


## Ipsos

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

| More advantages in being a man (52\%) | No difference (26\%) | More advantages in being a woman (12\%) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 72\% |  | 12\% | 11\% |
| 64\% |  | 24\% | 9\% |
| 63\% |  | 25\% | 5\% |
| 62\% |  | 20\% | 11\% |
| 61\% |  |  | 13\% |
| 60\% |  | 28\% | 10\% |
| 59\% |  | 27\% | 6\% |
| 58\% |  | 30\% | 9\% |
| 58\% |  | \% | 12\% |
| 57\% |  |  | 9\% |
| 56\% |  |  | 9\% |
| 56\% |  |  | 9\% |
| 55\% |  |  | 16\% |
| 52\% | 24\% |  | 13\% |
| 52\% | 21\% |  | 7\% |
| 50\% | 26\% |  | 13\% |
| 49\% | 27\% |  | 10\% |
| 49\% | 27\% |  | 11\% |
| 48\% | 24\% |  | 14\% |
| 45\% | 27\% |  | 14\% |
| 45\% | 29\% |  | 8\% |
| 45\% | 32\% |  | 10\% |
| 44\% | 28\% |  | 12\% |
| 42\% | 24\% |  | 22\% |
| 38\% | 29\% |  | 24\% |
| 36\% | 42\% |  | 17\% |
| 33\% | 34\% |  | 14\% |


\section*{Country} | Chile |
| :--- |
| Colombia | Hungary Argentina Spain Peru Netherlands Serbia Mexico | Turkey |
| :--- |
| Belgium | Russia South Africa Canada

France United States Italy
Great Britain
Sweden
Australia
Japan Brazil Germany South Korea India Malaysia Poland

| $\square$ | 84\% | - $60 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 72\% | - $56 \%$ |
| $\square$ | 76\% | - 49\% |
| ■ | 73\% | - 51\% |
|  | 70\% | - 52\% |
| $\square$ | 66\% | - 54\% |
| $\square$ | 69\% | - 48\% |
|  | 68\% | - 48\% |
|  | 71\% | - 43\% |
| - | 63\% | ■ 51\% |
| - | 64\% | - 48\% |
| $\square$ | 65\% | - 46\% |
| ■ | 63\% | - 46\% |
|  | 61\% | - $42 \%$ |
|  | 53\% | 50\% |
|  | 56\% | - 45\% |
|  | 54\% | 45\% |
|  | 56\% | - 41\% |
|  | 58\% | - $38 \%$ |
|  | 58\% | - $32 \%$ |
|  | 50\% | 41\% |
|  | 48\% | 41\% |
|  | 51\% | - $37 \%$ |
|  | 51\% | - $33 \%$ |
|  | 38\% | 37\% |
|  | 35\% | 37\% |
|  | 39\% | ■ 27\% |

Ipsos
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 negativeInternational Women's Day Kines


| \% net better |
| :---: |
| $67 \%$ |
| $57 \%$ |
| $55 \%$ |
| $55 \%$ |
| $53 \%$ |
| $42 \%$ |
| $44 \%$ |
| $34 \%$ |
| $39 \%$ |
| $40 \%$ |
| $32 \%$ |
| $34 \%$ |
| $30 \%$ |
| $31 \%$ |
| $26 \%$ |
| $31 \%$ |
| $31 \%$ |
| $26 \%$ |
| $22 \%$ |
| $20 \%$ |
| $6 \%$ |
| $-8 \%$ |
| $-4 \%$ |
| $5 \%$ |
| $0 \%$ |
| $8 \%$ |
| $-4 \%$ |
|  |

Ipsos
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

\% net better

| $65 \%$ |
| :---: |
| $56 \%$ |
| $57 \%$ |
| $51 \%$ |
| $50 \%$ |
| $35 \%$ |
| $37 \%$ |
| $26 \%$ |
| $27 \%$ |
| $26 \%$ |
| $17 \%$ |
| $32 \%$ |
| $13 \%$ |
| $-4 \%$ |
| $12 \%$ |
| $12 \%$ |
| $11 \%$ |
| $9 \%$ |
| $10 \%$ |
| $-4 \%$ |
| $14 \%$ |
| $2 \%$ |
| $-10 \%$ |
| $-14 \%$ |
| $-5 \%$ |
| $-17 \%$ |
| $-24 \%$ |
| 20 |



Ipsos
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


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

| \% women agree (37\%) | \% men agree (46\%) |
| :---: | :---: |
| - 54\% | - 71\% |
| 56\% | 64\% |
| 57\% | 61\% |
| 58\% | 56\% |
| 54\% | 60\% |
| - 59\% | - 45\% |
| 47\% | 54\% |
| - ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | - 58\% |
| 40\% | 49\% |
| 46\% | 42\% |
| 39\% | 46\% |
| - $36 \%$ | - 48\% |
| 36\% | 44\% |
| ■ $34 \%$ | - $45 \%$ |
| - $33 \%$ | - 46\% |
| - $28 \%$ | - 49\% |
| 37\% | 40\% |
| - $32 \%$ | - 43\% |
| - $28 \%$ | - 43\% |
| - $28 \%$ | - 43\% |
| - $27 \%$ | - 43\% |
| - $28 \%$ | - 38\% |
| - 22\% | - 40\% |
| 25\% | 34\% |
| 24\% | 33\% |
| 25\% | 29\% |
| - $13 \%$ | - 25\% |
| Indicates differences of $10 \%+$ |  |

Ipsos
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 (69\%) | \% men agree (62\%) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 81\% | 80\% |
| 80\% | 75\% |
| 78\% | 74\% |
| - $81 \%$ | - 71\% |
| - $81 \%$ | -69\% |
| 79\% | 72\% |
| - $80 \%$ | - 69\% |
| 76\% | 72\% |
| - $77 \%$ | - 67\% |
| 71\% | 73\% |
| 74\% | 67\% |
| - $72 \%$ | - 60\% |
| 71\% | 62\% |
| - $71 \%$ | - 59\% |
| - $73 \%$ | - 58\% |
| 69\% | 60\% |
| 64\% | 62\% |
| 60\% | 64\% |
| - 68\% | - 55\% |
| - 68\% | - 55\% |
| - 69\% | - 52\% |
| 61\% | 61\% |
| 63\% | 56\% |
| 58\% | 49\% |
| 55\% | 50\% |
| - 50\% | - 39\% |
| - $41 \%$ | - 31\% |
| Indicates of $10 \%+$ | differences |

Ipsos
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

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



| \% women agree (38\%) | \% men agree (28\%) |
| :---: | :---: |
| - $57 \%$ | - $43 \%$ |
| - $55 \%$ | - 33\% |
| - $52 \%$ | - 36\% |
| 42\% | 39\% |
| - $46 \%$ | - 32\% |
| - $44 \%$ | - 32\% |
| - 53\% | - $23 \%$ |
| 38\% | 35\% |
| 39\% | 35\% |
| - 41\% | - 30\% |
| - 41\% | - 29\% |
| - 41\% | - 28\% |
| - 39\% | - 29\% |
| 38\% | 30\% |
| - 39\% | - 26\% |
| 35\% | 29\% |
| - 38\% | - 25\% |
| - 38\% | - $25 \%$ |
| - 36\% | - 26\% |
| - 35\% | - 22\% |
| - 33\% | - $23 \%$ |
| 27\% | 23\% |
| 28\% | 20\% |
| - 28\% | -18\% |
| 24\% | 17\% |
| 23\% | 17\% |
| 15\% | 20\% |
| Indicates differences of $10 \%+$ |  |

Ipsos
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

| \% women <br> agree <br> (16\%) | \% men <br> agree <br> (20\%) |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\square 84 \%$ | $69 \%$ |
| $39 \%$ | $39 \%$ |
| $25 \%$ | $27 \%$ |
| $21 \%$ | $24 \%$ |
| $19 \%$ | $25 \%$ |
| $19 \%$ | $24 \%$ |
| $20 \%$ | $22 \%$ |
| $18 \%$ | $23 \%$ |
| $16 \%$ | $25 \%$ |
| $15 \%$ | $22 \%$ |
| $11 \%$ | $21 \%$ |
| $11 \%$ | $18 \%$ |
| $11 \%$ | $17 \%$ |
| $10 \%$ | $17 \%$ |
| $8 \%$ | $19 \%$ |
| $7 \%$ | $20 \%$ |
| $11 \%$ | $16 \%$ |
| $8 \%$ | $\square 18 \%$ |
| $12 \%$ | $14 \%$ |
| $13 \%$ | $13 \%$ |
| $12 \%$ | $12 \%$ |
| $10 \%$ | $14 \%$ |
| $10 \%$ | $12 \%$ |
| $9 \%$ | $14 \%$ |
| $10 \%$ | $10 \%$ |
| $5 \%$ | $9 \%$ |
| $7 \%$ | $6 \%$ |
| 1 ndicates differences |  |
| $o f 10 \%+$ |  |
|  |  |
| 10 |  |



Ipsos
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

| \% women agree (14\%) | \% men agree (20\%) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 34\% | 36\% |
| - 21\% | - 39\% |
| 24\% | 31\% |
| 24\% | 31\% |
| 21\% | 27\% |
| 22\% | 21\% |
| - 16\% | - 23\% |
| 14\% | 22\% |
| 20\% | 17\% |
| 14\% | 22\% |
| 17\% | 18\% |
| 15\% | 19\% |
| - 12\% | - 22\% |
| - 10\% | - $23 \%$ |
| - 10\% | - $22 \%$ |
| 11\% | 20\% |
| - 9\% | - 21\% |
| 11\% | 17\% |
| 10\% | 18\% |
| 9\% | 17\% |
| 9\% | 16\% |
| 10\% | 15\% |
| 10\% | 14\% |
| 8\% | 12\% |
| 8\% | 12\% |
| 6\% | 11\% |
| 3\% | 5\% |
| Indicates of $10 \%+$ | differences | of $10 \%+$

## Ipsos

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?Intemational Women's Day

## 

 KNoss

## \% Great Britain



Ipsos
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 ItalyInternational Women's Day

| 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\% | - $74 \%$ | - 60\% |
| Netherlands | 65\% | 25\% | 69\% | 62\% |
| Argentina | 65\% | 28\% | 68\% | 61\% |
| $\square$ 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\% | - 54\% |
| Germany | 59\% | 26\% | ■65\% | $\square 52 \%$ |
| France | 57\% | 23\% | -63\% | - 52\% |
| Italy | 53\% | 34\% | 56\% | 50\% |
| Poland | 51\% | 29\% | -58\% | - 45\% |
| Japan | 47\% | 30\% | 50\% | 43\% |
| : 18,800 online adults aged | ross 27 countries, 21 |  | Indicates differences of $10 \%+$ |  |

Ipsos
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 casenternational Women's Day Kinge $\xlongequal{\text { LoNDON }}$

| \% women agree (36\%) | \% men agree (50\%) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 77\% | 82\% |
| - 54\% | -69\% |
| 60\% | 63\% |
| - 53\% | - 71\% |
| 57\% | 63\% |
| 56\% | 64\% |
| 54\% | 56\% |
| - $44 \%$ | - 65\% |
| 46\% | 51\% |
| - $40 \%$ | - 54\% |
| 42\% | 50\% |
| - 33\% | - 54\% |
| - 33\% | - 51\% |
| - 33\% | - 43\% |
| - $25 \%$ | - 49\% |
| - 29\% | - 44\% |
| - $27 \%$ | - 44\% |
| - 29\% | - 41\% |
| - $25 \%$ | - 43\% |
| - $24 \%$ | - 43\% |
| - $21 \%$ | - 44\% |
| 26\% | 35\% |
| - 23\% | - 35\% |
| -16\% | - 40\% |
| - $13 \%$ | - 35\% |
| - $15 \%$ | - 30\% |
| - $14 \%$ | - $29 \%$ |



Ipsos
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.

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## Issue

| Sexual harassment |
| ---: |
| Sexual violence |
| Physical violence |
| Equal pay |
| Womestic abuse |
| Balancing work and caring responsibilities |
| Sexualisation of women and girls in the media |
| The amount of unpaid work that women do stereotyping |
| Lack of financial/economic independence |
| Access to employment |
| Abuse on social media |
| Forced/child marriage |
| Access to childcare |
| Parental leave rights |
| Access to healthcare |
| Access to family planning services for pregnant women and new mothers to sanitary products |
| Access to education | \% mentions of each issue

across all countries surveyed

| \% women | \% men |
| :---: | :---: |
| 31\% | 29\% |
| 28\% | 27\% |
| 23\% | 21\% |
| 21\% | 23\% |
| 20\% | 20\% |
| 14\% | 15\% |
| 12\% | 17\% |
| 12\% | 14\% |
| 7\% | 14\% |
| 10\% | 11\% |
| 8\% | 11\% |
| 8\% | 11\% |
| 8\% | 10\% |
| 7\% | 6\% |
| 7\% | 5\% |
| 6\% | 5\% |
| 5\% | 5\% |
| 5\% | 5\% |
| 4\% | 5\% |
| 4\% | 5\% |
| 4\% | 3\% |
| 2\% | 2\% |
| Indicates differences of $10 \%+$ |  |

## Ipsos

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


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

| \% women | \% men |
| :---: | :---: |
| - $48 \%$ | - 59\% |
| - 57\% | - 46\% |
| 43\% | 47\% |
| 38\% | 43\% |
| 40\% | 40\% |
| 35\% | 44\% |
| 36\% | 42\% |
| 41\% | 36\% |
| 34\% | 38\% |
| 33\% | 34\% |
| 31\% | 33\% |
| 30\% | 31\% |
| 27\% | 34\% |
| - 24\% | - $35 \%$ |
| 28\% | 30\% |
| 31\% | 27\% |
| 29\% | 28\% |
| 23\% | 26\% |
| - 17\% | - $27 \%$ |
| 19\% | 24\% |
| 19\% | 23\% |
| 23\% | 19\% |
| 20\% | 21\% |
| 17\% | 18\% |
| 17\% | 18\% |
| 9\% | 16\% |
| 10\% | 11\% |
| Indicates differences of $10 \%+$ |  |

## Ipsos

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


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

| \% women | \% men |
| :---: | :---: |
| $55 \%$ | $50 \%$ |
| $47 \%$ | $42 \%$ |
| $42 \%$ | $46 \%$ |
| $44 \%$ | $38 \%$ |
| $38 \%$ | $42 \%$ |
| $40 \%$ | $38 \%$ |
| $35 \%$ | $41 \%$ |
| $35 \%$ | $38 \%$ |
| $35 \%$ | $35 \%$ |
| $34 \%$ | $31 \%$ |
| $25 \%$ | $33 \%$ |
| $26 \%$ | $25 \%$ |
| $27 \%$ | $23 \%$ |
| $21 \%$ | $27 \%$ |
| $22 \%$ | $23 \%$ |
| $24 \%$ | $20 \%$ |
| $23 \%$ | $21 \%$ |
| $23 \%$ | $20 \%$ |
| $21 \%$ | $21 \%$ |
| $21 \%$ | $18 \%$ |
| $20 \%$ | $19 \%$ |
| $19 \%$ | $17 \%$ |
| $17 \%$ | $14 \%$ |
| $14 \%$ | $15 \%$ |
| $15 \%$ | $14 \%$ |
| $12 \%$ | $11 \%$ |
| $10 \%$ | $7 \%$ |
|  | Indicates |
|  | of $10 \%$ |

Ipsos
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

| \% women | \% men |
| :---: | :---: |
| 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\% |
| - In | cates differences $0 \%+$ | of $10 \%+$

Ipsos
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

| Country | \% picking out <br> domestic abuse $\text { \% } 2018 \text { \| }$ | \% women | \% men |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Serbia | 41\% | 44\% | 38\% |
| Australia | 40\% | 42\% | 37\% |
| Turkey | - $32 \%$ | 33\% | 30\% |
| Hungary | 31b\% | 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\% |
| $\square$ Great Britain | 20\% | 22\% | 19\% |
| Canada | 2b\% | 19\% | 22\% |
| India | 19\% | 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 | 110\% | 10\% | 10\% |
| Chile | -10\% | 7\% | 14\% |
| Netherlands | -10\% | 10\% | 9\% |
| South Korea | 4\% | 4\% | 4\% |
| Japan | 3\%\| | 3\% | 3\% |
| 18,800 online adults aged 1 | 27 countries, 21 Dec 2018-4 Jan 2019 |  | s differences |

## Ipsos

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

| Tssues overviem | of | 2 | 01 | 9 |  | u |  |  |  | Ost |  |  |  | es |  | g |  | - |  | S | your | c |  |  | Top three issues:\#1 worry in country\#2 worry in country\#3 worry in country |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | , | - | (\%) | $\star$ |  | (1) | $\frac{\Delta k}{2 k}$ | - | - | (*) | 1 | $\bigcirc$ | "10\% ${ }^{1 / 3}$ | 里 | (1) | - | 1 | - | $\square$ | - | 3- |  | $4$ | C |  |
|  | TOT | 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

International Women's Day


Ipsos
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.


International Women's Day

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[^0]Ipsos
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.



| \% women (41\%) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% men } \\ & \text { (31\%) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| - 61\% | - 46\% |
| - $60 \%$ | - 38\% |
| 53\% | 44\% |
| - 55\% | - 38\% |
| - 54\% | - 38\% |
| - $49 \%$ | - 39\% |
| - $55 \%$ | - 34\% |
| 45\% | 40\% |
| 43\% | 38\% |
| - $46 \%$ | - 34\% |
| 44\% | 37\% |
| 43\% | 37\% |
| - $43 \%$ | - 32\% |
| - $42 \%$ | - 30\% |
| - $40 \%$ | - $28 \%$ |
| - $41 \%$ | - $26 \%$ |
| - $41 \%$ | - 25\% |
| - $40 \%$ | - $25 \%$ |
| 34\% | 30\% |
| 33\% | 26\% |
| 31\% | 26\% |
| 32\% | 24\% |
| - 32\% | - 17\% |
| 25\% | 23\% |
| 26\% | 21\% |
| 22\% | 20\% |
| 10\% | 10\% |
| Indicates differences of $10 \%+$ |  |

Ipsos
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.




Ipsos
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.


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

| \% women <br> (30\%) | \% men <br> (28\%) |
| :---: | :---: |
| $47 \%$ | $44 \%$ |
| $42 \%$ | $33 \%$ |
| $36 \%$ | $38 \%$ |
| $40 \%$ | $33 \%$ |
| $39 \%$ | $34 \%$ |
| $33 \%$ | $38 \%$ |
| $40 \%$ | $31 \%$ |
| $36 \%$ | $34 \%$ |
| $34 \%$ | $36 \%$ |
| $31 \%$ | $40 \%$ |
| $31 \%$ | $34 \%$ |
| $33 \%$ | $29 \%$ |
| $31 \%$ | $30 \%$ |
| $36 \%$ | $25 \%$ |
| $29 \%$ | $31 \%$ |
| $30 \%$ | $26 \%$ |
| $33 \%$ | $22 \%$ |
| $29 \%$ | $25 \%$ |
| $25 \%$ | $26 \%$ |
| $28 \%$ | $21 \%$ |
| $24 \%$ | $24 \%$ |
| $23 \%$ | $22 \%$ |
| $22 \%$ | $16 \%$ |
| $17 \%$ | $21 \%$ |
| $17 \%$ | $17 \%$ |
| $15 \%$ | $13 \%$ |
| $15 \%$ | $12 \%$ |
|  | Indicates differences |
| of $10 \%+$ |  |

Ipsos
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.Intemational Women's Day
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## 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.International Women's Day


Looking after children and the home


| In government <br> and politics | $6 \%$ | $23 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| In sport | $5 \%$ | $29 \%$ |

 and cinema

In science
and technology

In education



35\%
\% net confident -3\%
-2\%
-6\%
+7\%

## $+4 \%$

+10\%
+17\%

[^2]Ipsos
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.International Women's Day


Ipsos
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.

| Country | \% too much $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { \% The right amount } \\ (5 \%)\end{array}\right)(29 \%)$ |  |  | \% not enough (37\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Spain | 2. | 16\% |  | 60\% |
| South Africa | 10\% | 21\% |  | 53\% |
| Chile | 6\% | 26\% |  | 50\% |
| France | 3\% | 18\% |  | 49\% |
| Belgium | 2 | 21\% |  | 48\% |
| Turkey | 9\% | 22\% |  | 46\% |
| Colombia | 8\% | 30\% |  | 45\% |
| Peru | 7\% | 31\% |  | 45\% |
| Argentina | 8\% | 26\% |  | 44\% |
| Serbia | 2\% | 26\% |  | 43\% |
| Sweden | 8\% | 22\% |  | 40\% |
| $\square$ Great Britain | 4\% | 31\% |  | 38\% |
| Brazil | 10\% | 25\% |  | 37\% |
| India | 12\% | 25\% |  | 37\% |
| Mexico | 10\% | 34\% |  | 36\% |
| Netherlands | 3. | 29\% |  | 36\% |
| Australia | 6\% | 33\% |  | 33\% |
| Malaysia | 4\% | 32\% |  | 33\% |
| United States | 6\% | 28\% |  | 32\% |
| South Korea | 39 | 35\% |  | 30\% |
| Canada | 3\% | 33\% |  | 28\% |
| Germany | 4\% | 34\% |  | 28\% |
| Hungary | 2 | 37\% |  | 20\% |
| Japan | \|1\% | 34\% |  | 20\% |
| Poland | 4\% | 33\% |  | 20\% |
| Italy | $3{ }^{\circ}$ | 38\% |  | 18\% |
| Russia | 4\% | 43\% |  | 18\% |

Ipsos
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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| Country | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% too } \\ & \text { (6\%) } \end{aligned}$ | \% The right amount (23\%) |  | \% not enough (44\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Colombia | 7\% | 24\% |  | 55\% |
| Spain | 4\% | 15\% |  | 55\% |
| Turkey | 12\% | 18\% |  | 54\% |
| South Africa | 8\% | 22\% |  | 53\% |
| Hungary | 2 | 16\% |  | 53\% |
| Peru | 6\% | 24\% |  | 51\% |
| France | 4\% | 16\% |  | 50\% |
| Chile | 4\% | 28\% |  | 50\% |
| Belgium | 4\% | 20\% |  | 49\% |
| Serbia | 4\% | 18\% |  | 48\% |
| Australia | 5\% | 20\% |  | 47\% |
| Argentina | 8\% | 21\% |  | 47\% |
| Japan |  | 19\% |  | 45\% |
| Mexico | 9\% | 29\% |  | 44\% |
| $\square$ Great Britain | $3{ }^{\circ}$ | 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\% |

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

Ipsos
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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| Country | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% too } \\ & \text { (6\%) } \end{aligned}$ | \% The right amount (23\%) |  | \% not enough (44\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Spain | 5\% | 17\% |  | 51\% |
| Serbia | $3 \%$ | 20\% |  | 48\% |
| South Africa | 10\% | 26\% |  | 45\% |
| Belgium | 3\% | 23\% |  | 44\% |
| Turkey | 15\% | 18\% |  | 43\% |
| Peru | 9\% | 29\% |  | 43\% |
| France | 6\% | 19\% |  | 42\% |
| $\square$ Great Britain | 5\% | 27\% |  | 42\% |
| Chile | 8\% | 31\% |  | 39\% |
| Argentina | 14\% | 23\% |  | 39\% |
| South Korea | 5\% | 29\% |  | 37\% |
| United States | 10\% | 23\% |  | 37\% |
| Netherlands | 3\% | 26\% |  | 37\% |
| Australia | 6\% | 31\% |  | 37\% |
| Colombia | 11\% | 35\% |  | 36\% |
| Sweden | 9\% | 21\% |  | 36\% |
| Canada | 39 | 27\% |  | 36\% |
| Mexico | 11\% | 33\% |  | 35\% |
| Hungary | 5\% | 25\% |  | 34\% |
| Brazil | 11\% | 27\% |  | 34\% |
| Germany | 5\% | 31\% |  | 31\% |
| India | 19\% | 22\% |  | 31\% |
| Russia | $3 \%$ | 34\% |  | 30\% |
| Poland | 7\% | 28\% |  | 26\% |
| Malaysia | 7\% | 36\% |  | 25\% |
| Japan | 4\% | 31\% |  | 25\% |
| Italy | 4\% | 35\% |  | 18\% |

Ipsos
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.International Women's Day Kingis $\xrightarrow{\text { LoNol ge }}$


Ipsos
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.International Women's Day KiNG $\xlongequal{\text { LoNDON }}$


Ipsos
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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International Women's Day

| Country | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% too } \\ & \text { (5\%) } \end{aligned}$ | much | \% The right amount (22\%) | \% not enough <br> (48\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Serbia | 2\%9 |  |  | 73\% |
| Spain | 2\% |  |  | 63\% |
| Peru | 6\% | 22\% |  | 60\% |
| South Africa | 7\% | 17\% |  | 58\% |
| Colombia | 6\% | 25\% |  | 56\% |
| Turkey | 12\% | 16\% |  | 55\% |
| Hungary | 2 | 18\% |  | 54\% |
| South Korea | 6\% | 21\% |  | 54\% |
| Belgium | 3\% | 17\% |  | 53\% |
| Netherlands |  | 21\% |  | 52\% |
| France | 4\% | 15\% |  | 52\% |
| Chile | 5\% | 29\% |  | 50\% |
| Argentina | 7\% | 24\% |  | 50\% |
| $\square$ 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 | 39 | 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\% |

## Ipsos

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. International Women's Day

| 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\% |



Ipsos
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.
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| \% confident (42\%) | \% not confident (35\%) | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% net } \\ \text { confident (7\%) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 66\% | 23\% | 43\% |
| 59\% | 32\% | 27\% |
| 59\% | 28\% | 30\% |
| 55\% | 35\% | 20\% |
| 53\% | 38\% | 16\% |
| 53\% | 30\% | 23\% |
| 52\% | 24\% | 28\% |
| 49\% | 40\% | 9\% |
| 48\% | 39\% | 9\% |
| 47\% | 30\% | 17\% |
| 46\% | 36\% | 10\% |
| 42\% | 30\% | 12\% |
| 41\% | 49\% | -8\% |
| 41\% | 41\% | 0\% |
| 40\% | 32\% | 9\% |
| 40\% | 34\% | 6\% |
| 37\% | 31\% | 6\% |
| 36\% | 34\% | 2\% |
| 36\% | 27\% | 9\% |
| 35\% | 39\% | -3\% |
| 35\% | 37\% | -2\% |
| 33\% | 31\% | 2\% |
| 32\% | 38\% | -6\% |
| 31\% | 44\% | -13\% |
| 30\% | 45\% | -15\% |
| 28\% | 51\% | -23\% |
| 18\% | 40\% | -23\% |

Ipsos
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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Ipsos
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.International Women's Day


| Country | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% confident } \\ & \text { (41\%) } \end{aligned}$ | \% 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\% |
| $\square$ 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\% |

Ipsos
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.

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


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% confident } \\ & \text { (39\%) } \end{aligned}$ | \% not confident (41\%) | \% net (-2\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 65\% | 21\% | 44\% |
| 62\% | 26\% | 36\% |
| 59\% | 33\% | 26\% |
| 52\% | 40\% | 13\% |
| 52\% | 38\% | 13\% |
| 51\% | 33\% | 18\% |
| 48\% | 36\% | 12\% |
| 48\% | 44\% | 4\% |
| 45\% | 39\% | 6\% |
| 43\% | 49\% | -6\% |
| 41\% | 33\% | 8\% |
| 39\% | 35\% | 4\% |
| 37\% | 38\% | -1\% |
| 35\% | 54\% | -19\% |
| 35\% | 49\% | -14\% |
| 35\% | 39\% | -4\% |
| 33\% | 47\% | -14\% |
| 32\% | 41\% | -9\% |
| 32\% | 48\% | -16\% |
| 31\% | 35\% | -4\% |
| 31\% | 45\% | -15\% |
| 31\% | 43\% | -12\% |
| 30\% | 39\% | -9\% |
| 30\% | 50\% | -21\% |
| 26\% | 44\% | -18\% |
| 26\% | 56\% | -30\% |
| 15\% | 50\% | -35\% |

Ipsos
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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| Country | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% confident } \\ & \text { (44\%) } \end{aligned}$ | \% not confident (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\% |
| $\square$ 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\% |

Ipsos
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.International Women's Day

 South Africa Mexico
Netherlands
Argentina Colombia Chile Turkey
United States Serbia Canada

South Korea $\square$ Great Britain Australia \begin{tabular}{l}
Belgium <br>
\hline France <br>
\hline

 

Germ <br>
Italy <br>
\hline Sw

 

Sweden <br>
\hline Poland
\end{tabular} Spain

Hungary
Russia
Japan

\% net (-3\%)

| $28 \%$ |
| :---: |
| $20 \%$ |
| $22 \%$ |
| $14 \%$ |
| $7 \%$ |
| $8 \%$ |
| $16 \%$ |
| $10 \%$ |
| $0 \%$ |
| $-8 \%$ |
| $-6 \%$ |
| $11 \%$ |
| $-5 \%$ |
| $9 \%$ |
| $-10 \%$ |
| $-2 \%$ |
| $-4 \%$ |
| $-13 \%$ |
| $-7 \%$ |
| $-8 \%$ |
| $-14 \%$ |
| $-12 \%$ |
| $-14 \%$ |
| $-24 \%$ |
| $-35 \%$ |
| $-22 \%$ |
| $-37 \%$ |

- 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 Britäin, 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

Ipsos
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 Britain United States
Australia
France
Netherlands

Turkey
Brazil
Italy
Sweden
Poland
Germany
South Korea
Russia
Japan

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

0

## Country <br> \% positive impact

| Peru |
| :--- |
| Colombia |
| Mexico |

South Africa
Serbia

- Spain

Malaysia
Hungary
Turkey

| Canada |
| :---: |
| Argentina |

Belgium

- Great Britain India Netherlands
Australia
France
United States
Italy
Brazil
Poland
Sweden
South Korea
Russia Germany Japan


Ipsos
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The media portraying women and girls in a more positive way

Country \% positive impact


Ipsos
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 workInternational Women's Day

## THE Cigsa 




Ipsos
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 importancenternational Women's Day KNGis
KiNDON
Lind

## Country <br> \% positive impact

| Serbia |
| :--- |
| Colombia |
| Mexico |

Malaysia
Spain
South Africa

| Peru |
| :--- |
| Turk |

Hungary
Chile
Canada

| India |
| :--- |
| Argentina |

Belgium

- Great Britain

France
Australia
United States
South Korea
Italy
Sweden
Netherlands
Poland
Brazil
Germany
Russia
Japan


Ipsos
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 womenInternational Women's Day

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Ipsos
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 homenternational Women's Day


## Country <br> \% positive impact

| Colombia |
| :--- |
| Peru |

Serbia

| Malaysia |
| :--- |
| Chile |

Mexico
South Africa
Spain
Hungary
Argentina
Turkey
Canada
$\square$
Great Britain
Belgium
United States
Netherlands
France
India
South Korea
Australia
Italy
Russia
Poland
Brazil
Germany
Sweden
Japan


Ipsos
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 genderInternational Women's Day

## Country <br> \% positive impact

| Peru |
| :--- |
| Serbia |


| Colombia |
| :--- |
| South Africa |

Mexico
Malaysia
Chile
Spain
Argentina
Hungary
Canada

| Australia |
| :--- |
| United States |

- Great Britain Turkey
Belgium
Sweden
India
Italy
France
Netherlands
Brazil

| Poland |
| :--- |
| South Korea |
| Germany |

Russia
Japan


Ipsos
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
Country $\quad$ \% positive impact


Ipsos
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



[^0]:    International Women's Day 2019 | February 2019 | Version 1 | Confidential

[^1]:    International Women's Day 2019 | February 2019 | Version 1 | Confidential

[^2]:    International Women's Day 2019 | February 2019 | Version 1 | Confidential

