% 13% 12% United States 12% Netherlands 10% Great Britain 10%

9%

8%

6%

% picking out

Country

Peru

Turkey Argentina

Brazil

Chile

Spain

Italy

Serbia

Poland

France

Malaysia

Australia

Sweden

Canada

Belgium

Russia

Germany Hungary

Japan

South Korea

India

Mexico

Colombia

physical violence

% 2018	% women	% men
5%	56%	54%
	45%	42%
	42%	40%
	36%	45%
	31%	37%
	37%	28%
	32%	33%
	35%	28%
	29%	30%
	26%	30%
	23%	28%
	16%	23%
	18%	20%
	21%	14%
	17%	18%
	15%	16%
	18%	12%
	10%	19%
	11%	16%
	10%	14%
	13%	11%
	6%	14%
	9%	10%
	10%	9%
	— 3%	— 14%
	5%	6%
	3%	4%
		ndicates differenc

of 10%+

55%

Base: 18,800 online adults aged 16-64 across 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018 - 4 Jan 2019

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Q. Which two or three, if any of the following, do you think are the most important issues facing women and girls in (COUNTRY)?

Domestic abuse is mentioned by two in five in Serbia and Australia, and one third of people in Turkey but is seen as much less of an issue in Japan and South Korea

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Country	% picking out domestic abuse	% 2018	% women	% mer
Serbia		41%	44%	38%
Australia		40%	42%	37%
Turkey	32	2%	33%	30%
Hungary	309	, D	28%	33%
France	29%		32%	25%
South Africa	28%		29%	28%
Poland	24%		24%	24%
Italy	23%		23%	22%
United States	21%		18%	25%
Russia	21%		23%	20%
Peru	21%		24%	18%
Belgium	21%		19%	22%
Great Britain	20%		22%	19%
Canada	20%		19%	22%
India	1.9%		18%	20%
Brazil	19%		21%	16%
Mexico	19%		16%	21%
Sweden	17%		17%	17%
Colombia	16%		16%	15%
Argentina	14%		13%	15%
Malaysia	13%		16%	10%
Spain	12%		13%	10%
Germany	10%		10%	10%
Chile	10%		7%	14%
Netherlands	10%		10%	9%
South Korea	4%		4%	4%
Japan	3%		3%	3%

Base: 18,800 online adults aged 16-64 across 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018 - 4 Jan 2019

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Q. Which two or three, if any of the following, do you think are the most important issues facing women and girls in (COUNTRY)?

As well as Chile and Canada, equal pay is seen as an issue in many European countries such as Belgium, Netherlands, France, Hungary, Germany, Sweden and Britain

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Country	% picking out equal pay	% 2018	% women	% men
Chile		38%	44%	33%
Belgium		36%	40%	32%
Canada		35%	35%	34%
Netherlands		33%	34%	33%
France		33%	30%	36%
Hungary		33%	39%	27%
Germany		32%	35%	29%
Sweden		1%	34%	28%
Great Britain	299		28%	30%
Australia	25%		31%	— 19%
United States	25%		29%	20%
Spain	24%		22%	25%
Colombia	23%		25%	21%
Italy	21%		23%	20%
Argentina	20%		18%	22%
Mexico	19%		20%	17%
Brazil	17%		17%	17%
Poland	17%		20%	13%
South Africa	16%		17%	15%
Malaysia	15%		14%	16%
Peru	15%		15%	15%
Japan	15%		16%	14%
Russia	12%		12%	11%
India	9%		10%	9%
Serbia	9%		10%	7%
South Korea	7%		7%	7%
Turkey	6%		5%	6%

Base: 18,800 online adults aged 16-64 across 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018 - 4 Jan 2019

Indicates differences of 10%+

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Top three issues:#1 worry in country#2 worry in country#3 worry in country

Which two or three, if any, of the following, do you think are the most important issues facing women and girls in your country?*

					\bigcirc	(*)														0							C*	
	тот	ARG	AUS	BEL	BRA	CAN	CHL	COL	FRA	GB	GER	HUN	IND	ITA	JAP	KOR	MAL	MEX	NLD	PER	POL	RSA	RUS	SER	ESP	SWE	TUR	USA
Sexual harassment	30%	45%	21%	32%	28%	24%	36%	39%	34%	20%	17%	21%	39%	30%	18%	22%	40%	40%	30%	54%	22%	30%	11%	13%	39%	29%	51%	29%
Sexual violence	27%	40%	26%	19%	39%	22%	25%	45%	22%	18%	15%	8%	35%	33%	15%	21%	20%	37%	21%	52%	22%	41%	12%	15%	44%	29%	38%	24%
Physical violence	22%	41%	17%	13%	34%	15%	33%	40%	19%	10%	9%	8%	15%	29%	4%	6%	18%	32%	10%	55%	20%	28%	12%	25%	32%	15%	44%	12%
Equal pay	22%	20%	25%	36%	17%	35%	38%	23%	33%	29%	32%	33%	9%	21%	15%	7%	15%	19%	33%	15%	17%	16%	12%	9%	24%	31%	6%	25%
Domestic abuse	20%	14%	40%	21%	19%	20%	10%	16%	29%	20%	10%	30%	19%	23%	3%	4%	13%	19%	10%	21%	24%	28%	21%	41%	12%	17%	32%	21%
Workplace discrimination	14%	11%	14%	15%	6%	13%	24%	14%	18%	15%	9%	16%	14%	18%	11%	20%	23%	18%	15%	15%	11%	17%	9%	12%	17%	13%	7%	16%
Balancing work and caring responsibilities	14%	11%	15%	18%	5%	18%	14%	7%	11%	19%	11%	24%	11%	4%	26%	31%	19%	8%	24%	5%	13%	12%	17%	25%	19%	8%	1%	14%
Sexualisation of women and girls in the media	13%	17%	15%	9%	13%	17%	13%	16%	11%	20%	11%	7%	18%	8%	5%	10%	19%	15%	13%	14%	18%	12%	8%	16%	10%	13%	14%	14%
The amount of unpaid work that women do e.g. cooking, cleaning, childcare	11%	11%	10%	15%	7%	9%	14%	13%	11%	9%	11%	19%	6%	13%	18%	13%	9%	6%	7%	7%	12%	5%	19%	18%	19%	6%	5%	5%
Gender stereotyping	10%	10%	8%	10%	7%	13%	13%	11%	11%	11%	6%	11%	10%	9%	13%	16%	12%	16%	4%	8%	15%	13%	12%	6%	10%	8%	9%	7%
Lack of women in leadership roles in business and public life	10%	5%	10%	14%	8%	10%	10%	11%	11%	11%	12%	14%	9%	8%	11%	7%	11%	7%	24%	9%	4%	12%	5%	6%	9%	9%	2%	10%
Lack of financial/economic independence	9%	6%	8%	8%	8%	8%	5%	7%	4%	7%	8%	9%	13%	8%	16%	15%	8%	5%	15%	4%	8%	11%	17%	22%	7%	5%	10%	7%
Access to employment	9%	7%	5%	7%	10%	5%	8%	14%	8%	5%	8%	20%	8%	13%	12%	14%	6%	9%	4%	6%	6%	9%	21%	16%	11%	5%	3%	4%
Support for pregnant women and new mothers	7%	3%	4%	3%	2%	3%	3%	4%	2%	4%	5%	12%	5%	7%	10%	13%	9%	6%	3%	5%	7%	5%	17%	35%	3%	4%	3%	6%
Abuse on social media	6%	7%	5%	6%	7%	4%	4%	5%	4%	5%	8%	2%	12%	7%	5%	3%	6%	7%	13%	5%	4%	5%	3%	4%	3%	10%	7%	3%

* Only the top 15 issues are included in the table



Base: 18,800 online adults aged 16-64 across 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018 - 4 Jan 2019

ACTIONS FOR CHANGE

Q. And which two or three of the following, if any, do you think are the most important in helping to achieve equality between men and women in [COUNTRY]?

Globally, the top actions that people feel would help to achieve equality between men and women are employers paying women the same as men for the same work (36%) and tougher laws to prevent violence and harassment against women (35%). Seven in ten think these actions would have a positive impact.

Action	% most important to achieving equality between men and women	% positive impact
Employers paying women the same as men for the same work	36%	69%
Tougher laws to prevent violence and harassment against women	35%	68%
Educating boys and girls about the importance of gender equality in schools	29%	66%
Men sharing more responsibility for raising children and looking after the home	23%	66%
More men speaking out when women are treated unfairly because of their gender	20%	64%
Removing the barriers that stop women standing for senior positions in government and politics	20%	63%
Employers doing more to promote women to senior leadership positions	15%	60%
The media portraying women and girls in a more positive way	13%	60%
Better access to education for girls	10%	57%
The media providing more coverage of women's sports	6%	50%
Men and women are already equal	7%	
Men and women shouldn't have equal rights	2%	

Base: 18,800 online adults aged 16-64 across 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018 - 4 Jan 2019

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Q. Which two or three of the following, if any, do you think are the most important in helping to achieve equality between men and women in [COUNTRY]?

Equal pay is much more likely to be picked out in Europe; Belgium (53%), Hungary and the Netherlands (both 49%). In most countries, women are significantly more likely than men to mention equal pay.

% picking out - Employers paying women the same as men for the same work Belgium 53% 49% Hungary Netherlands 49% Chile 47% Sweden 46% Canada 44% 44% Germany Spain 43% **United States** 40% Colombia 40% 40% France Great Britain 40% 37% Serbia Argentina 36% Mexico 34% Russia 34% South Africa 33% Australia 33% South Korea 32% 29% Japan 29% 28% Peru 25% Poland

24%

24%

21%

10%

% men % women (31%) (41%) 61% 46% 60% 38% 44% 53% 38% 55% 54% 38% 39% 49% 34% 55% 45% 40% 43% 38% 46% 34% 44% 37% 43% 37% 43% 32% 30% 42% 40% 28% 41% 26% 41% 25% 40% 25% 34% 30% 26% 33% 26% 31% 32% 24% 32% 17% 25% 23% 26% 21% 22% 20% 10% 10%

Indicates differences of 10%+

Base: 18,800 online adults aged 16-64 across 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018 - 4 Jan 2019

Country

Italy

Malaysia

Brazil

India

Turkey

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FOR WOMEN'S

Q. Which two or three of the following, if any, do you think are the most important in helping to achieve equality between men and women in [COUNTRY]?

Tougher laws to end violence and harassment are more likely to be picked out in Peru, Colombia, Serbia and Turkey. In most countries, women are more likely to think this action will have a positive impact than men.

	bicking out - Tougher laws to prevent lence and harassment against women	% womei (39%)
Peru	56%	55%
Colombia	54%	57%
Serbia	51%	57%
Turkey	50%	58%
Argentina	47%	50%
Mexico	43%	48%
Chile	42%	47%
Malaysia	42%	45%
Spain	40%	4 9%
South Africa	39%	42%
Brazil	37%	40%
Sweden	36%	42%
taly	36%	4 3%
Hungary	33%	33%
Belgium	32%	33%
rance	30%	— 37%
India	29%	30%
Russia	29%	38%
Australia	26%	30%
Poland	26%	27%
Netherlands	26%	30%
South Korea	25%	33%
Canada	23%	24%
Great Britain	21%	23%
United States	21%	23%
Germany	20%	25%
Japan	19%	23%

Base: 18,800 online adults aged 16-64 across 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018 - 4 Jan 2019

21% **1**7% 22% 19% 19% 16% 16% Indicates differences of 10%+

% men

(30%)

56%

52%

44%

41%

38%

37%

32%

39%

36%

32%

30%

28%

32%

30%

29%

19%

23%

25%

24%

44%

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Q. Which two or three of the following, if any, do you think are the most important in helping to achieve equality between men and women in [COUNTRY]?

Educating boys and girls about the importance of gender equality comes top in Spain, where it is mentioned by nearly half. It also a popular choice in Colombia, India, and Argentina where two in five name this as a means of achieving equality.

% picking out - Educating boys and girls about % women the importance of gender equality in schools (30%) Country Spain 46% 47% Colombia 42% 38% 36% India 37% 40% 37% Argentina 39% 36% Peru Malaysia 36% 33% Hungary 35% 40% South Korea 36% 35% Turkey 34% 35% South Africa 31% 35% Belgium 31% 33% Mexico 33% 31% Chile 31% 31% 36% France 30% Canada 29% 30% Italy 30% 28% Australia **33%** 28% Great Britain 29% 27% Brazil 25% 26% Sweden 25% 28% United States 24% 24% Serbia 23% 23% Netherlands 22% 19% Poland 17% 19% Germany 17% 17% Japan 15% 14% Russia 15% 13%

Base: 18,800 online adults aged 16-64 across 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018 - 4 Jan 2019

 15%
 13%

 15%
 12%

 Indicates differences of 10%+

% men

(28%)

44%

33%

38%

33%

34%

38%

31%

34%

36%

40%

34%

29%

30%

31%

26%

25%

26%

21%

24%

22%

16%

21%

17%

22%

25%

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Q. Below is a list of actions that may help to achieve equal rights between men and women in [COUNTRY]. For each one, please say to what extent, if at all, you think it would make a positive impact or negative impact to achieving equality between men and women, or would it make no difference?

Employers paying women the same as men for the same work is thought to have the most positive impact for achieving equality.

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Action	Positive impact	Negative impact
Employers paying women the same as men for the same work	69%	7%
Tougher laws to prevent violence and harassment against women	68%	7%
Men sharing more responsibility for raising children and looking after the home	66%	7%
Educating boys and girls about the importance of gender equality in schools	66%	8%
More men speaking out when women are treated unfairly because of their gender	64%	8%
Removing the barriers that stop women standing for senior positions in government and politics	63%	7%
The media portraying women and girls in a more positive way	60%	8%
Employers doing more to promote women to senior leadership positions	60%	9%
Better access to education for girls	57%	7%
The media providing more coverage of women's sports	50%	8%

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ACHIEVING EQUALITY

Q. In each of the following areas, please say whether you think too much is being done, not enough is being done or the right amount is being done to achieve equal rights between men and women in [COUNTRY]?

Close to half (48%) believe that the area of life where not enough is being done to achieve equal rights between men and women is looking after children and the home. Business and government and politics are the next most commonly mentioned.

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% net % Too much % Not enough confident % The right amount Looking after -3% 5% 22% 48% children and the home -2% 23% 46% In business -6% In government 6% 23% 44% and politics +7% In sport 5% 29% 37% In the media. +4% 7% 27% 36% including TV and cinema In science +10% 27% 36% 5% and technology In education +17% 6% 28% 35%

Base: 18,800 online adults aged 16-64 across 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018 - 4 Jan 2019

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Q. In education, please say whether you think too much is being done, not enough is being done or the right amount is being done to achieve equal rights between men and women in [COUNTRY]?

Half of those in Spain, South Africa Turkey and Peru say that not enough is being done to achieve equal rights between men and women in the field of education.

Country	% too n (6%)	nuch	% 1	The right (28%	t
Spain	3%	18%			
South Africa	9%		24%		
Turkey	14%		21%		
Peru	6%	27	7%		
Chile	5%	28	8%		
France	3%	20%			
Argentina	8%	2	25%		
Colombia	7%		29%		
Belgium	3%	21%			
Serbia	2%	24%			
Mexico	9%		30%		
Brazil	13%		24%		
Great Britain	2 %	32	%		
United States	6%	-	29%		
Australia	4%	3	32%		
Canada	3%	29%	/ 0		
Germany	4%	30)%		
Hungary	1%	32%	/ D		
Japan	1%	27%		I	
India	15%		2	29%	
Netherlands	4%	26%			
Poland	3%	309	%		
Sweden	7%		28%		
Russia	2%		36%		
South Korea	3 <mark>%</mark>	34	4%		
Malaysia	8%		32%		
Italy	4%		34%		

% not enough
(35%)
50%
49%
49%
48%
45%
43%
43%
43%
42%
42%
 40%
 36%
34%
34%
33%
31%
30%
30%
30%
29%
27%
27%
26%
25%
25%
24%
16%

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nternational Women's Day

Q. In sport, please say whether you think too much is being done, not enough is being done or the right amount is being done to achieve equal rights between men and women in [COUNTRY]?

Three in five people in Spain say 'not enough' is being done to achieve equal rights between men and women in sport. Half of those in South Africa, Chile, France and Belgium also state this.

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ountry	% too m (5%)	luch	% Th	e right amount (29%)
Spain	2%	L6%		
South Africa	10%	219	%	
Chile	6%	26%		
France	3%	18%		
Belgium	2%	21%		
Turkey	9%	22%	0	
Colombia	8%		30%	
Peru	7%		31%	
Argentina	8%	26		
Serbia	2%	26%		
Sweden	8%	22%		
Great Britain	4%	31%		
Brazil	10%		25%	
India	12%		25%	
Mexico	10%		34%	
Netherlands	3%	29%		
Australia	6%		33%	
Malaysia	4%	329		
United States	6%	289	%	
South Korea	3%	35	%	
Canada	3%	339	6	
Germany	4%	34	%	
Hungary	2%	37	%	
Japan	1%	34%		
Poland	4%	33	%	
Italy	3%		8%	
Russia	4%		43%	

enough (37%)

60%

53% 50%

49%

48% 46%

45%

45% 44%

43%

40% **38%** 37% 37% 36%

36%

33%

33%

30%

28%

28%

20% 20% 20% 18%

Q. In government and politics, please say whether you think too much is being done, not enough is being done or the right amount is being done to achieve equal rights between men and women in [COUNTRY]?

Over half of those in Colombia, Spain, Turkey, South Africa and Hungary say 'not enough' is being done to achieve equal rights between men and women in government and politics. People in Italy are least likely to say not enough is being done here – mentioned by just one in six.

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	% too mu	ch % Th	e right amount	% not enough
ountry	(6%)		(23%)	(44%)
Colombia	7%	24%		55%
Spain		.5%		55%
Turkey	12%	18%		54%
South Africa	8%	22%		53%
Hungary	2% 16	%		53%
Peru	6%	24%		51%
France		16%		50%
Chile	4%	28%		50%
Belgium	4%	20%		49%
Serbia	4%	18%		48%
Australia	5%	20%		47%
Argentina	8%	21%		47%
Japan	<mark>2</mark> %	19%		45%
Mexico	9%	29%		44%
Great Britain	3%	28%		43%
South Korea	5%	25%		43%
Netherlands	5%	20%		42%
United States	6%	24%		41%
Malaysia	5%	30%		40%
Canada	7%	25%		39%
India	14%	20%		38%
Brazil	12%	22%		37%
Sweden	7%	22%		37%
Germany	7%	25%		36%
Russia	4%	31%		36%
Poland	6%	23%		35%
Italy	4%	34%		15%

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Q. In the media including TV and media, please say whether you think too much is being done, not enough is being done or the right amount is being done to achieve equal rights between men and women in [COUNTRY]?

Half of those in Spain and Serbia say 'not enough' is being done to achieve equal rights between men and women in the media including TV and cinema. In India, one in five say ' too much' is being done here, as do one in six in Turkey.

International Women's Day

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ountry	% too m (6%)	uch	% The righ (23)		% not enoug (44%
Spain	5%	17%			51%
Serbia	3%	20%			48%
South Africa	10%	2	6%		45%
Belgium	<mark>- 3%</mark>	23%			44%
Turkey	15%		18%		43%
Peru	9%		29%		43%
France	6%	19%			42%
Great Britain	5%	27%			42%
Chile	8%		31%		39%
Argentina	14%		23%		399
South Korea	5%	29%			379
United States	10%	23	%		379
Netherlands	3%	26%			379
Australia	6%	31	.%		379
Colombia	11%		35%		369
Sweden	9%	21%			369
Canada	3%	27%			369
Mexico	11%		33%		359
Hungary	5%	25%			349
Brazil	11%		27%		349
Germany	5%	31%	0		319
India	19%		22%		319
Russia	3%	34%	0		309
Poland	7%	289	%		269
Malaysia	7%		36%		259
Japan	4%	31%			259
Italy	4%	35			189

Q. In business, please say whether you think too much is being done, not enough is being done or the right amount is being done to achieve equal rights between men and women in [COUNTRY]?

Three in five of those in Spain, Serbia and France think 'not enough' is being done to achieve equal rights between men and women in business. People in Italy are least likely to think not enough is being done here – only 16% cite this. Conversely, one in ten people in Turkey and South Africa think 'too much' is being done.

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Country	% too much (5%)	% The right amoun (23%)
Spain	1% 13%	
Serbia	1% 16%	
France	3% 10%	
Netherlands	3% 15%	
Turkey	11%	20%
South Africa	9% 189	%
Belgium	1% 16%	
Chile	4% 289	%
Great Britain	3% 21%	
Argentina	7% 20%	
Australia	5% 23%	
Germany	3% 21%	
Colombia	6%	29%
United States	6% 19%	
Hungary	1% 21%	
Canada	3% 22%	
Peru	8%	27%
South Korea	4% 27%	
Japan	2% 19%	
Mexico	6%	33%
Brazil	13%	23%
Sweden	8% 219	%
Poland	3% 26%	
India	14%	26%
Russia	3% 319	%
Malaysia	7%	31%
Italy	2 % 3	36%

% not enough nt (46%) 62% 61% 59% 58% 57% 57% 56% 50% 50% 48% 48% 48% 48% 47% 47% 46% 44% 43% 42% 42% 40% 39% 36% 35% 34% 34% 16%

Base: 18,800 online adults aged 16-64 across 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018 - 4 Jan 2019

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Q. In science and technology, please say whether you think too much is being done, not enough is being done or the right amount is being done to achieve equal rights between men and women in [COUNTRY]?

Half of people in South Africa and Turkey think 'not enough' is being done to achieve equal rights between men and women in science and technology. People in Italy are least likely to say not enough is being done in this sphere.

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Country	% too m (5%)	uch	% The right amount (27%)	% not enougl (36%
	. ,		(2770)	
South Africa	8%	23%		 49%
Turkey	14%	17%		48%
Serbia	2%	24%		46%
Spain	3%	19%		46%
Peru	5%	32%		44%
France	3%	19%		43%
Colombia	9%	30	%	42%
Belgium	3%	21%		42%
Chile	6%	31%		40%
Great Britain	<mark>3</mark> %	29 %		40%
Germany	3%	27%		38%
Netherlands	3%	21%		38%
Argentina	7%	28%		37%
Canada	3%	26%		37%
United States	5%	27%		35%
Australia	4%	32%		34%
South Korea	3%	30%		34%
Sweden	5%	23%		33%
Hungary	2%	29%		32%
Mexico	10%		35%	31%
Malaysia	8%	32	%	31%
Russia	2%	36%		31%
Brazil	11%	26	5%	31%
India	15%		27%	30%
Poland	3%	28%		 28%
Japan	1%	27%		24%
Italy	3%	37%		17%

Q. Looking after children and the home, please say whether you think too much is being done, not enough is being done or the right amount is being done to achieve equal rights between men and women in [COUNTRY]?

Three quarters of people in Serbia think 'not enough' is being done to achieve equal rights between men and women in relation to looking after children and the home. It is also a key issue in Spain and Peru where three in five give this answer.

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% too much % The right amount % not enough (5%) Country (22%) (48%) Serbia 2%9% 73% Spain 14% 63% Peru 6% 22% 60% South Africa 7% 17% 58% Colombia 6% 25% 56% Turkey 12% 16% 55% Hungary 18% 54% 2% South Korea 6% 21% 54% Belgium 3% 17% 53% Netherlands 29 21% 52% France 4% 15% 52% Chile 5% 29% 50% Argentina 7% 24% 50% Great Britain 23% 50% Russia 28% 46% Germany 4% 22% 46% 29 Japan 17% 46% Malaysia 6% 30% 45% Australia 4% 27% 44% Poland 19% 39 43% India 12% 20% 43% United States 6% 24% 43% Mexico 9% 28% 43% 24% 39% Brazil 11% Sweden 7% 22% 37% 4% Canada 26% 37% Italy 2 38% 15%

Base: 18,800 online adults aged 16-64 across 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018 - 4 Jan 2019

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Q. For each of these areas, how confident, if at all, do you feel that discrimination against women in [COUNTRY] will have ended in the next 20 years?

People are most confident that, in 20 years, discrimination against women will have ended in education. Science and technology is the next most commonly mentioned. People are least optimistic about discrimination against women ending in government and politics.

% net % not confident % confident confident In education 17% 47% 30% In science and 44% 34% 10% technology In sport 42% 35% 7% In the media. including TV 41% 37% 4% and cinema In business -2% 39% 41% Looking after children -3% 42% 39% and the home In government -6% 43% 37% and politics

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Q. In education, how confident, if at all, do you feel that discrimination against women in [COUNTRY] will have ended in the next 20 years?

People in Malaysia and India are most confident that discrimination against women in education will have ended in education in the next twenty years, where seven in ten cite this. At the other end of the spectrum, people in Japan are least confident on this point; only one in five are confident discrimination will have ended – twice as many are not confident.

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FOR WOMEN'S	LONI
LEADERSHIP	

Country	% confident (47%)	% not confident (30%)	% net confident (17%)
Malaysia	70%	16%	53%
India	68%	21%	47%
South Africa	65%	26%	39%
Netherlands	58%	18%	28%
Colombia	58%	31%	40%
Brazil	57%	27%	30%
Mexico	57%	33%	24%
Peru	55%	34%	21%
Serbia	53%	25%	28%
Canada	52%	21%	31%
Argentina	49%	32%	17%
Chile	48%	41%	7%
South Korea	47%	34%	13%
United States	46%	24%	22%
Great Britain	45%	27%	18%
Australia	45%	26%	19%
Turkey	44%	43%	1%
Belgium	43%	33%	10%
Germany	41%	30%	11%
Italy	40%	33%	7%
Spain	38%	41%	-2%
Sweden	38%	31%	7%
Poland	37%	27%	10%
France	36%	32%	4%
Russia	35%	28%	7%
Hungary	34%	40%	-7%
Japan	18%	43%	-25%

Base: 18,800 online adults aged 16-64 across 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018 - 4 Jan 2019

Q. In sport, how confident, if at all, do you feel that discrimination against women in [COUNTRY] will have ended in the next 20 years?

Two thirds in India are confident that discrimination against women in sport will have ended in 20 years' time. Next most confident are people in South Africa and Malaysia, where three in five state this. In Japan, only one in five are confident about discrimination against women in sport ending in the next 20 years.

International Women's Day

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	% confident	% not confident	% net
Country	(42%)	(35%)	confident (7%)
India	66%	23%	43%
South Africa	59%	32%	27%
Malaysia	59%	28%	30%
Columbia	55%	35%	20%
Peru	53%	38%	16%
Brazil	53%	30%	23%
Serbia	52%	24%	28%
Mexico	49%	40%	9%
Turkey	48%	39%	9%
Netherlands	47%	30%	17 %
Argentina	46%	36%	10%
Canada	42%	30%	12%
Chile	41%	49%	-8%
South Korea	41%	41%	0%
Australia	40%	32%	9%
Great Britain	40%	34%	6%
United States	37%	31%	6%
Germany	36%	34%	2%
Russia	36%	27%	9%
Italy	35%	39%	-3%
Hungary	35%	37%	-2%
Poland	33%	31%	2%
France	32%	38%	-6%
Belgium	31%	44%	-13%
Sweden	30%	45%	-15%
Spain	28%	51%	-23%
Japan	18%	40%	-23%

Q. In government and politics, how confident, if at all, do you feel that discrimination against women in [COUNTRY] will have ended in the next 20 years?

Over half in India, Malaysia and South Africa are confident that discrimination against women in government and politics will have ended in the next 20 years. In Great Britain a third are confident about this – more or less in line with the global average. Least confident are those in Hungary – two thirds say that they are not confident about this happening.

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Country	% confident (37%)	% not confident (43%)	% net confident (-6%)
India	57%	32%	25%
Malaysia	55%	34%	21%
South Africa	53%	38%	15%
Brazil	47%	37%	10%
Peru	47%	42%	5%
Netherlands	46%	35%	11%
Serbia	44%	38%	6%
Colombia	44%	48%	-4%
Argentina	43%	40%	2%
Mexico	43%	47%	-4%
Turkey	40%	50%	-9%
Canada	40%	35%	5%
United States	36%	36%	0%
Chile	36%	54%	-19%
Germany	35%	36%	-1%
Great Britain	34%	39%	-5%
Belgium	33%	48%	-15%
Sweden	32%	41%	-8%
Spain	32%	47%	-15%
Australia	31%	40%	-8%
Italy	31%	43%	-12%
South Korea	31%	51%	-20%
France	28%	41%	-14%
Poland	28%	42%	-15%
Russia	27%	40%	-13%
Hungary	18%	65%	-47%
Japan	11%	53%	-42%

Base: 18,800 online adults aged 16-64 across 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018 - 4 Jan 2019

Q. In the media including TV and media, how confident, if at all, do you feel that discrimination against women in [COUNTRY] will have ended in the next 20 years?

Two thirds of people in India are confident that discrimination against women in the media including TV and cinema will have ended in the next 20 years. Three in five of those in South Africa and Malaysia also think this. Least confident are Japan and Hungary where nearly half state that they are not confident that this will happen.

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ountry	% confident (41%)	% not confident (37%)	% net (4%)
India	64%	25%	39%
South Africa	59%	31%	28%
Malaysia	58%	28%	30%
Colombia	55%	35%	20%
Brazil	53%	29%	24%
Peru	52%	37%	16%
Mexico	51%	39%	12%
Argentina	48%	37%	11%
Serbia	48%	33%	14%
Turkey	47%	42%	4%
Netherlands	44%	33%	12%
Chile	43%	46%	-3%
United States	41%	32%	9%
Great Britain	40%	35%	5%
Canada	39%	34%	6%
Australia	38%	35%	4%
South Korea	38%	43%	-5%
Germany	35%	36%	-1%
Belgium	33%	42%	-9%
Poland	33%	35%	-1%
Spain	32%	46%	-14%
France	32%	36%	-4%
Italy	32%	42%	-10%
Sweden	31%	44%	-13%
Russia	30%	34%	-4%
Hungary	28%	49%	-21%
Japan	14%	47%	-33%

Q. In business, how confident, if at all, do you feel that discrimination against women in [COUNTRY] will have ended in the next 20 years?

Two thirds in Malaysia are confident that discrimination against women in business will have ended in the next 20 years. Three in five in India and South Africa think the same. Least confident are people in Japan, Hungary and France.

% confident % not confident (39%) (41%) % net (-2%) Country 65% 21% Malaysia 44% 62% 26% India 36% South Africa 59% 33% 26% 52% 40% Colombia 13% Peru 52% 38% 13% 51% 33% Brazil 18% Serbia 48% 36% 12% Mexico 48% 44% 4% 45% 39% Argentina 6% 43% 49% Turkey -6% **United States** 41% 33% 8% 39% Canada 35% 4% Great Britain 37% 38% -1% Chile 35% 54% -19% South Korea 35% 49% -14% Australia 35% 39% -4% **Netherlands** 47% 33% -14% Sweden 32% 41% -9% Belgium 32% 48% -16% Russia 35% 31% -4% Italy 31% 45% -15% Germany 31% 43% -12% Poland 30% 39% -9% Spain 30% 50% -21% France 26% 44% -18% Hungary 26% 56% -30% Japan 15% 50% -35%

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Q. In science and technology, how confident, if at all, do you feel that discrimination against women in [COUNTRY] will have ended in the next 20 years?

Two thirds of those in India and Malaysia are confident that discrimination against women will have ended in science and technology in 20 years' time. Next most confident are those in South Africa and Mexico, where three in five are confident. People in japan and Hungary are least confident on this. In both countries nearly half state that they are not confident that this will happen.

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	% confident	% not confident	
Country	(44%)	(34%)	% net (10%)
India	68%	20%	48%
Malaysia	67%	19%	47%
South Africa	62%	28%	34%
Mexico	58%	32%	25%
Brazil	56%	27%	30%
Colombia	54%	35%	18%
Argentina	51%	30%	22%
Netherlands	50%	27%	24%
Peru	50%	39%	12%
Serbia	50%	28%	22%
Canada	48%	26%	22%
Chile	44%	42%	2%
Turkey	44%	44%	0%
United States	43%	27%	16%
Australia	42%	29%	12%
Great Britain	40%	32%	8%
South Korea	39%	41%	-2%
Belgium	39%	37%	1%
Italy	36%	37%	0%
Spain	34%	43%	-9%
Sweden	34%	36%	-3%
France	33%	35%	-2%
Germany	33%	38%	-5%
Poland	31%	35%	-4%
Russia	30%	35%	-5%
Hungary	30%	46%	-16%
Japan	13%	46%	-33%

Q. Looking after children and the home, how confident, if at all, do you feel that discrimination against women in [COUNTRY] will have ended in the next 20 years?

Three in five people in India are confident that discrimination against women will have ended in relation to looking after children and the home in 20 years' time. Over half of those in Malaysia, Brazil and South Africa are also confident on this point. People in japan are least confident – just 14% think this will happen while half are not confident.

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% confident % not confident (42%) Country (39%) % net (-3%) 59% 30% India 28% 55% 35% Malaysia 20% 52% 30% Brazil 22% 52% 39% South Africa 14% 50% 43% Peru 7% 49% Mexico 41% 8% Netherlands 48% 32% 16% Argentina 47% 37% 10% Colombia 46% 46% 0% Chile 42% 49% -8% 41% 47% Turkey -6% United States 41% 30% 11% Serbia 41% 46% -5% Canada 40% 31% 9% South Korea 38% 48% -10% Great Britain 36% 38% -2% Australia 38% 34% -4% Belgium 33% 46% -13% France 32% 39% -7% 32% Germany 40% -8% Italy 31% 44% -14% Sweden 30% 42% -12% Poland 29% 43% -14% Spain 28% 52% -24% Hungary 24% -35% 59% Russia 23% 45% -22% -37% 14% 51% Japan

Base: 18,800 online adults aged 16-64 across 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018 - 4 Jan 2019

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MEN AND PARENTING

Q. Please indicate whether you strongly disagree, somewhat disagree, somewhat agree, or strongly agree that..

A man who stays home to look after his children is less of a man

The majority globally disagree that looking after children is emasculating for men – although less the case in South Korea

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ountry	Agree (18%)	Disagree (75%)	% women agree (16%)	% men agree (20%)
South Korea	76%	19%	84%	69%
India	39%	55%	39%	39%
Brazil	26%	66%	25%	27%
South Africa	22%	74%	21%	24%
Malaysia	22%	74%	19%	25%
Russia	22%	71%	19%	24%
Turkey	21%	76%	20%	22%
Italy	21%	71%	18%	23%
Mexico	20%	75%	16%	25%
Germany	18%	71%	15%	22%
Poland	16%	73%	11%	21%
Japan	15%	66%	11%	18%
Sweden	14%	80%	11%	17%
United States	14%	78%	10%	17%
Australia	13%	81%	8%	1 9%
Chile	13%	84%	7 %	20%
Hungary	13%	80%	11%	16%
Belgium	13%	80%	8 %	1 8%
Great Britain	13%	81%	12%	14%
Spain	13%	83%	13%	13%
Argentina	12%	82%	12%	12%
France	12%	73%	10%	14%
Canada	11%	82%	10%	12%
Peru	11%	85%	9%	14%
Colombia	10%	87%	10%	10%
Netherlands	7%	90%	5%	9%
Serbia	6%	92%	7%	6%

Indicates differences of 10%+

Q. Please indicate whether you strongly disagree, somewhat disagree, somewhat agree, or strongly agree that..

Employers should make it easier for men to combine childcare with work

Three-quarters believe that employers should make it easier for men to combine childcare with work – highest in Serbia, Chile and Peru – but lower in Japan, Brazil and Russia.

agree agree (75%) Country Agree (73%) **Disagree (18%)** (72%) Serbia 90% 90% 7% 89% Chile 86% 78% 83% 13% Colombia **8**9% **72%** 16% 81% Peru 79% 17% 82% 75% 76% **Netherlands** 14% 81% 79% South Africa 81% 76% 78% 17% Great Britain 76% 78% 13% 80% Spain 81% 73% 77% 14% South Korea 80% 75% 17% 77% Malaysia 77% 18% 80% 74% 76% 12% 75% 78% Canada **82% 70%** Argentina 76% 18% 72% Australia 79% 76% 14% Mexico 22% 71% 78% 74% 74% 15% 76% 72% Germany Belgium 70% 73% 76% 18% 72% 20% 70% 74% Hungary United States 72% 14% 69% 74% 69% 71% 13% 73% France 65% Turkey 71% 24% 76% India 70% 23% 68% 72% 67% Poland 68% 18% 69% Italy 67% 21% 66% 67% Sweden 65% 25% **72% 58%** Russia 63% 26% 62% 64% 59% 31% 57% 62% Brazil 22% 61% 56% 58% Japan

> Indicates differences of 10%+

% women

% men

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Q. In each of the following areas, please say whether you think too much is being done, not enough is being done or the right amount is being done to achieve equal rights between men and women in [COUNTRY]?

Close to half (48%) believe that the area of life where not enough is being done to achieve equal rights between men and women is looking after children and the home. Business and government and politics are the next most commonly mentioned.

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	% Too much	% The right amount	% Not enough	% net confident
Looking after children and the home	5% 22%		48%	-3%
In business	5% 23%		46%	-2%
In government and politics	6% 23%		44%	-6%
In sport	5% 29%		37%	+7%
In the media, including TV and cinema	7% 27%		36%	+4%
In science and technology	5% 27%		36%	+10%
In education	6% 28%		35%	+17%

Q8g. Looking after children and the home. Please say whether you think too much is being done, not enough is being done or the right amount is being done to achieve equal rights between men and women in [COUNTRY]?

Three-quarters of people in Serbia think 'not enough' is being done to achieve equal rights between men and women in relation to looking after children and the home. It is also a key issue in Spain and Peru where three in five give this answer.

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Country	% too much (5%)	% The right amou (22%)	nt	% not enough (48%)
Serbia	2% 9%			73%
Spain	2% 14%			63%
Peru	6% 22%			60%
South Africa	7% 17%			58%
Colombia		5%		56%
Turkey		6%		55%
Hungary	2% 18%			54%
South Korea	6% 21%			54%
Belgium	3% 17%			53%
Netherlands	2% 21%			52%
France	4% 15%			52%
Chile	5% 29	9%		50%
Argentina	7% 24	4%		50%
Great Britain	2% 23%			50%
Russia	2% 28%			46%
Germany	4% 22%			46%
Japan	2% 17%			46%
Malaysia	6%	30%		45%
Australia	4% 27%	6		44%
Poland	<mark>3</mark> % 19%			43%
India	12%	20%		43%
United States	6% 249	0		43%
Mexico	9%	28%		43%
Brazil	11%	24%		39%
Sweden	7% 222	%		37%
Canada	4% 26%			37%
Italy	2%	38%		15%

Q. For each of these areas, how confident, if at all, do you feel that discrimination against women in [COUNTRY] will have ended in the next 20 years?

People are most confident that, in 20 years, discrimination against women will have ended in education. Science and technology is the next most commonly mentioned. People are least optimistic about discrimination against women ending in government and politics.

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	% confident	% not confident	% net confident
In education	47%	30%	17%
In science and technology	44%	34%	10%
In sport	42%	35%	7%
In the media, including TV and cinema	41%	37%	4%
In business	39%	41%	-2%
Looking after children and the home	39%	42%	-3%
In government and politics	37%	43%	-6%

Q. Looking after children and the home, how confident, if at all, do you feel that discrimination against women in [COUNTRY] will have ended in the next 20 years?

Three in five people in India are confident that discrimination against women will have ended in relation to looking after children and the home in 20 years' time. Over half of those in Malaysia, Brazil and South Africa are also confident on this point. People in japan are least confident – just 14% think this will happen while half are not confident.

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	% confident	% not confident	% net confident
Country	(39%)	(42%)	(-3%)
India	59%	30%	28%
Malaysia	55%	35%	20%
Brazil	52%	30%	22%
South Africa	52%	39%	14%
Peru	50%	43%	7%
Mexico	49%	41%	8%
Netherlands	48%	32%	16%
Argentina	47%	37%	10%
Colombia	46%	46%	0%
Chile	42%	49%	-8%
Turkey	41%	47%	-6%
United States	41%	30%	11%
Serbia	41%	46%	-5%
Canada	40%	31%	9%
South Korea	38%	48%	-10%
Great Britain	36%	38%	-2%
Australia	34%	38%	-4%
Belgium	33%	46%	-13%
France	32%	39%	-7%
Germany	32%	40%	-8%
Italy	31%	44%	-14%
Sweden	30%	42%	-12%
Poland	29%	43%	-14%
Spain	28%	52%	-24%
Hungary	24%	59%	-35%
Russia	23%	45%	-22%
Japan	14%	51%	-37%

The survey is an international sample of 18,800 adults aged 18-64 in the United States and Canada and 16-64 in all other countries. Interviews were conducted between 21 December 2018 – 4 January 2019.

- The survey was conducted in 27 countries around the world, via the Ipsos Online Panel system in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Russia, Serbia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Great Britain, and the USA.
- Approximately 1000 individuals were surveyed in Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Great Britain, and the USA.
 Approximately 500 individuals were surveyed in Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Hungary, India, Mexico, Malaysia, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Russia, Serbia, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, Turkey.

- Where results do not sum to 100 or the 'difference' appears to be+-1 more/less than the actual, this may be due to rounding, multiple responses or the exclusion of don't knows or not stated responses.
- Data are weighted to match the profile of the population. 16 of the 27 countries surveyed generate nationally representative samples in their countries (Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Poland,, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, and United States). Brazil, Chile, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Russia, Serbia, South Africa and Turkey produce a national sample that is considered to represent a more affluent, connected population. These are still a vital social group to understand in these countries, representing an important and emerging middle class.

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Appendix slides

Q. Below is a list of actions that may help to achieve equal rights between men and women in [COUNTRY]. For each one, please say to what extent, if at all, you think it would make a positive impact or negative impact to achieving equality between men and women, or would it make no difference?

Employers doing more to promote women to senior leadership positions

International Women's Day

Country

Colombia Peru South Africa Mexico Serbia Spain Chile Malaysia Hungary Argentina Canada Belgium India Great Britair United State Australia France Netherland Turkey Brazil Italy Sweden Poland Germany South Korea

> Russia Japan

% positive impact

77%
74%
74%
73%
73%
70%
69%
66%
66%
63%
63%
61%
61%
60%
58%
57%
56%
56%
56%
56%
55%
51%
50%
46%
45%
42%

Base: 18,800 online adults aged 16-64 across 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018 - 4 Jan 2019

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Q. Below is a list of actions that may help to achieve equal rights between men and women in [COUNTRY]. For each one, please say to what extent, if at all, you think it would make a positive impact or negative impact to achieving equality between men and women, or would it make no difference?

Removing the barriers that stop women standing for senior positions in government and politics

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Country

Peru

Colombia

Mexico

Serbia

Spain

Chile

Malaysia

Hungary

Turkey

Canada

Argentina

Belgium

Australia

France

Italy

Brazil

Poland Sweden

Russia

Japan

Germany

India

% positive impact



Base: 18,800 online adults aged 16-64 across 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018 - 4 Jan 2019

Q. Below is a list of actions that may help to achieve equal rights between men and women in [COUNTRY]. For each one, please say to what extent, if at all, you think it would make a positive impact or negative impact to achieving equality between men and women, or would it make no difference?

The media portraying women and girls in a more positive way

> INSTITUTE For Women's Leadership

Country

Peru South Africa Serbia Malaysia Colombia Mexico Chile Spain India Great Britain Turkey Canada Hungary United States Australia Argentina Belgium France Brazil Italy Netherlands Poland Sweden South Korea Russia Germany

Japan

83%
78%
76%
76%
76%
73%
68%
68%
66%
64%
63%
63%
62%
62%
62%
60%
59%
57%
55%
54%
52%
50%
49%
49%
41%
38%
30%

Base: 18,800 online adults aged 16-64 across 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018 - 4 Jan 2019

% positive impact

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Q. Below is a list of actions that may help to achieve equal rights between men and women in [COUNTRY]. For each one, please say to what extent, if at all, you think it would make a positive impact or negative impact to achieving equality between men and women, or would it make no difference?

Employers paying women the same as men for the same work

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% positive impact

84%

82%

80%

80%

77%

76%

76%

76%

75%

74%

74%

73%

71%

70%

70%

67%

67%

66%

66%

65%

60%

60%

60%

59%

57%

55%



Base: 18,800 online adults aged 16-64 across 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018 - 4 Jan 2019

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Q. Below is a list of actions that may help to achieve equal rights between men and women in [COUNTRY]. For each one, please say to what extent, if at all, you think it would make a positive impact or negative impact to achieving equality between men and women, or would it make no difference?

Educating boys and girls about the importance about the importance

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Country

% positive impact

82%

79%

78%

78%

77%

77%

76%

76%

74%

73%

69%

69%

67%

66%

65%

64%

63%

62%

61%

59%

59%

57%

54%

51%

49%

44%

41%



Base: 18,800 online adults aged 16-64 across 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018 - 4 Jan 2019

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Q. Below is a list of actions that may help to achieve equal rights between men and women in [COUNTRY]. For each one, please say to what extent, if at all, you think it would make a positive impact or negative impact to achieving equality between men and women, or would it make no difference?

Tougher laws to prevent violence and harassment against women

% positive impact

Country

erbia	89%
Peru	88%
Colombia	82%
Malaysia	81%
South Africa	78%
Mexico	77%
Chile	75%
Turkey	74%
Argentina	74%
Spain	72%
Hungary	72%
Belgium	70%
Canada	68%
Great Britain	65%
Australia	65%
India	64%
Sweden	64%
Netherlands	63%
Italy	63%
France	61%
United States	61%
Brazil	58%
Russia	58%
Poland	56%
South Korea	54%
Germany	50%
Japan	40%

Base: 18,800 online adults aged 16-64 across 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018 - 4 Jan 2019

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Q. Below is a list of actions that may help to achieve equal rights between men and women in [COUNTRY]. For each one, please say to what extent, if at all, you think it would make a positive impact or negative impact to achieving equality between men and women, or would it make no difference?

Men sharing more responsibility for raising children and looking after the home

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Country

Colombia

Peru

Serbia

Chile

Mexico

Spain

Turkey

Canada

Belgium

France

Australia

India

Italy

Russia

Poland

Brazil

Germany

Sweden

Japan

Hungary

Argentina

Malaysia

% positive impact



Base: 18,800 online adults aged 16-64 across 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018 - 4 Jan 2019

Q. Below is a list of actions that may help to achieve equal rights between men and women in [COUNTRY]. For each one, please say to what extent, if at all, you think it would make a positive impact or negative impact to achieving equality between men and women, or would it make no difference?

More men speaking out when women are treated unfairly because of their gender

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Country

% positive impact

Peru	84%
Serbia	84%
Colombia	82%
South Africa	77%
Mexico	76%
Malaysia	74%
Chile	72%
Spain	72%
Argentina	71%
Hungary	69%
Canada	68%
Australia	66%
United States	66%
Great Britain	65%
Turkey	65%
Belgium	63%
Sweden	62%
India	61%
Italy	59%
France	58%
Netherlands	56%
Brazil	55%
Poland	52%
South Korea	49%
Germany	49%
Russia	41%
Japan	40%

Base: 18,800 online adults aged 16-64 across 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018 - 4 Jan 2019

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INSTITUTE FOR WOMEN'S

Q. Below is a list of actions that may help to achieve equal rights between men and women in [COUNTRY]. For each one, please say to what extent, if at all, you think it would make a positive impact or negative impact to achieving equality between men and women, or would it make no difference?

Better access to education for girls

% positive impact

country	
Peru	
Mexico	
Turkey	
Colombia	
South Africa	
Serbia	
India	
Malaysia	
Chile	
Canada	
Great Britain	
Spain	
United States	
Australia	
Argentina	
Brazil	
Belgium	
France	
Hungary	
Italy	
Russia	
Germany	
Sweden	
Netherlands	
Poland	
South Korea	
Japan	

Country

8	32%
75%	
75%	
74%	
73%	
72%	
68%	
68%	
67%	
59%	
58%	
58%	
56%	
56%	
55%	
55%	
54%	
53%	
51%	
50%	
48%	
45%	
42%	
39%	
39%	
36%	
35%	

Base: 18,800 online adults aged 16-64 across 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018 - 4 Jan 2019

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NSTITUTI

Q. Below is a list of actions that may help to achieve equal rights between men and women in [COUNTRY]. For each one, please say to what extent, if at all, you think it would make a positive impact or negative impact to achieving equality between men and women, or would it make no difference?

The media providing more coverage of women's sports

	%	positive	impact
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3	_
Peru	
Colombia	
Chile	
Mexico	
Serbia	
South Africa	
Spain	
Malaysia	
India	
Argentina	
Turkey	
Great Britain	
France	
Belgium	
Australia	
Brazil	
Italy	
Hungary	
Canada	
United States	
Netherlands	
Sweden	
Russia	
Poland	
Germany	
South Korea	
Japan	

Country

74%
70%
66%
66%
66%
65%
64%
60%
60%
54%
53%
51%
51%
49%
49%
46%
46%
43%
42%
41%
41%
41%
33%
30%
28%
27%
22%

Base: 18,800 online adults aged 16-64 across 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018 - 4 Jan 2019

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