





Global attitudes to gender equality





Q.

For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you strongly disagree, somewhat disagree, somewhat agree, or strongly agree.



Global totals

% strongly/somewhat agree

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

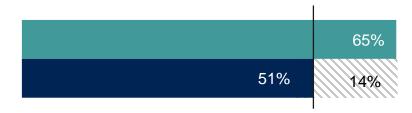


Women

Men



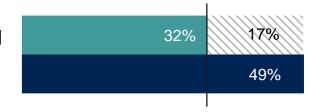
Women won't achieve equality with men in [COUNTRY] unless there are more female leaders in business and government



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



Workplaces in [COUNTRY] treat men and women equally



Base: 19,704 online adults aged 16-74 across 26 countries, 24 January – 7 February 2020



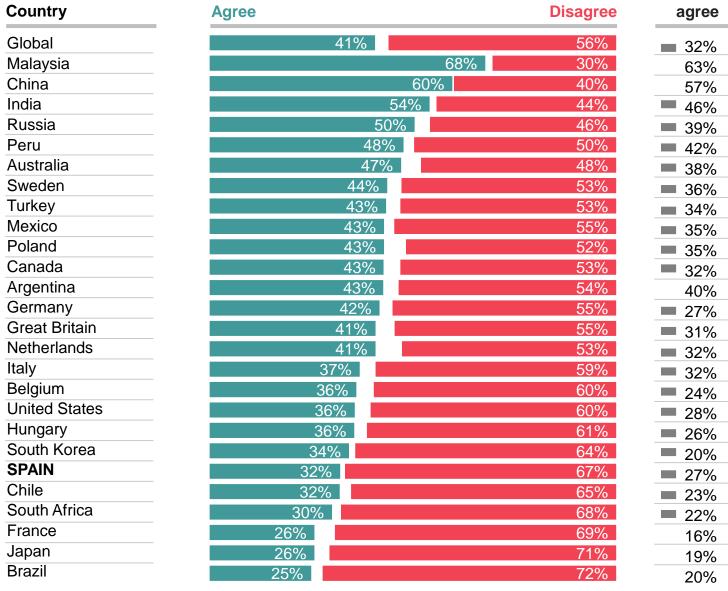




For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you strongly disagree, somewhat disagree, somewhat agree, or strongly agree.

Workplaces in [COUNTRY] treat men and women equally

The majority of people around the world do not think workplaces in their country treat men and women equally – and there is a big gender divide



Base: 19,704 online adults aged 16-74 across 26 countries, 24 January - 7 February 2020



Women

Men

agree

49%

72%

63%

62%

56%

51%

53%

52%

51%

54%

45%

51%

49%

42%

48%

44%

46%

48%

42%

40%

36%

33%

31%

37%

57%

63%

54%



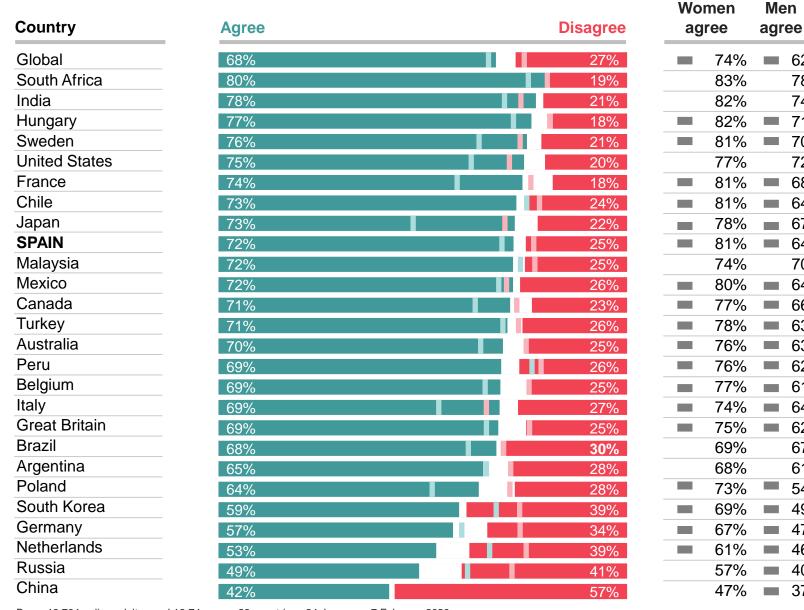


Q.

For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you strongly disagree, somewhat disagree, somewhat agree, or strongly agree. or strongly agree.

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

The majority of people acknowledge that men need to play their part in helping to achieve gender equality – although there is still a gender divide on this issue



Base: 19,704 online adults aged 16-74 across 26 countries, 24 January - 7 February 2020

% 2019 Agree (65%)

Indicates differences of 10%+

% 2019 Disagree (25%)







62%

78%

74%

71%

70%

72%

68%

64%

67%

64%

70%

64%

66%

63%

63%

62%

61%

64%

62%

67%

61%

54%

49%

47%

46%

40%

37%



For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you strongly disagree, somewhat disagree, somewhat agree, or strongly agree.

Women won't achieve equality with men in [COUNTRY] unless there are more female leaders in business and government

Two-thirds of women agree that we need more female leaders in business and government – although this is only half among men

Country	Agree		Disagree	agree	
Global		58%	36%	_	65°
India		69%	29%		719
South Africa		69%	30%		75°
Japan		68%	27%		75°
Chile		66%	29%		749
Turkey		66%	32%		809
Belgium		64%	27%		749
France		64%	26%		719
Hungary		63%	31%		70°
Sweden		62%	32%		669
SPAIN		61%	35%		70°
United States		60%	32%		64
Peru		60%	37%		679
Brazil		59%	38%		619
Great Britain		59%	35%		68
Italy		58%	35%		65
Australia		58%	35%		659
Canada		58%	35%		689
Poland		56%	36%		629
Malaysia		55%	41%		599
Mexico		54%	43%		64
Argentina		53%	40%		59°
South Korea		52%	47%		679
Germany		51%	42%		589
Netherlands		50%	41%		59°
Russia		42%	49%		469
China		37%	61%		43°

Base: 19,704 online adults aged 16-74 across 26 countries, 24 January – 7 February 2020



Women

65%

71%

75%

75%

74%

80%

74%

70%

66%

70%

64%

61%

68%

65%

68%

59%

64%

59%

58%

59%

46%

43%

Men

agree

51%

68%

62%

60%

58%

52%

53%

56%

57%

59%

52%

56%

51%

56%

49%

52%

51%

47%

49%

51%

44%

48%

37%

44%

41%

37%

32%





Q.

For each of the following statements, please indicate whether you strongly disagree, somewhat disagree, somewhat agree, or strongly agree.

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

Opinion is divided on whether giving women equal rights has gone too far – and over half of men agree

Country	Agree	Disagree	agree	agree	
Global	48%	47%	42 %	= 559	
SPAIN	71%	27%	68%		
Malaysia	68%	27%	68%	699	
Mexico	65%	33%	65%	669	
China	65%	34%	60%	70%	
Peru	65%	32%	63%	669	
Russia	65%	28%	5 5%		
Argentina	63%	32%	63%		
India	60%	38%	56%	649	
South Korea	55%	45%	38%	719	
Hungary	53%	43%	49%	589	
Netherlands	51%	43%	44%	57 9	
Chile	50%	46%	46%	549	
Poland	46%	41%	41%	529	
Turkey	44%	55%	37 %	= 509	
Sweden	43%	53%	33 %	= 53%	
Italy	43%	52%	39%		
South Africa	41%	55%	36%		
Belgium	40%	54%	32%	48 9	
Germany	40%	55%	= 25%	= 569	
Australia	38%	53%	= 30%	45 %	
Canada	36%	55%	= 29%	44 %	
United States	33%	58%	27 %	38 %	
France	32%	62%	= 25%		
Japan	32%	62%	2 6%	389	
Great Britain	31%	60%	23%		
Brazil	30%	66%	23%	389	

Base: 19,704 online adults aged 16-74 across 26 countries, 24 January – 7 February 2020



Indicates differences of 10%+





Women

Men





Technical note

- These are the findings of a survey conducted in 27 countries via Global Advisor, the online survey platform of lpsos, between 24 January 7 February 2020. For this survey, lpsos interviewed a total of **20,204** adults aged:
 - 16-74 in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, and Sweden;
 - 18-74 in Canada, South Africa, Turkey, and the United States of America;
 - 19-74 in South Korea;
- The sample consists of 1,000+ individuals in each of Australia, Brazil, Canada, China France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Spain, and the U.S., and of 500+ individuals in each of the other countries surveyed.
- The data is weighted so each country's sample composition best reflects the demographic profile of its adult population according to the most recent census data, and to give each country an equal weight in the total "global" sample. Online surveys can be taken as representative of the general working-age population in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, and the United States. Online samples in other countries surveyed 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 online surveys conducted on Global Advisor is measured using a Bayesian Credibility Interval. Here, the poll has a credibility interval of +/-3.5 percentage points for countries where the sample is 1,000+ and +/- 4.8 points for countries where the sample is 500+. For more information on the Ipsos use of credibility intervals, please go to: https://www.ipsos.com/sites/default/files/2017-03/IpsosPA_CredibilityIntervals.pdf.
- Where results do not sum to 100, this may be due to computer rounding, multiple responses or the exclusion of don't knows or not stated responses.





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