# GLOBAL ADVISOR Global attitudes toward gender January 2020



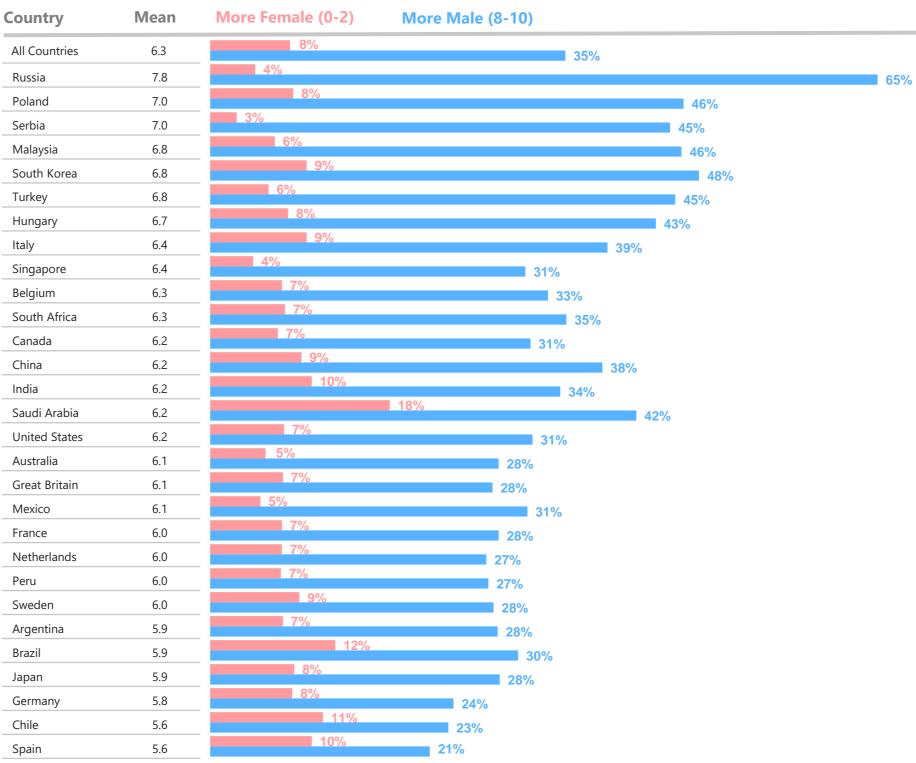






# Strength

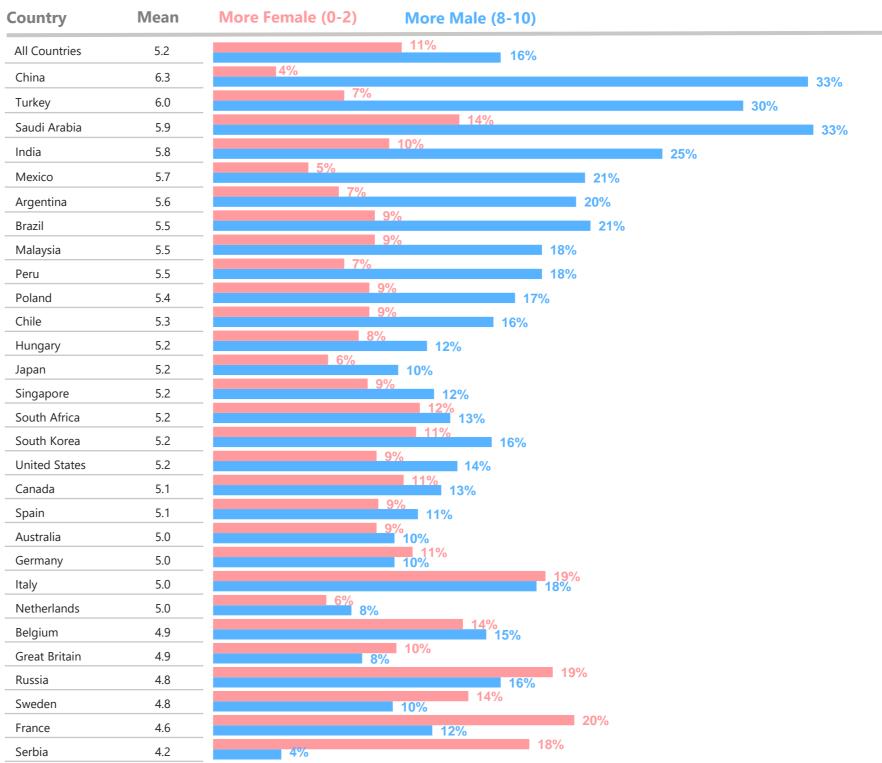
Nearly two in three Russians associate "strength" with males more so than "females.





Wisdom

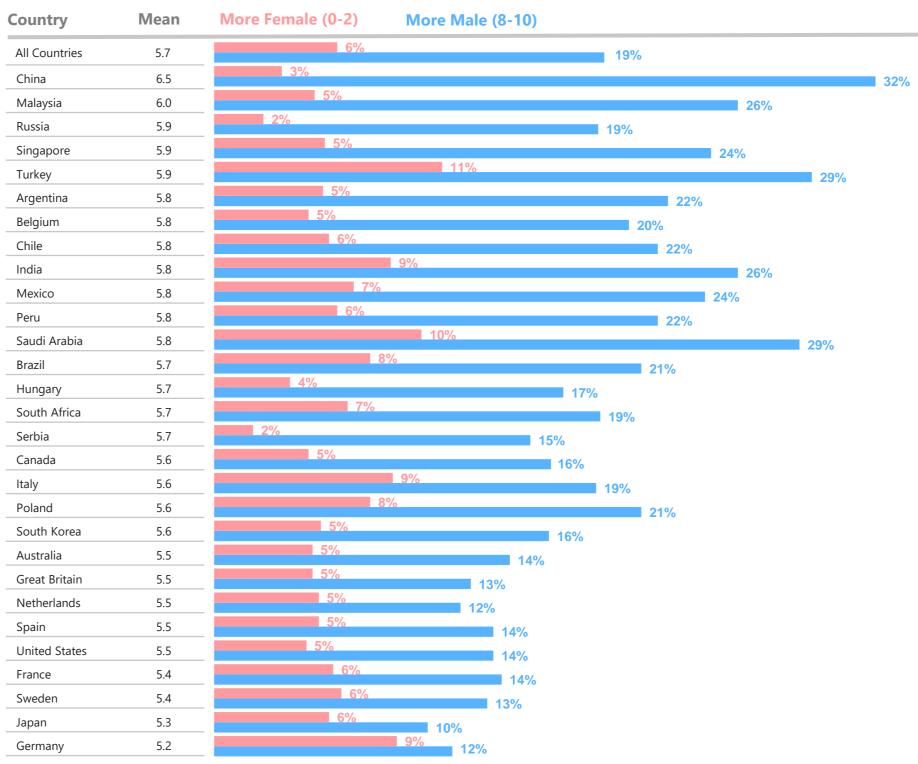
China and Turkey are most likely to associate wisdom more with males than females.





Humor

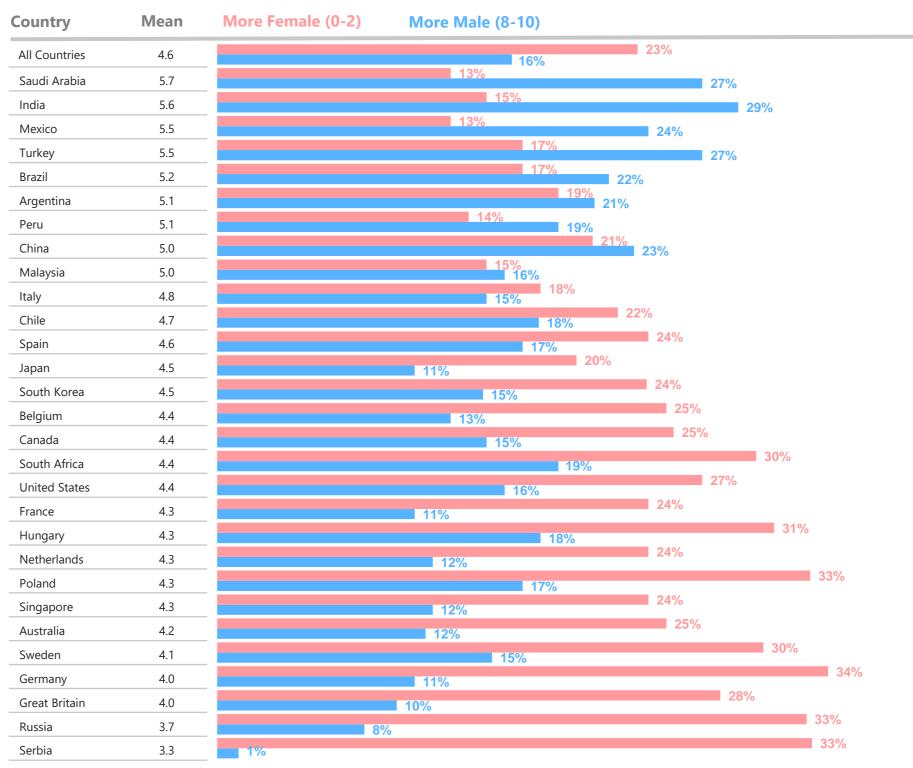
Three in ten people in China think that humor is more of a masculine trait than feminine.





# **Caring for others**

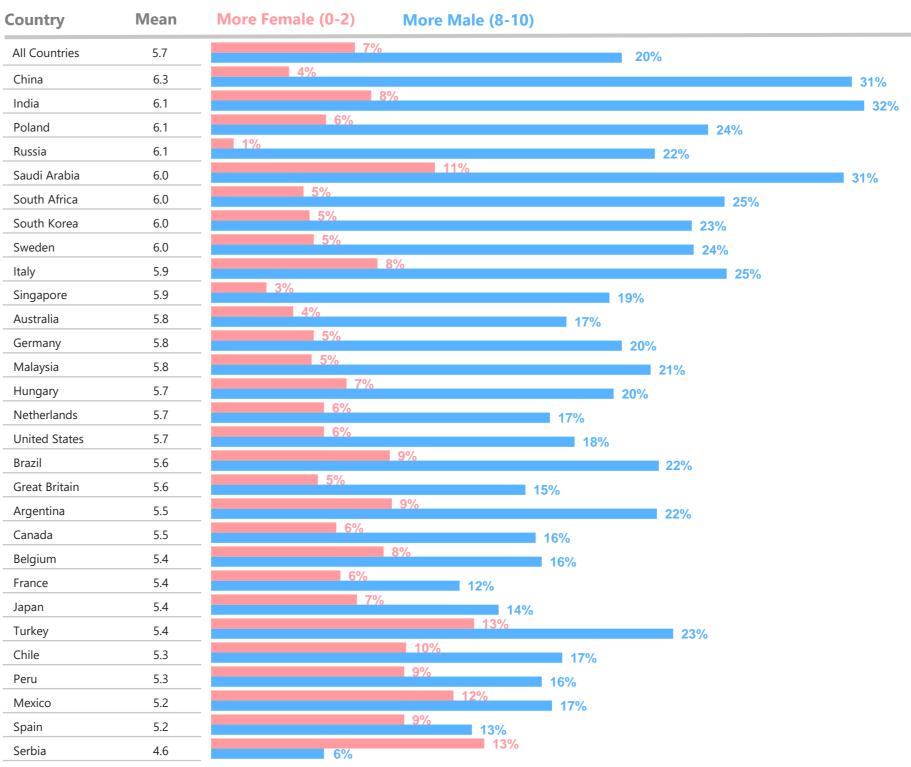
The lowest across all countries surveyed, only 1% of Serbians think of caring for others as a more masculine than feminine trait.





#### Confidence

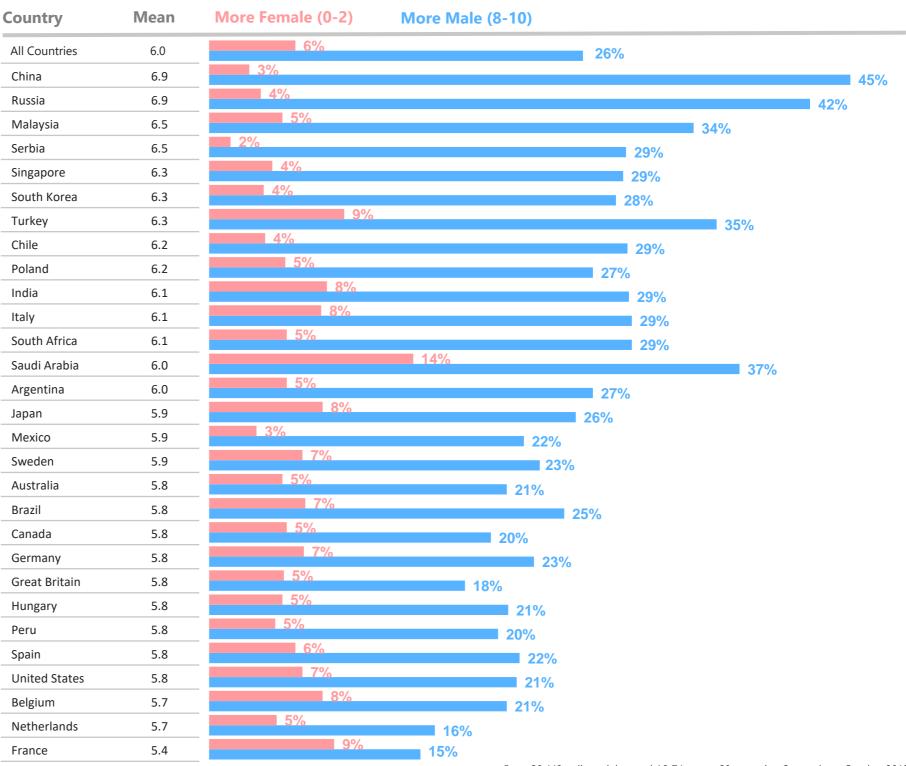
One third of those in China, India and Saudi Arabia associate confidence more with males than females.





# Leadership

Almost half of people in China associate leadership with males more than females.



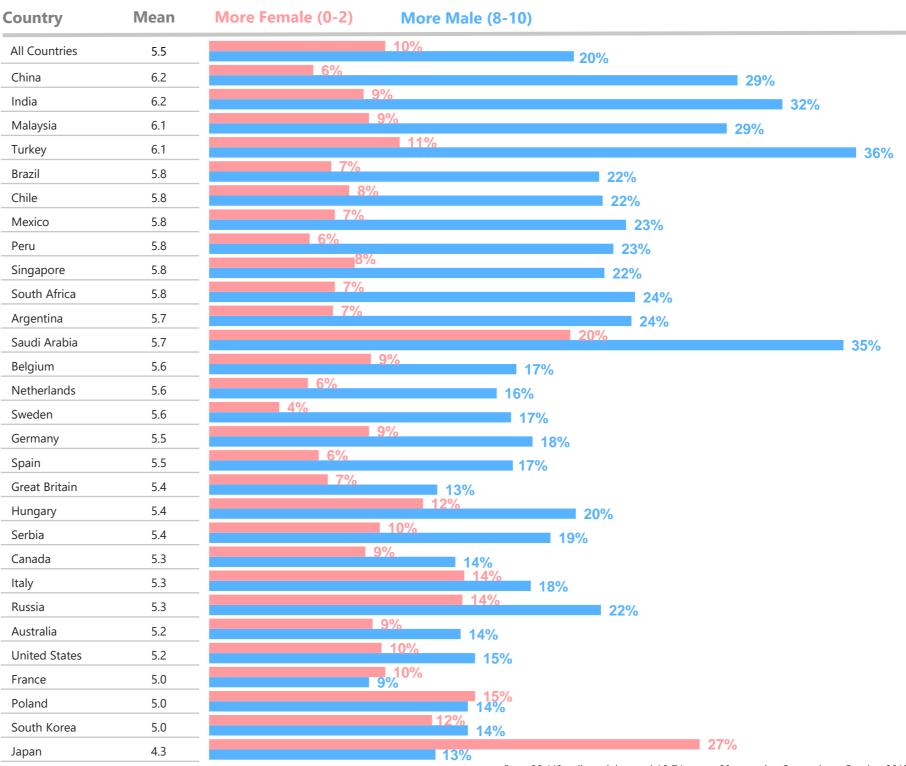
Base: 20,448 online adults aged 16-74 across 29 countries, September - October 2019





**Paying bills/managing finances** 

In Saudi Arabia, 35% of people say paying bills and managing finances tends to be performed by males, while another 20% says it tends to be performed by females.

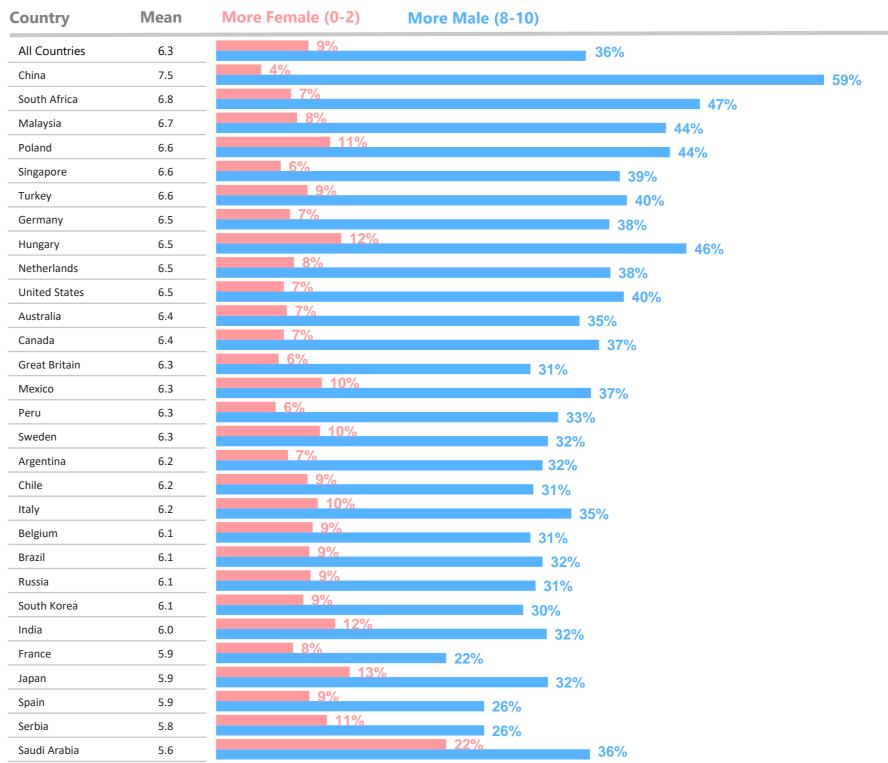


Base: 20,448 online adults aged 16-74 across 29 countries, September - October 2019



**Home maintenance and repairs** 

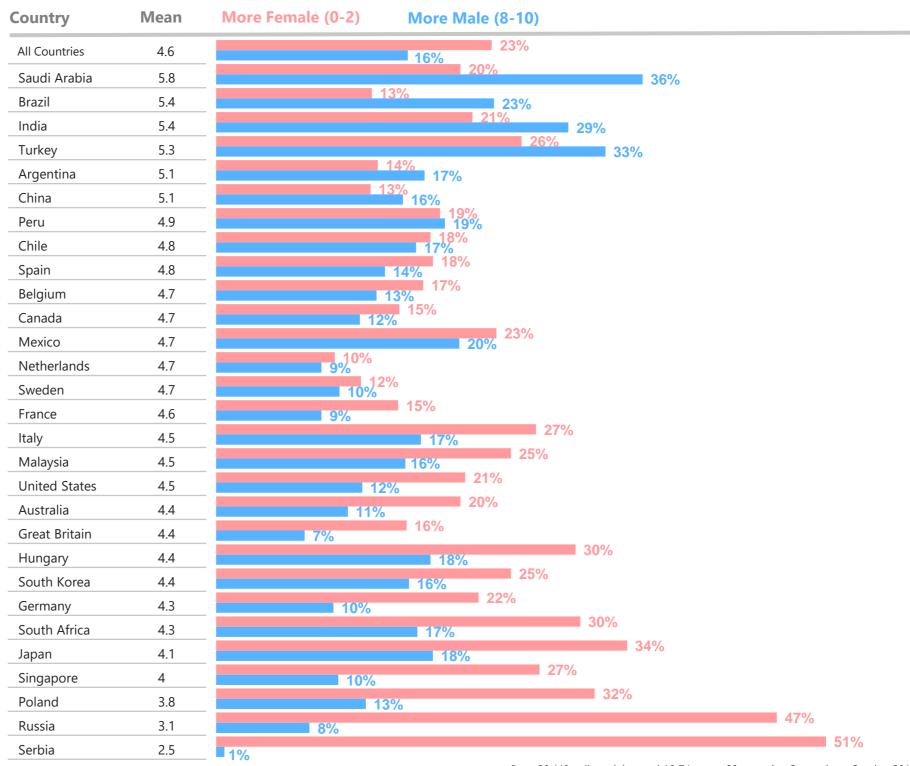
On average, Chinese are the most likely to believe that home maintenance and repairs are performed more by males than females.





# Cooking

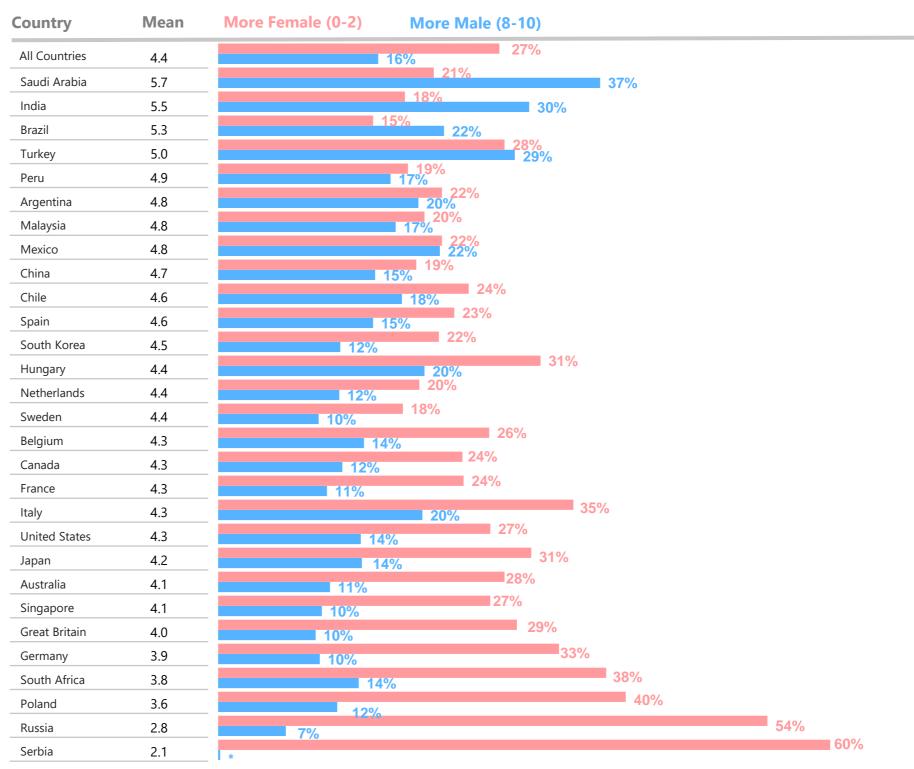
Half of Serbians think cooking is performed more by females, while only 1% think it is performed more by males.





# Cleaning

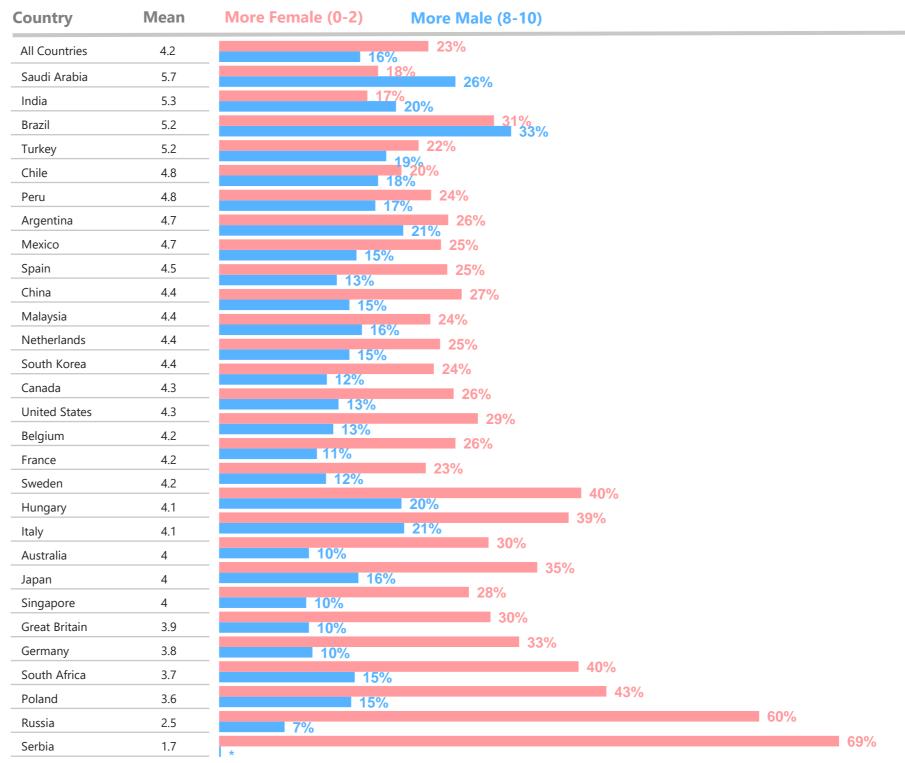
More than half of Russian and Serbian people think that cleaning is performed more by females than males.





Laundry

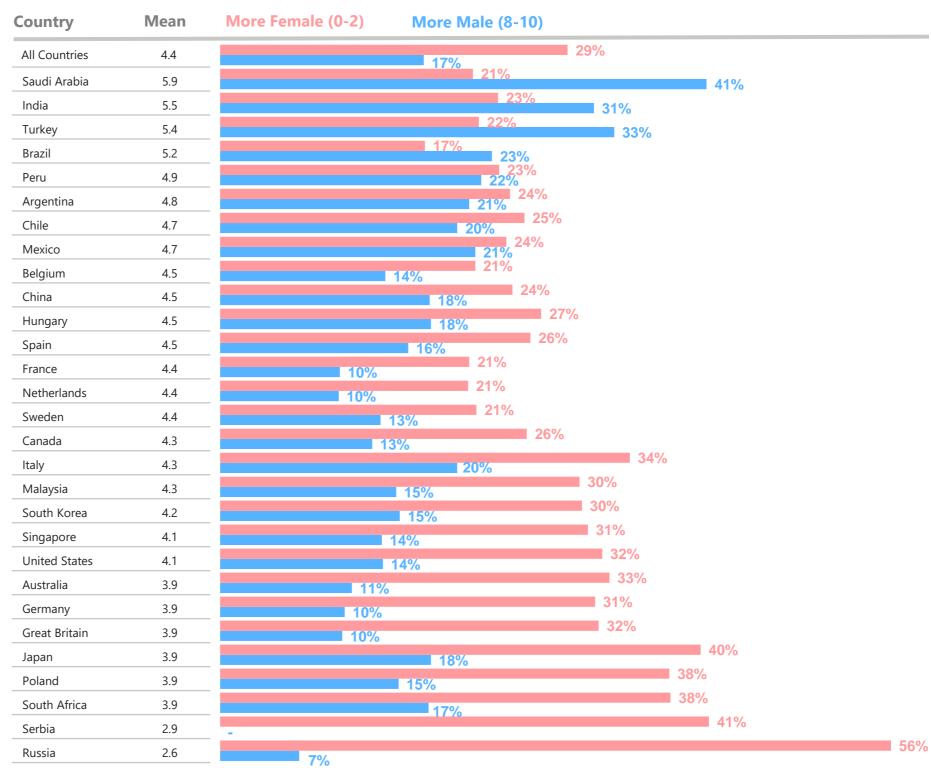
In Serbia, nearly 7 in 10 say laundry is performed more by females.





**Taking care of children** 

A majority of Russian people think that caring for children is performed more by females than males.

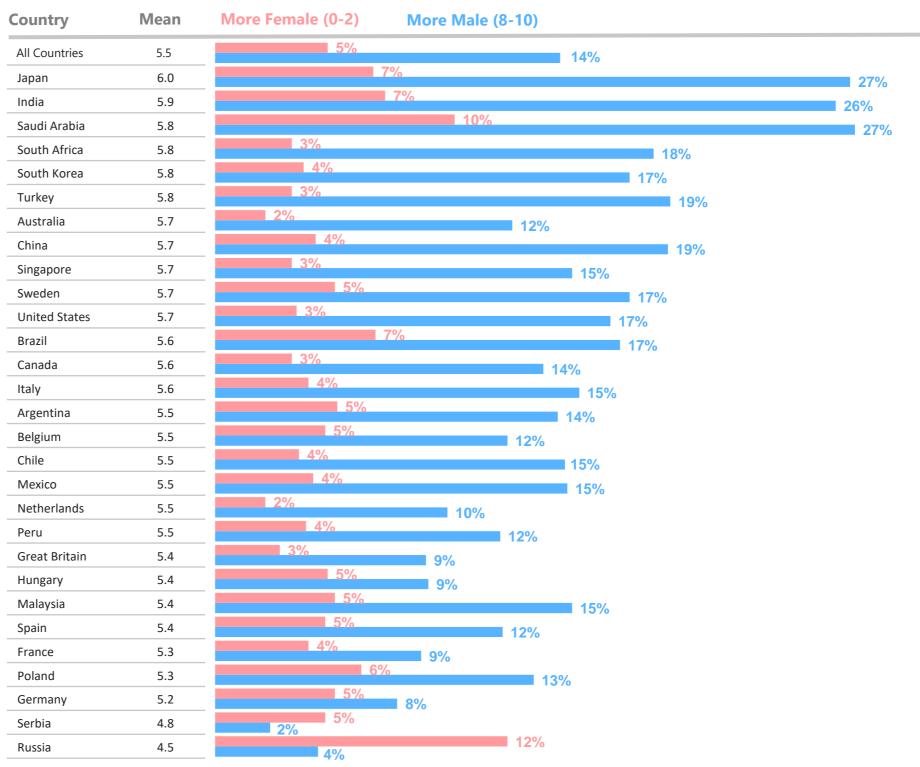






#### **Doctor**

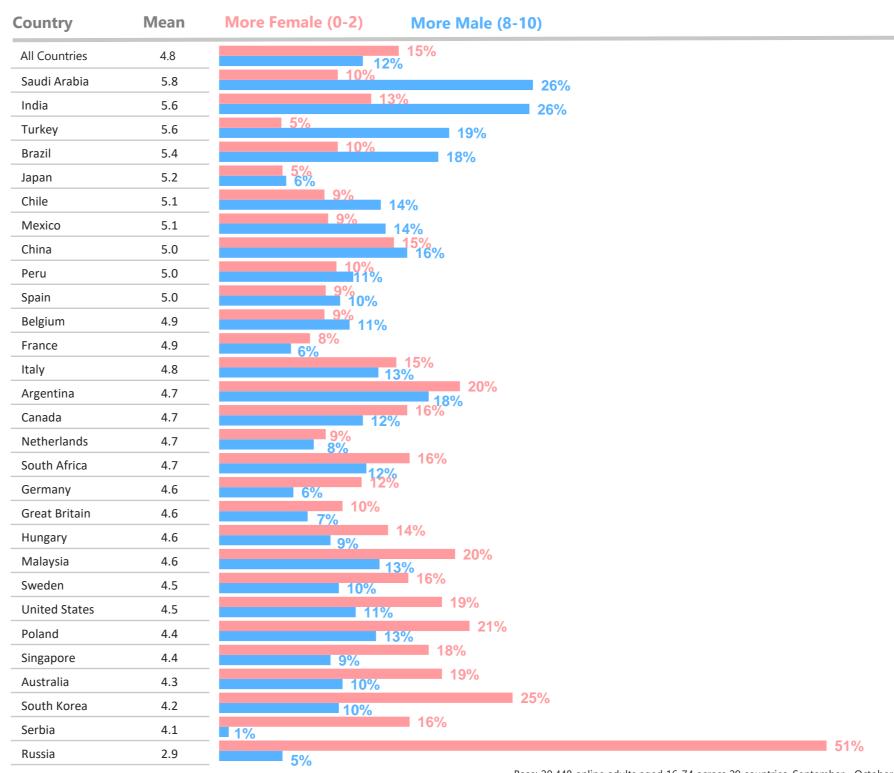
In Japan, India, and Saudi Arabia, more than a quarter of people say that doctors are more likely to be male than female.





### **Teacher**

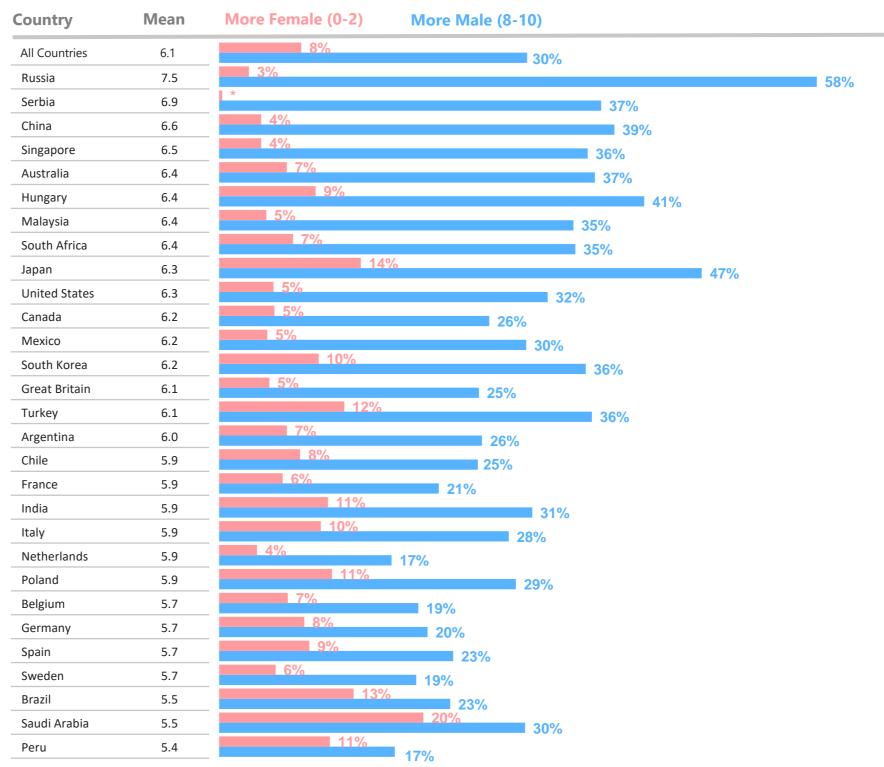
In Russia, half of people think teachers are more often females than males.





#### **Politician**

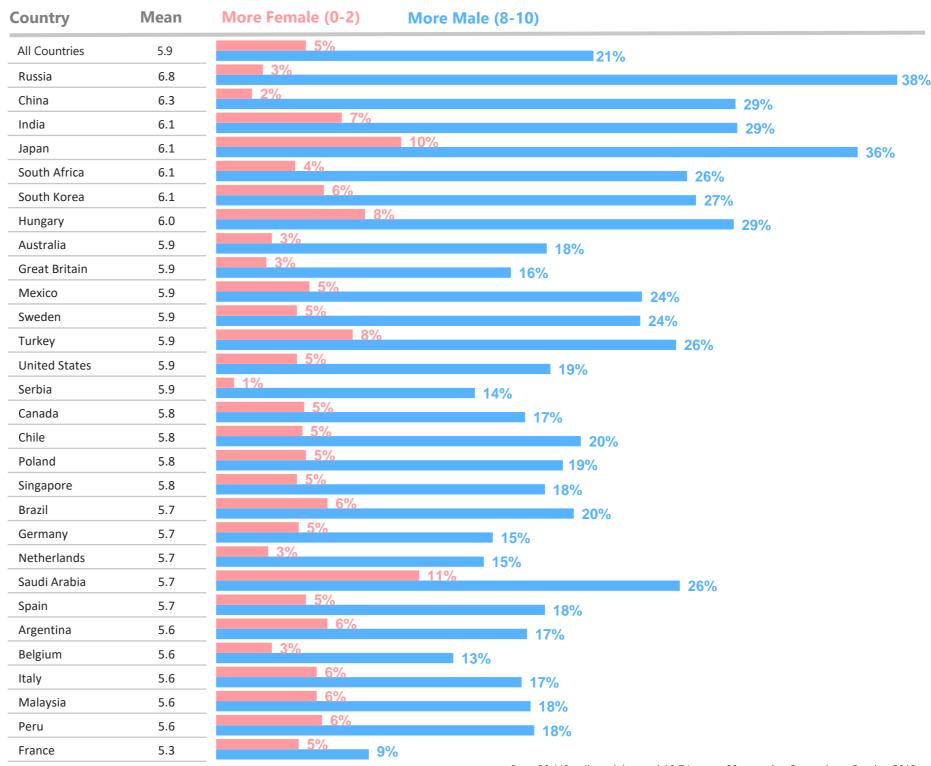
On average, people are more likely to think politicians are usually males than females. This is especially prominent in Russia, where more than half agree with this.





#### **Scientist**

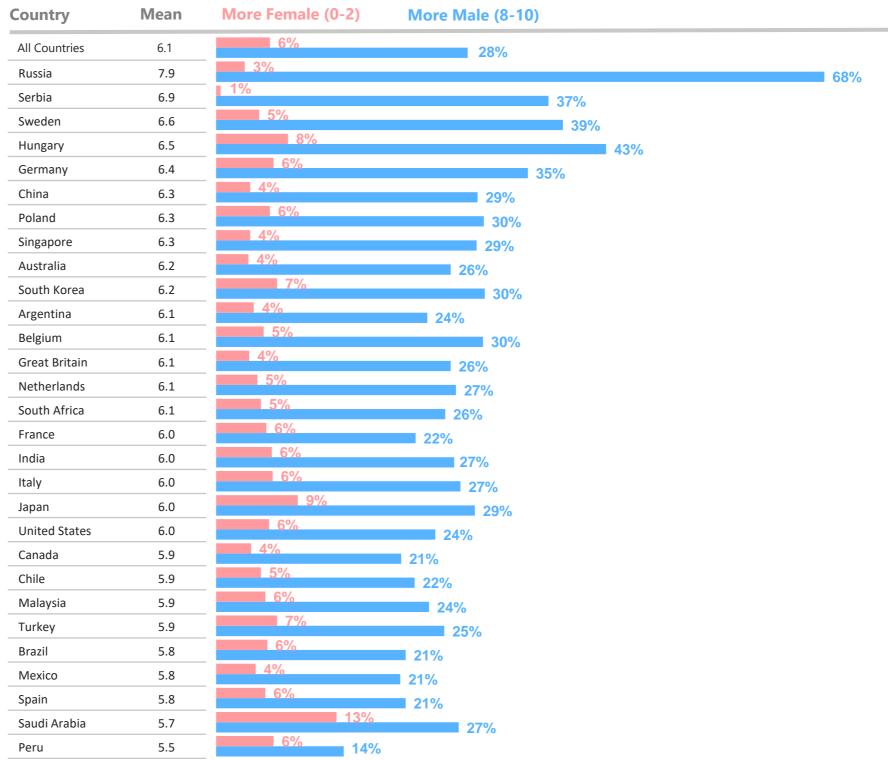
In France, people are less likely than the global average to think scientists are more often males, with only 9% in France compared to 21% globally.





Information technology worker

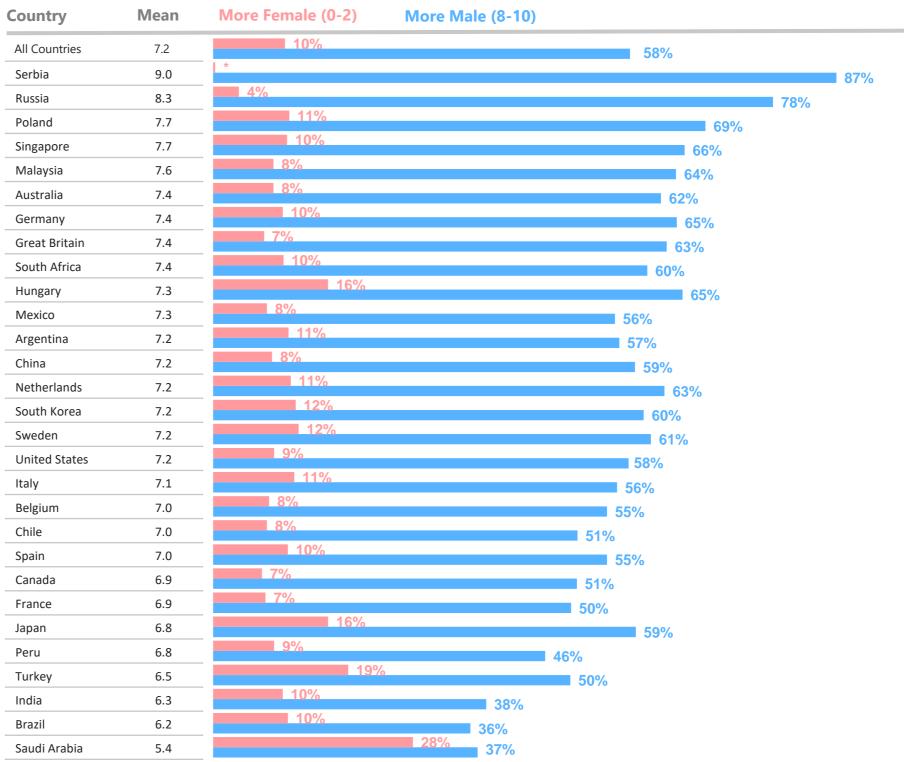
In Russia, 68% of people say information technology workers are more male than female, forty percentage points higher than the 28% seen globally.





#### **Construction worker**

The mean for Serbian people is 9, indicating that on average, Serbian people think construction work is nearly only performed by males.



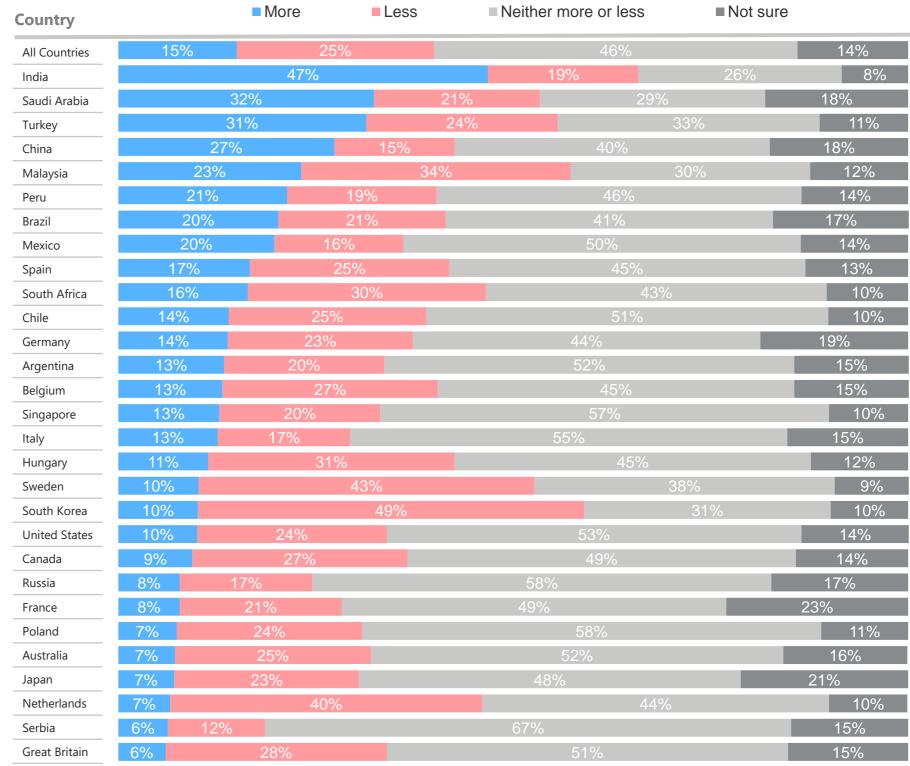




Q4. In five years from now, do you think people in [country] will associate characteristics, household tasks and occupations with one gender over another more or less than they do today?

India is the most likely to think that characteristics, household tasks and occupations will be associated more with one gender over in five years.

South Korea is most likely to think the opposite: almost half (49%) believe that they will be associated less with one gender over another in five years.



- These are the findings of a 29-country Ipsos survey conducted via Ipsos's Global Advisor online survey platform between September 20<sup>th</sup>-October 4<sup>th</sup>, 2019.
- Ipsos interviewed a total of 20,448 adults aged 18-74 in Canada, Singapore, South Africa, Turkey, and the United States and 16-74 in all other countries.
- The sample consists of 1000+ individuals in each of Australia, Brazil, Canada, China (mainland), France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Spain, and the United States, and 500+ in each of Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Hungary, India, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden and Turkey.
- Online surveys can be taken as representative of the general adult population under the age of 75 in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, South Korea, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, and the United States.
- Online samples in Brazil, Chile, China (mainland), India, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, South Africa and Turkey are more urban, more educated and/or more affluent than the general population and the results should be viewed as

- reflecting the views of a more "connected" population.
- Sample surveys and polls may be subject to other sources of error, including, but not limited to coverage error, and measurement error. The precision of the Ipsos online polls is measured using a Bayesian Credibility Interval. The credibility interval around percentages based on single-month data is of +/- 3.5 percentage points for markets where the monthly sample is 1,000+ and +/-4.8 points for markets where the monthly sample is 500+. Click here for more information on the Ipsos use of credibility intervals.
- 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.



Gender 2020

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