INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY 2022

March 2022



KEY FINDINGS

- The majority of people think gender inequality exists; however, a small minority believe it does not (18%). This is more common amongst men, who are also more likely to question whether feminism does more harm than good, to think that traditional masculinity is under threat, and to say men have lost out due to feminism.
- Victim-blaming attitudes toward violence against women are held by a minority, but are more common amongst men and younger generations.
- The vast majority of people find harmful and abusive online behaviour unacceptable, but a minority believe it is acceptable, and around one in 10 think using sexist language online is acceptable. More frequent online usage was associated with viewing online harms as acceptable, and younger generations are also more likely to find this behaviour acceptable.

- Globally, 45% have experienced online abuse or seen sexist content online in the past two years. Women are more likely to notice sexist messaging online as well as receive online sexual harassment.
- The majority think women should not have to put up with online abuse (78%); however, agreement is lower amongst men and younger generations.



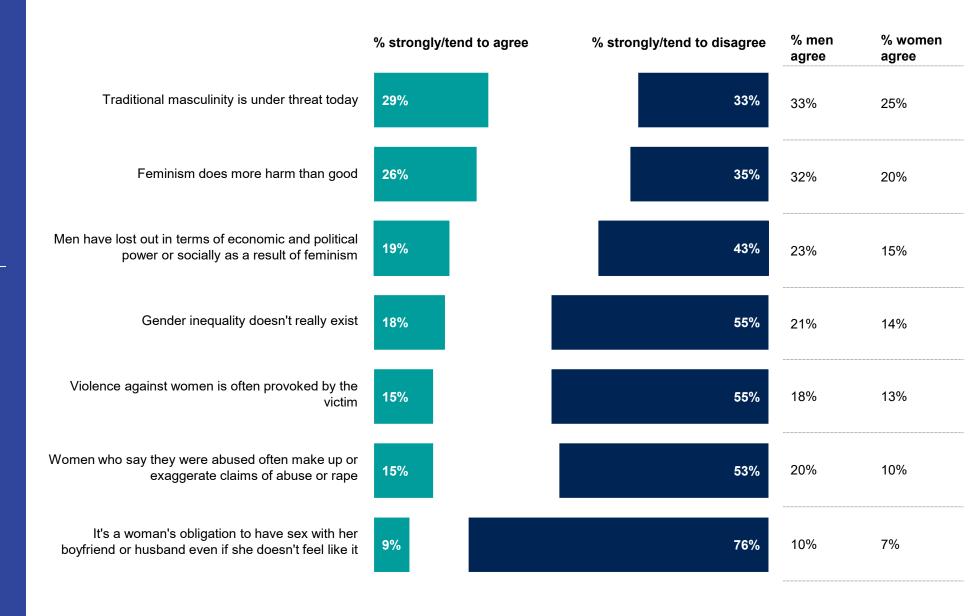
GENDER BIAS



People have different ideas about gender and relationships between men and women. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

When asked whether they agree or disagree with a series of statements with a gender bias, more disagree than agree. More than half disagree that gender equality does not exist (55%), that violence against women is often provoked by the victim (55%), that women who say they were abused often make up or exaggerate (53%), and that it's a woman's obligation to have sex with her boyfriend or husband even if she doesn't feel like it (76%). The statements with the highest level of agreement are that traditional masculinity is under threat (29%), feminism does more harm than good (26%), and men have lost out due to feminism (19%).

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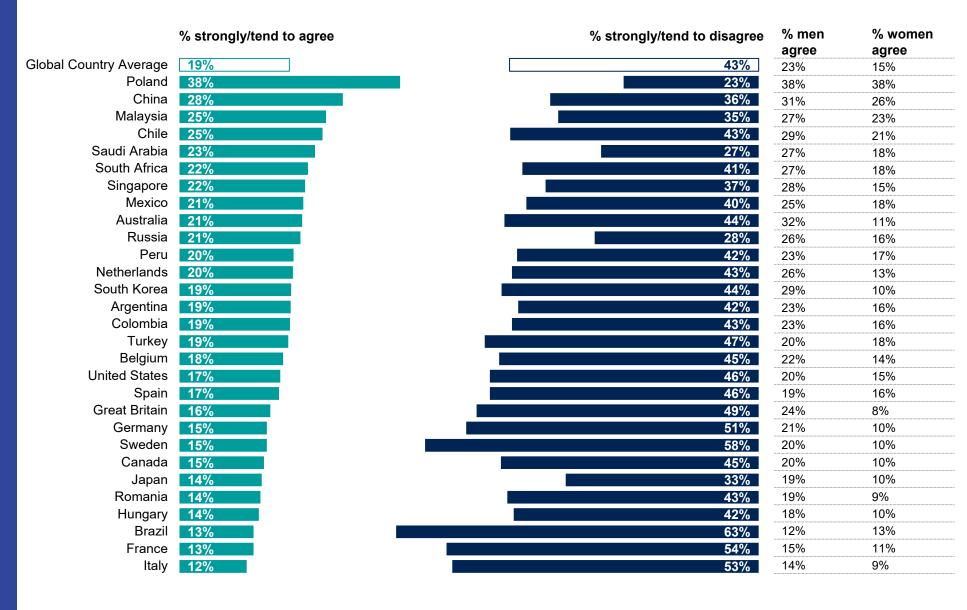




People have different ideas about gender and relationships between men and women. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Men have lost out in terms of economic and political power or socially as a result of feminism

Nearly a fifth of people think that feminism has led to men losing economic, political or social power (19%). Men are more likely to agree than women (23% vs 15% of women).

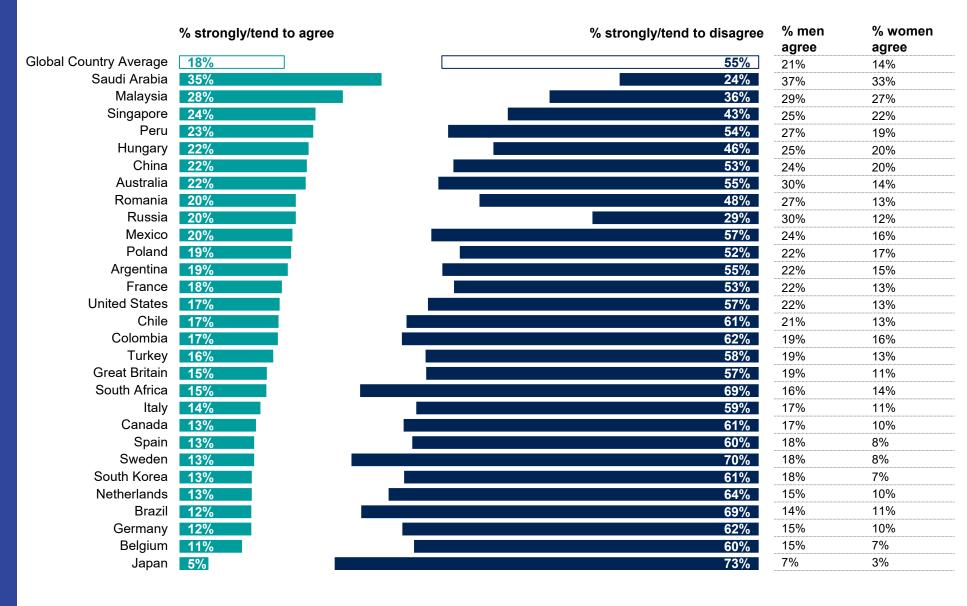




People have different ideas about gender and relationships between men and women. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Gender inequality doesn't really exist

Over half (55%) disagree outright that gender inequality doesn't really exist. Just under one in five people believe gender equality doesn't really exist (18%), and this sentiment is stronger amongst men (21% vs 14% of women). Men are much more likely to agree than women in Peru, Australia, Romania, Russia, Mexico, France, the US and Chile.

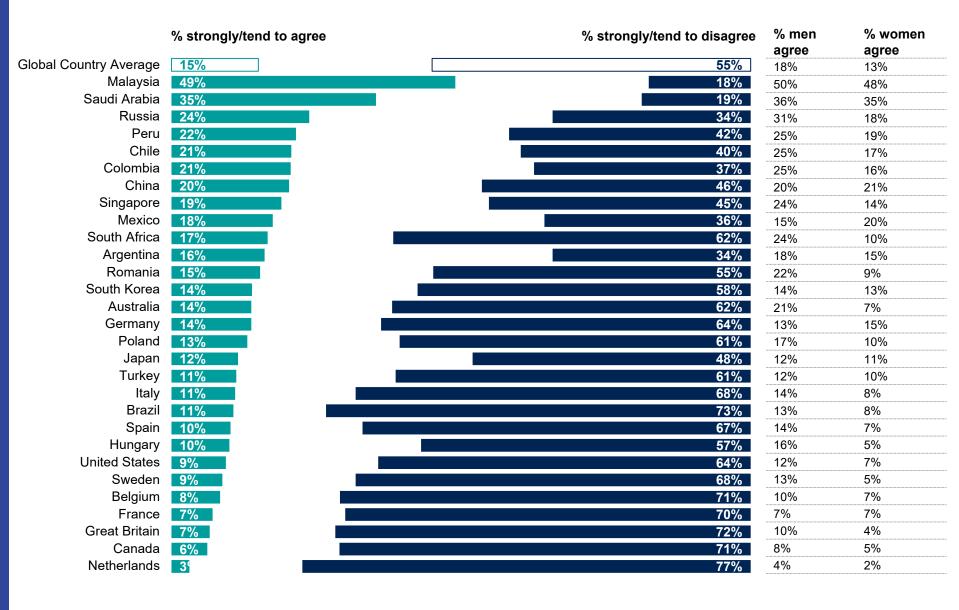




People have different ideas about gender and relationships between men and women. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Violence against women is often provoked by the victim

More than half (55%) disagree outright that violence against women is often provoked by the victim. While globally 15% of people think violence against women is often provoked by the victim, in Malaysia and Saudi Arabia, the figure is much higher and is consistent for men and women. In other countries, women tend to be less likely to agree although women are more likely to blame victims in China and Mexico.

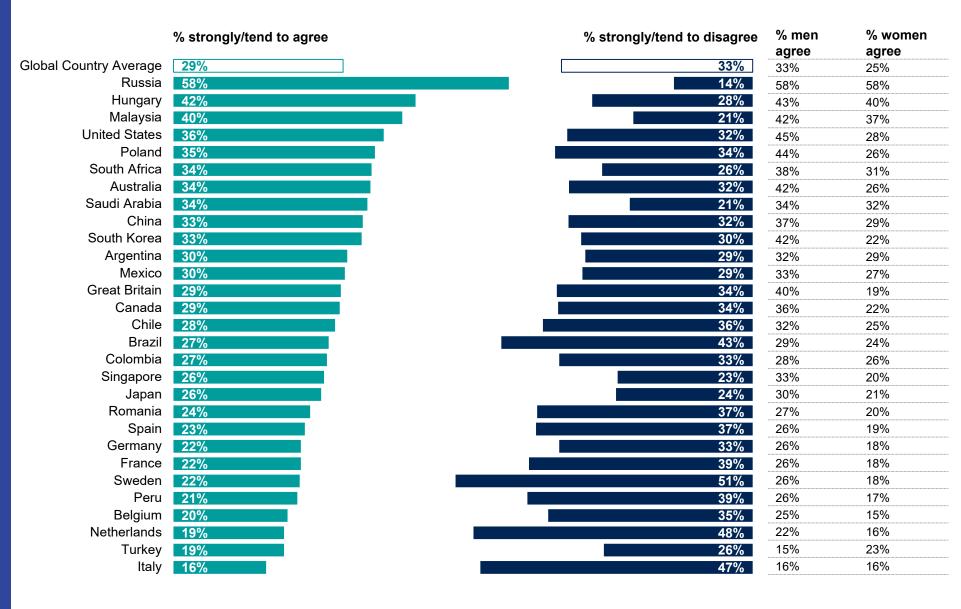




People have different ideas about gender and relationships between men and women. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Traditional masculinity is under threat today

Nearly three in ten believe that traditional masculinity is under threat today (29%), and a third disagree outright (33%). Men are much more likely to agree (33% vs 25% of women).

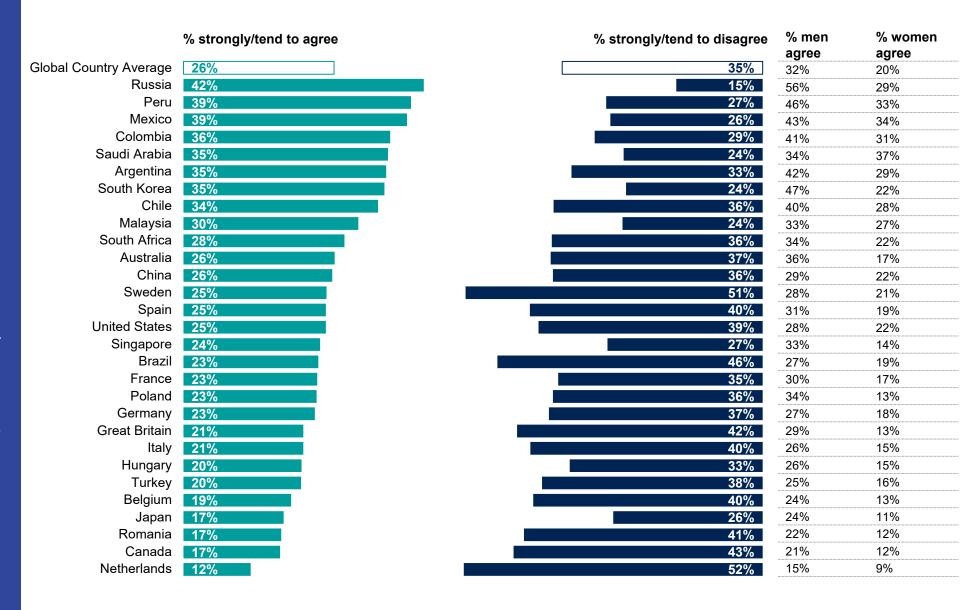




People have different ideas about gender and relationships between men and women. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Feminism does more harm than good

Over a quarter believe that feminism does more harm than good (26%), but over a third (35%) disagree outright. Men are more likely to agree (32% vs 20% of women). There is a large disagreement between men and women on this in Peru, Russia and South Korea.

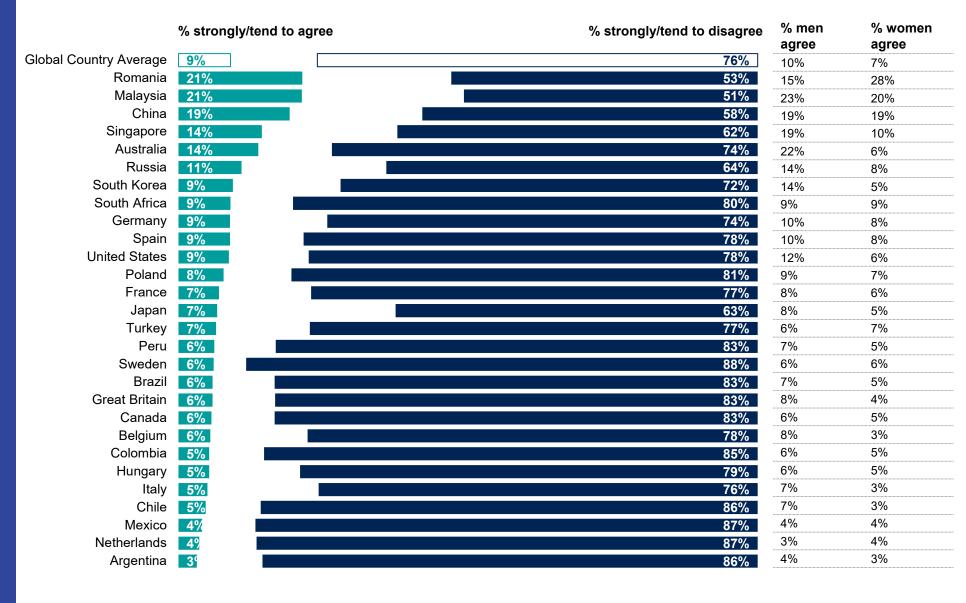




People have different ideas about gender and relationships between men and women. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

It's a woman's obligation to have sex with her boyfriend or husband even if she doesn't feel like it

More than three quarters disagree that a woman is obligated to have sex with her boyfriend or husband (76%). While globally only 9% agree, in Malaysia and Australia, over a fifth of men agree. In Romania, women are almost twice as likely to agree as men.

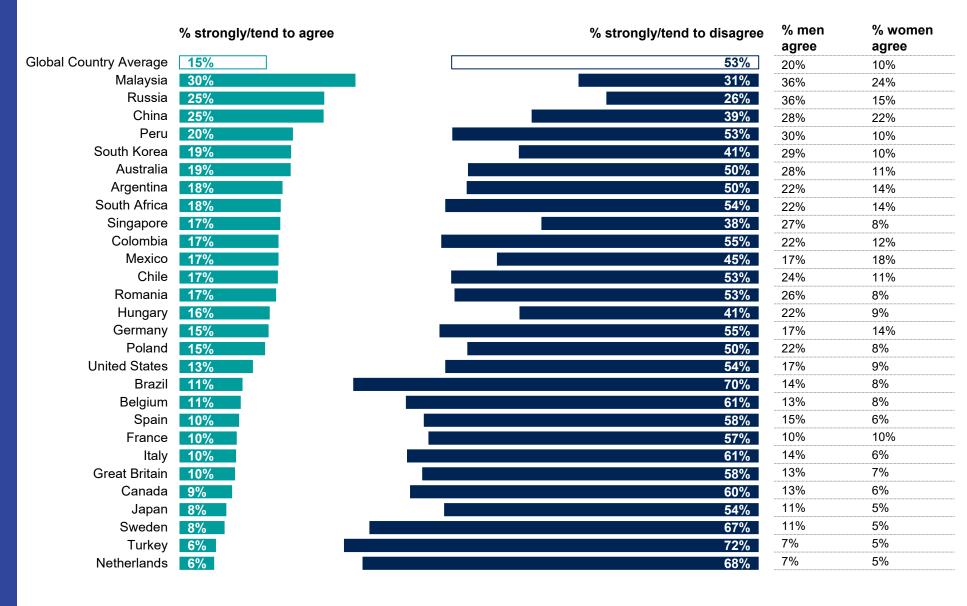




People have different ideas about gender and relationships between men and women. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Women who say they were abused often make up or exaggerate claims of abuse or rape

Nearly one in six (15%) think that that women often make up or exaggerate claims of abuse or rape, and around half (53%) disagree with this outright. Men are twice as likely as women to think this (20% vs 10% of women).





ONLINE HARM



Most people think online abuse is unacceptable, but a minority do find it acceptable, with a quarter thinking sending unrequested comments or compliments on someone's physical appearance is acceptable (25%). Those who are online more often are more likely to view forms of online harm as acceptable.

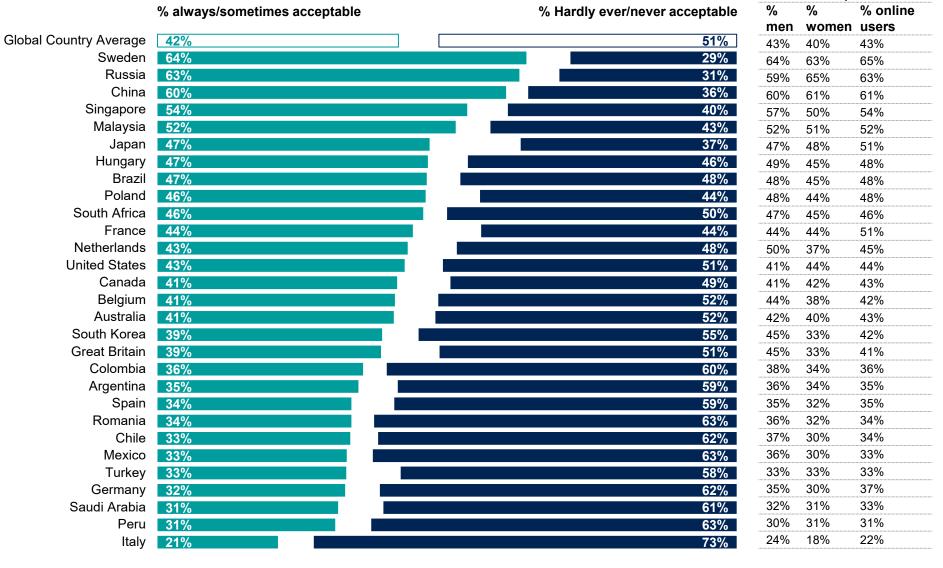
	% always/ sometimes acceptable	% hardly ever/never acceptable	% social media	% messaging apps, chats,	% online gaming
Sending someone messages when they haven't responded to previous messages	42%	51%	users 43%	forums users 45%	users 46%
Sending someone unrequested comments or compliments on their physical appearance	25%	70%	26%	27%	30%
Using generally abusive language	11%	86%	11%	12%	16%
Using homophobic or transphobic comments	9%	86%	9%	10%	14%
Using sexist or misogynistic language	8%	88%	8%	9%	12%
Using racist language	8%	88%	8%	9%	13%
Posting someone's personal details online	8%	88%	9%	9%	14%
Sending someone unrequested, sexually explicit images	7%	90%	7%	8%	12%
Impersonating someone else online without their permission or 'catfishing'	7%	89%	8%	8%	12%
Sharing intimate images of someone online without their consent	6%	91%	6%	7%	11%



People have different ideas about what is acceptable behaviour online. How often, if ever, do you find the following forms of contact acceptable?

Sending someone messages when they haven't responded to previous messages

Just over two in five find it acceptable to send someone messages repeatedly (42%). Women and men are particularly split on this issue in the Netherlands, South Korea and Great Britain, where men are more likely to find it acceptable.

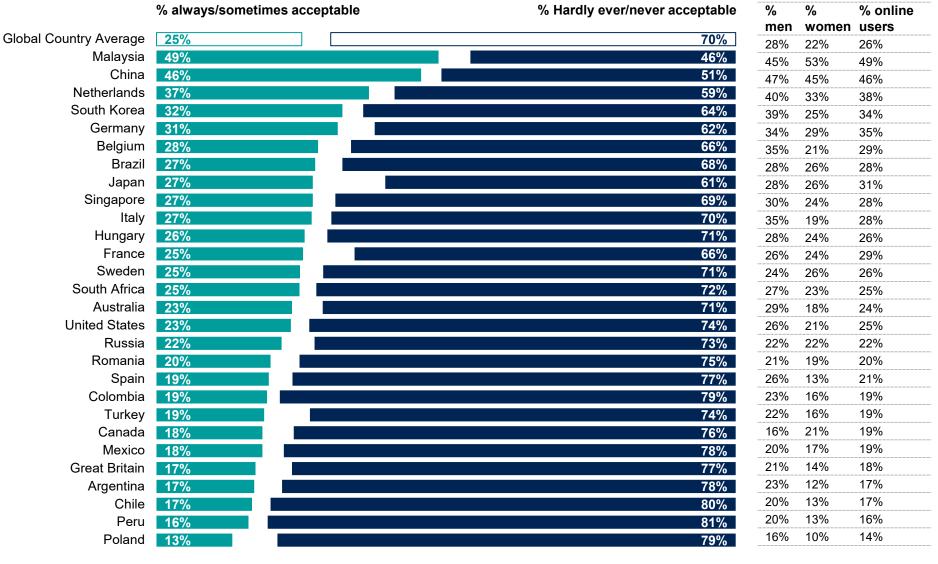




People have different ideas about what is acceptable behaviour online. How often, if ever, do you find the following forms of contact acceptable?

Sending someone unrequested comments or compliments on their physical appearance

A quarter of people think it is acceptable to send unrequested comments or compliments on someone's physical appearance (25%), and is more likely to be perceived as acceptable in Malaysia, China and the Netherlands. Men are slightly more likely to perceive this as acceptable (28% vs 22% of women).





Using generally abusive language

One in ten (11%) find it acceptable to use abusive language online, and men are almost twice as likely to find this acceptable (14% vs 7% of women).

Always/sometimes acceptable

		% Hardly ever/never acceptable	%	%	% online
Clabal Carratur Arranana	440/	000/	men	women	
Global Country Average	11%	=00 /	14%	7%	11%
Malaysia	21%	0.00/	21%	20%	21%
China	18%		20%	15%	18%
Poland Australia	17%	2004	22%	12%	17%
	17%	=00/	26%	8%	18%
Saudi Arabia	17%		18%	15%	18%
Netherlands	14%		20%	8%	15%
Singapore	14%		18%	10%	14%
South Korea	14%		19%	8%	15%
Belgium	13%		18%	9%	13%
Hungary	12%		16%	8%	12%
Germany	11%		15%	8%	13%
Great Britain	10%		16%	5%	11%
Canada	10%		15%	5%	11%
France	10%		10%	9%	12%
Italy	10%		13%	7%	10%
Russia	10%		14%	6%	10%
United States	10%		14%	6%	10%
Japan	8%		11%	6%	9%
Spain	8%		12%	4%	8%
Mexico	8%		11%	5%	8%
Sweden	7%		12%	2%	8%
Turkey	6%		7%	6%	7%
Argentina	6%		9%	4%	6%
Brazil	6%		7%	5%	6%
Romania	6%		10%	2%	6%
South Africa	6%	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3%	4%	6%
Chile	6%		3%	4%	6%
Peru	5%	<u> </u>	7%	3%	5%
Colombia	5%	94%	3%	3%	5%





Using homophobic or transphobic comments

Almost one in ten (9%) find it acceptable to use homophobic or transphobic comments online. There is a particularly high gender split in South Korea, Russia, Australia and Sweden where men are more likely to find it acceptable.

Always/sometimes acceptable

	% always/sometimes acceptable	% Hardly ever/never acceptable	%	%	% online
Clabal Carreton Arrana	00/	000/	men	women	
Global Country Average	9%	86%	12%	6%	9%
South Korea	18%	76%	23%	12%	19%
Malaysia	17%	72%	19%	16%	18%
China	15%	80%	17%	14%	16%
Russia	15%	76%	21%	11%	16%
Germany	14%	80%	17%	10%	15%
Australia	13%	83%	22%	4%	14%
Hungary	11%	83%	15%	7%	11%
Singapore	10%	84%	14%	6%	10%
Poland	9%	84%	14%	5%	10%
Japan	9%	81%	13%	6%	11%
Romania	9%	87%	12%	6%	9%
Turkey	9%	78%	9%	9%	8%
United States	9%	88%	12%	5%	9%
Belgium	8%	87%	13%	4%	8%
France	7%	85%	7%	7%	8%
Italy	7%	90%	10%	4%	7%
Peru	7%	90%	10%	4%	7%
Spain	7%	90%	10%	3%	7%
Great Britain	7%	90%	10%	3%	7%
South Africa	7%	91%	8%	5%	7%
Brazil	6%	90%	8%	5%	6%
Sweden	6%	91%	12%	1%	7%
Colombia	6%	93%	6%	5%	6%
Canada	6%	91%	9%	3%	6%
Argentina	5%	91%	8%	3%	5%
Chile	5%	93%	7%	3%	5%
Netherlands	5%	92%	8%	1%	5%
Mexico	5%	92%	6%	4%	5%



Using sexist or misogynistic language

Just under one in ten find it acceptable to use misogynistic or sexist language online (8%), with men more likely to see this as acceptable (11% vs 5% of women). The difference is largest in Australia, with 23% of men and only 5% of women finding this acceptable.

Always/sometimes acceptable

	% always/sometimes acceptable	% Hardly ever/never acceptable	%	%	% online
			men	women	users
Global Country Average	8%		11%	5%	8%
Malaysia	16%		20%	13%	17%
Australia	14%		23%	5%	15%
Singapore	12%		18%	7%	13%
Germany	10%		12%	8%	12%
China	10%		11%	9%	10%
Russia	10%		13%	6%	9%
South Korea	10%		11%	8%	10%
Belgium	9%		14%	4%	9%
Romania	9%	89%	10%	7%	9%
United States	8%	90%	11%	5%	9%
Italy	8%	89%	11%	4%	8%
France	8%	85%	9%	7%	10%
Brazil	7%	89%	9%	6%	7%
Spain	7%	90%	11%	4%	7%
Great Britain	7%	89%	11%	4%	7%
Hungary	7%	90%	11%	3%	7%
Japan	7%	86%	9%	4%	8%
South Africa	7%	92%	8%	6%	7%
Argentina	7%	89%	9%	5%	7%
Poland	7%	87%	11%	3%	7%
Canada	6%	91%	8%	4%	6%
Turkey	6%	86%	3%	8%	6%
Chile	5 %	91%	4%	3%	5%
Mexico	5%	92%	9%	3%	5%
Netherlands	5 %	93%	7%	3%	5%
Colombia	5%		6%	4%	5%
Peru	5%		5%	4%	5%
Sweden	5%		8%	1%	5%





Using racist language

Globally, almost one in ten (8%) find it acceptable to use racist language online. Men and women are particularly split in Australia, Sweden and Poland, with men finding it more acceptable.

Always/sometimes acceptable % % online

	% always/sometimes acceptable	% Hardly ever/never acceptable	%	%	% online
Global Country Average	8%	88%	men	women	
China	21%	75%	11%	6%	9%
Saudi Arabia	18%	73%	18%	24%	21%
Malaysia	16%	79%	19%	16%	19%
Australia	13%	84%	15%	16%	16%
South Korea	12%	86%	21%	4%	14%
Germany	11%	83%	14%	10%	13%
Singapore	10%	86%	14%	9%	13%
Belgium	10%	87%	13% 14%	8%	11%
Russia	8%	86%		6%	
Sweden	8%	89%	11% 16%	7% 1%	8%
France	8%	84%	9%	7%	10%
Hungary	8%	88%			
Romania	8%	90%	12% 11%	5%	8%
Argentina	7%	91%	10%	5% 4%	7%
Spain	7%	90%	10%	4%	7%
United States	7%	91%		4%	7%
Italy	7%	89%	10% 9%	4%	7%
Japan	7%	87%	9%	5%	7%
Turkey	7%	87%	5%	8%	7%
Netherlands	6%	91%	10%	3%	6%
Great Britain	6%	91%	9%	3%	6%
Brazil	6%	91%	7%	5%	5%
Canada	5%	92%	8%	3%	5%
Poland	5%	90%	10%	1%	5%
Mexico	4%	94%	5%	4%	4%
South Africa	4%	94%	5%	3%	4%
Chile	4%	93%	6%	2%	4%
Colombia	4%	95%	5%	3%	4%
Peru	49	93%	4%	3%	4%
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Posting someone's personal details online

Globally, 8% of people find it acceptable to post some else's personal details online. It is considered least acceptable in South Africa, the Netherlands, Russia, Turkey and Canada.

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	Canada	4%	94%	5%	3%	4%





Sending someone unrequested, sexually explicit images

Fewer than one in ten (7%) see sending someone unrequested, sexually explicit images as acceptable. Men are twice as likely to find this acceptable (10% vs 4% of women). Australian men are four times more likely than Australian women to find it acceptable (20% vs 5%).

Always/sometimes acceptable

	% always/sometimes acceptable	% Hardly ever/never acceptable	%	%	% online
			men	women	users
Global Country Average	7%	90%	10%	4%	7%
Malaysia	16%	79%	17%	14%	16%
China	14%	85%	18%	9%	13%
Australia	12%	85%	20%	5%	14%
South Korea	11%	87%	13%	9%	12%
Spain	10%	87%	13%	8%	11%
Singapore	10%	87%	15%	5%	10%
Germany	9%	86%	12%	6%	11%
France	8%	85%	10%	6%	10%
United States	7%	92%	10%	4%	8%
Brazil	7%	90%	9%	5%	6%
Italy	7%	90%	10%	4%	7%
Sweden	7%	91%	12%	1%	7%
Russia	7%	89%	7%	6%	7%
Romania	6%	92%	9%	3%	6%
Chile	6%	91%	9%	3%	6%
Colombia	6%	92%	7%	4%	6%
Hungary	6%	91%	10%	1%	6%
Mexico	5%	93%	8%	3%	5%
Japan	5%	89%	7%	3%	6%
Peru	5%	93%	8%	3%	5%
Poland	5%	90%	7%	3%	5%
Great Britain	5%	92%	6%	3%	5%
Belgium	5%	91%	7%	3%	5%
Netherlands	5%	94%	6%	3%	5%
Canada	4%	94%	5%	4%	5%
Argentina	4%	93%	7%	2%	4%
Turkey	4%	92%	5%	3%	4%
South Africa	4%	95%	3%	4%	4%



People have different ideas about what is acceptable behaviour online. How often, if ever, do you find the following forms of contact acceptable?

Impersonating someone else online without their permission or 'catfishing'

Just under one in ten find impersonation or catfishing acceptable (7%). Men in Turkey are almost five times more likely to find it acceptable than women (23% vs 5% of women). It is considered least acceptable in the Latin American countries of Colombia, Peru and Argentina, as well as in Canada.

Always/sometimes acceptable

% Hardly ever/never acceptable

% online

	% always/sometimes acceptable	% nardly ever/never acceptable	men	women	% Offille
Global Country Average	7%		9%	5%	8%
Malaysia	17%	78%	17%	17%	17%
Turkey	14%	77%	23%	5%	14%
China	14%	84%	15%	13%	14%
Saudi Arabia	14%	79%	15%	13%	15%
South Korea	13%	85%	16%	10%	14%
Germany		82%	15%	10%	14%
Singapore	11%	86%	15%	7%	12%
Australia	11%	85%	18%	4%	12%
Russia	8%		8%	7%	8%
Belgium	7%		9%	5%	7%
Italy			9%	4%	7%
Brazil	6%		6%	6%	6%
France	6%		5%	7%	8%
Hungary	6%		6%	7%	6%
United States	5%		7%	3%	6%
South Africa	5%	***	7%	4%	5%
Mexico		····	7%	3%	5%
Romania	5%		5%	5%	5%
Spain			6%	4%	5%
Great Britain	5%		6%	4%	5%
Chile			5%	5%	5%
Japan			7%	3%	5%
Poland	4%		6%	2%	4%
Sweden			6% 50/	1%	4%
Netherlands	49		5%	2%	4%
Colombia	39		4%	3%	3%
Canada	3		4% 20/	2%	3%
Peru			3% 4%	2%	3%
Argentina	3	94%	4%	2%	3%



Sharing intimate images of someone online without their consent

Fewer than one in ten think it's acceptable to share intimate images of someone online without consent (6%).

Always/sometimes acceptable

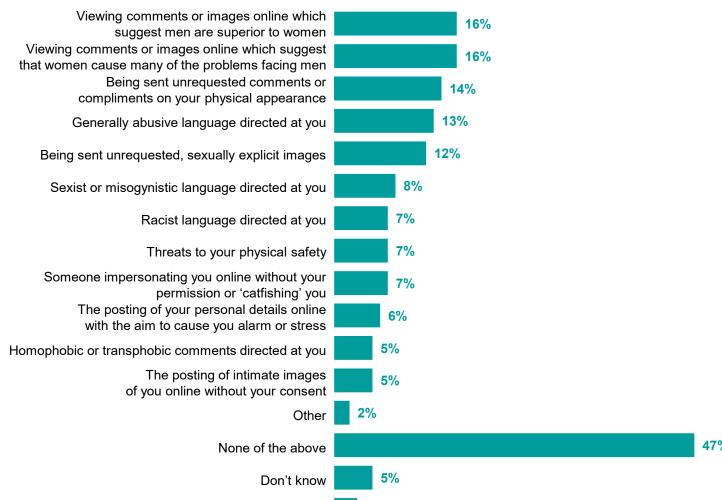
	% always/sometimes acceptable	% Hardly ever/never acceptable	%	%	% online
			men	women	users
Global Country Average	6%	91%	8%	4%	6%
Malaysia	17%	79%	20%	13%	16%
Australia	11%	86%	19%	4%	12%
China	10%	88%	10%	10%	10%
South Korea	10%	88%	13%	8%	10%
Singapore	10%	87%	13%	7%	11%
Italy	10%	87%	13%	7%	10%
Germany	10%	86%	13%	6%	11%
Spain	8%	89%	11%	5%	9%
Brazil	6%	91%	7%	6%	6%
United States	6%	93%	8%	3%	6%
South Africa	6%	93%	6%	5%	6%
Japan	5%	88%	8%	3%	6%
France	5 %	88%	4%	6%	6%
Peru	5 %	93%	6%	4%	4%
Poland	5 %	92%	6%	3%	5%
Netherlands	4%	94%	5%	4%	4%
Romania	4%	93%	5%	4%	5%
Hungary	4%	94%	7%	2%	4%
Russia	4%	93%	3%	6%	4%
Belgium	4%	91%	6%	3%	4%
Great Britain	4%	93%	6%	2%	5%
Colombia	4%	94%	6%	2%	4%
Mexico	4%	95%	5%	2%	4%
Turkey	4%	90%	2%	6%	4%
Canada	30	95%	5%	2%	3%
Sweden	3 ^d	95%	6%	1%	4%
Chile	3	94%	4%	2%	3%
Argentina	2	95%	4%	1%	2%
-					



Have you experienced any of the following forms of online contact in the past two years?

Nearly half (45%) have been exposed to sexist or misogynist content online in the past two years. The most common forms of sexist and abusive contact experienced online are viewing comments or images online which suggest men are superior to women (16%) and which suggest that women cause many of the problems facing men (16%). Women are likely than men to have experienced both of these.

Global country average





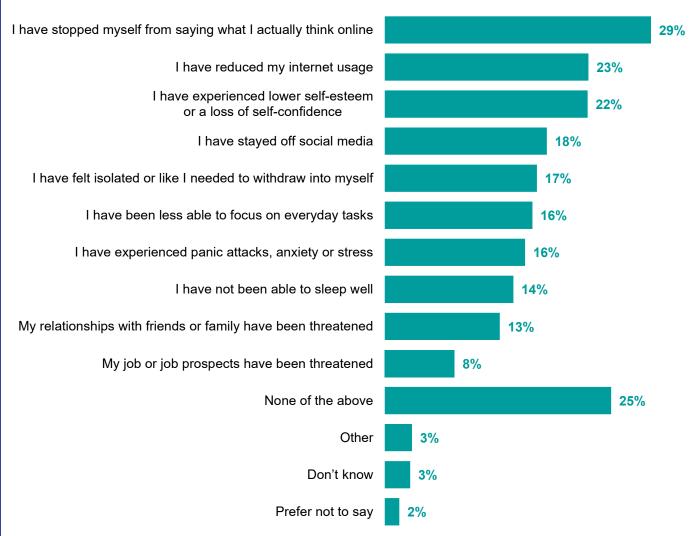


Prefer not to say

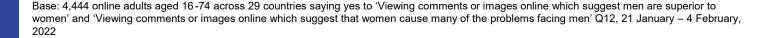
How, if at all, has this type of online contact affected you?

Almost three in ten people who have viewed comments or images online which suggest men are superior to women or that women cause many of the problems facing men have stopped sharing their views online (29%) due to their experiences of online abuse, including 32% of women. Women are also more likely to lose self-esteem (26% vs 18% of men). Victims of online abuse have changed their online behaviours as well as experiencing negative impacts on their mental health.

Global country average



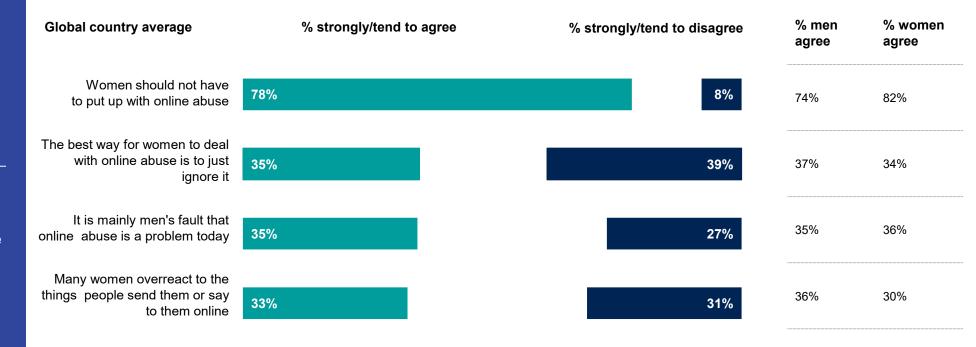
% men	% women
26%	32%
21%	24%
18%	26%
19%	17%
15%	18%
17%	16%
13%	18%
14%	15%
13%	13%
9%	6%
27%	23%
3%	3%
3%	3%
2%	2%





To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

More than three quarters of respondents (78%) believe women should not have to put up with abuse online. More respondents disagree than agree than the best way for women to deal with online abuse is to ignore it (39% vs 35%). More than a third think that it's mainly men's fault that online abuse is a problem today (35%), and men also agree with this. A third (33%) agree that many women overreact to the things people send or say to them online.

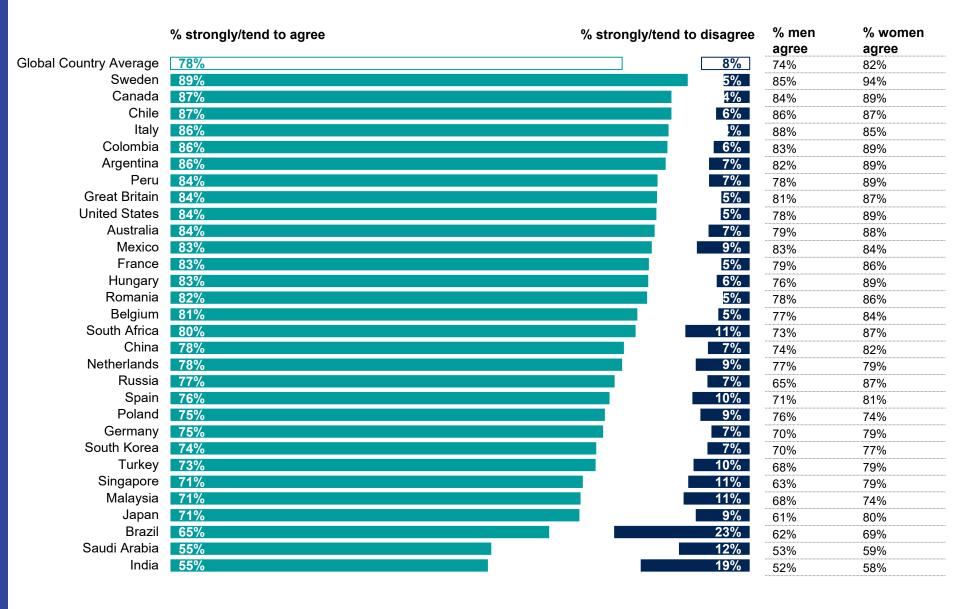




To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Women should not have to put up with online abuse

The majority agree that women should not have to deal with online abuse (78%), although men are less likely to agree than women (74% vs 82% of women). People in Sweden, Canada and Chile are most likely to agree.

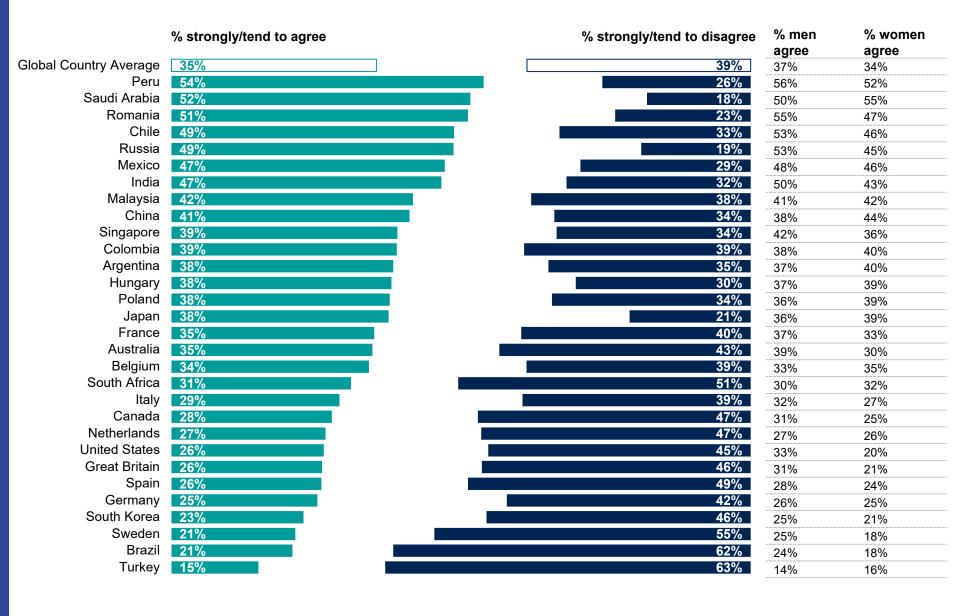




To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

The best way for women to deal with online abuse is to just ignore it

Over a third think ignoring online abuse is the best approach for women (35%).

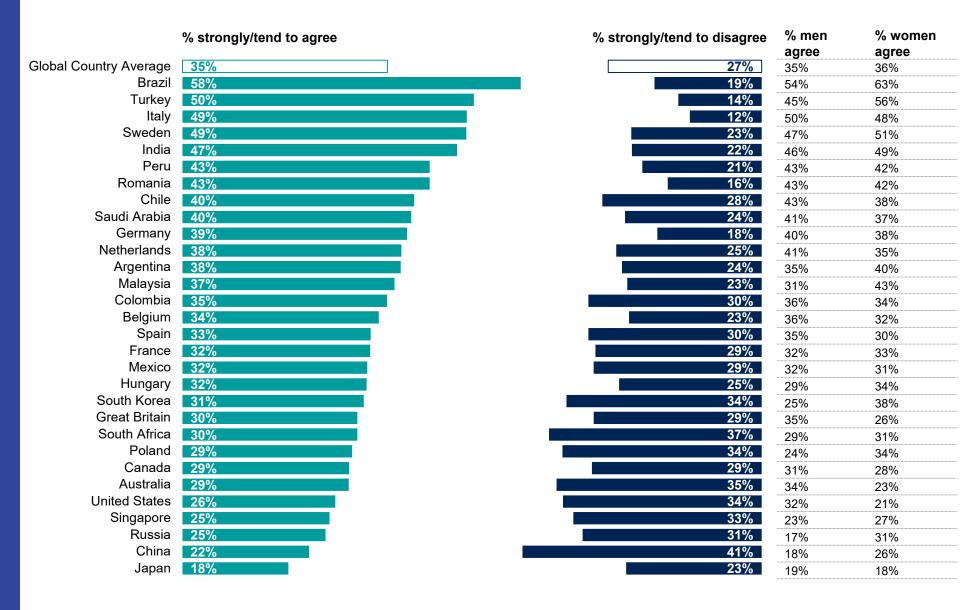




To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

It is mainly men's fault that online abuse is a problem today

People are split as to whether men are mainly to blame for the issue of online abuse. In total, 35% agree (including 35% of men) and 27% disagree.

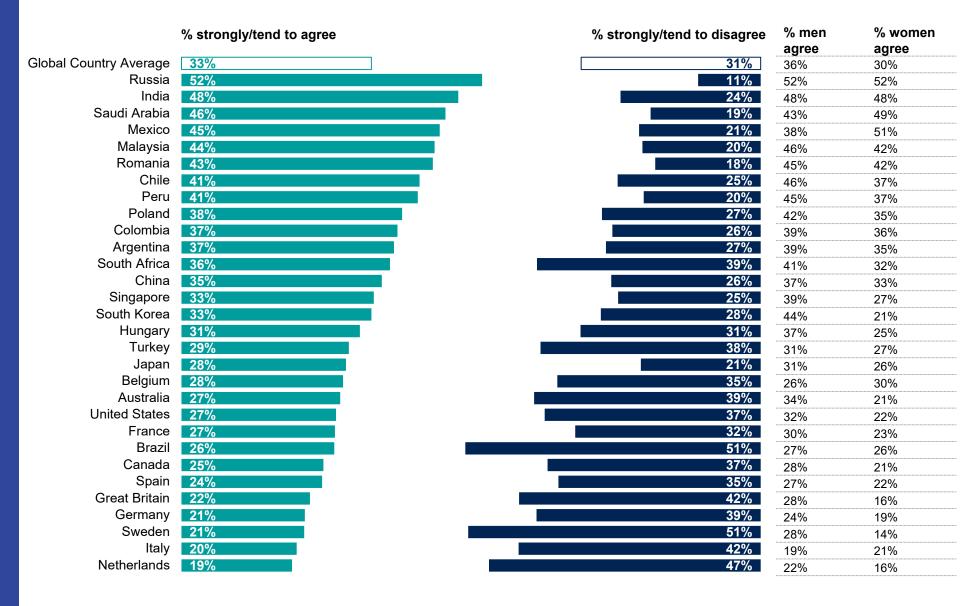




To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Many women overreact to the things people send them or say to them online

A third of people think many women overreact to messages they receive online (33%), including 30% of women. More than half of people in Russia agree (52%). Women are less likely to agree than men in most countries except Saudi Arabia and Mexico.





TECHNICAL NOTE

These are the results of a 30-country survey conducted by Ipsos on its Global Advisor online platform. Ipsos interviewed a total of 20,524 adults aged 18-74 in the United States, Canada, Malaysia, South Africa, and Turkey, aged 21-74 in Singapore, and 16-74 in 24 other countries between Friday, January 21 and Friday, February 4, 2022.

The sample consists of approximately 1,000 interviews in each of Australia, Brazil, Canada, mainland China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Spain, and the U.S., and 500 individuals in each of Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Hungary, India, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, and Turkey.

The samples in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, and the U.S. can be taken as representative of their general adult population under the age of 75.

The samples in Brazil, Chile, mainland China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, and Turkey are more urban, more educated, and/or more affluent than the general population. The survey results for these countries should be viewed as reflecting the views of the more "connected" segment of their population.

The data is weighted so that each country's sample composition best reflects the demographic profile of the adult population according to the most recent census data.

"The Global Country Average" reflects the average results for all the countries where the survey was conducted. It has <u>not</u> been adjusted to the population size of each country and is <u>not</u> intended to suggest a total result.

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 know" or not stated responses.

The precision of Ipsos online polls is calculated using a credibility interval with a poll of 1,000 accurate to +/-3.5 percentage points and of 500 accurate to +/- 5.0 percentage points. For more information on Ipsos' use of credibility intervals, please visit the Ipsos website.

The publication of these findings abides by local rules and regulations.



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