

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY 2019

Global attitudes towards gender equality





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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Country	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%	— 19%
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%+

Ipsos

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

Country

Serbia

Chile

Peru

Spain

Malaysia

Canada

Australia

Germany

Belgium

Hungary

France

Turkey

Poland

Sweden

Russia

Brazil

Japan

India

Italy

Mexico

Agree (73%)

65%

63%

59%

58%

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.

INSTITUTE

90% 7% 86% 83% 13% Colombia 89% 16% 81% 79% 17% 82% Netherlands 81% 79% 14% South Africa 81% 78% 17% **Great Britain** 78% 13% 80% 14% 73% 77% South Korea 80% 17% 77% 77% 18% 80% 76% 12% 75% **82%** Argentina 76% 18% 79% 76% 14% 22% 78% 74% 74% 15% 76% 73% 76% 18% 72% 20% 70% United States 72% 14% 69% 71% 13% 73% 71% 24% **76%** 70% 23% 68% 68% 18% 69% 67% 21% 66%

> Indicates differences of 10%+

72%

62%

57%

61%

% women

agree

(75%)

89%

Disagree (18%)

% men

agree

(72%)

90%

78%

75%

76%

76%

76%

81%

75%

74%

78%

72%

71%

72%

70%

74%

74% 69%

65%

72%

67%

67%

64%

62%

56%

58%

70%

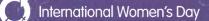
72%

25%

26%

31%

22%



Ipsos

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%

Ipsos

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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	% too much	% The right amount	% not enough
Country	(5%)	(22%)	(48%)
Serbia	2%9%		73%
Spain	2% 14%		63%
Peru	6% 22%	0	60%
South Africa	7% 17%		58%
Colombia		5%	56%
Turkey		16%	55%
Hungary	2% 18%		54%
South Korea	6% 21%		54%
Belgium	3% 17%		53%
Netherlands	2% 21%		52%
France	4% 15%		52%
Chile		9%	50%
Argentina		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	%	44%
Poland	3% 19%		43%
India	12%	20%	43%
United States	6% 24	%	43%
Mexico	9%	28%	43%
Brazil	11%	24%	39%
Sweden	7% 22		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.



	% 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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Country	% confident (39%)	% not confident (42%)	% net confident (-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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