

Special Eurobarometer 428

GENDER EQUALITY

REPORT

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http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

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Special Eurobarometer 428

Gender Equality

Conducted by TNS Opinion & Social at the request of the Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers

Survey co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODU	CTION3
MAIN FIN	IDINGS7
1. ATT	TITUDES TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY AND STEREOTYPES 13
1.1.	Perceptions of gender roles
1.2.	Prevalence of gender stereotypes in all walks of life24
1.3.	Importance of gender equality30
2. PER	CEPTIONOF GENDER INEQUALITY IN EUROPE
2.1.	Gender inequality now and ten years ago
2.2.	Most susceptible groups that experience gender inequality 49
3. TAC	KLING GENDER INEQUALITY EFFECTIVELY59
3.1.	Tackling gender inequality as a priority for the EU59
3.2.	Increasing the number of working women in the EU62
3.3.	Increasing the time spent by men on caring activities
3.4.	Areas of gender inequality to be dealt with most urgently73
3.5. inequ	Institutions that have contributed the most to tackling gender ality in Europe
4. CON	MBATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
4.1.	What does 'violence against women' mean? 86
4.2.	Forms of violence against women as a priority for the EU to combat 93
CONCLUS	IONS

ANNEXES

Technical specifications Questionnaire Tables

INTRODUCTION

It is widely acknowledged that gender equality (equality between men and women) is essential for economic growth and poverty reduction "... ensuring equality between women and men is not only a necessity from a rights perspective, but it also makes sense from an economic perspective ... Women have massively entered the labour market and contributed to the EU's economic growth and competitiveness".

Gender equality is one of the European Union's founding values, dating back to the beginnings of the European Community (the EEC) in 1957 when the principle of equal pay for equal work became a provision of the Treaty of Rome (Article 119). Fifty years on, gender equality was again one of the core values of the Lisbon Treaty in 2007. In recent decades the EU has made significant progress through the adoption of:

- Equal treatment legislation in the areas of employment and training; social security and pensions; access to goods and services; and professional, private and family life
- Gender mainstreaming² (the inclusion of gender considerations in all of its policies)
- Specific measures for the advancement of women

The Strategy for equality between women and men represents the European Commission's work program on gender equality for the period 2010-2015. It provides a coordinated framework for promoting gender equality in all policies of the Union, with five priority areas:

- Equal economic independence for women and men;
- Equal pay for work of equal value;
- · Equality in decision-making;
- Dignity, integrity and an end to gender-based violence and
- Promoting gender equality beyond the EU.

In March 2010, the European Commission also strengthened and deepened its commitment to equality between women and men with the Women's Charter. Earlier this year (2014), ahead of International Women's Day (March 8th), the European Commission adopted a renewed push for gender equality and a reduction in the pay gap between men and women, recommending that Member States improve wage transparency through a 'toolbox' of measures, including allowing employees to request information on pay, reporting by companies, pay audits for large firms and including equal pay in collective bargaining.

3

¹ Salla Saastamoinen, Director for Equality at the European Commission's Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers, during a discussion on long-term trends in gender equality.

Member States should implement at least one of these measures, according to their own national situation, and need to report back to the Commission on what action they have taken to implement the recommendations by the end of 2015.

With the help of focused policies at EU level, in the form of legislation, recommendations, co-funding and awareness-raising activities, much progress has been made.

However, gender inequalities in Europe still exist with:

- Women still paid on average around 16% less than men per hour of work across the entire economy
- Women continuing to be underrepresented in leadership positions, including decision-making functions in politics and in corporate boardrooms – with women holding only 27% of seats in national parliaments and governments; 18% of board seats; and 3% of CEO positions
- Violence against women remaining an issue, with an estimated 20-25% of women in Europe having been victims of physical violence at least once in their lives
- Persisting stereotypes of traditional gender roles meaning that women still carry a disproportionate share of the burden of housework and of caring for children, the elderly and other dependants

In this context, this Eurobarometer Survey seeks to measure Europeans' perceptions of gender inequalities within their own country: how widespread inequalities between women and men are, and whether the situation has improved or worsened compared with ten years ago; whether men or women are more likely to experience such discrimination among particular groups of people (young, old, people with disabilities, migrants, single parents, and working parents with young children); and the areas of life (e.g. work, school, media, politics) where gender stereotypes are deemed to be most prevalent. It also examines Europeans' general attitudes towards gender equality and, more specifically, the role of women in the workplace and the role of men at home. In terms of tackling gender inequalities, the survey provides measures on Europeans' opinions on which organisations have contributed most over the last ten years; whether this should be an EU priority; which areas should be dealt with most urgently; and what measures are considered to be the most effective at increasing the number of women in the workplace, and increasing the amount of time men spend on home care activities. Finally, the survey explores the issue of violence against women – what Europeans think this encompasses and which specific forms of such violence the EU should focus its efforts on.

A number of earlier Eurobarometer surveys have focussed on gender equality. This 2014 survey is very similar to a survey conducted in 2009. However, the wording of some questions have been modified compared to the 2009 survey and therefore those modifications need to be taken into account when analysing the trends. Other Eurobarometer surveys concentrating on this issue include:

- A 2010 survey which explored EU citizens' perceptions of gender violence⁴
- A 2012 survey which focused on women in decision-making positions across Europe⁵
- A 2012 survey which provided insight into the evolution of perceptions, attitudes, knowledge and awareness of discrimination (covering gender, ethnic origin, religion and beliefs, age, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity)⁶
- A 2012 survey which focused on gender inequalities in the EU⁷

This survey was carried out by TNS Opinion & Social network in the 28 Member States of the European Union between the 29th November and 9th of December 2014. Some 27.801 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed face-to-face at home in their mother tongue on behalf of Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers. The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit)⁸. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS Opinion & Social network is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals⁹.

The findings of the survey have been analysed firstly at EU level and secondly by country. As noted above, results have been compared with the 2009 survey where possible. Where appropriate, a variety of socio-demographic variables – such as respondents' gender, age, terminal education age, occupation and ability to pay household bills – have been used to provide further analysis. Other key variables that have been used to provide additional insight include:

- Respondents' views about how widespread gender inequalities are in their country
- Respondents' views on whether they think equality between men and women is a fundamental right
- Respondents' views on whether tackling gender inequality should be an EU priority

³ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_326_en.pdf

⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/public opinion/archives/ebs/ebs 344 en.pdf

⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_376_en.pdf

http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_393_en.pdf
 http://www.europarl.europa.eu/pdf/eurobarometre/2012/femme_mars/rapport_en.pdf

⁸ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

⁹ The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent has the possibility of giving several answers to the question.

Note: In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

		ABBREVIATIONS	
BE	Belgium	LT	Lithuania
BG	Bulgaria	LU	Luxembourg
CZ	Czech Republic	HU	Hungary
DK	Denmark	MT	Malta
DE	Germany	NL	The Netherlands
EE	Estonia	AT	Austria
ΙE	Ireland	PL	Poland
EL	Greece	PT	Portugal
ES	Spain	RO	Romania
FR	France	SI	Slovenia
HR	Croatia	SK	Slovakia
ΙT	Italy	FI	Finland
CY	Republic of Cyprus***	SE	Sweden
LV	Latvia	UK	The United Kingdom
		EU28	European Union – 28 Member States
		EU15 NMS13 EURO AREA	BE, IT, FR, DE, LU, NL, DK, UK, IE, PT, ES, EL, AT, SE, FI* BG, CZ, EE, HR, CY, LT, LV, MT, HU, PL, RO, SI, SK** BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK

^{*} EU15 refers to the 15 countries forming the European Union before the enlargements of 2004, 2007 and 2013

* * * * *

We wish to thank all the people interviewed throughout the European Union who took the time to participate in this survey.

Without their active participation, this survey would not have been possible.

 $^{^{**}}$ The NMS13 are the 13 'new Member States' which joined the European Union during the 2004, 2007 and 2013 enlargements

^{***} Cyprus as a whole is one of the 28 European Union Member States. However, the 'acquis communautaire' has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category and in the EU28 average.

MAIN FINDINGS

Europeans believe that equality between men and women is a fundamental right

EU analysis

- Almost all Europeans (94%) agree that equality between men and women is a fundamental right and seven in ten (70%) 'totally agree' that it is a fundamental right.
- There are hardly any differences in the responses by women and men: 95% of women and 93% of men agree with this statement.

Country by country analysis

- The view that equality between men and women is a fundamental right is most widespread in Greece and Spain (both 99%), and Cyprus, Malta, Portugal and Sweden (98% in each). Particularly high proportions of respondents in Sweden (94%), Cyprus (87%), Denmark (86%), Malta and the Netherlands (both 82%), and Spain (81%) 'totally agree' with this view.
- The countries where respondents are least likely to agree that equality between men and women is a fundamental right are Lithuania (80%), Estonia (84%), and Latvia and Poland (both 87%). Lithuania and Poland are the only two Member States where less than half of respondents 'totally agree' this is a fundamental right (39% and 46% respectively).

However, a majority of Europeans think that gender inequalities are widespread in their country

EU analysis

- Around three in five Europeans (62%) think that inequalities between men and women are widespread in their country, with around one in ten (11%) thinking they are 'very widespread'. Around a third of Europeans (34%) think gender inequalities in their country are rare, but only a very small minority (6%) believe they are 'very rare'.
- Opinions on the prevalence of gender inequalities are largely unchanged since 2009, although Europeans are now slightly less likely to think gender inequalities are 'very widespread' (down from 15% in 2009 to 11% in 2014) and slightly more likely to believe they are 'fairly widespread' up from 47% in 2009 to 51% in 2014).
- Women are more likely than men to say that gender inequalities are widespread (68% vs. 57%).

- The Member States where respondents are most likely to think that gender inequalities are widespread in their country are France (79%), Spain (76%), and Sweden (72%), with France and Spain also showing notably high proportions of respondents saying they are 'very widespread' (20% and 16% respectively).
- There are five Member States where a majority of respondents think gender inequalities are rare in their country: Slovenia (55%), Latvia and Finland (both 54%), and Bulgaria and Denmark (both 53%). The countries where respondents are most likely to say gender inequalities are 'very rare' (compared with the EU average of 6%) are Bulgaria (17%), Cyprus and Latvia (each 16%), Denmark and Greece (each 13%), and Slovenia (12%).

Country by country analysis (changes since 2009)

- Five Member States show a notable shift towards more positive perceptions since 2009 with a drop in the proportion of respondents thinking gender inequalities are widespread: Finland (-15 percentage points, from 59% in 2009 to 44% in 2014); Denmark (-12 points, from 57% to 45% respectively); Luxembourg (-11 points, from 61% to 50%); Hungary (-10 points, from 67% to 57%) and Slovenia (-7 points, from 48% to 41%).
- Among the 13 Member States where there has been an increase since 2009 in the proportion of respondents who think gender inequalities are widespread, the five most notable increases are in: Ireland (+11 points, from 43% to 54%); Bulgaria (+9 points, from 28% to 37%); Estonia (+9 points, from 42% to 51%); Malta (+9 points, from 48% to 57%); and the Netherlands (+7 points, from 54% to 61%).

Most think that gender inequalities are less widespread than a decade ago

EU analysis

- Around two thirds of Europeans (68%) believe that gender inequalities in their country are less widespread now than a decade ago, with most (52%) saying they are 'slightly less widespread'. Around a quarter of Europeans (23%) think gender inequalities in their country are now more widespread than they were ten years ago, but only a small minority (6%) that they are 'far more widespread'. Europeans' views remain similar to those reported in 2009, with a small drop (-2 percentage points) in the proportion believing gender inequalities are more widespread and a corresponding increase (+2 points) in the proportion thinking they are now less widespread.
- Women are only slightly more likely than men to say that gender inequalities are more widespread now (24% vs. 21%).

In all but two Member States¹⁰, the majority of respondents think that gender inequalities in their country are now less widespread than they were ten years ago. The countries where respondents are most likely to think this are Sweden (85%), Finland (83%), the Netherlands (82%), Spain (80%), Greece (78%) and Belgium (77%). The countries where respondents perceive the greatest positive change and think that gender inequalities are 'far less widespread' are Greece and Cyprus (both 32%), Malta (30%), Ireland (25%), and Croatia and Romania (both 23%).

Country by country analysis (changes since 2009)

- Since 2009, the proportion of respondents thinking that gender inequalities are now less widespread than ten years ago has increased the most in the following Member States: Austria (+13 percentage points, from 51% in 2009 to 64% in 2014); Luxembourg (+12 points, from 64% to 76% respectively); Lithuania (+10 points, from 45% to 55%), Romania (also +10 points, from 50% to 60%), Slovenia (also +10 points, from 57% to 67%); Sweden (+9 points, from 76% to 85%); Latvia (+7 points, from 52% to 59%) and Finland (also +7 points, from 76% to 83%).
- There are only six Member States¹¹ where the proportion who think that gender inequalities are now more widespread than ten years ago has increased since 2009, with the most notable shifts in Poland (+6 points, from 17% to 23%) and Ireland (+5 points, from 17% to 22%).

The majority of Europeans think that tackling gender inequalities should be an EU priority

EU analysis

- Three quarters of Europeans (76%) think that tackling inequality between men and women should be an EU priority, with just over a third (35%) saying it should 'definitely' be a priority. One in five Europeans (20%) do not think it should be a priority for the EU, but only a very small minority (5%) say it is 'not at all' a priority.
- Women are more likely than men to say that tackling gender inequality should be an EU priority (79% vs. 72%).

9

¹⁰ Estonia – where only a minority (43%) think that gender inequalities are less widespread now, but the balance of opinion is nonetheless towards thinking gender inequalities are less widespread (22% more widespread); and Hungary – where opinion is evenly split between those thinking it is less widespread (46%) and those thinking it has become more widespread (43%)

¹¹ Bulgaria, Denmark, Ireland, France, Cyprus and Poland

The belief that tackling gender inequality should be an EU priority is the majority view in all 28 Member States and is most widespread in Malta (93%), Cyprus (89%), Spain (88%), Sweden (86%) and Greece (85%). Respondents in Malta and Spain are particularly likely to say it should 'definitely' be a priority (67% and 64% respectively), followed by those in Cyprus (59%) and Sweden (56%). The countries where respondents are most likely to say it should not be an EU priority to tackle gender inequality are Latvia (33%), the Czech Republic and Denmark (both 29%), and the Netherlands and Slovakia (both 28%).

Gender equality: society and work-related issues

- Around nine in ten Europeans (91%) agree that *tackling inequality between men* and women is necessary to establish a fairer society, with 58% saying they 'totally agree'. A similar proportion (89%) agree that equality between men and women will help women become more economically independent, with 52% saying they 'totally agree'. Three in five (60%) agree that if there are more women on the labour market, the economy will grow, 26% saying they 'totally agree'.
- Women tend to express stronger agreement than men with these statements but overall there are few differences.
- In terms of Europeans' opinions on gender role at home and in the workplace, three in five (60%) agree that 'on the whole, family life suffers when the mother has a full-time job', with 25% saying they 'totally agree'). A slightly smaller proportion (57%) agrees that 'men should work more in childcare sectors, such as day nurseries', with 19% saying they 'totally agree'. This latter measure was included in the 2009 survey. Since then the proportion of Europeans agreeing that men should work more in childcare industries has increased by 6 percentage points from 51% in 2009), driven by an increase in the proportion who say they 'totally agree' (+5 points from 14% in 2009).
- The majority of Europeans disagree that 'women are less willing than men to make a career for themselves' (68%); and that 'a father must put his career ahead of looking after his young child' (66%). Europeans are very unlikely to 'totally agree' with either of these measures (6% on the former, and 7% on the latter).
- Europeans are divided in their opinions on whether *overall men are less* competent than women at performing household tasks, with half (50%) agreeing and slightly under half (48%) disagreeing.
- When asked to choose, from a list of six areas of society, up to three where they believe gender stereotypes are most widespread, Europeans are most likely to mention: at work (51%), followed by in advertising (34%), in the media (33%) and in politics (28%). They are less likely to believe that gender stereotyping is most widespread in sport (18%); and in schools (16%).

- Europeans believe that women are more likely than men to experience inequalities in each of six population groups: working parents with young children (women 49% vs. men 5%); single parents (50% vs. 10%); elderly people (24% vs. 6%); young people (23% vs. 6%); migrants (26% vs. 8%) and people with disabilities (11% vs. 4%).
- However, in the following three groups a majority of respondents spontaneously say that men and women are equally likely to experience inequalities: people with disabilities (62%), migrants (44%) and elderly people over 65 (43%); and, in relation to 'young people aged 15-24' to say either that men and women are equally likely to experience inequalities (32%) or that gender inequalities do not exist (31%).
- The most notable differences relate to views about single parents and working parents with young children. Women are somewhat more likely than men to think that female single parents are more likely than male single parents to experience inequalities in their country (54% vs. 46%); and to think the same regarding working parents with young children (54% vs. 44%).

Ways of tackling gender inequality in Europe

- Europeans are most likely to cite "ensuring women earn the same as men for the same work" (42%) as the most effective way to increase the number of women in the labour market. Then, a significant proportion also mention "making childcare more accessible" (36%); "increasing flexible work arrangements" (33%); and "making it easier for women to combine a job with household and care responsibilities" (32%).
 - Europeans are most likely to mention "changing men's and boy's attitudes towards caring activities" (41%) and "increasing flexible work arrangements" (40%) as the most effective ways to increase the amount of time spent by men on caring activities. This is followed by ensuring men are not discriminated against if they take leave to care for dependents (35%); and making childcare more accessible (31%).
- Europeans are most likely to say that "violence against women" (59%) is the gender inequality issue that should be dealt with the most urgently. This is followed by "women being paid less than men for the same work" (53%). Other areas of gender inequality are less widely perceived to be a priority with mentions ranging from a high of 29% for "women receiving lower pensions than men" to a low of 12% for "the higher drop-out rate amongst boys in education".

- Europeans are most likely to mention organisations representing women's interests (42%) and Equality Bodies (31%) as institutions that have contributed the most to tackling inequality between men and women in Europe over the last decade. Europeans are much less likely to mention the role that other types of institution have played in addressing gender inequality over the last ten years, 18% mentioning NGOs, 16% their own government and public authorities, Trade Unions and schools; 15% international organisations such as the United Nations; and 12% European Institutions, such as the European Parliament, European Commission and European Council; and 7% employers' representatives.
- There are few differences regarding these questions when looking at results by sex of the respondent. However, women are much more likely than men to say that women being paid less than men should be an area of priority (57% vs. 49%).

Combating violence against women

- When Europeans are asked, unprompted, what comes to mind when they hear the term 'violence against women' they are most likely to mention sexual violence, including rape, sexual assault and harassment (60%) and violence in close relationships or domestic violence (57%). Other forms of violence are much less widely cited: emotional or psychological harm (37%); human trafficking (24%); harmful practices, such as forced marriages and female genital mutilation (23%); harassment and stalking using new technologies, such as the internet (22%); and violence against specific groups of women, such as migrant women (15%).
- When asked to choose, from a list of seven forms of violence against women, which should be a priority for the EU to tackle, all seven are mentioned as priorities by at least three in ten Europeans. Europeans are most likely to cite: sexual violence, including rape, sexual assault and harassment (72%), followed by violence in close relationships or domestic violence (57%), human trafficking (56%); harmful practices, such as forced marriages and female genital mutilation (49%); and emotional or psychological harm (44%). Europeans are least likely to consider harassment and stalking using new technologies, such as the internet (36%) and violence against specific groups of women (e.g. migrant women) (30%) as priority areas for the EU to tackle.
- Women are much more likely than men to mention emotional or psychological harm when they hear the term 'violence against women' (42% vs. 32%) and therefore they are also more likely to say that it should be a priority area for the EU to tackle (48% vs. 41%).

1. ATTITUDES TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY AND STEREOTYPES

The first chapter examines Europeans' attitudes towards the roles of men and women in relation to both work and the home. It then looks at in what areas of life Europeans think gender stereotypes are most widespread. It concludes with an assessment of attitudes towards gender equality.

1.1. Perceptions of gender roles

- The majority of Europeans disagree with traditional perceptions of gender roles at home and in work. However, most think that family life suffers when a mother has a full-time job and around half believe that men are less competent than women at performing household tasks –

Respondents were asked to give their opinions on five measures relating to gender roles in relation to both work and the home. They were read out a series of attitudinal statements and asked how much they agreed or disagreed with each, choosing their answer from a four point scale ranging from 'totally agree' to 'totally disagree'¹².

EU analysis

All in all, does family life suffer when the mother has a full-time job?

Three fifths (60%) of Europeans agree that, on the whole, family life suffers when the mother has a full-time job, with around a third saying they 'tend to agree' (35%) and a quarter (25%) saying they 'totally agree' that family life suffers under this circumstance. Just under two fifths of Europeans (37%) **disagree** that family life suffers when the mother has a full-time job, most (23%) saying they 'tend to disagree', and a smaller proportion (14%) saying they 'totally disagree'.

Should more men work in childcare sectors, such as day-care nurseries?

A similar proportion of Europeans (57%) think that men should work more in childcare sectors, such as day nurseries, with respondents again more likely to 'tend to agree' with this view (38%) than 'totally agree' with it (19%). Just over a third of Europeans (36%) **disagree** that men should work more in this type of industry, most (24%) saying they 'tend to disagree', with half as many (12%) saying they 'totally disagree' that men should do this. A minority of Europeans (7%) are unable to express an opinion – notably higher than on most of the other measures asked about.

¹² Q1. "Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements (SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE): All in all family life suffers when the mother has a full time job: Women are less willing than men to make a career for themselves: Men should work more in childcare

job; Women are less willing than men to make a career for themselves; Men should work more in childcare sectors, such as day nurseries; Overall men are less competent than women to perform household tasks; A father must put his career ahead of looking after his young child - Totally agree, Tend to agree, Tend to disagree, Totally disagree, Don't know"

This measure was included in the 2009 survey. There has been an increase since 2009 in the proportion of Europeans agreeing that men should work more in childcare industries (up 6 percentage points from 51% in 2009), driven by a rise in the proportion who say they 'totally agree' (up 5 points from 14% in 2009). There has been a corresponding drop in the proportion of Europeans who disagree that men should work more in childcare sectors (down 6 points from 42% in 2009), largely driven by a drop in the proportion of respondents who 'tend to disagree' (down 4 points from 28% in 2009).

Overall, are men less competent than women in performing household tasks?

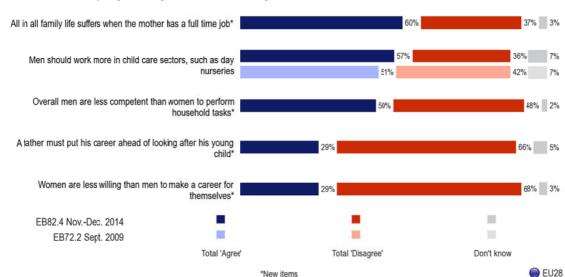
Europeans are divided in their opinions on whether men are less competent than women at performing household tasks. Half of Europeans (50%) agree that men are less competent, with most (30%) saying they 'tend to agree'; and half (48%) disagree, with broadly similar proportions saying they 'tend to disagree' and 'totally disagree' (25% and 23% respectively).

Are women less willing than men to make a career for themselves?

The majority of Europeans (68%) **disagree** that women are less willing than men to make a career for themselves, with broadly similar proportions saying they 'tend to disagree' (33%) and 'totally disagree' (35%). Around three in ten Europeans (29%) hold the view that women **are** less willing to make a career for themselves, with 6% saying they 'totally agree' with this statement.

Should a father put his career ahead of looking after his young child?

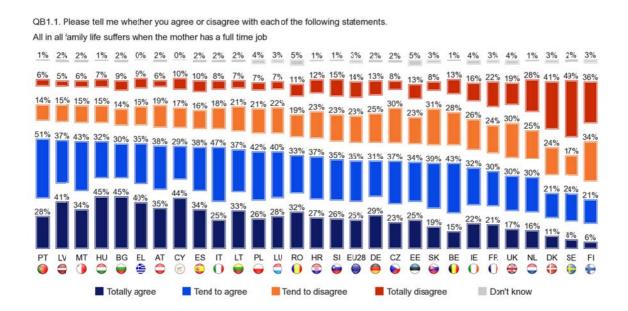
The majority of Europeans (66%) **disagree** that a father must put his career ahead of looking after his young child. Respondents who hold this view are somewhat more likely to say they 'tend to disagree' (36%) than say they 'totally disagree' (30%) that a father must do this. Around three in ten Europeans (29%) think that a father should put his career ahead of caring for his young child, with most who hold this view saying they 'tend to agree' (22%) that fathers should do this. A small proportion of Europeans (5%) are unable to offer a view on whether a father needs to put his career ahead of looking after his young child.



QB1. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements

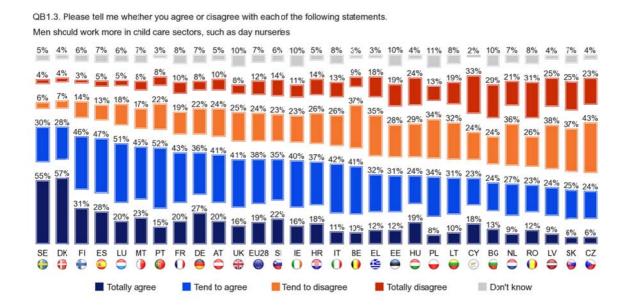
There are differences in perceptions of gender roles between EU15 and NMS13. Respondents in EU15 are much more likely than those in NMS13 to agree that men should work more in childcare sectors, such as day nurseries (EU15:61% vs. NMS13: 39%), with a higher level of strong agreement (21% vs. 10%). Respondents in NMS13 are more likely than those in EU15 to agree that women are less willing than men to make a career for themselves (NMS13:38% vs. EU15:26%), with a higher level of strong agreement (11% vs. 5%); that men are less competent than women at performing household tasks (58% vs. 47%); that a father must put his career ahead of looking after his young child (38% vs. 27%); and, to a somewhat lesser extent, that family life suffers when the mother has a full-time job (67% vs. 59%).

There is widespread variation at a national level. In most Member States (23) the majority of respondents agree that **family life suffers when the mother has a full-time job**:



This view is strongest (compared with the EU average of 60%) in Portugal (79%), Latvia (78%), Malta and (77% in each), Bulgaria and Greece (75% in each), Austria and Cyprus (73% in each) and Spain and Italy (72% in each). Indeed in five of these Member States at least two in five respondents 'totally agree' that family life suffers: Hungary and Bulgaria (45% in each); Cyprus (44%); Latvia (41%) and Greece (40%). Respondents in the Nordic countries are least likely to agree that family life suffers when the mother has a full-time job – indeed the majority disagree: Finland (27% agree; 70% disagree); Sweden (32% agree; 66% disagree); and Denmark (32% agree; 65% disagree).

There are 16 Member States where the majority of respondents agree that **men should** work more in childcare sectors:



The countries where this view is most widely held (compared to the EU average of 57%) are the Nordic Member States – Sweden (85%), Denmark (85%), and Finland (77%) – followed by Spain (75%), Luxembourg (71%), Malta (68%) and Portugal (67%). Indeed in Sweden and Denmark more than half of respondents 'totally agree' that men should work more in the field of childcare. The countries where respondents are least likely to hold the opinion that men should work more in childcare sectors are the Czech Republic (30%), Slovakia (31%), Latvia (33%), Romania (35%), the Netherlands (36%) and Bulgaria (37%). Where there are national shifts in opinion since 2009 they are mostly towards people thinking that men should work more in childcare sectors:

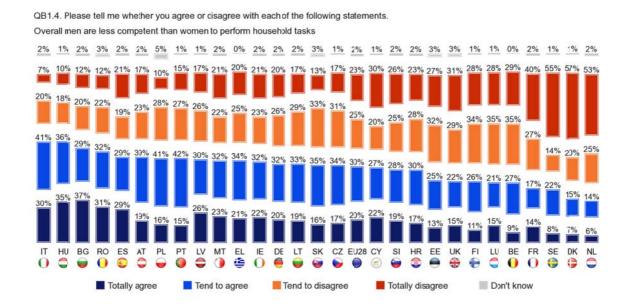
QB1.3 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

Men should work more in child care sectors, such as day nurseries

		Total 'Agree'	Diff. 2014 - 2009	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. 2014 - 2009	Don't know	Diff. 2014 - 2009
	EU28	57%	+6	36%	-6	7%	=
0	BE	51%	+3	46%	-4	3%	+1
	BG	37%	+5	53%	-2	10%	-3
	CZ	30%	+1	66%	-2	4%	+1
	DK	85%	=	11%	-1	4%	+1
	DE	63%	+9	30%	-12	7%	+3
	EE	43%	-2	47%	-7	10%	+9
O	IE	56%	+7	34%	-2	10%	-5
	EL	44%	+2	53%	-4	3%	+2
©	ES	75%	+6	18%	-2	7%	-4
Ō	FR	63%	+2	29%	-3	8%	+1
	HR	55%		40%		5%	
Ō	IT	53%	+8	39%	-8	8%	=
3	CY	41%	+10	57%	-8	2%	-2
	LV	33%	+4	63%	-4	4%	=
	LT	41%	+9	51%	-11	8%	+2
	LU	71%	+8	23%	-8	6%	=
	HU	43%	+6	53%	-6	4%	=
	MT	68%	+18	25%	-16	7%	-2
	NL	36%	+3	57%	-5	7%	+2
	AT	61%	+10	34%	-10	5%	=
Ŏ	PL	42%	+10	47%	-15	11%	+5
	PT	67%	+6	30%	-3	3%	-3
	RO	35%	+12	57%	-10	8%	-2
(SI	57%	-3	37%	-1	6%	+4
	SK	31%	+1	62%	-5	7%	+4
	FI	77%	-2	17%	-2	6%	+4
	SE	85%	-3	10%	-1	5%	+4
	UK	57%	-1	33%	=	10%	+1

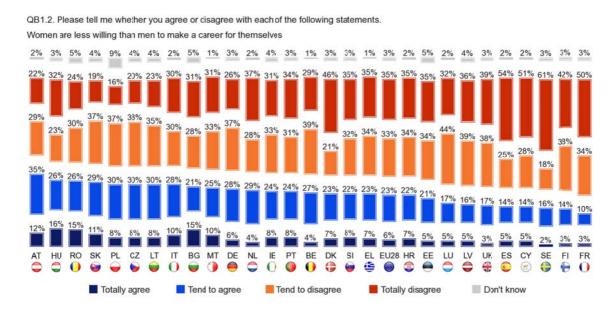
The most notable increases in the proportions of respondents who think that men should work more in childcare sectors are in: Malta (up 18 percentage points, from 50% in 2009 to 68% in 2014); Romania (+12 points, from 23% to 35% respectively); Cyprus (+10 points, from 31% to 41%); Austria (+10 points, from 51% to 61%); and Poland (+10 points, from 32% to 42%).

There are also 16 Member States where the balance of opinion is towards respondents agreeing that men are less competent than women at performing household tasks:



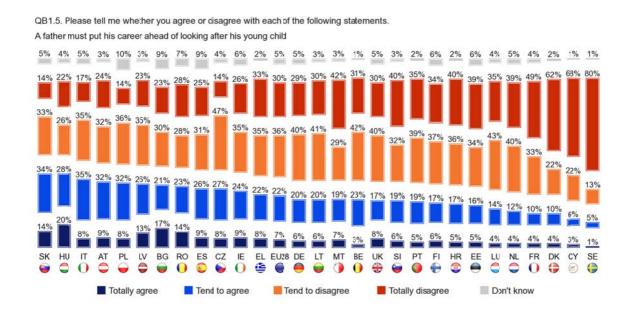
This view is most widespread (compared with the EU average of 50%) in Italy and Hungary (71% in each), Bulgaria (66%) and Romania (63%). Countries where such a view is least widespread – and where the large majority of respondents disagree that men are less competent than women at carrying out household tasks - include the Netherlands (20% agree, compared with 78% who disagree), Denmark (22% and 77% respectively), Sweden (30% vs. 69%), France (31% vs. 67%), Belgium (36% vs. 64%), Luxembourg (36% vs. 63%), Finland (37% vs. 62%), the UK (37% vs. 60%) and Estonia (38% vs. 59%).

In all Member States the majority of respondents disagree that women are less willing than men to make a career for themselves:



Disagreement with this view is most widespread (compared to the EU average of 68%) in France (84%), Finland (80%), Spain, Cyprus and Sweden (79% in each), the UK (77%), Luxembourg (76%) and Latvia (75%). Respondents in Sweden are particularly likely to 'totally disagree' that women are less likely than men to build a career for themselves (61%), followed by those in Spain (54%), Cyprus (51%) and France (50%).

In almost all Member States (25) the majority of respondents disagree that a father must prioritise his career over looking after his young child:



Disagreement with this view is most widespread (compared with the EU average of 66%) in Sweden (93%), Cyprus (90%), Denmark (84%) and France (82%). Views in Sweden, Cyprus and Denmark are particularly strong, with 80% of respondents in Sweden, 68% of those in Cyprus and 62% of those in Denmark saying that they 'totally disagree' that a father must put his career ahead of looking after his young child. The three Member States where there is not majority disagreement with this statement are Poland, Hungary and Slovakia. In Poland, the balance of opinion is in favour of disagreeing that a father has to prioritise his career over looking after his young child (40% agree; 50% disagree); in Hungary (48% agree; 48% disagree) and Slovakia (48% agree; 47% disagree), opinion is evenly divided on this issue.

Socio-demographic analysis

There are some notable and largely consistent differences in opinion between socio-demographic groups on gender roles. Broadly speaking, whilst the views of women and men do not differ markedly, 'traditional' views are found more widely among older people (including those who are retired), those who left full-time education aged 15 or under, house persons and those who have difficulties paying bills; whilst what might be characterised as 'modern' views are more prominent among younger people (including students), those who left full-time education aged 20 or over, managers and those who rarely have difficulties paying bills. Similarities and differences by gender for each statement, together with the most noteworthy socio-demographic differences, are summarised below.

All in all, family life suffers when the mother has a full-time job

Women are slightly more likely than men to agree that life suffers when the mother has a full-time job (63% vs. 58%), and to 'totally agree' (29% vs. 22%). Agreement with this view increases with age, ranging from 48% among 15-24 year olds to 68% among those aged 55 and over. There are also notable differences according to the age at which the respondent completed their full-time education. Those who left full-time education aged 15 or under (76%) are more likely to agree with the statement, particularly when compared with students (46%) and those who completed full-time education aged 20 or over (52%). In terms of occupational status, house persons (75%) and those who are retired (68%) are most likely to agree with the statement, with students (as above, 46%) and managers (51%) least likely to do so. Finally, in terms of perceived ability to pay bills, those who say they find it difficult to pay their bills most of the time are most likely to agree with the statement (71%) and those who almost never have problems are least likely to agree (57%).

Women are less willing than men to make a career for themselves

Women (30% agree) and men (29% agree) have very similar views on the issue of whether women are less willing than men to make a career for themselves. Agreement with this view again increases with age, although the differences between the age groups are relatively small, ranging from 24% among 15-24 year olds to 33% among those aged 55 and over. There are also smaller differences according to the age at which the respondent completed their full-time education, with those who left education aged 15 or under (35%) most likely to agree with the statement and students (23%) least likely to do so. In terms of occupational status, house persons (33%) and those who are retired (33%) are again most likely to agree with the statement, with students (as above, 23%) least likely to do so.

More men should work more in childcare sectors, such as day-care nurseries

Differences in opinion between socio-demographic groups are less marked on the question of whether men should work more in childcare sectors. Women are slightly more likely than men to agree with this view (60% vs. 53%), and to 'totally agree' (22% vs. 16%); and, in terms of occupational status, managers (62%) are most likely to agree and the self-employed (51%) least likely to do so.

Overall, men are less competent than women in performing household tasks

There are more substantial differences in opinion on the question of whether men are less competent than women to perform household tasks. Women are again slightly more likely than men to agree (53% vs. 46%), and to 'totally agree' (23% vs. 16%). Those aged 55 and over (57%) are more likely to agree than younger age groups (44-46%). There are also notable differences according to the age at which the respondent completed their full-time education. Those who left education aged 15 or under (63%) are again more likely to agree with the statement, particularly when compared with those who completed education aged 20 or over (38%) and students (42%). In terms of occupational status, house persons (60%) and those who are retired (57%) are again most likely to agree with the statement, with managers (38%) and students (as above, 42%) least likely to do so. Finally, in terms of perceived ability to pay bills, those who say they find it difficult to pay their bills most or some of the time (both 56%) are more likely than those who almost never have problems (47%) to agree with the statement.

A father must put his career ahead of looking after his young child

Women (30% agree) and men (29% agree) have very similar views on the issue of whether a father must put his career ahead of looking after his young child. Agreement with this view again increases with age, ranging from 24% among 15-24 year olds to 34% among those aged 55 and over. There are again notable differences according to the age at which the respondent completed their full-time education, with those leaving aged 15 or under more likely to agree with the statement (38%), particularly when compared with students (22%) and those leaving education aged 20 or over (23%). In terms of occupational status, house persons (37%) and those who are retired (35%) are again most likely to agree with the statement, with managers (21%) and students (22%, as above) least likely to do so.

Differences between the attitudinal groups on gender roles tend to be much less marked than the differences observed for socio-demographic groups. The one exception is for the statement "Men should work more in childcare sectors, such as day nurseries". Agreement with this view is much higher among those who agree that equality between men and women is a fundamental right than among those who disagree (58% vs. 39%); among those who think tackling gender inequality should be an EU priority, compared with those who do not (62% vs. 42%); and among those who think gender inequalities are widespread in their country relative to those who think they are rare (63% vs. 47%).

 ${\bf QB1\ Please\ tell\ me\ whether\ you\ agree\ or\ disagree\ with\ each\ of\ the\ following\ statements.\ (ROTATE)}$

		Total 'Agree'							
		All in all family life suffers when the mother has a full time job	Women are less willing than men to make a career for themselves	Men should work more in child care sectors, such as day nurseries	Overall men are less competent than women to perform household tasks	A father must put his career ahead of looking after his young child			
EU28		60%	29%	57%	50%	29%			
S G	iender								
Man		58%	29%	53%	46%	29%			
Woman		63%	30%	60%	53%	30%			
A	ge								
15-24		48%	24%	53%	44%	24%			
25-39		57%	26%	57%	45%	27%			
40-54		61%	29%	58%	46%	28%			
55 +		68%	33%	56%	57%	34%			
♦ E	ducation (End o	n)							
15-	anoution (End o	76%	35%	55%	63%	38%			
16-19		64%	29%	55%	53%	30%			
20+		52%	27%	60%	38%	23%			
Still stud	dying	46%	23%	55%	42%	22%			
ahi s	ocio-professio	nal category							
Self-em	and the second second second second	60%	25%	51%	49%	28%			
Manage		51%	27%	62%	38%	21%			
Description of the last	hite collars	56%	29%	58%	45%	28%			
Manual	workers	60%	28%	56%	47%	27%			
House	persons	75%	33%	58%	60%	37%			
Unempl	loyed	61%	27%	58%	51%	30%			
Retired		68%	33%	55%	57%	35%			
Student	s	46%	23%	55%	42%	22%			
<u>-</u> € D	ifficulties payin	a bills							
Most of		71%	29%	55%	56%	31%			
From tin	ne to time	66%	33%	54%	56%	33%			
Almost	never/ Never	57%	28%	58%	47%	28%			
24 G	ender inequalit	v in the country							
Widesp		61%	28%	63%	49%	29%			
Rare		60%	31%	47%	49%	30%			
т	ackling gondor	equality should be a p	riority for EII						
Yes	acking genuer	60%	28%	62%	49%	29%			
No		62%	33%	42%	48%	30%			
				42.70	4070	5570			
	ender equality	is a fundamental right		500/	500/	000/			
Agree		61%	29%	58%	50%	29%			
Disagre	e	55%	32%	39%	48%	33%			

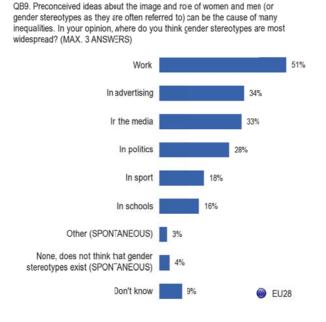
1.2. Prevalence of gender stereotypes in all walks of life

- Europeans are most likely to think that gender stereotypes are most widespread at work –

EU analysis

The interviewer explained to respondents that "preconceived ideas about the image and role of women and men (or gender stereotypes as they are often referred to) can be the cause of many inequalities". They were then asked in what areas of life they thought such gender stereotyping was most widespread, with the ability to choose up to three fields from a list presented to them¹³.

Respondents are most likely to mention work as a place where gender stereotyping is widespread, with half (51%) thinking it prevalent in the workplace. Around a third think gender stereotyping is widespread in advertising (34%) with a similar proportion mentioning the media (33%). Just under three in ten believe such stereotyping is prevalent in politics (28%). Around one in five respondents say gender stereotyping is widespread in sport (18%), with a slightly smaller proportion saying it is widespread in schools (16%). Only a very small minority (4%) spontaneously say gender stereotypes do not exist. One in ten respondents (9%) are unable to provide an opinion on where gender stereotyping is most widespread.



¹³ Q9. "Preconceived ideas about the image and role of women and men (or gender stereotypes as they are often referred to) can be the cause of many inequalities. In your opinion, where do you think gender stereotypes are most widespread? (SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS): In schools; At work; In the media; In sport; In advertising; In politics; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None, does not think that gender stereotypes exist (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know"

A similar, but not directly comparable, measure was included in the 2009 survey¹⁴. Although the findings of the two surveys are not strictly comparable, the 2014 results do reflect the findings in 2009 in terms of the rank order of respondent mentions for each of the different areas of life where gender stereotyping is perceived to be most widespread.

There are differences in perceptions between EU15 and NMS13. Respondents in EU15 are much more likely than those in NMS13 to think gender stereotyping is widespread in sport (20% vs. 8%); advertising (38% vs. 16%); the media (36% vs. 24%); and, to a somewhat lesser extent, at work (53% vs. 44%).

-

¹⁴ The 2014 question wording is somewhat different. There are also slight changes to the way some of the areas of life are described, one area has been removed and a maximum of three (not multiple) answers allowed.

The national picture is summarised in the table below:

QB9 Preconceived ideas about the image and role of women and men (or gender stereotypes as they are often referred to) can be the cause of many inequalities. In your opinion, where do you think gender stereotypes are most widespread? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

					2240		
		Work	In advertising	In the media	In politics	In sport	n schools
	EU28	51%	34%	33%	28%	18%	16%
	BE	53%	50%	41%	30%	24%	15%
	BG	46%	5%	7%	26%	9%	11%
	CZ	53%	15%	19%	42%	1096	21%
	DK	42%	59%	38%	18%	23%	8%
	DE	54%	40%	34%	19%	15%	13%
	EE	40%	23%	32%	35%	7%	19%
	IE	41%	33%	39%	36%	26%	14%
ı	EL	70%	20%	21%	37%	13%	13%
	ES	54%	44%	29%	23%	26%	12%
	FR	61%	45%	36%	44%	22%	15%
1	HR	55%	15%	25%	43%	13%	20%
	IT	63%	23%	27%	32%	11%	22%
	CY	57%	13%	15%	50%	24%	15%
	LV	38%	20%	24%	27%	8%	21%
	LT	37%	20%	28%	24%	6%	22%
	LU	55%	59%	37%	34%	22%	16%
	HU	48%	20%	35%	26%	10%	16%
	MT	46%	34%	27%	21%	13%	11%
Í	NL	48%	59%	54%	1196	30%	20%
	AT	46%	41%	39%	25%	16%	18%
	PL	37%	20%	26%	23%	7%	12%
	PT	46%	13%	27%	21%	13%	21%
	RO	47%	13%	24%	33%	7%	18%
	SI	48%	23%	34%	31%	7%	14%
	SK	51%	8%	20%	33%	7%	22%
	FI	48%	57%	51%	22%	17%	18%
	SE	36%	73%	52%	14%	37%	28%
	UK	37%	32%	44%	29%	26%	16%

Highest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

'At work' is the most widely cited area of life where gender stereotyping is perceived to be widespread in 22 Member States. It receives the most mentions by respondents in Greece (70%), followed by Italy (63%) and France (61%) and the fewest in Sweden (36%), Lithuania, Poland and the UK (37% in each), and Latvia (38%).

In the six Member States where the workplace is not the most frequently mentioned area of life where gender stereotyping is widespread:

- 'In advertising' is most widely mentioned in Sweden (73%), Denmark, Luxembourg and the Netherlands (59% in each), and Finland (57%)
- 'In the media' is most widely cited in the UK (44%)
- 'At work' is the second most widely cited area in Denmark (42%), Luxembourg (55%) and the UK (37%). It is the third most widely mentioned area in the Netherlands and Finland; and the fourth most widely cited in Sweden

Other notable findings include:

- A relatively high proportion of respondents in Sweden (28%) think gender stereotyping is widespread in schools
- A relatively high proportion of respondents in the Netherlands (54%), Sweden (52%), Finland (51%), Belgium (41%), Ireland and Austria (39% in each), and Denmark (38%) think such stereotyping is prevalent in the media
- A relatively high proportion of respondents in Sweden (37%), the Netherlands (30%), and Ireland, Spain and the UK (26% in each) think stereotyping is widespread in sport
- A relatively high proportion of respondents in Belgium (50%), France (45%) and Spain (44%) think gender stereotyping is prevalent in advertising
- A relatively high proportion of respondents in Cyprus (50%), France (44%), Croatia (43%) and the Czech Republic (42%) think this form of stereotyping is widespread in politics.

Socio-demographic analysis

Looking at the findings among socio-demographic groups, the workplace is the most commonly cited of the six domains as an area where gender stereotyping is most prevalent in all sub-groups. Similar proportions of respondents across most sub-groups mention work, with students (47%) least likely to mention it and house persons (57%) most likely to do so. There are more differences in perceptions in the other areas of life, most notably:

• Advertising is more likely to be mentioned as an area where gender stereotyping is prevalent by respondents who completed their full-time education aged 20 or over (46%) than by those who left education aged 15 or under (26%) or aged 16-19 (29%); it is also more likely to be cited by managers (48%) than by any other occupational group (27%-36%); and by those who almost never have difficulty paying bills (37%), when compared with those who have problems most of the time (29%) or some of the time (28%).

- The media is also more likely to be mentioned by respondents who completed their full-time education aged 20 or over (37%), particularly when compared with those who left full-time education aged 15 or under (26%); and, among the occupational groups, by managers (39%), with house persons (29%), the unemployed (29%) and those who are retired (30%) least likely to mention it.
- *Politics* is somewhat less likely to be mentioned by young people aged 15-24 (23%) than by other age groups (28-30%).
- In contrast, *sport* is particularly likely to be mentioned as an area where gender stereotyping is prevalent by young people aged 15-24 (24%) and students (25%), with those aged 55 and over (14%), those who are retired (13%) and those who left full-time education aged 15 or under (14%) particularly unlikely to do so.
- Perhaps not surprisingly, *schools* are particularly likely to be mentioned as an area where gender stereotyping is prevalent by students (22% vs. 16% among Europeans as a whole).

The proportions of men and women citing each area as one in which they think gender stereotyping is most widespread are very similar.

In terms of attitudinal differences, those who agree that equality between men and women is a fundamental right are much more likely than those who disagree to cite work (52% vs. 35%) and advertising (35% vs. 22%) as areas where gender stereotyping is most prevalent. The only area that this group is less likely to cite than those who disagree that gender equality is a fundamental right is schools (16% vs. 19%).

Those who think tackling gender inequality should be an EU priority are more likely than those who do not to mention all six domains, with the largest differences being in relation to work (55% vs. 41%) and politics (30% vs. 22%).

Similarly, those who think gender inequalities are widespread in their country are more likely than those who think they are rare to mention all six domains, with the largest differences being in relation to work (57% vs. 44%), politics (32% vs. 23%) and advertising (37% vs. 29%).

Respondents were asked their opinions on gender inequality through a series of attitudinal statements read out to them, choosing their answers from a four point scale ranging from 'totally agree' to 'totally disagree'.

know"

¹⁵ Q11. "Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE): Equality between men and women is a fundamental right; Equality between men and women will help women become more economically independent; If there are more women on the labour market, the economy will grow; Tackling inequality between men and women is necessary to establish a fairer society - Totally agree, Tend to agree, Tend to disagree, Totally disagree, Don't

QB9 Preconceived ideas about the image and role of women and men (or gender stereotypes as they are often referred to) can be the cause of many inequalities.

In your opinion, where do you think gender stereotypes are most widespread? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

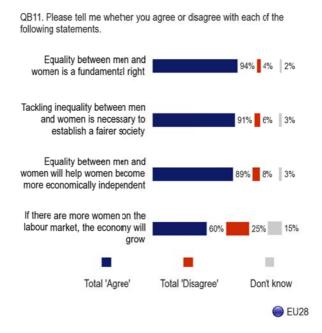
	Work	In advertising	In the media	In politics	In sport	In schools
EU28	51%	34%	33%	28%	18%	16%
Gender						
Man	50%	34%	32%	27%	18%	15%
Woman	52%	34%	34%	29%	17%	17%
Age						
15-24	48%	32%	33%	23%	24%	20%
25-39	50%	35%	36%	30%	19%	16%
40-54	53%	37%	35%	29%	17%	15%
55 +	51%	32%	30%	28%	14%	15%
Education (End	l of)					
15-	53%	26%	26%	25%	14%	15%
16-19	52%	29%	33%	28%	17%	15%
20+	51%	46%	37%	31%	19%	15%
Still studying	47%	36%	36%	24%	25%	22%
Socio-professi	ional category					
Self-employed	52%	36%	36%	28%	15%	16%
Managers	50%	48%	39%	30%	21%	13%
Other white collars	52%	36%	37%	29%	19%	16%
Manual workers	51%	33%	34%	28%	19%	15%
House persons	57%	27%	29%	30%	16%	18%
Unemployed	52%	31%	29%	26%	18%	17%
Retired	51%	30%	30%	28%	13%	14%
Students	47%	36%	36%	24%	25%	22%
Difficulties pay	ing bills					
Most of the time	51%	29%	29%	31%	16%	17%
From time to time	55%	28%	31%	30%	16%	17%
Almost never/ Never	50%	37%	35%	27%	18%	15%
Gender inequa	lity in the country					
Widespread	57%	37%	36%	32%	19%	17%
Rare	44%	29%	30%	23%	17%	14%
Tackling gende	er equality should be	a priority for EU				
Yes	55%	36%	35%	30%	19%	17%
No	41%	31%	29%	22%	16%	14%
Gender equalit	y is a fundamental r	ight				
Agree	52%	35%	34%	28%	18%	16%
	The second secon					

1.3. Importance of gender equality

 There is near consensus among Europeans that gender equality is a fundamental right and will help women become more economically independent, and that tackling gender inequality is necessary to establish a fairer society. The majority also agree that the economy will grow if more women are on the labour market –

EU analysis

Almost all Europeans (94%) agree that equality between men and women is a fundamental right, with seven in ten respondents (70%) saying that they 'totally agree'. Only 4% of respondents disagree that equality between the sexes is a fundamental right, most (3%) saying they 'tend to disagree'.



Around nine in ten Europeans (91%) think that tackling inequality between men and women is necessary to establish a fairer society, with just under three fifths (58%) saying they 'totally agree' with this view. Again, only a small proportion of respondents (6%) disagree that tackling gender inequality is needed in order to establish a fairer society, with most (4%) saying they 'tend to disagree'.

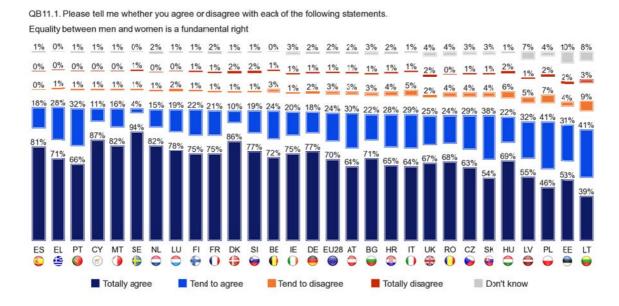
A similar proportion of Europeans (89%) agree that equality between men and women will help women become more economically independent, with around half of respondents (52%) saying they 'totally agree' and a smaller proportion (37%) saying they 'tend to agree' that equality will assist women in this way. A small minority (8%) of respondents disagree that equality will help women become more economically independent, again with most (6%) saying they 'tend to disagree'.

Three fifths of Europeans (60%) think that if there are more women on the labour market, the economy will grow, with around a third (34%) saying that they 'tend to agree' and a quarter (26%) that they 'totally agree'. One in four Europeans (25%) disagree that the economy will grow if there are more women on the labour market, with most (18%) saying they 'tend to disagree'. A notably high proportion of respondents (15%) are unable to express an opinion on this measure.

There are only small differences between EU15 and NMS13 in terms of overall agreement or disagreement with each of these four measures. However, respondents in EU15 are more likely to 'totally agree' on three: tackling inequality is necessary to establish a fairer society (62% vs. 46%); equality between men and women is a fundamental right (73% vs. 58%); and equality between men and women will help women become more economically independent (54% vs. 44%).

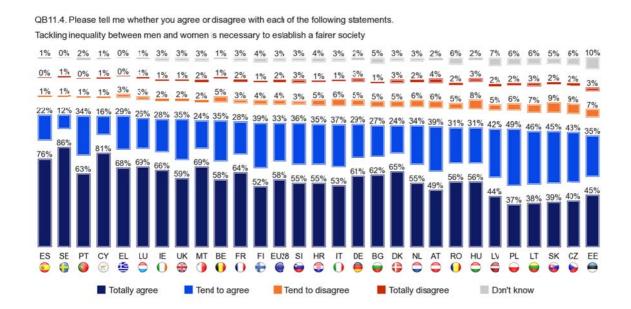
Country by country analysis

Looking at the national picture, across all Member States the large majority of respondents agree that equality between men and women is a fundamental right:



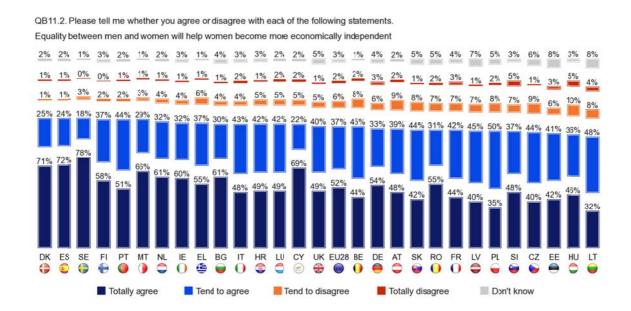
This view is most widespread in Spain and Greece (99% in each), followed by Portugal, Cyprus, Malta and Sweden (98% in each). There are six Member States where at least eight in ten respondents 'totally agree' that such equality is a fundamental right (compared with the EU average of 70%): Sweden (94%); Cyprus (87%); Denmark (86%); Malta and the Netherlands (82% in each), and Spain (81%). The countries where respondents are least likely to agree that equality between men and women is a fundamental right (although it is still a widespread view) are Lithuania (80%), Estonia (84%) and Latvia and Poland (87% in each). Lithuania and Poland are the only two Member States where less than half of respondents say they 'totally agree' that equality between men and women is a fundamental right (39% and 46% respectively), with notably low proportions also seen in Estonia (53%), Slovakia (54%) and Latvia (55%).

In every Member State at least eight in ten respondents agree that tackling inequality between men and women is necessary to establish a fairer society:



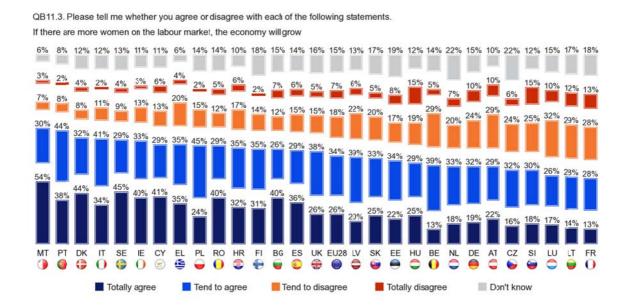
This view is most widespread in Spain and Sweden (98% in each), followed by Portugal, Cyprus and Greece (97% in each). The countries where respondents are most likely to say they 'totally agree' with the statement are Sweden (86%), Cyprus (81%) and Spain (76%). Member States where respondents are least likely to agree that it is necessary to tackle gender inequality in order to make society fairer are Estonia (80%), the Czech Republic (83%), Lithuania and Slovakia (84% in each), and Latvia and Poland (86% in each). There are seven Member States where less than half of respondents say they 'totally agree' with this statement: Poland (37%), Lithuania (38%), Slovakia (39%), the Czech Republic (40%), Latvia (44%), Estonia (45%) and Austria (49%).

Across all Member States, at least eight in ten respondents also agree that equality between men and women will help women become more economically independent:



This view is most widespread in Denmark, Spain and Sweden (96% in each), followed by Finland, Portugal and Malta (95% in each). The countries where respondents are most likely to say they 'totally agree' with the statement are Sweden (78%), Spain (72%), Denmark (71%), Cyprus (69%) and Malta (66%). Countries where respondents are least likely to agree that gender equality will aid women's economic independence are Lithuania (80%), Hungary (82%) and Estonia (83%). There are fifteen Member States where less than half of respondents say they 'totally agree', with the lowest proportions found in Lithuania (32%), Poland (35%), Latvia and the Czech Republic (40% in each) and Slovakia and Estonia (42% in each).

There are 23 Member States where the majority of respondents agree that if there are more women on the labour market, the economy will grow:



This view is most widespread in Malta (84%), followed by Portugal (82%), Denmark (76%), Italy (75%), Sweden (74%), Ireland (73%), and Cyprus and Greece (70% in each). The countries where respondents are most likely to say they 'totally agree' with the statement are Malta (54%), Sweden (45%), Denmark (44%), Cyprus (41%) and Ireland, Romania and Bulgaria (40% in each). In the Czech Republic and Slovenia, only a relative majority of respondents agree with this statement (Czech Republic: 48% agree vs. 30% disagree; Slovenia: 48% agree vs. 40% disagree). In the remaining three Member States, opinion is evenly divided on the issue of whether the economy will grow if there are more women on the labour market: France (41% agree vs. 41% disagree); Lithuania (42% agree vs. 41% disagree) and Luxembourg (43% agree vs. 42% disagree). In the Netherlands and the Czech Republic a notably high proportion of respondents are unable to express a view on whether more women on the labour market would strengthen the economy (22% in each).

Socio-demographic analysis

There are few marked variations in opinion on these issues of gender inequality between socio-economic groups, which is not surprising given the high level of consensus on three of the four measures. The most notable difference across the socio-demographic groups is for women to express stronger agreement with the statements than men. This is the case for all four statements:

- Equality between men and women is a fundamental right: 95% of women and 93% of men agree with the statement, with 73% of women and 67% of men saying that they 'totally agree'
- Equality between men and women will help women become more economically independent: 92% of women and 87% of men agree with the statement, with 57% of women and 47% of men saying that they 'totally agree'
- If there are more women on the labour market, the economy will grow: 65% of women and 55% of men agree with the statement, with 31% of women and 21% of men saying that they 'totally agree'
- Tackling inequality between men and women is necessary to establish a fairer society: 93% of women and 90% of men agree with the statement, with 63% of women and 54% of men saying that they 'totally agree'

Apart from these differences between women and men there are no particularly notable patterns of difference between socio-demographic groups in the population.

There are some predictably strong correlations between agreement with these statements and agreement with the three key attitudinal variables used for cross-analysis in this report. The most notable are summarised below, showing the proportions who agree with each statement:

Equality between men and women will help women become more economically independent:

- 92% agree (54% 'totally') among those who agree that equality between men and women is a fundamental right, compared with 52% (13% 'totally') among those who do not think this
- 93% agree (57% 'totally') among those who think it should be an EU priority to tackle gender inequality, compared with 79% (36% 'totally') among those who do no think this

If there are more women on the labour market, the economy will grow:

• 62% agree (27% 'totally') among those who agree that equality between men and women is a fundamental right, compared with 33% (9% 'totally') among those who do not think this

• 65% agree among those who think it should be an EU priority to tackle gender inequality (29% 'totally'), compared with 45% among those who do not think this (16% 'totally')

Tackling inequality between men and women is necessary to establish a fairer society:

- 94% agree (61% 'totally') among those who agree that equality between men and women is a fundamental right, compared with 49% (13% 'totally') among those who do not think this
- 96% agree (66% 'totally') among those who think it should be an EU priority to tackle gender inequality, compared with 80% (37% 'totally') among those who do not think this
- 94% agree (65% 'totally') among those who think that gender inequalities in their country are widespread, compared with 89% (50% 'totally') among those who think they are rare

QB11 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (ROTATE) ${\sf QB11}$

	Equality between men and women is a fundamental right	Equality between men and women will help women become more economically independent	If there are more women on the labour market, the economy will grow	Tackling inequality between men and women is necessary to establish a fairer society
EU28	70%	89%	60%	91%
Gender				
Man	67%	87%	55%	90%
Woman	73%	92%	65%	93%
Age				
15-24	70%	88%	58%	91%
25-39	69%	89%	62%	91%
40-54	71%	89%	61%	91%
55 +	71%	90%	60%	91%
S Education (End	oft			
15-	68%	89%	61%	91%
16-19	69%	89%	60%	90%
20+	75%	89%	60%	93%
Still studying	74%	89%	57%	93%
		0370	37.70	3370
Socio-professio		2001	0.101	
Self-employed	71%	90%	64%	90%
Managers	74%	90%	62%	92%
Other white collars	69%	90%	60%	92%
Manual workers	70%	87%	59%	90%
House persons	70%	92%	67%	93%
Unemployed	66%	87%	60%	89%
Retired	70%	90%	58%	91%
Students	74%	89%	57%	93%
Difficulties payi	ng bills			
Most of the time	70%	87%	65%	91%
From time to time	66%	88%	62%	90%
Almost never/ Never	72%	90%	59%	91%
Gender inequali	ty in the country			
Widespread	75%	91%	63%	94%
Rare	65%	88%	56%	89%
Tackling gender	r equality should be a price	ority for EU		
Yes	75%	93%	65%	96%
No	58%	79%	45%	80%

2. PERCEPTIONOF GENDER INEQUALITY IN EUROPE

This chapter begins with a section focussing on the national picture in more detail, looking at respondents' perceptions of how widespread gender inequalities are nowadays in their country and how the current situation compares with that ten years ago. It concludes with an assessment of whether Europeans believe that women or men in certain population groups are more likely to experience inequalities in their country.

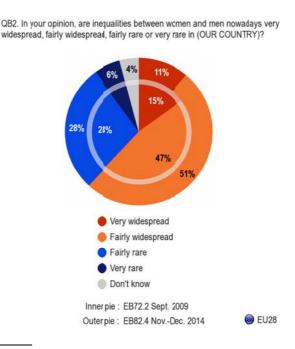
2.1. Gender inequality now and ten years ago

- The majority of Europeans think that gender inequalities in their country are widespread –

EU analysis

Respondents were asked how widespread they thought inequalities between men and women were in their country nowadays. They were presented with a card showing a four-point scale ranging from 'very widespread' to 'very rare'. This measure was included in the 2009 survey¹⁶.

Just over three fifths of Europeans (62%) think that inequalities between men and women are widespread in their country, with half (51%) thinking they are 'fairly widespread' and one in nine (11%) saying they are 'very widespread'. Around a third of respondents (34%) think gender inequalities are rare in their country, most (28%) thinking they are 'fairly rare' and only a small minority (6%) that they are 'very rare'.



¹⁶ Q2. "In your opinion, are inequalities between women and men nowadays very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare in (OUR COUNTRY)? (ONE ANSWER ONLY) – Very widespread, Fairly widespread, Fairly rare, Very rare, Don't know"

38

Opinions are largely unchanged since 2009 – similar proportions think gender inequalities are widespread (also 62% in 2009) and rare (also 34% in 2009). However, Europeans are somewhat less likely now than they were in 2009 to hold a strong view on the prevalence of gender inequalities in their country. There has been a decrease in the proportion of Europeans thinking that gender inequalities are 'very widespread' (-4 percentage points from 15% in 2009 to 11% in 2014) and a corresponding rise in the proportion believing gender inequalities are 'fairly widespread' (+4 points from 47% in 2009 to 51% in 2014).

There are differences between EU15 and NMS13, with respondents in EU15 much more likely to think that gender inequalities are widespread (EU15:66% vs. NMS13:49%).

There is regional variation in perceptions of how prevalent national gender inequalities are.

Country by country analysis

QB2 in your opinion, are inequalities between women and men nowadays very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare in (OUR COUNTRY)?

		Total "Widespread"	Diff. 2014 - 2009	Total 'Rare'	Diff. 2014 - 2009	Don't know	Diff. 2014 - 2009
	EU28	62%	=	34%	=	4%	=
	BE	60%	-1	39%	+1	1%	=
	BG	37%	+9	53%	-6	10%	-3
	CZ	52%	=	44%	-3	4%	+3
	DK	45%	-12	53%	+11	2%	+1
	DE	62%	-3	35%	+3	3%	=
	EE	51%	+9	35%	-17	14%	+8
	IE	54%	+11	41%	-5	5%	-6
	EL	53%	-1	46%	+1	1%	=
<u> </u>	ES	76%	+5	22%	-6	2%	+1
	FR	79%	+2	19%	-3	2%	+1
	HR	59%		38%		3%	
0	IT	68%	-1	27%	-1	5%	+2
	CY	52%	=	46%	-1	2%	+1
	LV	40%	+5	54%	-5	6%	=
	LT	49%	+4	47%	-1	4%	-3
	LU	50%	-11	48%	+13	2%	-2
	HU	57%	-10	36%	+8	7%	+2
	MT	57%	+9	39%	-10	4%	+1
	NL	61%	+7	38%	-7	1%	=
	AT	66%	-3	30%	=	4%	+3
	PL	42%	-1	48%	-1	10%	+2
	PT	63%	+1	33%	+1	4%	-2
	RO	57%	+4	36%	+1	7%	-5
	SI	41%	-7	55%	+6	4%	+1
	SK	61%	+2	34%	-5	5%	+3
	FI	44%	-15	54%	+14	2%	+1
	SE	72%	+3	26%	-3	2%	=
	UK	59%	-1	35%	+1	6%	=

The countries where respondents are most likely to think that gender inequalities are widespread in their country are France (79%), Spain (76%), Sweden (72%), Italy (68%) and Austria (66%). Indeed in France one in five respondents (20%), and in Spain and Austria around one in six respondents (16% and 17% respectively), believe that inequalities between men and women are 'very widespread' in their country. In two Member States opinions are evenly split between those respondents who think gender equalities are widespread and those who think gender inequalities are rare: Lithuania (49% widespread, 47% rare) and Luxembourg (50% widespread, 48% rare).

There are only five Member States where the majority of those surveyed think that gender inequalities are rare in their country – Slovenia (55%), Latvia and Finland (54% in each), and Bulgaria and Denmark (53% in each). A relative majority agree in Poland (48% 'rare' compared with 42% 'widespread). In six Member States at least one in eight respondents (compared with the EU average of 6%) think that gender inequalities within their country are 'very rare': Bulgaria (17%), Cyprus and Latvia (16% in each), Denmark and Greece (13% in each), and Slovenia (12%).

There are three Member States with a notably high proportion of respondents unable to give a view on this measure: Estonia (14%); and Bulgaria and Poland (10% in each).

Some countries have seen quite large shifts in public opinion since 2009. There are five Member States that show a notable shift towards more positive perceptions with a decrease in the proportion of respondents thinking that gender inequalities are widespread in their country:

- Finland (-15 percentage points), from 59% in 2009 to 44% in 2014
- Denmark (-12 points), from 57% to 45% respectively
- Luxembourg (-11 points), from 61% to 50%
- Hungary (-10 points), from 67% to 57% and
- Slovenia (-7 points), from 48% to 41%

There are 13 Member States where public opinion has worsened since 2009. Among these Member States five show a notable increase in the proportion of respondents who think gender inequalities are more widespread in their country:

- Ireland (+11 percentage points), from 43% in 2009 to 54% in 2014
- Bulgaria (+9 points), from 28% to 37% respectively
- Estonia (+9 points), from 42% to 51%
- Malta (+9 points), from 48% to 57%
- The Netherlands (+7 points), from 54% to 61%

Socio-demographic analysis

There are some differences in opinion across socio-demographic and attitudinal groups. The socio-demographic groups who are particularly likely to think that gender inequalities are widespread in their country are:

- Women (68%), compared with men (57%) They are also particularly more likely than men to think gender inequalities are 'very widespread' (14% vs. 9%)
- Older respondents: 40-54 year olds (65%) and the over-55s (64%), compared with those aged 15-24 (56%)
- Managers (67%) and house persons (67%), particularly when compared with students (58%) and the self-employed (59%)

Not surprisingly, those who think that it should be an EU priority to tackle gender inequality are much more likely than those who do not to believe that gender inequalities are widespread in their country (70%, compared with 41%). Those who agree that equality between men and women is a fundamental right are somewhat more likely than those who disagree to think gender inequalities are widespread (64% and 55% respectively).

Respondents were asked if they felt that inequalities between women and men in their country had become more or less widespread compared with ten years ago¹⁷. This measure was also incorporated in the 2009 survey.

more widespread, Slightly more widespread, slightly less widespread, Far less widespread, Don't know"

¹⁷ Q3. "And compared to 10 years ago, would you say that inequalities between women and men are more widespread or less widespread in (OUR COUNTRY)? (SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY) – Far

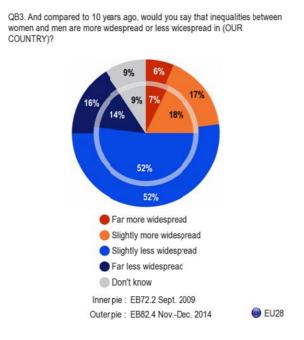
QB2 In your opinion, are inequalities between women and men nowadays very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare in (OUR COUNTRY)?

	Total 'Widespread'	Total 'Rare'	Don't know
EU28	62%	34%	4%
Gender			
Man	57%	39%	4%
Woman	68%	28%	4%
Age			
15-24	56%	40%	4%
25-39	61%	36%	3%
40-54	65%	31%	4%
55 +	64%	31%	5%
Socio-profession	al category		
Self-employed	59%	37%	4%
Managers	67%	31%	2%
Other white collars	62%	36%	2%
Manual workers	62%	34%	4%
House persons	67%	29%	4%
Unemployed	63%	33%	4%
Retired	63%	32%	5%
Students	58%	37%	5%
Tackling gender	equality should be a pri	ority for EU	
Yes	70%	27%	3%
No	41%	55%	4%

The majority of Europeans think gender inequalities in their country are less widespread now compared with a decade ago, but one in four think they have become more widespread –

EU results

Just over two thirds of Europeans (68%) believe that gender inequalities in their country are **less** widespread than they were ten years ago, with most (52%) saying inequalities between women and men are 'slightly less widespread' and a smaller proportion (16%) thinking they are 'far less widespread'. However, around one in four Europeans (23%) believe that gender inequalities have worsened and are more widespread than they were a decade ago, with one in six (17%) thinking inequalities between men and women are 'slightly more widespread' and a smaller minority (6%) believing they are 'far more widespread'. Around one in ten respondents (9%) are unable to offer an opinion.



Europeans' views on this measure remain similar to those reported in 2009. There has been a very small drop in the proportion of respondents believing that gender inequalities are more widespread now (-2 percentage points from 25% in 2009), and a corresponding rise in the proportion thinking that gender inequalities have become less widespread (+2 points).

Again, there are differences between EU15 and NMS13, with respondents in EU15 more likely to think that gender inequalities are now **less** widespread than they were ten years ago (EU15:71% vs. NMS13:59%).

Country by country analysis

There is wide national variation.

QB3 And compared to 10 years ago, would you say that inequalities between women and men are more widespread or less widespread in (OUR COUNTRY)?

		Total "More widespread"	Diff. 2014 - 2009	Total 'Less widespread'	Diff. 2014 - 2009	Don't know	Diff. 2014 - 2009
	EU28	23%	-2	68%	+2	9%	=
•	BE	19%	=	77%	-3	4%	+3
	BG	27%	+4	52%	+1	21%	-5
	CZ	25%	-3	62%	-5	13%	+8
	DK	27%	+4	67%	-6	6%	+2
	DE	20%	-1	70%	+1	10%	=
	EE	22%	-1	43%	-11	35%	+12
	IE	22%	+5	70%	+5	8%	-10
	EL	20%	-7	78%	+6	2%	+1
	ES	15%	-6	80%	+5	5%	+1
	FR	20%	+2	72%	-3	8%	+1
	HR	20%		75%		5%	-
	IT	32%	=	60%	-3	8%	+3
3	CY	31%	+4	67%	-4	2%	=
	LV	21%	-5	59%	+7	20%	-2
	LT	31%	-5	55%	+10	14%	-5
	LU	14%	-14	76%	+12	10%	+2
	HU	43%	-6	46%	+4	11%	+2
	MT	32%	-2	63%	+3	5%	-1
	NL	13%	-3	82%	+2	5%	+1
	AT	25%	-20	64%	+13	11%	+7
	PL	23%	+6	62%	-4	15%	-2
	PT	26%	-1	69%	+2	5%	-1
	RO	29%	-2	60%	+10	11%	-8
	SI	23%	-13	67%	+10	10%	+3
	SK	38%	=	51%	-6	11%	+6
	FI	11%	-6	83%	+7	6%	-1
	SE	11%	-6	85%	+9	4%	-3
	UK	24%	-5	66%	+4	10%	+1

In all but two Member States, the majority of respondents think gender inequalities are less widespread than they were ten years ago. Countries where respondents are particularly likely to hold this view are Sweden (85%), Finland (83%), the Netherlands (82%), Spain (80%), Greece (78%) and Belgium (77%). The countries where respondents perceive the greatest positive change and think that gender inequalities are now 'far less widespread' are Greece and Cyprus (32% in each), Malta (30%), Ireland (25%), and Croatia and Romania (23% in each).

The two exceptions, where the majority do **not** think gender inequalities are less widespread now compared with ten years ago, are Estonia, where the balance of opinion is nonetheless towards respondents thinking gender inequalities are less widespread (43% less widespread, compared with 22% more widespread); and Hungary, where opinion is broadly evenly split between those respondents who think gender inequalities have become more widespread and those who think they have become less widespread now compared with ten years ago (43% and 46% respectively). A notably high proportion of respondents in Estonia (35%) are unable to express an opinion.

In terms of other notable findings, respondents in Malta are particularly likely to say gender inequalities in their country are far more widespread now compared with ten years ago (17%, compared with the EU average of 6%). Despite this, Malta (as already noted) is one of the countries where respondents also perceive the greatest positive change, with three in ten respondents thinking gender inequalities are 'far less widespread' compared with a decade ago. In addition to Estonia (noted above), Bulgaria and Latvia also have a markedly high proportion of respondents unable to say whether gender inequalities in their country have become more or less widespread now compared with ten years ago (21% and 20% respectively, compared with the EU average of 9%).

Some countries have seen quite large shifts in public opinion since 2009. For the most part these are shifts towards more positive perceptions, with an increase in the proportion of respondents thinking that gender inequalities in their country are now less widespread than ten years ago. Member States showing the most notable shift towards more positive perceptions are:

- Austria (+13 percentage points), from 51% in 2009 to 64% in 2014
- Luxembourg (+12 points), from 64% to 76% respectively
- Lithuania (+10 points), from 45% to 55%
- Romania (+10 points), from 50% to 60%
- Slovenia (+10 points), from 57% to 67%
- Sweden (+9 points), from 76% to 85%
- Latvia (+7 points), from 52% to 59% and
- Finland (+7 points), from 76% to 83%

There are only six Member States¹⁸ where public opinion has worsened since 2009, and where the proportion of respondents reporting that gender inequalities are more widespread now compared with a decade ago has increased. However, shifts towards more negative perceptions are relatively small, with the most notable in:

- Poland (+6 percentage points), from 17% in 2009 to 23% in 2014
- Ireland (+5 points), from 17% to 22% respectively

46

¹⁸ Bulgaria, Denmark, Ireland, France, Cyprus and Poland

Socio-demographic analysis

Looking at the different socio-demographic and attitudinal groups, the following groups tend to have more positive views in relation to how widespread gender inequalities are in their country compared with ten years ago:

- Men, compared with women, although the differences here are relatively small. Seven in ten men (70%) think that gender inequalities are less widespread now than they were ten years ago, with one in five (21%) thinking they are more widespread. These figures compare with 67% and 24% respectively among women.
- Respondents who left full-time education aged 20 or over, when compared with those who left aged 15 or under. Among those leaving education aged 20 or over, around three-quarters (73%) think that gender inequalities are less widespread now than they were ten years ago, with one fifth (20%) thinking they are more widespread. These figures compare with 62% and 27% respectively among those who left full-time education aged 15 or under.
- In terms of occupation, managers, particularly when compared with house persons. Three quarters of managers (74%) think that gender inequalities are less widespread now than they were ten years ago, with one in five (21%) thinking they are more widespread. These figures compare with 64% and 28% respectively among house persons.
- Those who almost never struggle to pay their bills, in particular when compared with those who struggle to pay their bills most of the time. Among those who almost never struggle to pay their bills, around seven in ten (71%) think that gender inequalities are less widespread now than they were ten years ago, with one fifth (20%) thinking they are more widespread. These figures compare with 61% and 29% respectively among those who almost never struggle to pay their bills.
- Those who think gender inequalities in their country are rare when compared with those who think they are widespread. Eight in ten (81%) of those who think gender inequalities are rare believe that they are less widespread now than they were a decade ago, with around one in eight (12%) thinking they are more widespread. These figures compare with 64% and 30% respectively among those who think gender inequalities are widespread in their country.
- Those who agree that equality between men and women is a fundamental right compared with those who disagree. Seven in ten (69%) of those who agree that equality between men and women is a fundamental right believe that gender inequalities are less widespread now than they were a decade ago, with around a quarter (23%) thinking they are more widespread. These figures compare with 54% and 35% respectively among those who disagree that equality between men and women is a fundamental right.

QB3 And compared to 10 years ago, would you say that inequalities between women and men are more widespread or less widespread in (OUR COUNTRY)?

	Total 'More widespread'	Total 'Less widespread'	Don't know
EU28	23%	68%	9%
Mark Gender			
Man	21%	70%	9%
Woman	24%	67%	9%
education (End of			
15-	27%	62%	11%
16-19	24%	68%	8%
20+	20%	73%	7%
Still studying	18%	67%	15%
Socio-profession	al category		
Self-employed	22%	70%	8%
Managers	21%	74%	5%
Other white collars	23%	71%	6%
Manual workers	23%	68%	9%
House persons	28%	64%	8%
Unemployed	25%	65%	10%
Retired	24%	66%	10%
Students	18%	67%	15%
Difficulties paying	bills		
Most of the time	29%	61%	10%
From time to time	27%	65%	8%
Almost never/ Never	20%	71%	9%
Gender inequality	in the country		
Widespread	30%	64%	6%
Rare	12%	81%	7%
Gender equality is	a fundamental right		
Agree	23%	69%	8%
Disagree	35%	54%	11%

2.2. Most susceptible groups that experience gender inequality

- Europeans are much more likely to think that women rather than men have a greater chance of experiencing inequalities across all six population groups -

EU analysis

Respondents were presented with some specific population groups and, for each, asked if they thought that women or men were more likely to experience inequalities in their country¹⁹. If the respondent spontaneously answered 'both' or 'neither' these answers were separately recorded by the interviewer.

For two out of the six population groups Europeans are most likely to think that women - rather than men, 'both' or 'neither' - are more liable to experience inequalities in their country:

- 'Single parents', with half of Europeans (50%) thinking women have a greater likelihood of experiencing inequalities
- 'Working parents with young children', with a similar proportion (49%) saying women are more likely to encounter inequalities

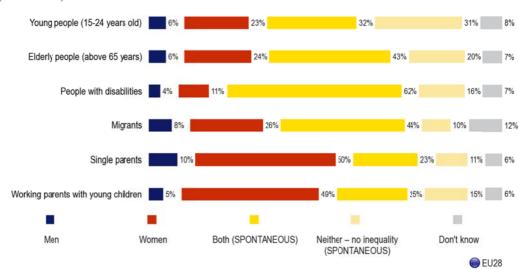
For three of the six population groups Europeans are most likely to think that women and men are equally likely to experience inequalities:

- 'People with disabilities', with three fifths of Europeans (62%) spontaneously saying 'both'
- 'Migrants', with just over two fifths (44%) of respondents spontaneously saying 'both' and
- 'Elderly people over 65', where a similar proportion (43%) spontaneously say 'both'

For the last population group, 'young people aged 15-24', the majority of Europeans spontaneously say either that men and women are equally likely to experience inequalities (32%) or that gender inequalities do not exist among younger people in their country (31%).

49

¹⁹ Q4. "For each of the following groups of people, could you please tell me whether it is rather the women or rather the men who are more likely to experience inequalities in (OUR COUNTRY)? (SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE): Young people (15-24 year olds); Elderly people (above 65 years); People with disabilities; Migrants; Single parents; Working parents with young children - Totally agree, Tend to agree, Tend to disagree, Totally disagree, Don't know"



QB4. For each of the following groups of people, could you please tell me whether it is rather the women or rather the men who are more likely to experience inequalities in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Across all six population groups, Europeans are much more likely to say that women have a greater chance than men of experiencing inequalities. The difference is most notable in relation to 'working parents with young children' (women 49% vs. men 5%), followed by 'single parents' (50% and 10% respectively); 'elderly people over 65' (24% vs. 6%); 'young people aged 15-24' (women 23% vs. 6%); 'migrants' (women 26% vs. 8%) and 'people with disabilities' (11% vs. 4%). However, within some of the groups Europeans spontaneously say that men and women are equally likely to experience inequalities: people with disabilities (62%), migrants (44%) and elderly people (43%).

There are differences in perceptions between EU15 and NMS13 on three of the six population groups, with respondents in the former notably more likely to think that women rather than men have a greater chance of experiencing inequalities: 'migrants' (EU15:29% vs. NMS13:16%); 'single parents' (52% vs. 41%); and 'working parents with young children' (51% vs. 43%).

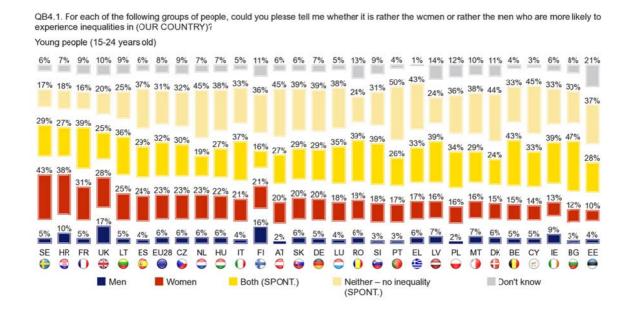
Country by country analysis

There are some notable patterns of response by country across the six measures. In particular:

- Respondents in Sweden are particularly likely to mention women as having a greater chance of experiencing inequalities, both in absolute terms and relative to the proportions who mention men. They are more likely than respondents in any other country to cite women as having a greater chance of experiencing inequalities in relation to four of the six groups: young people; elderly people; migrants; and working parents.
- Conversely, respondents in the UK are particularly likely to mention men as having a greater chance of experiencing inequalities, again both in absolute terms and relative to the proportions who mention women. Respondents in the UK are more likely than respondents in any other country to cite men as having a greater chance of experiencing inequalities in relation to five of the six groups, with Finland equally as likely to mention men in relation to the sixth group, single parents.
- Respondents in Bulgaria have a greater tendency than those in other countries to say that men and women in different groups are equally likely to experience inequalities, and are more likely than those in any other Member State to say this in relation to young people, elderly people and people with disabilities.
- Respondents in Denmark have a greater tendency than those in other countries to say that neither men nor women in the different groups experience inequalities in their country, and are more likely than those in any other Member State to say this in relation to elderly people and working parents; and second most likely to do so in relation to people with disabilities and single parents.
- Respondents in Estonia are more likely than those in all other countries to be unable to offer an opinion in relation to all six groups.

Looking in more detail at the country findings for each of the six population groups:

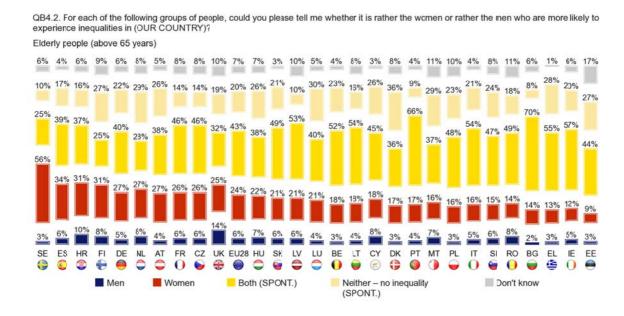
In relation to young people, there are only three Member States where 'women' is the most widely cited answer: Sweden (43%), Croatia (38%) and the UK (28%).



In sixteen Member States respondents are most likely to spontaneously say 'neither – no inequality' is present among young people, with proportions ranging from a high of 50% in Portugal to a low of 32% in the Czech Republic. In the nine remaining countries respondents are most likely to think that, among young respondents aged 15-24, both men and women are equally likely to experience inequalities, with the highest mentions in Bulgaria (47%) and the lowest mentions in Lithuania (36%). The proportion of respondents thinking men are more likely than women to experience inequalities within this population group is notably high in the UK and Finland (17% and 16% respectively, compared with the EU average of 6%).

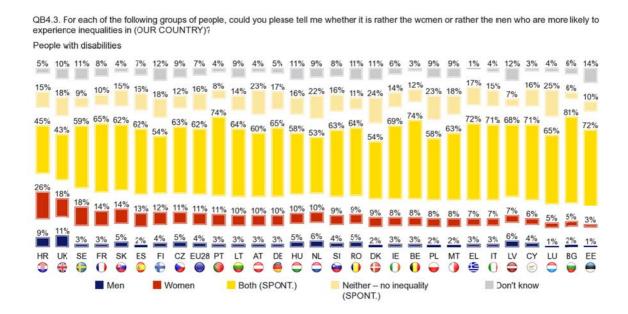
In relation to elderly people (over the age of 65), the most widespread view in the large majority of Member States (25^{20}) is that men and women are equally likely to experience inequalities:

²⁰ In one of the 25, Denmark, 36% of respondents answer 'both' and 36% answer 'neither'



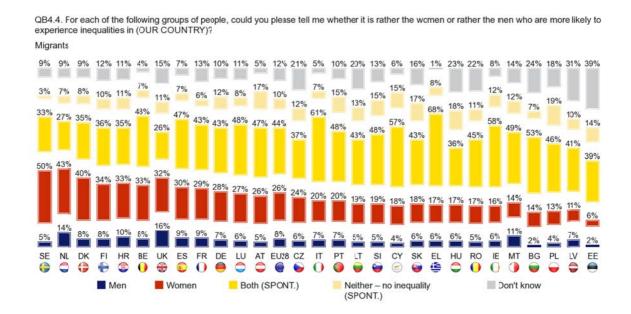
The highest mentions are recorded in Bulgaria (70%) and the lowest in the UK (32%). The exceptions are Sweden and Finland, where the most prevalent view is that elderly women are more likely than elderly men to experience inequalities (56% and 31% respectively); and the Netherlands where views are divided between those who think there are no inequalities among elderly people (29%), those who think men and women are equally likely to experience inequalities (28%) and those who think women are more likely than men to experience inequalities (27%). In the UK a notably high proportion of respondents think that elderly men have a greater chance than elderly women of experiencing inequalities (14%, compared with the EU average of 6%).

In relation to people with disabilities, the most prevalent view across all 28 Member States is that men and women are equally likely to experience inequalities.



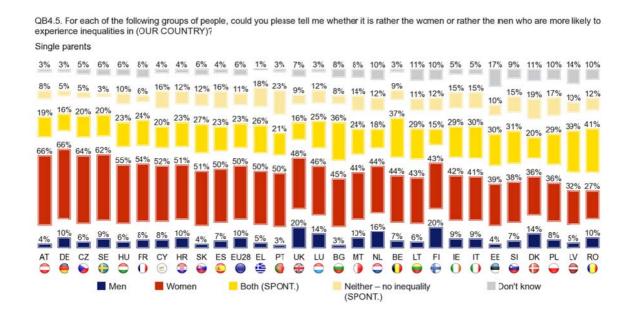
This view is held by the majority of respondents in 26 Member States, with the highest mentions in Bulgaria (81%), followed by Portugal and Belgium (74% in each), Greece and Estonia (72% in each), and Italy and Cyprus (both 71%). The proportion of respondents thinking women are more likely than men to experience inequalities among people with disabilities ranges from a high of 26% in Croatia to a low of 3% in Estonia. Relative to the EU average of 4%, a notably high proportion of respondents in the UK (11%) and Croatia (9%) think that men with disabilities are more likely to experience inequalities.

In relation to migrants, the most common view in the large majority of Member States (24) is that men and women are equally likely to experience inequalities.



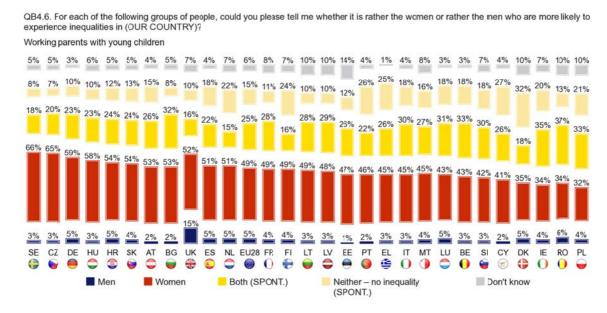
This view is held by a majority of respondents in Greece (68%), Italy (61%), Ireland (58%), Cyprus (57%) and Bulgaria (53%). In the four remaining Member States the most widespread view is that women are more likely than men to experience inequalities: Sweden (50%), the Netherlands (43%), Denmark (40%) and the UK (32%). Relative to the EU average of 8%, a notably high proportion of respondents in the UK (16%) and the Netherlands (14%) think that male migrants are more likely to experience inequalities. There are a number of countries where the proportion of respondents unable to give an opinion is notably higher than the EU average of 12%: Estonia (39%); Latvia (31%); Bulgaria (24%); Hungary (23%); Romania (22%); the Czech Republic (21%); Lithuania (20%) and Poland (18%).

In relation to single parents, women are most likely to be seen as having a greater chance of experiencing inequalities in almost all Member States (26).



This view is most widespread in Austria and Germany (66% in each), followed by the Czech Republic (64%) and Sweden (62%). In the two exceptions, Romania and Latvia, respondents are most likely to spontaneously say that men and women are equally likely to experience inequalities (mentioned by 41% and 39% respectively). Relative to the EU average of 10%, a notably high proportion of respondents the UK (20%), Finland (20%) and the Netherlands (16%) think that, among single parents, men are more likely than women to experience inequalities.

Similar to the finding in relation to single parents, the most prevalent view in most Member States (25) is that, among working parents with young children, women are more likely than men to experience inequalities in their country.



This view is most widespread in Sweden (66%), the Czech Republic (65%), Germany (59%) and Hungary (58%). In the remaining three Member States, opinion is divided between those who think that women are more likely to experience inequalities and those who think that men and women are equally likely to do so: Ireland (women 34%, 'both' 35%); Poland (women 32%, 'both' 33%); and Romania (women 34%, 'both' 37%). In the UK a notably high proportion of respondents think that, among working parents with young children, men are more likely than women to experience inequalities (15%, compared with the EU average of 5%).

Socio-demographic analysis

There are very few notable socio-demographic differences in terms of respondents' views on whether women or men in particular population groups are more likely to experience inequalities in their country. The most notable differences relate to views about single parents and working parents with young children. Women are somewhat more likely than men to think that female single parents are more likely than male single parents to experience inequalities in their country (54% vs. 46%); and to think the same in relation to working parents with young children (54% vs. 44%). Among occupational groups, managers (56%) are somewhat more likely than other groups to think that, among working parents with young children, women are more likely than men to experience inequalities in their country, with manual workers (46%) least likely to think this is the case.

In relation to attitudinal measures, respondents who agree that gender inequalities are widespread in their country, and those who believe that tackling gender equalities should be a priority for the EU, are consistently more likely than those who do not hold these views, to think that women across all six of the population groups have a higher chance than men of experiencing inequalities in their country; and less likely than those who do not hold these views to think that neither men nor women experience inequalities. The pattern is less consistent for respondents who agree that gender equality is a fundamental right relative to those who do not believe this, but holds true for migrants, single parents and working parents with young children.

3. TACKLING GENDER INEQUALITY EFFECTIVELY

This chapter focuses on tackling gender inequality – whether Europeans think this should be a priority for the EU; what measures are considered to be the most effective at i) increasing the number of women in the workplace and ii) increasing the amount of time men spend on home care activities; which areas of gender inequality should be dealt with most urgently; and opinions on which organisations have made the greatest contribution to tackling inequality between men and women over the last decade.

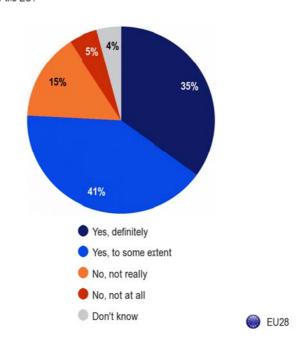
3.1. Tackling gender inequality as a priority for the EU

- Three quarters of Europeans think that tackling gender inequality should be an EU priority –

EU analysis

Respondents were asked if they felt that combating gender inequality should be an EU priority, choosing their answer from a four-point scale ranging from 'yes, definitely' to 'no, not at all'²¹.

Three quarters of respondents (76%) think that it should be a priority for the EU to tackle inequality between men and women, with just over a third (35%) saying that it should 'definitely' be a priority. One in five (20%) do not think it should be a priority for the EU, with most saying it should 'not really' be a priority (15%) rather than that it should not be a priority at all (5%). The remainder (4%) are unable to offer an opinion.



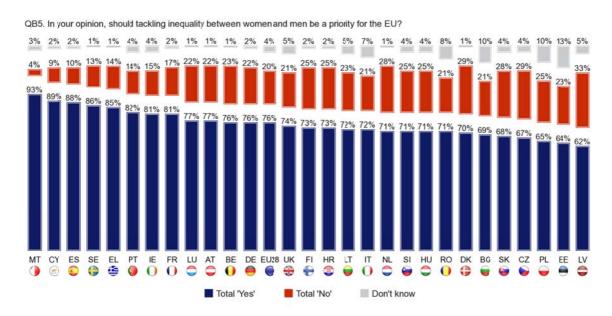
QB5. In your opinion, should tackling inequality between women and men be a priority for the EU?

²¹ Q5. "In your opinion, should tackling inequality between women and men be a priority for the EU? (ONE ANSWER ONLY) – Yes, definitely; Yes, to some extent; No, not really; No, not at all; Don't know"

Respondents in EU15 are more likely than those in NMS13 to think it should 'definitely' be a priority for the EU to tackle gender inequality (38% and 23% respectively).

Country by country analysis

There is national variation:



The belief that tackling gender inequality should be an EU priority is the majority view in all Member States. Respondents in Malta (93%), Cyprus (89%), Spain (88%), Sweden (86%) and Greece (85%) are most likely to think it should be a priority. Indeed in Malta and Spain around two thirds of respondents say it should "definitely" be a priority (67% and 64% respectively) with somewhat smaller proportions in Cyprus and Sweden (59% and 56% respectively) holding a similar view.

The contrasting view, that tackling gender inequality should not be an EU priority, is a minority view in all Member States, but is most widespread in Latvia (33%), Denmark and the Czech Republic (29% in each), and the Netherlands and Slovakia (28% in each). There are a further five Member States where at least one in four respondents do not think tackling inequality should be an EU priority²². Reflecting some of the findings already outlined, respondents in Estonia are notably more likely to be unable to express an opinion (13%), along with those in Bulgaria and Poland (10% in each) – compared with the EU average of 4%.

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²² Finland, Croatia, Slovenia, Hungary and Poland – 25% in each

Socio-demographic analysis

There are few variations between socio-demographic groups, the most notable being that women are somewhat more likely than men to think that tackling gender inequality should 'definitely' be a priority (39% vs. 30%). There are more marked differences in the attitudinal groups, with those much more likely to think it is a priority for the EU to combat inequalities between men and women being people who:

- Believe that gender inequalities are widespread in their country (84% think it should be a priority, 42% that it should 'definitely' be a priority), compared with those who think gender inequalities are rare in their country (62% and 23% respectively)
- Agree that equality between men and women is a fundamental right (77% think it should be priority, with 36% saying it should 'definitely' be a priority), compared with those who disagree equality is a fundamental right (47% and 14% respectively)

QB5 In your opinion, should tackling inequality between women and men be a
priority for the EU?

	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	Don't know
EU28	76%	20%	4%
Gender			
Man	72%	24%	4%
Woman	79%	17%	4%
Gender inequality in	the country		
Widespread	84%	13%	3%
Rare	62%	34%	4%
Gender equality is a	fundamental right		
Agree	77%	19%	4%
Disagree	47%	46%	7%

3.2. Increasing the number of working women in the EU

- Ensuring women earn the same as men, improving the accessibility of childcare, increasing flexible work arrangements and making it easier for women to combine a job with household and care responsibilities are seen as the most effective ways to increase the number of women in the labour market

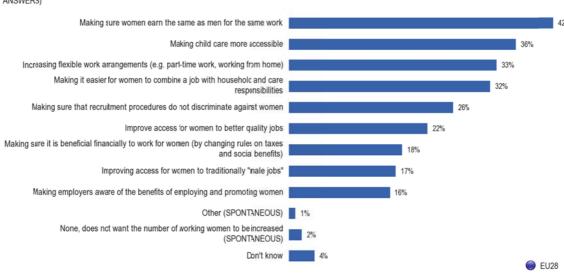
EU analysis

Respondents were told that one of the EU's objectives is to increase the number of women in the labour market. They were then asked what they thought were the most effective ways to achieve this, choosing a maximum of three answers from a list of options presented to them²³.

Of the options presented, the most widely cited as an effective way of increasing the number of women in the labour market is making sure women earn the same as men for the same work, with just over two fifths of respondents (42%) citing this. Around one in three respondents mention making childcare more accessible (36%), increasing flexible work arrangements, for example part-time work and working from home (33%) and making it easier for women to combine a job with household and care responsibilities (32%) among the three most effective measures. A quarter of respondents (26%) think that making sure that recruitment procedures do not discriminate against women is one of the most effective ways to boost the number of working women, with a somewhat smaller proportion (22%) thinking that improving access for women to better quality jobs is an effective measure. Respondents are least likely to think that making employers aware of the benefits of employing and promoting women (16%), improving access for women to traditionally "male jobs" (17%) and making sure it is beneficial financially to work for women, by changing rules on taxes and social benefits (18%) are among the three most effective ways of increasing the number of women in the labour market. A very small minority (2%) spontaneously say they do not want the number of working women to be increased.

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²³ Q7. "One of the EU's objectives is to increase the number of women in the labour market. In your opinion, what are the most effective ways to achieve this? (SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS): Increasing flexible work arrangements (e.g. part-time work, working from home); Making child care more accessible; Improving access for women to traditionally "male jobs"; Improving access for women to better quality jobs; Making sure women earn the same as men for the same work; Making sure it is beneficial financially to work for women (by changing rules on taxes and social benefits); Making it easier for women to combine a job with household and care responsibilities; Making sure that recruitment procedures do not discriminate against women; Making employers aware of the benefits of employing and promoting women; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None, does not want the number of working women to be increased (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know"



QB7. One of the EU's objectives is to increase the number of women in the abour market. In your opinion, what are the most effective ways to achieve this? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

A similar measure was included in the 2009 survey. Although the measures are not directly comparable²⁴, ensuring equal earnings between men and women was also most widely mentioned as an effective approach to increasing the number of women in the workplace in 2009, when 44% of respondents mentioned it.

Opinions among respondents in EU15 and those in NMS13 are broadly similar.

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²⁴ In 2009 the question wording was somewhat different, the number of options presented to respondents was shorter and choice was limited to a maximum of two: "One of the European Union's objectives is to increase the participation of women in the labour market to make the European Union a more competitive economy. In your opinion, which of the following measures should be given priority to increase the number of working women? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS) Introduce more flexible working hours; Increase the number of care facilities for young children and dependent persons; Improve access for women to sectors and jobs in which they are generally under-represented; Improve access for women to better quality jobs; Increase women's pay so that they earn the same as men for equal work and equal skills; Other (SPONTANEOUS); Nonle/ does not want the number of working women to be increased (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know"

Country by country analysis

There are national differences:

QB7 One of the EU's objectives is to increase the number of women in the labour market. In your opinion, what are the most effective ways to achieve this? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		Making sure women earn the same as men for the same work	Making child care more acces- sible	Increasing flexible work arran- gements (e.g. part- time work, working from home)	Making it easier for women to combine a job with household and care respon- sibilities	Making sure that recruit- ment proce- dures do not discrimi- nate against women	Improve access for women to better quality jobs	Making sure it is beneficial financially to work for women (by changing rules on taxes and social benefits)	Improving access for women to traditio- nally "male jobs"	Making employers aware of the benefits of employing and promoting women
	EU28	42%	36%	33%	32%	26%	22%	18%	17%	16%
	BE	54%	40%	38%	29%	26%	22%	16%	17%	10%
	BG	27%	29%	39%	38%	24%	25%	21%	13%	17%
	CZ	44%	32%	45%	39%	26%	25%	20%	13%	10%
	DK	53%	44%	42%	35%	20%	16%	16%	17%	14%
	DE	47%	39%	40%	40%	23%	20%	23%	15%	13%
	EE	47%	44%	48%	14%	23%	16%	15%	8%	14%
0	IE	40%	52%	34%	32%	22%	20%	22%	17%	17%
	EL	35%	41%	25%	42%	33%	30%	27%	17%	15%
(a)	ES	50%	24%	36%	37%	32%	27%	12%	17%	15%
0	FR	49%	48%	26%	22%	31%	22%	13%	23%	16%
	HR	42%	26%	27%	35%	31%	29%	18%	15%	12%
0	IT	34%	32%	27%	29%	30%	29%	19%	20%	26%
(CY	46%	40%	25%	39%	33%	31%	12%	12%	14%
	LV	32%	37%	34%	35%	22%	19%	23%	11%	9%
	LT	41%	42%	39%	37%	21%	16%	23%	8%	9%
00000	LU	52%	35%	47%	33%	25%	16%	9%	20%	14%
	HU	38%	25%	42%	30%	25%	26%	14%	12%	19%
	MT	34%	37%	43%	35%	20%	24%	18%	18%	13%
	NL	47%	46%	45%	36%	18%	12%	22%	15%	16%
	AT	52%	30%	31%	34%	26%	23%	27%	16%	17%
	PL	34%	34%	30%	35%	15%	22%	20%	12%	21%
	PT	47%	23%	20%	37%	34%	26%	21%	17%	25%
	RO	27%	28%	27%	30%	28%	24%	14%	13%	21%
(SI	37%	26%	27%	26%	32%	30%	10%	17%	21%
	SK	42%	30%	21%	32%	29%	31%	20%	12%	11%
	FI	63%	38%	46%	28%	26%	14%	14%	16%	5%
	SE	70%	35%	27%	15%	47%	1496	21%	22%	18%
4	UK	35%	42%	34%	25%	20%	16%	18%	14%	10%

Highest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per item

Making sure women earn the same as men is the approach that respondents are most likely to cite in 16 Member States. It receives the most mentions in Sweden (70%) followed by Finland (63%), and is also a majority view in Belgium (54%), Denmark (53%), and Luxembourg and Austria (52% in each). It is least likely to be seen as an effective way to increase the number of women in the labour market in both Bulgaria and Romania (27% in each).

Making childcare more accessible is most widely cited as an effective way of increasing the number of women in the labour market in four countries: Ireland (52%), Lithuania and the UK (42% in each), and Latvia (37%); and the second most widely mentioned in a further ten Member States.²⁵ Making childcare more accessible is least likely to be seen as an effective way of increasing the number of women in the labour market in Portugal (23%), Spain (24%), Hungary (25%) and Croatia and Slovenia (26% in each).

Increasing flexible work arrangements is the approach that respondents are most likely to mention in five Member States: Estonia (48%), the Czech Republic (45%), Malta (43%), Hungary (42%) and Bulgaria (39%). It is least likely to be cited as an effective approach to increasing the number of women in the workplace in Portugal (20%), Slovakia (21%), Greece and Cyprus (25% in each), and France (26%).

In the remaining three Member States, respondents are most likely to think that making it easier for women to combine a job with household and care responsibilities is one of the most effective methods of increasing the number of women in the labour market: Greece (42%), Poland (35%) and Romania (30%). Respondents are least likely to mention making it easier for women to combine a job with household and care responsibilities as an effective way to boost the number of women in the labour market in Estonia (14%), Sweden (15%) and France (22%).

In terms of the other options that were presented to respondents as possible ways of increasing women's presence in the labour market:

- Respondents in Sweden are more likely than those in any other country to mention making sure that recruitment procedures do not discriminate against women (47%), while those in Poland (15%) and the Netherlands (18%) are the least likely to cite this as an effective method.
- Improving access for women to better quality jobs is most widely cited as one of the most effective measures of boosting women's presence in the labour market in Cyprus and Slovakia (31% in each), followed by Greece and Slovenia (30% in each), and Croatia and Italy (29% in each). Respondents in the Netherlands (12%), Finland and Sweden (14% in each) are the least likely to think this is an effective approach.

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²⁵ Belgium, Denmark, Greece, France, Italy, Cyprus, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland and Romania

- Respondents in Greece and Austria are more likely than those in any other country to cite making sure that it is beneficial financially for women to work (27% in each), while those in Luxembourg (9%) and Slovenia (10%) are the least likely to think this is one of the most effective measures.
- Improving access for women to traditionally "male jobs" is most widely cited as one of the most effective measures in France (23%) and Sweden (22%) and least widely mentioned in Estonia and Lithuania (8% in each).
- Finally, respondents in Italy and Portugal are more likely than those in any other country to think that making employers aware of the benefits of employing and promoting women is an effective approach (26% and 25% respectively), while those in Finland (5%), followed by Latvia and Lithuania (9% in each), are the least likely to favour such an approach.

Socio-demographic analysis

Socio-demographic differences at this question are not particularly marked. Interestingly, men and women have similar views on the measures presented, although women are slightly more likely than men to mention making sure women earn the same as men for the same work (44% vs. 40%); improving access for women to better quality jobs (24% vs. 20%); and making sure it is financially beneficial for women to work, by changing rules on taxes and social benefits (20% vs. 16%).

The most notable differences in terms of other socio-demographic variables are in relation to the respondent's current occupational status. The occupational groups who are particularly likely to mention each of the potential measures as an effective approach are:

- *Increasing flexible work arrangements*: managers (38%) and other white-collar workers (36%), particularly when compared with unemployed people (28%)
- Making sure that recruitment procedures do not discriminate against women: students (31%), particularly when compared with house persons (24%)
- Making childcare more accessible: managers (39%), particularly when compared with students (30%)
- Making it easier for women to combine a job with household and care responsibilities: managers (34%), particularly when compared with students (27%)
- Improving access for women to better quality jobs: house persons (27%), particularly when compared with those who are self-employed and managers (both 20%)

In terms of other socio-demographic variables, the most notable differences are that 15-24 year olds are the age group most likely to mention *improving access for women to traditionally "male jobs"* (21%), while those aged 55 or over are the least likely to do so (14%); and that, in terms of age of completing full-time education, *making childcare more accessible* is most likely to be mentioned by respondents who left education aged 20 or over (40%), and least likely to be mentioned by those who left aged 15 or under (33%) and students (30%).

In terms of attitudinal measures, respondents who agree that equality between men and women is a fundamental right are more likely than those who do not hold this view to mention all nine of the measures as effective. The largest difference between these two groups is in relation to making sure women earn the same as men, mentioned by more than two in five (43%) of those who agree that equality between men and women is a fundamental right, compared with three in ten (29%) of those who disagree with this view.

	Making sure women earn the same as men for the same work	Making child care more accessible	Increasing flexible work arrangements (e.g. part-time work, working from home)	Making it easier for women to combine a job with household and care responsibilities	Making sure that recruitment procedures do not discriminate against women	Improve access for women to better quality jobs	Making sureit is beneficial financially to work for women (by changing rules on taxes and social benefits)	Improving access for women to traditionally "male jobs"	Making employers aware of the benefits of employing and promoting women
EU28	42%	36%	33%	32%	26%	22%	18%	17%	16%
Gender									
Man	40%	36%	33%	31%	26%	20%	16%	17%	16%
Woman	44%	36%	34%	33%	26%	24%	20%	16%	17%
Age									
15-24	42%	33%	29%	27%	29%	23%	16%	21%	17%
25-39	41%	39%	36%	32%	24%	22%	19%	18%	16%
40-54	43%	36%	34%	34%	26%	22%	21%	17%	16%
55 +	43%	36%	33%	32%	26%	22%	17%	14%	16%
Socio-profes	sional category	1							
Self-employed	41%	37%	32%	31%	27%	20%	23%	16%	17%
Managers	41%	39%	38%	34%	27%	20%	21%	15%	17%
Other white collars	43%	38%	36%	31%	26%	23%	21%	15%	18%
Manual workers	43%	37%	33%	32%	25%	23%	18%	19%	16%
House persons	44%	33%	33%	33%	24%	27%	19%	15%	20%
Unemployed	42%	34%	28%	33%	25%	22%	17%	17%	15%
Retired	42%	37%	33%	32%	25%	21%	16%	15%	15%
Students	44%	30%	31%	27%	31%	23%	16%	21%	17%
Gender equa	lity is a fundam	ental right							
Agree	43%	37%	34%	32%	27%	23%	19%	17%	17%
Disagree	29%	30%	25%	25%	20%	18%	16%	15%	14%

3.3. Increasing the time spent by men on caring activities

 Changing men's and boy's attitudes towards caring activities and increasing flexible work arrangements are the things that Europeans are most likely to think should be done to increase the amount of time men spend on caring activities –

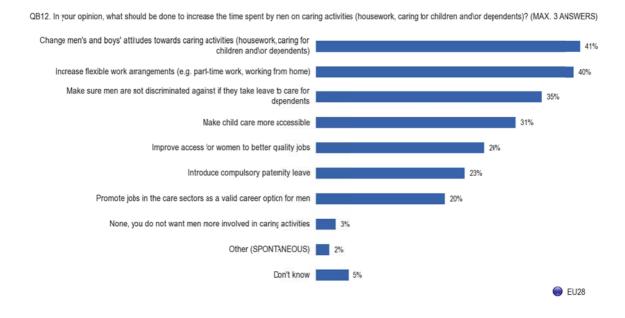
EU analysis

Continuing stereotypes of traditional gender roles mean that women still carry a disproportionate share of the burden of housework and of caring for children, the elderly and other dependents. Respondents were asked what they thought should be done to increase the amount of time men spent on such activities. They were presented with a number measures and practices and asked to choose up to three²⁶.

Europeans are most likely to think that changing men's and boy's attitudes towards caring activities (e.g. housework, caring for children and/or dependents) and increasing flexible work arrangements (e.g. part-time work, working from home) are things that should be done to increase the time spent by men on caring activities, mentioned by 41% and 40% of respondents respectively. Just over a third of Europeans (35%) think that ensuring men are not discriminated against if they take leave to care for dependents is something that should be done, with three in ten (31%) citing more accessible childcare as a measure that would increase the amount of time men spent on caring activities. Around one in four cite improving access for women to better quality jobs (26%) and introducing compulsory paternity leave (23%) as things that should be done, with one in five (20%) thinking that jobs in the care sectors should be promoted as a valid career option for men. A very small minority (3%) do not want men more involved in caring activities, and a further 5% are unable to say what should be done to increase the time men spend on caring activities.

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²⁶ Q12. "In your opinion, what should be done to increase the time spent by men on caring activities (housework, caring for children and/or dependents)? (SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS): Introduce compulsory paternity leave; Increase flexible work arrangements (e.g. part-time work, working from home); Make child care more accessible; Improve access for women to better quality jobs; Make sure men are not discriminated against if they take leave to care for dependents; Promote jobs in the care sectors as a valid career option for men; Change men's and boys' attitudes towards caring activities (housework, caring for children and/or dependents); Other (SPONTANEOUS); None, does not want men more involved in caring activities (READ OUT); Don't know"



The most notable differences between EU15 and NMS13 are that respondents in the former are more likely to mention changing men's and boy's attitudes towards caring activities (EU15:43% vs. NMS13:33%) and ensuring men are not discriminated against if they take leave to care for dependents (36% vs. 28%) as things that should be done to increase the amount of time spent by men on such activities.

Country by country analysis

There is national variation in respondents' views on what should be done to increase the amount of time spent by men on caring activities.

QB12 In your opinion, what should be done to increase the time spent by men on caring activities (housework, caring for children and/or dependents)? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		Change men's and boys' attitudes towards caring activities (housework, caring for children and/or dependents)	Increase flexible work arran- gements (e.g. part-time work, working from home)	Make sure men are not discri- minated against if theytake leave to carefor dependents	Make child care more accessible	Improve access for women to better quality jobs	Introduce compulsory paternity leave	Promote jobs in the care sectors as a valid career option for men
	EU28	41%	40%	35%	31%	26%	23%	20%
0	BE	44%	46%	38%	32%	21%	30%	22%
	BG	35%	35%	25%	32%	29%	20%	19%
	CZ	34%	48%	35%	29%	36%	10%	19%
0	DK	53%	39%	50%	25%	17%	20%	18%
	DE	37%	50%	40%	30%	23%	25%	27%
	EE	41%	47%	31%	30%	19%	23%	9%
0	IE	39%	42%	38%	41%	28%	26%	26%
(a)	EL	41%	29%	36%	40%	33%	32%	21%
	ES	51%	44%	33%	25%	30%	28%	18%
	FR	49%	33%	33%	36%	28%	25%	16%
	HR	39%	35%	34%	26%	29%	23%	22%
0	IT	38%	32%	37%	36%	31%	25%	22%
3	CY	41%	25%	31%	24%	30%	40%	23%
	LV	41%	35%	31%	30%	21%	18%	11%
	LT	34%	41%	32%	31%	16%	29%	11%
	LU	41%	47%	47%	27%	21%	24%	16%
	HU	23%	40%	27%	26%	32%	21%	20%
	MT	41%	50%	29%	30%	21%	39%	14%
	NL	50%	60%	38%	27%	17%	25%	16%
	AT	35%	37%	36%	31%	27%	22%	29%
	PL	32%	35%	29%	30%	32%	23%	16%
	PT	43%	26%	34%	32%	37%	23%	27%
	RO	37%	33%	23%	27%	28%	21%	21%
	SI	43%	29%	25%	21%	27%	21%	19%
	SK	25%	33%	26%	31%	41%	13%	15%
1	FI	50%	52%	39%	21%	16%	21%	29%
()	SE	66%	41%	43%	17%	23%	22%	28%
4	UK	39%	40%	34%	29%	15%	18%	18%

Highest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Changing men's and boy's attitudes towards such activities is the most widely cited answer in 12 Member States²⁷ and equally most widely cited in one further Member State.²⁸ It receives the most mentions in Sweden (66%), Denmark (53%), Spain (51%), and the Netherlands and Finland (50% in each); and the fewest mentions in Hungary (23%), Slovakia (25%) and Poland (32%).

Increasing flexible work arrangements is most widely cited as something that should be done in 13 Member States²⁹ and equally most widely cited in two further Member States³⁰. It is most widely mentioned by respondents in the Netherlands (60%), Finland (52%), Germany and Malta (50% in each); and is least likely to be cited as something that should be done in Cyprus (25%), Portugal (26%), and Greece and Slovenia (29% in each).

Making sure men are not discriminated against if they take leave to care for dependents is the most widely cited answer in Luxembourg only (joint equal along with mentions of increasing flexible work arrangements). It receives the most mentions in Denmark (50%), Luxembourg (47%) and Sweden (43%); and the fewest mentions in Romania (23%), Bulgaria and Slovenia (25% in each), Slovakia (26%) and Hungary (27%).

Improving access for women to better quality jobs is the most widely cited answer in Slovakia. It is most widely mentioned in Slovakia (41%) followed by Portugal (37%); and least widely chosen in the UK (15%), Lithuania and Finland (16%), and Denmark and the Netherlands (17% in each)

No other action is the most widely cited in any Member State:

- Making childcare more accessible receives the highest mentions in Ireland (41%) and Greece (40%); and the lowest in Sweden (17%), followed by Slovenia and Finland (21% in each)
- Introducing compulsory paternity leave receives the highest mentions in Cyprus (40%) and Malta (39%); and the lowest in the Czech Republic (10%) and Slovakia (13%)
- Promoting jobs in the care sectors as a valid career option for men receives the highest mentions in Austria and Finland (29% in each); and the lowest in Estonia (9%), and Latvia and Lithuania (11% in each)

Denmark, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Sweden

²⁸ Bulgaria, where 35% mention changing men's and boy's attitudes towards caring activities and a similar proportion (35%) mention increasing flexible work arrangements

²⁹ Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Finland and the UK

³⁰ Bulgaria, as already noted; and Luxembourg, where 47% mention increasing flexible work arrangements and 47% mention making sure men are not discriminated against if they take leave to care for dependents.

Socio-demographic analysis

There are differences between socio-demographic and attitudinal groups in terms of what respondents think should be done to increase the amount of time men spend on housework and caring activities. The groups who are particularly likely to mention each of the potential measures as something that they believe would benefit in this respect are:

- In relation to *changing men's and boys' attitudes towards caring activities*, women (44%) when compared with men (38%); respondents who finished their education aged 20 or over (46%), particularly when compared with those who left education aged 15 or under (35%); and managers (45%), particularly when compared with unemployed people (38%).
- In relation to *increasing flexible work arrangements*, respondents who finished their education aged 20 or over (46%), particularly when compared with those who left education aged 15 or under (35%) and students (34%); managers (49%) particularly when compared with unemployed people (36%) and students (34%, as above); 15-24 year olds (32%) relative to people in older age groups (41-42%); and those who say they almost never have difficulties paying bills (42%), particularly when compared with those who say they have difficulties paying bills most of the time (33%).
- In relation to making sure men are not discriminated against if they take leave to care for dependents, respondents who finished their education aged 20 or over (38%), particularly when compared with those who left education aged 15 or under (30%)
- In relation to *improving access for women to better quality jobs*, women (29%) when compared with men (23%); and house persons (33%), when compared with all other occupational groups (23-29%).
- In relation to *introducing compulsory paternity leave*, 15-24 year olds (29%) and 25-39 year olds (27%), when compared with those aged 40-54 (23%) and 55 and over (20%); and, related to age, students (30%), particularly when compared with those who are retired (19%).

There are no marked differences between socio-demographic groups in terms of the proportions of respondents who cite *making child care more accessible* and *promoting jobs in the care sectors as a valid career option for men* as things they think should be done to increase the amount of time men spend on housework and caring activities.

In terms of attitudinal groups, the most notable differences at this question are in relation to *changing men's and boys' attitudes towards caring activities*. Those who agree that equality between men and women is a fundamental right are much more likely than those who disagree to mention this (42% vs. 25%); as are those who think tackling gender inequality should be an EU priority when compared with those who do not (44% vs. 33%); and those who think gender inequalities are widespread in their country when compared with those who think they are rare (45% vs. 36%).

3.4. Areas of gender inequality to be dealt with most urgently

 The majority of Europeans think that violence against women and women being paid less than men for the same work are areas that should be addressed most urgently –

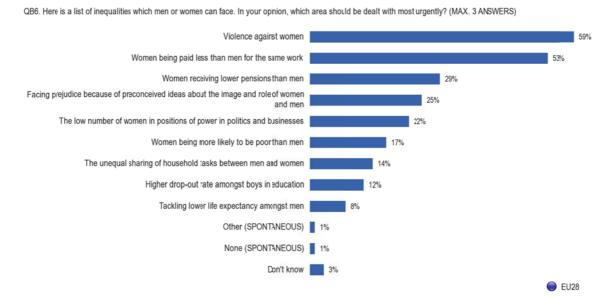
EU analysis

Respondents were presented with a number of inequalities that might be encountered by men or women and asked which they thought should be dealt with most urgently, with the ability to choose up to three³¹.

Europeans are most likely to think that violence against women should be dealt with most urgently, mentioned by around three fifths (59%) of Europeans, followed by women being paid less than men for the same work, mentioned by just over half of respondents (53%). Around three in ten respondents (29%) think that women receiving lower pensions than men should be a priority, one in four (25%) mention facing prejudice because of preconceived ideas about the image and role of women and men, and just over one in five (22%) mention the low number of women in positions of power in politics and businesses as something that should be dealt with most urgently. One in six (17%) mention women being more likely than men to be poor; one in seven (14%) the unequal sharing of household tasks between men and women; and one in eight (12%) the higher drop-out rate amongst boys in education as things that should be dealt with most urgently. Europeans are least likely to think that tackling lower life expectancy amongst men is one of the things that should be dealt with most urgently, mentioned by 8%. A very small minority (1%) say that none of the nine inequalities require urgent attention.

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³¹ Q6. "Here is a list of inequalities which men or women can face. In your opinion, which area should be dealt with most urgently? (SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS): Facing prejudice because of preconceived ideas about the image and role of women and men; The unequal sharing of household tasks between men and women; The low number of women in positions of power in politics and businesses; Women being paid less than men for the same work; Women being more likely to be poor than men; Women receiving lower pensions than men; Violence against women; Tackling lower life expectancy amongst men; Higher dropout rate amongst boys in education; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know"



There are differences between EU15 and NMS13. Respondents in EU15 are more likely than those in NMS13 to mention the higher drop-out rate amongst boys in education (13% vs. 8%), women being paid less than men for the same work (56% vs. 42%) and violence against women (61% vs. 48%) as things that should be dealt with most urgently. They are less likely than NMS13 to cite tackling lower life expectancy among men (7% vs. 14%) and the unequal sharing of household tasks between men and women (13% vs. 20%).

Country by country analysis

There is national variation in respondents' views on which areas of gender inequality need to be dealt with the most urgently.

QB6 Here is a list of inequalities which men or women can face. In your opinion, which area should be dealt with most urgently? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		Violence against women	Women being paid less than men for the same work	Women receiving lower pensions than men	Facing prejudice because of preconceived ideas about the mage and role of women and men	The low number of women in positions of power in politics and busi- nesses	Women being more likely to be poor than men	The unequal sharing of household tasks between men and women	Higher drop-out rate amongst boys in education	Tackling lower life expectancy amongst men
	EU28	59%	53%	29%	25%	22%	17%	14%	12%	8%
	BE	62%	62%	37%	15%	21%	22%	13%	17%	796
<u>~</u>	BG	52%	37%	22%	25%	20%	15%	24%	1196	16%
ŏ	CZ	45%	60%	37%	23%	26%	17%	15%	5%	14%
0	DK	61%	60%	29%	22%	19%	13%	8%	35%	13%
ě	DE	54%	68%	38%	22%	21%	29%	7%	13%	5%
Ŏ	EE	47%	54%	13%	19%	13%	16%	12%	17%	23%
Ŏ	IE	59%	52%	27%	23%	28%	15%	12%	21%	13%
	EL	64%	35%	26%	37%	21%	23%	24%	15%	1496
٩	ES	68%	57%	27%	24%	15%	9%	23%	13%	596
Ŏ	FR	73%	65%	36%	20%	26%	16%	10%	10%	496
	HR	52%	47%	20%	29%	28%	15%	17%	11%	1096
0	IT	63%	30%	21%	38%	25%	18%	19%	10%	1096
3	CY	75%	37%	22%	28%	29%	14%	19%	10%	6%
	LV	50%	43%	16%	22%	15%	15%	17%	5%	23%
	LT	64%	45%	19%	15%	18%	13%	21%	10%	15%
	LU	69%	67%	32%	17%	25%	26%	13%	10%	5%
	HU	51%	46%	27%	16%	23%	13%	18%	10%	19%
	MT	63%	51%	32%	13%	20%	20%	23%	15%	5%
	NL	60%	73%	27%	28%	31%	5%	8%	21%	3%
	AT	47%	59%	37%	23%	22%	29%	13%	13%	1296
$\overline{}$	PL	40%	41%	30%	23%	22%	16%	20%	8%	16%
	PT	65%	46%	20%	34%	22%	19%	21%	9%	8%
	RO	59%	28%	18%	27%	18%	13%	24%	8%	10%
	SI	54%	46%	17%	21%	37%	8%	17%	3%	7%
	SK	41%	60%	37%	17%	25%	14%	18%	4%	10%
	FI	54%	68%	28%	26%	16%	15%	11%	24%	9%
	SE	68%	76%	30%	39%	30%	14%	8%	13%	3%
412	UK	55%	52%	27%	21%	20%	10%	9%	16%	8%

Highest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per item

Dealing with violence against women is the most widely cited answer in 18 Member States³² and equally most widely cited in one further Member State³³. It receives the most mentions in Cyprus (75%), France (73%), Luxembourg (69%), Spain and Sweden (68% in each); and the fewest mentions in Poland (40%), Slovakia (41%), the Czech Republic (45%), and Estonia and Austria (47% in each).

In the remaining nine Member States respondents are most likely to mention the inequality of women being paid less than men for the same work as something that needs to be dealt with most urgently. It receives the most mentions in Sweden (76%), the Netherlands (73%), and Germany and Finland (68% in each); and the fewest mentions in Romania (28%), Italy (30%), Greece (35%), and Bulgaria and Cyprus (37% in each).

No other inequality is mentioned as needing urgent action by a majority of respondents in any Member State:

- Women receiving lower pensions than men receives the highest mentions in Germany (38%), Belgium, the Czech Republic, Austria and Slovakia (37% in each), and France (36%); and the lowest in Estonia (13%), followed by Latvia (16%), Slovenia (17%), Romania (18%) and Lithuania (19%)
- Facing prejudice because of preconceived ideas about the image and role of women and men is cited most widely in Sweden (39%), Italy (38%), Greece (37%) and Portugal (34%); and least widely in Malta (13%), Belgium and Lithuania (15% in each), Hungary (16%), and Luxembourg and Slovakia (17% in each)
- The low number of women in positions of power in politics and businesses is most widely chosen in Slovenia (37%), the Netherlands (31%) and Sweden (30%); and least widely chosen in Estonia (13%), Spain and Latvia (15% in each), and Finland (16%)
- Women being more likely to be poor receives the most mentions in Germany and Austria (29% in each) and Luxembourg (26%); and the fewest in the Netherlands (5%), Slovenia (8%) and Spain (9%)
- The unequal sharing of household tasks between men and women receives the highest mentions in Bulgaria, Greece and Romania (24% in each), followed by Spain and Malta (23% in each); and the lowest mentions in Germany (7%) and Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden (8% in each)
- Higher drop-out rate amongst boys in education is most widely cited in Denmark (35%), Finland (24%), and Ireland and the Netherlands (21% in each); and least widely cited in Slovenia (3%), Slovakia (4%), and the Czech Republic and Latvia (5% in each)

³³ Belgium, where 62% mention violence against women and a similar proportion (62%) mention women being paid less than men for the same work

³² Bulgaria, Denmark, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and the UK

Tackling lower life expectancy among men receives the highest mentions in Estonia and Latvia (23% in each), Hungary (19%), and Bulgaria and Poland (16% in each); and the lowest mentions in the Netherlands and Sweden (3% in each) and France (4%)

Socio-demographic analysis

In terms of notable socio-demographic differences there are no groups showing a marked stronger tendency to consider violence against women to be issue that should be dealt with most urgently. As seen elsewhere, the differences in opinion observed in relation to the issues often reflect the life stage or circumstances of the groups concerned. The socio-demographic groups notably more likely to mention each of the other areas of inequality as an issue that should be dealt with most urgently are summarised below:

- Women being paid less than men for the same work: women (57%), compared with men (49%); those who finished their education aged 20 or over (58%), particularly when compared with those who left education aged 15 or under (48%); those who 'almost never' struggle to pay their bills (56%), compared with those who struggle to pay them most of the time (47%) or from time to time (48%); managers (59%), particularly when compared with the unemployed (49%), the self-employed (51%) and students (51%)
- Women receiving lower pensions than men: women (33%), compared with men (26%); those aged 55 or more (35%), particularly when compared with 15-24 year olds (25%) and 25-39 year olds (25%); those who left education aged 15 or under (33%) or aged 16-19 (32%), compared with those who finished their education aged 20 or over (25%); and those who are retired (35%), particularly when compared with those who are self-employed (23%), managers (23%) or students (24%)
- Facing prejudice because of preconceived ideas about the image and role of women and men: 15-24 year olds (28%) and 25-39 year olds (29%), particularly when compared with those aged 55 or more (21%); those who finished their education aged 20 or over (30%) and those who are still studying (30%), particularly when compared with those who left education aged 15 or under (18%); and those who are managers (31%), other white-collar workers (29%) and the self-employed (29%), particularly when compared with those who are retired (20%)
- Women being more likely to be poor than men: house persons (23%), particularly when compared with students (14%), manual workers (15%) and the unemployed (15%)
- The unequal sharing of household tasks between men and women: those who are house persons (18%), particularly when compared with those who are managers (8%)

- The higher drop-out rate amongst boys in education: men (15%), compared with women (10%); and those who finished their education aged 20 or over (15%), when compared with those who left education aged 15 or under (10%)
- Tackling lower life expectancy among men: men (11%), compared with women (6%)

In terms of attitudinal differences, the groups notably more likely to mention the areas of inequality as issues that should be dealt with most urgently are:

- Violence against women: those who agree that equality between men and women is a fundamental right (60%), compared with those who disagree (43%); and those who think tackling gender inequality should be an EU priority (62%), compared with those who do not (51%)
- Women being paid less than men for the same work: those who agree that equality between men and women is a fundamental right (55%), compared with those who disagree (34%); and those who think tackling gender inequality should be an EU priority (57%), compared with those who do not (43%); and those who believe that gender inequalities are widespread in their country (58%), compared with those who think they are rare (47%)
- Tackling lower life expectancy among men: those who do not agree that equality between men and women is a fundamental right (15%), compared with those who agree (8%)

QB6 Here is a list of inequalities which men or women can face. In your opinion, which area should be dealt with most urgently?

(ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	(ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)											
	Violence against women	Women being paid less than men for the same work	Women receiving lower pensions than men	Facing prejudice because of preconceived ideas about the image and role of women and men	The low number of women in positions of power in politics and businesses	Women being more likely to be poor than men	The unequal sharing of household tasks between men and women	Higher drop- out rate amongst boys in education	Tackling lower life expectancy amongst men			
EU28	59%	53%	29%	25%	22%	17%	14%	12%	8%			
Sender												
Man	57%	49%	26%	26%	21%	15%	12%	15%	11%			
Woman	60%	57%	33%	24%	24%	19%	16%	10%	6%			
Age												
15-24	61%	50%	25%	28%	24%	13%	14%	14%	7%			
25-39	58%	54%	25%	29%	24%	16%	15%	14%	9%			
40-54	59%	55%	29%	26%	22%	17%	14%	12%	8%			
55 +	59%	53%	35%	21%	21%	19%	15%	10%	8%			
	5570	33%	3370	2170	2170	1070	1070	1070	0.0			
S Education (End of)		1001	***	4001	4704	4004	4004	4004				
15-	62%	48%	33%	18%	17%	18%	18%	10%	7%			
16-19	57%	53%	32%	23%	21%	17%	14%	12%	9%			
20+	59%	58%	25%	30%	26%	16%	13%	15%	8%			
Still studying	61%	51%	24%	30%	27%	14%	13%	14%	7%			
Socio-professiona	l category											
Self-employed	57%	51%	23%	29%	23%	16%	15%	14%	12%			
Managers	63%	59%	23%	31%	26%	17%	8%	15%	8%			
Other white collars	56%	55%	28%	29%	23%	18%	15%	14%	8%			
Manual workers	58%	55%	32%	23%	21%	15%	15%	13%	9%			
House persons	61%	52%	31%	22%	21%	23%	18%	10%	6%			
Unemployed	55%	49%	26%	25%	20%	15%	15%	11%	8%			
Retired	59%	53%	35%	20%	20%	18%	15%	10%	8%			
Students	61%	51%	24%	30%	27%	14%	13%	14%	7%			
Gender inequality	in the country											
Widespread	61%	58%	30%	26%	25%	18%	15%	11%	7%			
Rare	55%	47%	29%	24%	19%	16%	13%	15%	11%			
Tackling gender e	quality should t	e a priority for El	J									
Yes	62%	57%	30%	26%	24%	18%	15%	12%	7%			
No	51%	43%	28%	22%	18%	15%	11%	15%	11%			
Gender equality is	a fundamental	right										
Agree	60%	55%	30%	25%	23%	17%	14%	12%	8%			
Disagree	43%	34%	25%	21%	17%	14%	14%	14%	15%			

3.5. Institutions that have contributed the most to tackling gender inequality in Europe

 Europeans are most likely to think that organisations representing women's interests, followed by Equality Bodies are among the organisations that have contributed most in tackling gender equality over the last decade –

EU analysis

Respondents were asked which organisations they thought had contributed the most to tackling gender inequality in Europe over the last ten years. The list presented to them included international, European and national organisations and they were able to choose up to three³⁴.

Just over two fifths of respondents (42%) believe that organisations representing women's interests are among those organisations that have contributed the most to tackling inequality between men and women in Europe over the last ten years. Around a third of respondents (31%) think Equality Bodies are one of the organisations that have contributed the most. Around one in five (18%) cite NGOs and around one in six mention their government and public authorities (16%), Trade Unions (16%) and schools (16%) among the organisations they think have contributed the most. Around one in seven think that international organisations, such as the United Nations and one in eight that the European Institutions (European Parliament, European Commission and European Council) are among those organisations which have made the greatest contribution to tackling gender inequality over the last ten years (15% and 12% respectively). Only a small minority cite employers' representatives as organisations that are among those which have made the greatest contribution in addressing gender inequality in Europe over the last ten years.

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³⁴ Q10. "In your opinion, which organisations have contributed most to tackling inequality between women and men over the last 10 years in Europe? (SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS): The European institutions (European Parliament, European Commission, European Council); (OUR COUNTRY)'s government and public authorities; Employers' representatives; Trade Unions; NGO's; Organisations representing women's interests; International organisations, such as the United Nations; Equality bodies (LIST THE NAME OF THE ORGANISATION DEPENDING ON THE MEMBER STATE); Schools; Other (SPONTANEOUS); None, no progress made (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know"

EU28

Organisations representing women's interests

Equality bodies

NGOs

NGOs

18%

(OUR COUNTRY)'s government and public authorities

Trade Unions
Schools

International organisations, such as the United Nations

The European institutions (European Parliament, European Commission, European Council)

Employers' representatives
Other (SPONTANEOUS)

None, no progress made (SPONTANEOUS)

Don't know

14%

QB10. In your opinion, which organisations have contributed most to tackling inequality between women and men over the last 10 years in Europe? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

There are no notable differences in opinions between EU15 and NMS13.

There is variation in terms of the national picture:

QB10 In your opinion, which organisations have contributed most to tackling inequality between women and men over the last 10 years in Europe? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		Organi- sations representing women's interests	Equality bodies	NGOs	(OUR COUNTRY)'s government and public authorities	Trade Unions	Schools	International organi- sations, such as the United Nations	The European institutions (European Parliament, European Commission, European Council)	Employers represen- tatives
	EU28	42%	31%	18%	16%	16%	16%	15%	12%	7%
	BE	50%	45%	16%	16%	17%	20%	21%	14%	8%
	BG	37%	19%	29%	9%	6%	6%	15%	15%	4%
	CZ	46%	27%	28%	10%	15%	796	12%	12%	7%
	DK	35%	48%	996	24%	37%	18%	13%	9%	9%
	DE	47%	32%	17%	20%	20%	12%	15%	9%	5%
	EE	41%	28%	9%	5%	8%	6%	12%	10%	4%
)	IE	39%	36%	796	12%	21%	17%	18%	17%	12%
)	EL	61%	35%	27%	11%	15%	19%	19%	13%	4%
	ES	47%	24%	27%	11%	7%	19%	13%	8%	3%
)	FR	46%	34%	18%	19%	18%	21%	13%	13%	6%
	HR	45%	31%	33%	14%	896	11%	18%	17%	9%
)	IT	39%	30%	17%	21%	13%	16%	12%	17%	1196
)	CY	42%	27%	20%	17%	21%	26%	16%	23%	6%
	LV	37%	13%	12%	7%	15%	7%	15%	15%	6%
	LT	40%	36%	6%	8%	10%	5%	13%	16%	5%
	LU	45%	35%	21%	18%	21%	15%	24%	23%	6%
	HU	47%	30%	33%	12%	11%	696	13%	13%	11%
	MT	28%	12%	22%	39%	17%	15%	1196	17%	12%
	NL	54%	42%	8%	21%	24%	19%	24%	11%	5%
	AT	45%	27%	1396	20%	21%	13%	21%	18%	13%
	PL	37%	24%	21%	11%	11%	12%	17%	16%	7%
)	PT	47%	33%	22%	11%	796	9%	18%	15%	8%
)	RO	40%	28%	23%	12%	696	15%	13%	17%	10%
	SI	43%	21%	45%	3%	3%	12%	12%	10%	2%
	SK	42%	18%	26%	9%	8%	9%	14%	14%	6%
)	FI	48%	43%	27%	11%	26%	24%	25%	5%	6%
	SE	53%	49%	19%	23%	21%	24%	27%	5%	3%
	UK	22%	29%	6%	15%	23%	21%	9%	7%	10%

Highest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Organisations representing women's interests are more widely mentioned as having made one of the biggest contributions to tackling gender inequality in Europe over the last ten years than any other organisation or body in 24 Member States. These organisations receive the highest mentions in Greece (61%), followed by the Netherlands (54%), Sweden (53%) and Belgium (50%). They are least likely to be cited in the UK (22%) and Malta (28%).

Lowest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per item

Equality bodies are more widely mentioned than any other organisation or body in two Member States: Sweden (49%) and Denmark (48%). Other countries with high mentions of Equality bodies include Belgium (45%), Finland (43%) and the Netherlands (42%). These bodies are least likely to be cited as among those organisations which have made the greatest contribution to tackling gender inequality in Malta (12%), Latvia (13%), Slovakia (18%) and Bulgaria (19%).

NGOs are more widely mentioned than any other organisation or body in just one Member State: Slovenia (45%). They also receive high mentions in Croatia and Hungary (33% in each), Bulgaria (29%), the Czech Republic (28%), and Greece, Spain and Finland (27% in each). Respondents in Lithuania and the UK are least likely to mention NGOs (6% in each), followed by those in Ireland (7%), the Netherlands (8%), and Denmark and Estonia (9% in each).

In the remaining Member State, Malta, respondents are most likely to mention the national Government and public authorities as organisations that have made one of the biggest contributions to dealing with gender inequality. The proportion citing these (39%) is notably higher than in any other Member State. The countries least likely to mention the national Government and public authorities are Slovenia (3%), Estonia (5%), Latvia (7%) and Lithuania (8%).

Looking now at the five remaining bodies and organisations, none of which are the most widely cited body in any Member State:

- Trade Unions receive the highest mentions in Denmark (37%), followed by Finland (26%), the Netherlands (24%) and the UK (23%); and the lowest mentions in Slovenia (3%), followed by Bulgaria and Romania (6% in each), Spain and Portugal (7% in each), and Estonia and Slovakia (8% in each)
- Schools are cited most widely in Cyprus (26%), followed by Finland and Sweden (24% in each); and least widely mentioned in Lithuania (5%), Bulgaria, Estonia and Hungary (6% in each), and the Czech Republic and Latvia (7% in each)
- International organisations, such as the United Nations are most widely chosen in Sweden (27%), Finland (25%), and Luxembourg and the Netherlands (24% in each); and least widely chosen in the UK (9%)
- The European Institutions (European Parliament, European Commission, European Council) receive the most mentions in Cyprus and Luxembourg (23% in each);
 and the fewest in Finland and Sweden (5% in each)
- Employers' representatives receive the highest mentions in Austria (13%); and the lowest in Slovenia (2%), Spain and Sweden (3% in each)

Socio-demographic results

There are few notable differences between socio-demographic or attitudinal groups in terms of people's views on which types of organisation have contributed the most to tackling inequality between men and women.

In terms of socio-demographic differences, there is some variation by age of leaving full-time education and by occupational status. Most notably:

- Those who completed full-time education aged 20 or over are more likely than those who left education at an earlier age, and in particular those who left aged 15 or under, to mention: organisations representing women's interests (47% among those leaving education aged 20 or over vs. 37% among those leaving education aged 15 or under); Equality Bodies (36% vs. 24%); NGOs (21% vs. 14%); and schools (18% vs. 12%)
- Perhaps not surprisingly, students (20%) are particularly likely to mention schools as having made a significant contribution in this area, whilst those who left education aged 15 or under (12%) are particularly unlikely to do so
- Managers are the occupational group most likely to mention Equality Bodies (38%), house persons and those who are unemployed (both 25%) the least likely to do so

In terms of attitudinal groups, the most notable differences in people's views on which types of organisation have contributed the most to tackling inequality between men and women are that:

- Those who agree that equality between men and women is a fundamental right are more likely than those who disagree to cite organisations representing women's interests (43% vs. 25%); and Equality Bodies (32% vs. 19%)
- Similarly, those who think tackling gender inequality should be an EU priority are more likely than those who do not to cite organisations representing women's interests (45% vs. 36%); and Equality Bodies (33% vs. 25%)

QB10 In your opinion, which organisations have contributed most to tackling inequality between women and men over the last 10 years in Europe?

(ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

			(1	TOTATE - MAN. 3 P	MOVIERO				
	Organisations representing women's interests	Equality bodies (ADD NATIONAL EXAMPLE)	NGOs	(OUR COUNTRY)'s government and public authorities	Trade Unions	Schools	International organisatiors, such as the United Nations	The European institutions (European Parliament, European Commission, European Council)	Employers' representative s
EU28	42%	31%	18%	16%	16%	16%	15%	12%	7%
education (E	nd of)								
15-	37%	24%	14%	16%	15%	12%	11%	10%	7%
16-19	41%	30%	18%	16%	17%	15%	14%	12%	8%
20+	47%	36%	21%	16%	17%	18%	17%	14%	6%
Still studying	41%	33%	19%	14%	12%	20%	17%	13%	6%
Tackling ger	der equality should be	a priority for EU							
Yes	45%	33%	19%	16%	17%	16%	15%	13%	7%
No	36%	25%	15%	16%	14%	15%	13%	9%	8%
Gender equa	lity is a fundamental r	ight							
Agree	43%	32%	19%	16%	16%	16%	15%	12%	7%
Disagree	25%	19%	14%	16%	15%	16%	12%	12%	10%

4. COMBATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The final chapter of the report examines what Europeans think the term 'violence against women' means before concluding with an assessment of their opinions on which forms of such violence should be a priority for the EU to tackle.

4.1. What does 'violence against women' mean?

- Europeans are most likely to think of sexual violence and violence in close relationships or domestic violence when they hear the term 'violence against women' –

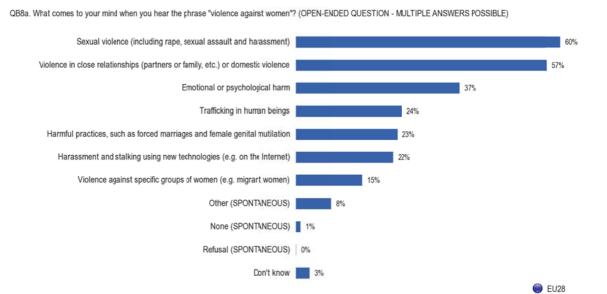
EU analysis

Respondents were asked to say what came to mind when they heard the phrase 'violence against women'. No prompting was given and all answers that they gave were recorded by the interviewer using a pre-defined list³⁵.

When they hear the phrase 'violence against women', Europeans are most likely to think of sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault and harassment) mentioned by three fifths (60%) of respondents and violence in close relationships (partners or family etc.) or domestic violence (57%). Just under two fifths of respondents (37%) think of emotional or psychological harm. Between a fifth and quarter of Europeans mention trafficking in human beings (24%); harmful practices, such as forced marriages and female genital mutilation (23%); and harassment and stalking using new technologies such as the internet (22%). Europeans are least likely to think of violence against specific groups of women (15%) when they hear the term 'violence against women'. A small minority (8%) think of something else when they hear the phrase.

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³⁵ Q8a. "What comes to your mind when you hear the phrase "violence against women"? (DO NOT SHOW SCREEN – DO NOT READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE): Sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault and harassment); Emotional or psychological harm; Violence in close relationships (partners or family, etc.) or domestic violence; Harmful practices, such as forced marriages and female genital mutilation; Harassment and stalking using new technologies (e.g. on the Internet); Trafficking in human beings; Violence against specific groups of women (e.g. migrant women); Other (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS); Refusal (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know"



There are no marked differences between EU15 and NMS13 in responses given.

Country by country analysis

In terms of the national picture, there is variation in what comes to respondents' minds when the term 'violence against women' is heard.

QB8a What comes to your mind when you hear the phrase "violence against women"? (OPEN-ENDED QUESTION - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		Sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault and harassment)	Violence in close relationships (partners or family, etc.) or domestic violence	Emotional or psycho- logical harm	Trafficking in human beings	Harmful practices, such as forced marriages and female genital mutilation	Harassment and stalking using new technologies (e.g. on the Internet)	Violence against specific groups of women (e.g. migrant women)
	EU28	60%	57%	37%	24%	23%	22%	15%
	BE	69%	61%	51%	47%	48%	31%	27%
	BG	57%	56%	28%	28%	10%	9%	7%
	CZ	65%	58%	47%	24%	16%	28%	12%
1	DK	53%	58%	50%	28%	28%	15%	24%
	DE	76%	54%	26%	33%	29%	23%	14%
	EE	62%	65%	42%	38%	17%	20%	1196
Ō	IE	55%	59%	37%	27%	18%	18%	16%
	EL	59%	65%	26%	17%	11%	10%	15%
(ES	55%	69%	55%	24%	25%	24%	26%
Ō	FR	55%	67%	36%	16%	21%	18%	1096
	HR	58%	47%	58%	32%	19%	16%	12%
0	IT	71%	43%	43%	15%	21%	37%	1 196
(CY	68%	62%	49%	22%	12%	12%	15%
	LV	51%	48%	41%	30%	12%	18%	10%
	LT	49%	58%	52%	36%	1096	12%	13%
	LU	71%	70%	31%	31%	39%	24%	17%
	HU	70%	42%	36%	17%	15%	22%	9%
	MT	55%	44%	48%	12%	9%	13%	8%
	NL	61%	48%	26%	19%	23%	12%	15%
	AT	52%	65%	31%	29%	35%	25%	18%
	PL	45%	50%	40%	22%	19%	18%	10%
	PT	51%	66%	30%	30%	22%	16%	13%
	RO	60%	62%	42%	44%	27%	26%	20%
	SI	60%	63%	55%	30%	21%	21%	17%
	SK	60%	50%	50%	34%	16%	19%	12%
1	FI	49%	64%	24%	18%	17%	14%	10%
	SE	52%	75%	36%	19%	23%	18%	14%
4 P	UK	49%	59%	33%	21%	21%	19%	17%

Highest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per item

Sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault and harassment) is more widely mentioned than any other form of violence in 12 Member States³⁶, and equally most widely cited in one further Member State³⁷. It receives the most mentions in Germany (76%), Italy and Luxembourg (71% in each), and Hungary (70%); and the fewest mentions in Poland (45%) and Lithuania, Finland and the UK (49% in each).

Violence in close relationships (partners or family etc.) or domestic violence is the most widely cited type of violence mentioned in 15 Member States³⁸. It receives the highest mentions in Sweden (75%), Luxembourg (70%), Spain (69%) and France (67%); and the lowest in Hungary (42%), Italy (43%), Malta (44%), Croatia (47%), and Latvia and the Netherlands (48% in each).

Emotional or psychological harm is the equally most widely cited form of violence that the term 'violence against women' brings to mind in one Member State only, Croatia (58%), with a similar proportion of respondents (58%) mentioning sexual violence. Emotional or psychological harm is mentioned by at least one in two respondents in a further six Member States: Spain and Slovenia (55% in each), Lithuania (52%), Belgium (51%), and Denmark and Slovakia (50% in each). It is least likely to come to mind in Finland (24%), and Germany, Greece and the Netherlands (26% in each).

Looking now at the four remaining types of violence, none of which are the most widely cited form in any Member State or mentioned by a majority:

- Trafficking in human beings receives the highest respondent mentions in Belgium (47%), Romania (44%), Estonia (38%), Lithuania (36%) and Slovakia (34%); and the lowest mentions in Malta (12%)
- Harmful practices, such as forced marriages and female genital mutilation also receives the most mentions in Belgium (48%), followed this time by Luxembourg (39%) and Austria (35%); and also receives the fewest mentions in Malta (9%), followed by Bulgaria and Lithuania (10% in each), Greece (11%), and Cyprus and Latvia (12% in each)
- Harassment and stalking using new technologies (e.g. on the internet) is most widely chosen in Italy (37%), Belgium (31%) and the Czech Republic (28%); and least widely mentioned in Bulgaria (9%), Greece (10%), and Cyprus, Lithuania and the Netherlands (12% in each)

89

³⁶ Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands and Slovakia

 $^{^{37}}$ Croatia where 58% of respondents mention sexual violence, and a similar proportion (58%) mention emotional or psychological harm

³⁸ Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Lithuania, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Finland, Sweden and the UK

Violence against specific groups of women (e.g. migrant women) receives the most mentions in Belgium (27%), reflecting the findings already seen in relation to mentions of both human trafficking and harmful practices, such as forced marriages and FGM; along with Spain (26%) and Denmark (24%); and the fewest mentions in Bulgaria (7%) and Malta (8%), again reflecting some of the earlier findings in this section

Socio-demographic results

There are significant differences relating to the proportion of respondents mentioning emotional or psychological harm as a form of violence that comes to mind when they hear the phrase 'violence against women'. The groups particularly likely to mention emotional or psychological harm are women (42%) when compared with men (32%); people aged 25-54 (40%), particularly when compared with those aged 55 or over (34%); those who left full-time education aged 20 or over (41%), particularly when compared with those who left aged 15 or under (34%); and managers (42%), particularly when compared with those who are retired (33%). There are also significant differences regarding the answer "violence in close relationships" which is mentioned more frequently by women than by men (60% vs. 55%). Regarding the other answers, there are few notable differences between socio-demographic groups.

In terms of attitudinal differences, those who agree that equality between men and women is a fundamental right are much more likely than those who disagree to mention sexual violence (61% vs. 40%); and somewhat more likely to mention violence in close relationships or domestic violence (58% vs. 45%); and emotional or psychological harm (38% vs. 29%). Those who think tackling gender inequality should be an EU priority are somewhat more likely than those who do not to mention all of the forms of violence, with the largest differences being in relation to sexual violence (62% vs. 54%) and emotional or psychological harm (40% vs. 31%). Finally those who think gender inequalities are widespread in their country tend to mention more forms of violence than those who do not think they are prevalent, with the largest difference in relation to emotional or psychological harm (41% vs. 33%).

Disagree

40%

45%

29%

24%

22%

23%

10%

	Sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault and harassment)	Violence in close relationships (partners or family, etc.) or domestic violence	Emotional or psychological harm	Trafficking in human beings	Harmful practices, such as forced marriages and female genital mutilation	Harassment and stalking using new technologies (e.g. on the Internet)	Violence against specific groups of women (e.g. migrant women)
EU28	60%	57%	37%	24%	23%	22%	15%
M Gender							
Man	59%	55%	32%	24%	22%	21%	14%
Woman	62%	60%	42%	24%	24%	23%	16%
Age							
15-24	61%	55%	37%	20%	20%	23%	13%
25-39	60%	59%	40%	24%	23%	24%	15%
40-54	60%	59%	40%	25%	25%	23%	15%
55 +	60%	56%	34%	26%	24%	20%	15%
education (En	do bu					1000000	
15-	59%	57%	34%	23%	21%	19%	15%
16-19	61%	58%	36%	25%	23%	23%	14%
20+	60%	59%	41%	26%	26%	22%	16%
Still studying	62%	55%	38%	20%	22%	24%	13%
Socio-profess	sional category						
Self-employed	63%	53%	40%	26%	27%	26%	15%
Managers	63%	60%	42%	24%	26%	21%	15%
Other white collars	59%	60%	39%	24%	24%	24%	14%
Manual workers	60%	58%	38%	25%	22%	22%	15%
House persons	63%	60%	40%	21%	22%	24%	17%
Unemployed	58%	59%	40%	25%	21%	23%	17%
Retired	58%	56%	33%	26%	23%	20%	14%
Students	62%	55%	38%	20%	22%	24%	13%
Gender inequ	ality in the count	trv					
Widespread	62%	60%	41%	25%	25%	24%	16%
Rare	58%	54%	33%	23%	21%	19%	13%
Tackling gene	fer equality show	uld be a priority fo	or FII		and Maria		
Yes	62%	59%	40%	26%	25%	24%	16%
No	54%	53%	31%	21%	19%	18%	11%

4.2. Forms of violence against women as a priority for the EU to combat

Europeans are most likely to cite sexual violence as the priority area for the
 EU to tackle, followed by violence in close relationships or domestic violence
 and human trafficking –

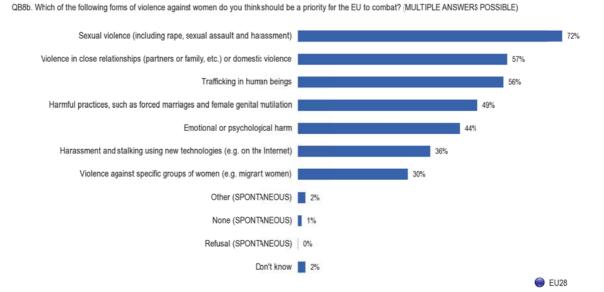
EU analysis

After respondents had been asked to spontaneously say what came to mind when they heard the phrase 'violence against women' they were shown a list of different forms of such violence and asked which they thought should be a priority for the EU to tackle. Respondents could mention as many or as few as they wished³⁹.

All seven of the categories of violence against women are seen as priority areas for the EU to tackle by at least three in ten Europeans. Around seven in ten respondents (72%) think that fighting sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault and harassment) should be an EU priority; almost six in ten (57%) that dealing with violence in close relationships (partners or family etc.) or domestic violence should be a priority; and a similar proportion (56%) cite trafficking in human beings. Around half of respondents (49%) think dealing with harmful practices, such as forced marriages and female genital mutilation should be an EU priority, with slightly fewer mentioning emotional or psychological harm (44%). Just over a third of respondents (36%) think that harassment and stalking using new technologies such as the internet, and three in ten (30%) violence against specific groups of women (e.g. migrant women), should be priority areas for the EU to combat.

-

³⁹ Q8b. "Which of the following forms of violence against women do you think should be a priority for the EU to combat? (SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE): Sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault and harassment); Emotional or psychological harm; Violence in close relationships (partners or family, etc.) or domestic violence; Harmful practices, such as forced marriages and female genital mutilation; Harassment and stalking using new technologies (e.g. on the Internet); Trafficking in human beings; Violence against specific groups of women (e.g. migrant women); Other (SPONTANEOUS); None (SPONTANEOUS); Refusal (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know"



There are differences between EU15 and NMS13, with those in the former more likely to mention six of the seven forms of 'violence against women' as a priority area for the EU to tackle⁴⁰. This is most marked in relation to: harmful practices, such as forced marriages and female genital mutilation (EU15:54% vs. NMS13:29%); violence against specific groups of women (33%, compared with 19% respectively); and harassment and stalking using new technologies (39% vs. 27%).

 $^{^{\}rm 40}$ The exception is emotional or psychological harm EU15:44% vs. NMS13:45%

Country by country analysis

There is national variation.

QB8b Which of the following forms of violence against women do you think should be a priority for the EU to combat? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		Sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault and harassment)	Violence in close relationships (partners or family, etc.) or domestic violence	Trafficking in human bengs	Harmful practices, such as forced marriages and female genital mutilation	Emotional or psychological harm	Harassment and stalking using new technologies (e.g. on the Internet)	Violence against specific groups of women (e.g. migrant women)
	EU28	72%	57%	53%	49%	44%	36%	30%
	BE	69%	46%	62%	57%	39%	30%	29%
	BG	63%	55%	55%	25%	39%	22%	19%
	CZ	66%	58%	57%	39%	51%	42%	25%
0	DK	61%	42%	72%	57%	43%	24%	39%
	DE	81%	55%	67%	57%	34%	36%	32%
	EE	61%	56%	53%	27%	38%	27%	17%
O	IE	72%	58%	64%	50%	51%	39%	37%
	EL	83%	78%	62%	44%	53%	39%	46%
(ES	76%	73%	60%	53%	67%	45%	47%
O	FR	82%	62%	54%	56%	36%	33%	27%
	HR	61%	46%	51%	34%	59%	26%	20%
O	IT	73%	49%	35%	40%	51%	49%	24%
(CY	80%	68%	59%	39%	53%	33%	35%
	LV	57%	39%	63%	26%	40%	24%	20%
	LT	56%	52%	58%	14%	50%	17%	15%
	LU	84%	65%	53%	51%	37%	36%	29%
	HU	67%	47%	33%	25%	42%	26%	13%
	MT	71%	42%	45%	29%	52%	27%	23%
	NL	71%	39%	77%	71%	33%	33%	30%
	AT	63%	59%	60%	66%	37%	33%	29%
	PL	56%	46%	41%	29%	43%	24%	15%
	PT	65%	67%	54%	39%	34%	23%	22%
	RO	64%	55%	57%	31%	45%	32%	27%
(SI	63%	54%	50%	29%	54%	26%	23%
	SK	59%	47%	53%	23%	48%	24%	20%
•	FI	73%	58%	65%	64%	31%	31%	30%
	SE	76%	70%	84%	81%	42%	47%	47%
4 D	UK	70%	60%	61%	55%	49%	40%	39%

Highest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault and harassment) is more widely mentioned than any other form of violence as a priority area for the EU to tackle in 21 Member States⁴¹, and is the view of the majority of respondents across all Member States. It receives the most mentions in Luxembourg (84%), Greece (83%), France (82%), Germany (81%) and Cyprus (80%); and the least mentions in Lithuania and Poland (56% in each), Latvia (57%) and Slovakia (59%).

Violence in close relationships or domestic violence is the form of violence most widely perceived to be a priority area for the EU to combat in just one Member State: Portugal (67%). It receives the highest respondent mentions in Greece (78%), Spain (73%), Sweden (70%) and Cyprus (68%); and the lowest in Latvia and the Netherlands (39% in each), and Denmark and Malta (42% in each).

In five Member States⁴² respondents are most likely to think that combating human trafficking is an EU priority. This form of violence receives the highest mentions in Sweden (84%), the Netherlands (77%), Denmark (72%), Germany (67%) and Finland (65%); and the lowest mentions in Hungary (33%), Italy (35%), Poland (41%) and Malta (46%).

In the remaining Member State, Austria, respondents are most likely to mention harmful practices, such as forced marriages and FGM as a priority area for the EU to tackle (66%). This form of violence receives the highest mentions in Sweden (81%) and the Netherlands (71%), followed by Austria, and then Finland (64%); and the lowest in Lithuania (14%), Slovakia (23%) and Bulgaria and Hungary (25% in each).

Looking now at the three remaining types of violence, which are not the most widely mentioned priority areas for the EU to combat in any Member State:

- Emotional or psychological harm receives the highest respondent mentions in Spain (67%) and Croatia (59%) and is mentioned by at least one in two respondents in a further eight Member States⁴³; and the lowest mentions in Finland (31%), the Netherlands (33%), and Germany and Portugal (34% in each)
- Harassment and stalking using new technologies (e.g. on the internet) receives the most mentions in Italy (49%), Sweden (47%) and Spain (45%); and the least in Lithuania (17%)
- Violence against specific groups of women (e.g. migrant women) is cited most widely in Spain and Sweden (47% in each) and Greece (46%); and least widely in Hungary (13%), Lithuania and Poland (15% in each) and Estonia (17%)

⁴¹ Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland and the UK

Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands and Sweden

⁴³ The Czech Republic, Ireland, Greece, Italy, Cyprus, Lithuania, Malta and Slovenia

Socio-demographic analysis

Sexual violence is more widely mentioned than any other form of violence as a priority area for the EU to tackle among all socio-demographic groups, whilst violence in close relationships or domestic violence, and human trafficking, are either the second or third most commonly cited categories. Where differences do exist between socio-demographic groups they again tend to be relatively minor. The most notable are that:

- House persons are the occupational group most likely to mention violence in close relationships (61%), with the self-employed (51%) the least likely to do so
- Managers (64%) and those who completed their full-time education aged 20 or over (62%) are particularly likely to think that tackling human trafficking should be an EU priority; as are those who almost never have problems paying their bills (59%), in particular when compared with those who experience problems from time to time (50%)
- Harmful practices, such as forced marriages and FGM are more likely to be cited by those who completed their full-time education aged 20 or over (54%), particularly when compared with those who left full-time education aged 15 or under (46%); and by managers (55%), particularly when compared with those who are unemployed (44%)
- Women (48%) are somewhat more likely than men (41%) to cite emotional or psychological harm as a priority for the EU to tackle. House persons are the occupational group most likely to mention emotional or psychological harm (52%), with the self-employed the least likely to do so (41%)

In terms of attitudinal differences, those who agree that equality between men and women is a fundamental right are, not surprisingly, more likely than those who disagree to consider all of these forms of violence to be priorities for the EU to tackle, with the largest differences being in relation to sexual violence (74% vs. 50%) and human trafficking (57% vs. 39%).

Those who think tackling gender inequality should be an EU priority are also somewhat more likely than those who do not to mention all of the forms of violence, with the largest differences being in relation to sexual violence (76% vs. 62%) and emotional or psychological harm (48% vs. 34%).

Differences between those who think gender inequalities are widespread in their country and those who do not are in the same direction, but much smaller.

50%

Disagree

44%

39%

34%

32%

27%

21%

	Sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault and harassment)	Violence in close relationships (partners or family, etc.) or domestic violence	Trafficking in human beings	Harmful practices, such as forced marriages and female genital mutilation	Emotional or psychological harm	Harassment and stalking using new technologies (e.g. on the Internet)	Violence against specific groups of women (e.g migrant women)
EU28	72%	57%	56%	49%	44%	36%	30%
Gender							
Man	71%	54%	56%	47%	41%	35%	28%
Woman	74%	59%	57%	51%	48%	38%	32%
education (Er	nd of)						
15-	73%	60%	54%	46%	47%	37%	34%
16-19	73%	58%	56%	48%	44%	38%	29%
20+	72%	55%	62%	54%	43%	35%	32%
Still studying	73%	55%	52%	47%	44%	35%	30%
Socio-profes	sional category						
Self-employed	71%	51%	54%	47%	41%	37%	26%
Managers	70%	55%	64%	55%	43%	36%	32%
Other white collars	71%	56%	56%	51%	48%	40%	30%
Manual workers	74%	58%	58%	49%	44%	35%	31%
House persons	77%	61%	53%	46%	52%	38%	34%
Unemployed	75%	59%	53%	44%	47%	39%	31%
Retired	71%	57%	56%	48%	42%	35%	30%
Students	73%	55%	52%	47%	44%	35%	30%
Gender inequ	ality in the count	try					
Widespread	75%	59%	57%	51%	47%	39%	32%
Rare	69%	53%	56%	45%	41%	33%	28%
Tackling gen	der equality shou	ıld be a priority fo	or EU				
Yes	76%	60%	58%	52%	48%	39%	33%
No	62%	47%	52%	41%	34%	27%	22%
Gender equal	lity is a fundame	ntal right					
Agree	74%	58%	57%	50%	45%	37%	31%
							Total State of the last of the

CONCLUSIONS

Equality between men and women is a fundamental right, a common value of the EU and a necessary condition for the achievement of the EU objectives of growth, employment and social cohesion. This research shows that almost all Europeans recognise gender equality as a core value and principle, with a large majority of citizens in every Member State agreeing that equality between men and women is a fundamental right. That said, strength of opinion varies. In the EU as a whole seven in ten Europeans firmly believe in this core value, but opinions are much stronger in some countries (Sweden, Greece, Cyprus, Denmark, Malta and the Netherlands, Spain etc.) than others (Lithuania and Poland).

Europeans perceive inequalities between men and women to exist, and they are more likely than not to think gender inequalities are prevalent in their countries, although only one in nine believe they are extensive. Perceptions vary considerably between Member States, with the proportion of respondents thinking gender inequalities are widespread in their country ranging from around eight in ten citizens in France to less than four in ten in Bulgaria. Women, people aged over 40, and those who are managers or house persons have a somewhat greater tendency than their counterparts to think gender inequalities are prevalent in their country.

At the overall EU level there has been little change since 2009 in terms of Europeans' perceptions of the prevalence of gender inequalities in their country. The proportions thinking gender inequalities are widespread or rare remain the same, although Europeans are now slightly less likely to think such inequalities are very widespread. In some Member States, however, the perception that gender inequalities are widespread in their country has become less prevalent since 2009 (most notably Finland, Denmark, Luxembourg, Hungary and Slovenia), whilst in others it has become more prevalent (most notably Ireland, Bulgaria, Estonia, Malta and the Netherlands). Although the majority of Europeans believe that gender inequalities are widespread in their country, around seven in ten believe that they are now less widespread than they were a decade ago. That said, a significant minority (around one in four) believe they have become more prevalent in the last ten years.

Europeans recognise that gender stereotypes, which can be the cause of many inequalities, exist in various walks of life. They perceive gender stereotyping to be most prevalent in the workplace, with significant minorities also believing stereotypes exist in advertising, in the media, in politics, in sport and in schools. Within different population groups – the young, the old, single parents, working parents with young children, people with disabilities and migrants – Europeans are much more likely to think that women, rather than men, have a greater chance of experiencing inequalities in their country.

The majority of Europeans disagree with traditional perceptions of gender roles at home and in work. However, most think that family life suffers when a mother has a full-time job and around half believe that men are less competent than women at performing household tasks. Broadly speaking, whilst the views of women and men in relation to gender roles do not differ markedly, 'traditional' views are found more widely among

older people, those who left full-time education aged 15 or under, house persons and those who have difficulties paying bills, whilst what might be characterised as 'modern' views are more prominent among younger people, those who left full-time education aged 20 or over, managers and those who rarely have difficulties paying bills.

Most Europeans think that tackling inequality between men and women should be an EU priority and this is a commonly held view in all Member States. They see violence against women (in particular sexual violence), and women being paid less than men for the same work, as the key areas that need to be addressed most urgently.

In terms of the EU objective of increasing the number of women in the labour market, Europeans believe the most effective methods to achieve this are to ensure women earn the same as men for the same work, improve the availability of childcare, increase flexible work arrangements and make it easier for women to combine a job with household and care responsibilities. In terms of changing continuing stereotypes of traditional male roles so that women do not carry a disproportionate share of caring activities at home, Europeans are most likely to think that changing men's and boy's attitudes towards caring activities and increasing flexible work arrangements would be the most effective ways of increasing the amount of time men spend on such activities.

Perhaps not surprisingly, Europeans are more likely to recognise organisations representing women's interests and Equality Bodies as having made a significant contribution over the last decade to combatting gender inequalities in Europe, than to cite the efforts of international organisations, such as the United Nations and the European Institutions, which have a broader remit and are not operating at a local or national level. As such the latter are not on the immediate radar and Europeans are less aware of what these bodies have done or are doing. Any opportunity to promote actions to the wider European audience could be beneficial.

It can be informative to compare perceptions concerning gender inequalities in individual EU Member States with objective measures of gender inequality in the same countries. The European Institute of Gender Equality (EIGE), an autonomous body of the European Union, has developed the Gender Equality Index, a composite measure of gender equality based on a set of individual indicators in eight domains of gender equality (Work, Money, Knowledge, Time, Power, Health, Intersecting inequalities and Violence). Published in 2013⁴⁴, the benchmark Gender Equality Index for the EU is 54.0, (where 1 stands for absolute gender inequality and 100 for full gender equality), positioning the EU in the EIGE's report's words as "only halfway towards a gender equal society". Taken together, the EIGE findings and the findings of this survey show that tackling gender inequalities remains a continuing challenge.

At the individual Member State level, Sweden, Denmark and Finland score the highest EIGE Gender Equality Index, each attaining a score of over 70, whilst Bulgaria and Romania rank lowest with scores of below 40, with Greece, Slovakia, Italy, Portugal, Hungary and Malta the next lowest ranked Member States. A comparison between these

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⁴⁴ http://eige.europa.eu/apps/gei/content/Gender-Equality-Index-Report.pdf. Note that the Index covers the EU27 before the accession to the EU of Croatia.

rankings and the survey's findings on the perceived prevalence of gender inequalities in each country shows quite a strong alignment between subjective perceptions and objectives measures in Denmark, Finland, Slovakia, Italy, Portugal, Hungary and Malta. However, it is notable that, in Sweden, the Member State with the highest Gender Equality Index, respondents are among the most likely in Europe to consider gender inequalities to be widespread in their country. Conversely, in Bulgaria, which has the second lowest Gender Equality Index, respondents are among the most likely in Europe to perceive gender inequalities to be rare in their country, although recognition of the existence of inequalities has increased since 2009. Whilst these findings should not be over-interpreted, they may point to a heightened awareness of gender inequalities as an important social issue in Sweden (an interpretation which is supported by the survey findings as a whole), contrasting with a lower – but growing – level of awareness of the issue in Bulgaria. Further comparison of the survey findings with the findings of the EIGE would be valuable in helping to understand how the awareness and understanding of gender equality issues among EU citizens in different Member States might be increased.

The analysis carried out in this report seems to show that there is a rough consensus between men and women on these questions. Men and women both think that gender equality is a fundamental right, that gender inequalities are widespread in their country and also that fighting gender inequalities should be a priority. However, women are clearly more sensitive to this topic and as a result they express stronger opinions on some aspects. For instance, they are more likely than men to say that gender inequalities are widespread (68% vs. 57%).

The opinion differences between women and men are most visible on the more tangible issues. For instance, women are more likely than men to mention emotional or psychological harm when they hear the term 'violence against women' (42% vs. 32%) and therefore they are also more likely to say that it should be a priority area for the EU to tackle (48% vs. 41%). They are also more likely than men to say that women being paid less than men should an area of priority (57% vs. 49%).





SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 428

Gender Equality TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 29th of November and the 9th of December 2014, TNS opinion & social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 82.4 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" unit.

The special Eurobarometer 428 is part of wave 82.4 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interview) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS Opinion & Social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed below.

Readers are reminded that survey results are <u>estimations</u>, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process (at the 95% level of confidence)

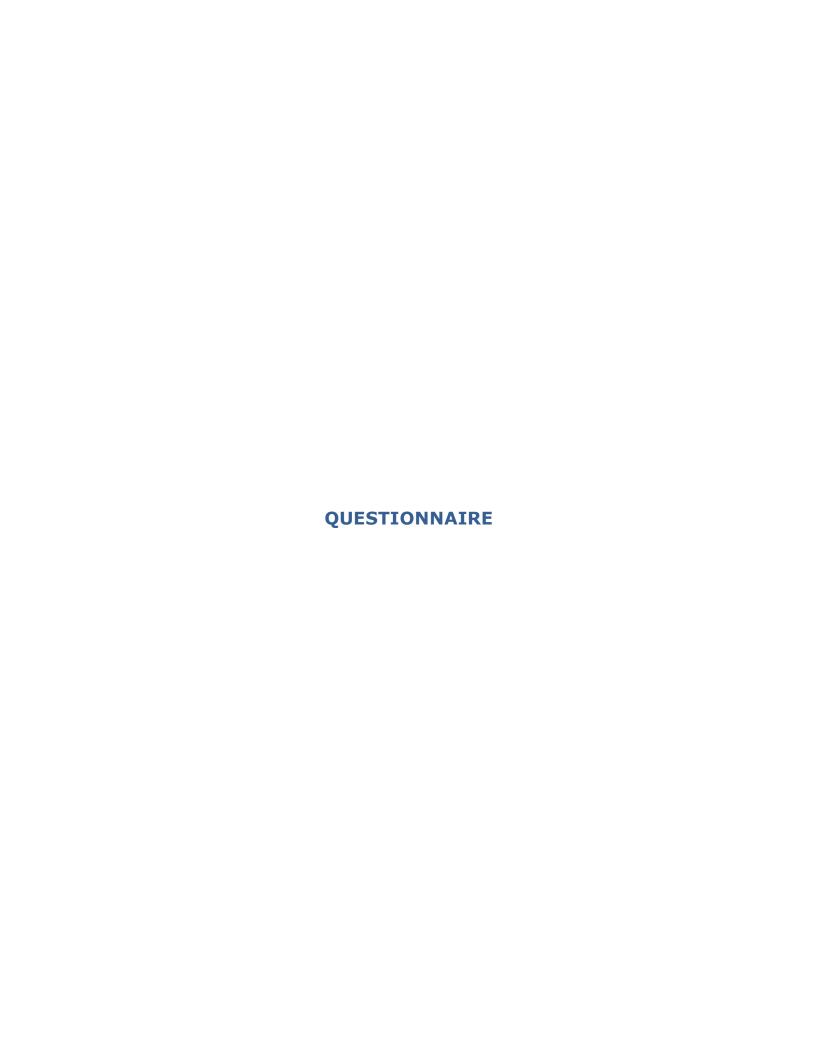
various sample sizes are in rows

various observed results are in columns

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	_
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

ABBR.	COUNTRIES	INCITIUTEC	N°	DA	TES	POPULATION	PROPORTION
ABBK.	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	INTERVIEWS	FIELD	WORK	15+	EU28
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.009	29/11/14	8/12/14	9.263.570	2,18%
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.003	29/11/14	8/12/14	6.294.563	1,48%
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.044	29/11/14	8/12/14	8.955.829	2,11%
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.024	29/11/14	9/12/14	4.625.032	1,09%
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.572	29/11/14	8/12/14	71.283.580	16,79%
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	998	29/11/14	8/12/14	1.113.355	0,26%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1.003	29/11/14	9/12/14	3.586.829	0,84%
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.008	29/11/14	8/12/14	8.791.499	2,07%
ES	Spain	TNS Spain	1.011	29/11/14	8/12/14	39.506.853	9,31%
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.009	29/11/14	8/12/14	51.668.700	12,17%
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1.009	29/11/14	8/12/14	3.625.601	0,85%
IT	Italy	TNS Italia	1.010	29/11/14	8/12/14	51.336.889	12,09%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR	500	29/11/14	8/12/14	724.084	0,17%
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.003	29/11/14	8/12/14	1.731.509	0,41%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.007	29/11/14	8/12/14	2.535.329	0,60%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	504	29/11/14	9/12/14	445.806	0,11%
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann	1.057	29/11/14	8/12/14	8.477.933	2,00%
МТ	Malta	MISCO	502	29/11/14	8/12/14	360.045	0,08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.019	29/11/14	8/12/14	13.901.653	3,27%
AT	Austria	ipr Umfrageforschung	1.044	29/11/14	9/12/14	7.232.497	1,70%
PL	Poland	TNS Polska	1.012	29/11/14	8/12/14	32.736.685	7,71%
PT	Portugal	TNS Portugal	1.002	29/11/14	8/12/14	8.512.269	2,01%
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.034	29/11/14	8/12/14	16.880.465	3,98%
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.035	29/11/14	8/12/14	1.760.726	0,41%
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1.031	29/11/14	8/12/14	4.580.260	1,08%
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.010	29/11/14	9/12/14	4.511.446	1,06%
SE	Sweden	TNS Sifo	1.029	29/11/14	9/12/14	7.944.034	1,87%
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.312	29/11/14	9/12/14	52.104.731	12,27%
TOTAL I	EU28		27.801	29/11/14	9/12/14	424.491.772	100%*
				23/11/14	J 12/14	12 11 13 117 7 2	100 /0

 $^{^{\}circ}$ lt should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding



ASK ALL

QB1: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 5

QB1 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (M)

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	W SOREEN KEND GOT ON	Totally	Tend to	Tend to	Totally	DK
		agree	agree	disagree	disagree	
1	All in all family life suffers when the mother has a full time job (N)	1	2	3	4	5
2	Women are less willing than men to make a career for themselves (N)	1	2	3	4	5
3	Men should work more in child care sectors, such as day nurseries	1	2	က	4	5
4	Overall men are less competent than women to perform household tasks (N)	1	2	თ	4	5
5	A father must put his career ahead of looking after his young child (N)	1	2	3	4	5

EB72.2 QC7 TREND MODIFIED

QB2 In your opinion, are inequalities between women and men nowadays very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare in (OUR COUNTRY)? (M)

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)Very widespread1Fairly widespread2Fairly rare3Very rare4DK5EB72.2 QC1 TREND MODIFIED

QB3 And compared to 10 years ago, would you say that inequalities between women and men are more widespread or less widespread in (OUR COUNTRY)? (M)

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)Far more widespread1Slightly more widespread2Slightly less widespread3Far less widespread4DK5EB72.2 QC2 TREND MODIFIED

QB4: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 6

QB4 For each of the following groups of people, could you please tell me whether it is rather the women or rather the men who are more likely to experience inequalities in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Men	Women	Both (SP.)	Neither – no inequality (SP.)	DK
1	Young people (15-24 years old)	1	2	3	4	5
2	Elderly people (above 65 years)	1	2	3	4	5
3	People with disabilities	1	2	3	4	5
4	Migrants	1	2	3	4	5
5	Single parents	1	2	3	4	5
6	Working parents with young children	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QB5 In your opinion, should tackling inequality between women and men be a priority for the EU?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)	
Yes, definitely	1
Yes, to some extent	2
No, not really	3
No, not at all	4
DK	5
NEW	

QB6: ROTATE ANSWERS 1 TO 9 QB6: MAX. 3 ANSWERS QB6: CODE 11 IS EXCLUSIVE QB6: CODE 12 IS EXCLUSIVE

QB6 Here is a list of inequalities which men or women can face. In your opinion, which area should be dealt with most urgently?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS) Facing prejudice because of preconceived ideas about the image and role 1, of women and men 2. The unequal sharing of household tasks between men and women The low number of women in positions of power in politics and businesses 3. Women being paid less than men for the same work 4, Women being more likely to be poor than men 5, Women receiving lower pensions than men 6, Violence against women 7, Tackling lower life expectancy amongst men 8, Higher drop-out rate amongst boys in education 9, Other (SP.) 10, None (SP.) 11 DK 12 NEW

QB7: ROTATE ANSWERS 1 TO 9 QB7: MAX. 3 ANSWERS QB7: CODE 11 IS EXCLUSIVE QB7: CODE 12 IS EXCLUSIVE

One of the EU's objectives is to increase the number of women in the labour market. In your opinion, what are the most effective ways to achieve this?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS) Increasing flexible work arrangements (e.g. part-time work, working 1, from home) Making child care more accessible 2. Improving access for women to traditionally "male jobs" 3, Improving access for women to better quality jobs 4, Making sure women earn the same as men for the same work 5. Making sure it is beneficial financially to work for women (by changing 6. rules on taxes and social benefits) Making it easier for women to combine a job with household and care 7. responsibilities Making sure that recruitment procedures do not discriminate against 8, Making employers aware of the benefits of employing and promoting 9, women Other (SP.) 10, None, does not want the number of working women to be increased (SP.) 11 12

QB8a: OPEN ENDED PRE-CODED QUESTION - FULLY SPONTANEOUS

QB8a: CODE 9 IS EXCLUSIVE QB8a: CODE 10 IS EXCLUSIVE QB8a: CODE 11 IS EXCLUSIVE

NEW (BASED ON EB72.2 QC4)

QB8a What comes to your mind when you hear the phrase "violence against women"?

(DO NOT SHOW SCREEN - DO NOT READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) Sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault and harassment) 1, Emotional or psychological harm 2, Violence in close relationships (partners or family, etc.) or domestic 3, violence Harmful practices, such as forced marriages and female genital mutilation 4, Harassment and stalking using new technologies (e.g. on the Internet) 5. Trafficking in human beings 6. Violence against specific groups of women (e.g. migrant women) 7, Other 8, None 9 Refusal 10 DK 11 NEW

QB8b: CODE 9 IS EXCLUSIVE

QB8b: CODE 10 IS EXCLUSIVE QB8b: CODE 11 IS EXCLUSIVE QB8b Which of the following forms of violence against women do you think should be a priority for the EU to combat? (SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) Sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault and harassment) 1, Emotional or psychological harm 2, Violence in close relationships (partners or family, etc.) or domestic 3, violence Harmful practices, such as forced marriages and female genital mutilation 4. Harassment and stalking using new technologies (e.g. on the Internet) 5, Trafficking in human beings 6. Violence against specific groups of women (e.g. migrant women) 7, Other (SP.) 8, None (SP.) 9 Refusal (SP.) 10 DK 11 NEW QB9: ROTATE ANSWERS 1 TO 6 QB9: MAX. 3 ANSWERS QB9: CODE 8 IS EXCLUSIVE QB9: CODE 9 IS EXCLUSIVE QB9 Preconceived ideas about the image and role of women and men (or gender stereotypes as they are often referred to) can be the cause of many inequalities. In your opinion, where do you think gender stereotypes are most widespread? (SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS) In schools 1, At work 2, In the media 3, In sport 4, In advertising 5, In politics 6, Other (SP.) 7, None, does not think that gender stereotypes exist (SP.) 8 DK 9 NEW (BASED ON EB72.2 QC15) QB10: ROTATE ANSWERS 1 TO 9 QB10: MAX. 3 ANSWERS QB10: CODE 11 IS EXCLUSIVE QB10: CODE 12 IS EXCLUSIVE **QB10** In your opinion, which organisations have contributed most to tackling inequality between women and men over the last 10 years in Europe? (SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS) The European institutions (European Parliament, European Commission, 1, European Council) (OUR COUNTRY)'s government and public authorities 2, Employers' representatives 3, **Trade Unions** 4, **NGOs** 5, Organisations representing women's interests 6, International organisations, such as the United Nations 7, Equality bodies (ADD NATIONAL EXAMPLE) 8, Schools 9. Other (SP.) 10. None, no progress made (SP.) 11 12 NEW (BASED ON EB72.2 QC21)

QB11: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 4

QB11 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Equality between men and women is a fundamental right	1	2	3	4	5
2	Equality between men and women will help women become more economically independent	1	2	თ	4	5
3	If there are more women on the labour market, the economy will grow	1	2	3	4	5
4	Tackling inequality between men and women is necessary to establish a fairer society	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QB12: ROTATE ANSWERS 1 TO 7

QB12: MAX. 3 ANSWERS

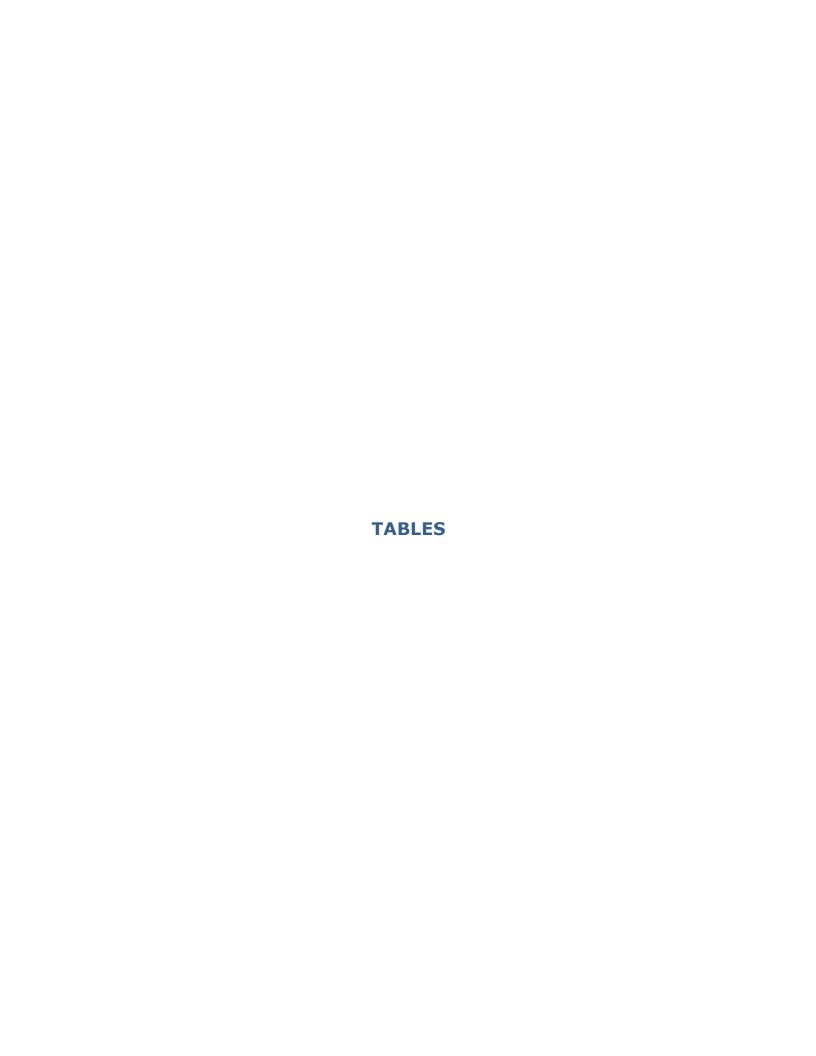
QB12: CODE 9 IS TO BE READ

QB12: CODE 9 IS EXCLUSIVE

QB12: CODE 10 IS EXCLUSIVE

QB12 In your opinion, what should be done to increase the time spent by men on caring activities (housework, caring for children and/or dependents)?

(SHOW SCREEN - READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS) Introduce compulsory paternity leave 1, Increase flexible work arrangements (e.g. part-time work, working from 2, home) Make child care more accessible 3, Improve access for women to better quality jobs 4. Make sure men are not discriminated against if they take leave to care for 5. dependents Promote jobs in the care sectors as a valid career option for men 6, Change men's and boys' attitudes towards caring activities (housework, 7, caring for children and/or dependents) Other (SP.) 8, None, you do not want men more involved in caring activities (READ OUT) DK 10 NEW



QB1.1 Veuillez me dire si vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes. (ROTATION)

Dans l'ensemble, lorsque la maman travaille à plein temps, la vie de famille en souffre

QB1.1 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (ROTATE)

All in all family life suffers when the mother has a full time job

QB1.1 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie dieser zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen. (ROTIEREN)

Alles in allem leidet das Familienleben, wenn die Mutter einer Vollzeitbeschäftigung nachgeht

	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
	Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
EU 28	25	35	23	14	3	60	37
Male 22 Female 29		36 34	25 20	14 15	3 2	58 63	39 35
BE			28	13	1	58	41
<i>Male</i> Female	12 19	41 43	32 25	14 12	1 1	53 62	46 37
BG	45	30	14	9	2	75	23
<i>Male</i> Female	43 47	29 30	15 13	8 9	5 1	72 77	23 22
CZ	23	37	30	8	2	60	38
<i>Male</i> Female	19 28	36 37	34 25	7 10	4 0	55 65	41 35
DK	11	21	24	41	3	32	65
Male Female	9 14	21 20	24 23	42 40	4 3	30 34	66 63
DE	29	31	25	13	2	60	38
<i>Male</i> Female	26 31	34 29	27 24	11 14	2 2	60 60	38 38
EE	25	34	23	13	5	59	36
Male Female	23 27	33 35	23 22	15 12	6 4	56 62	38 34
ΙE	22	32	26	16	4	54	42
<i>Male</i> Female	19 24	<i>32</i> <i>33</i>	30 23	16 16	3 4	51 57	46 39
EL	40	35	16	9	0	75	25
Male Female	39 40	36 35	17 15	8 10	0 0	75 75	25 25
ES	34	38	16	10	2	72	26
Male Female	28 40	38 37	19 14	13 8	2 1	66 77	32 22

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	% EB 82.4		EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
0	FR	21	30	24	22	3	51	46
	Male 17 Female 25		31 30	26 22	22 21	4 2	48 55	48 43
	HR	27	37	23	12	1	64	35
	<i>Male</i> Female	26 28	39 35	23 22	10 14	2 1	65 63	33 36
	IT	25	47	18	8	2	72	26
	Male	23	49	18	7	3	72	25
	Female	26	45	19	9	1	71	28
	CY	44	29	17	10	0	73	27
	<i>Male</i> Female	44 44	26 31	19 15	10 10	1 0	70 75	29 25
	LV	41	3 <i>7</i>	15 15	5	2	73 78	20 20
	Male	33	41	18	7	1	74	25
	Female	48	34	13	4	1	82	17
	LT	33	37	21	7	2	70	28
	Male	27	39	24	7	3	66	31
	Female	37	37	18	7	1	74	25
	LU	28	40	22	7	3	68	29
	Male	22	40	26	6	6	62	32
	Female	33	40	17	9	1	73	26
	HU	45	32	15	7	1	77	22
	Male Fomalo	42 48	32 32	17 13	7 6	2 1	74 80	24 19
	<i>Female</i> MT	34	43	15	6	2	77	21
	Male	33	45	15	5	2	78	20
	Female	35 35	41	16	7	1	76 76	23
	NL	16	30	25	28	1	46	53
	Male	14	31	26	27	2	45	53
	Female	17	29	24	29	1	46	53

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		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
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		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	AT	35	38	19	6	2	73	25
	Male	31	39	20	6	4	70	26
	Female	39	38	17	5	1	77	22
	PL	26	42	21	7	4	68	28
	Male	22	45	22	6	5	67	28
	Female	30	40	19	8	3	70	27
	PT	28	51	14	6 1		79	20
	Male	25	52	15	7	1	77	22
	Female	30	51	13	5	1	81	18
	RO	32	33	19	11 5		65	30
	Male	27	32	22	12	7	59	34
	Female	36 33		17	11	3	69	28
	SI	26	35	23	15	1	61	38
	Male	21	37	26	14	2	58	40
	Female	30	33	21	15	1	63	36
	SK	19	39	31	8	3	58	39
	Male	18	38	33	8	3	56	41
	Female	20	40	29	9	2	60	38
	FI	6	21	34	36	3	27	70
	Male	5	20	40	32	3	25 20	72
	Female	7	21	29 17	40	3	28	69
	SE	8	24	17	49	2	32	66
	Male Fomalo	7 8	19 29	21 13	49 49	4 1	26 37	70 62
	<i>Female</i> UK	17	30	30			4 7	4 9
					19 4			
	<i>Male</i> Female	13 21	31 30	36 24	16 21	4	44 51	52 45
Female		<u> </u>	50	47	41	7	51	70

QB1.2 Veuillez me dire si vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes. (ROTATION)

Les femmes veulent moins faire carrière que les hommes

QB1.2 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (ROTATE)

Women are less willing than men to make a career for themselves

QB1.2 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie dieser zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen. (ROTIEREN)

Frauen sind weniger als Männer bereit, persönlich Karriere zu machen

	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
	Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
EU 28	6	23	33	35	3	29	68
Male	6	23	34	33	4	29	67
Female	7	23	31	36	3	30	67
BE	4	27	39	29	1	31	68
Male	3	24	42	30	1	27	72
Female	5	30	37	27	1	35	64
BG	15	21	28	31	5	36	59
Male	14	23	30	26	7	37	56
Female	16	20	26	35	3	36	61
CZ	8	30	38	20	4	38	58
Male	6	31	41	17	5	37	58
Female	10	28	36	23	3	38	59
DK	7	23	21	46	3	30	67
Male	5	23	22	46	4	28	68
Female	8	23	20	46	3	31	66
DE	6	28	37	26	3	34	63
Male	5	28	39	24	4	33	63
Female	6	28	35	29	2	34	64
EE	5	21	34	35	5	26	69
Male	4	18	36	35	7	22	71
Female	6	23	33	35	3	29	68
ΙE	8	24	33	31	4	32	64
Male	6	26	36	28	4	32	64
Female	9	22	31	35	3	31	66
EL	7	23	34	35	1	30	69
Male	9	26	37	26	2	35	63
Female	4	20	31	44	1	24	75
ES	5	14	25	54	2	19	79
Male	5	14	27	51	3	19	78
Female	5	14	23	56	2	19	79

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	%	EB 82.4			EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	FR	3	10	34	50	3	13	84
	Male	3	10	37	47	3	13	84
	Female	3	10	31	5 <i>3</i>	3	13	84
	HR	7	22	34	35	2	29	69
	Male	8	25	33	30	4	33	63
	Female	6	18	35	40	1	24	75
	IT	10	28	30	30	2	38	60
	Male	8	30	30	29	3	38	59
	Female	11	27	30	30	2	38	60
	CY	5	14	28	51	2	19	79
	Male	6	12	26	54	2	18	80
_	Female	5	15	29	48	3	20	77
	LV	5	16	39	36	4	21	75
	Male	3	14	39	38	6	17	77
	Female	5	18	39	35	3	23	74
	LT	8	30	35	23	4	38	58
	Male	6	30	36	22	6	36	58
	Female	10	30	35	23	2	40	58
	LU	5	17	44	32	2	22	76
	Male	4	16	44	34	2	20	78
	Female	7	19	43	30	1	26	73
	HU	16	26	23	32	3	42	55
	<i>Male</i> Female	14 17	28 25	25 23	29 34	4 1	42 42	54 57
	MT	10	25 25	33	31	1	35	6 4
		8	23 22	36 36	31 32	2	30	68
	<i>Male</i> Female	8 11	22 28	30 30	32 30	1	39	60
	NL	4	29	28	37	2	33	65
	Male	2	27	31	37	3	29	68
Male Female		7	31	<i>25</i>	36	1	38	61

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		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	AT	12	35	29	22	2	47	51
	Male	12	37	30	17	4	49	47
	Female	11	33	29	26	1	44	55
	PL	8	30	37	16	9	38	53
	Male	7	30	37	16	10	37	53
	Female	10	31	36	16	7	41	52
	PT	8	24	31	34 3		32	65
	Male	7	25	32	31	5	32	63
	Female	8	23	30	37	2	31	67
	RO	15	26	30	24	5	41	54
	Male	13	28	31	22	6	41	53
	Female	17	24	28	26	5	41	54
	SI	8	22	32	35	3	30	67
	Male	9	20	35	33	3	29	68
	Female	8	24	29	36	3	32	65
	SK	11	29	37	19	4	40	56
	Male	12	30	37	16	5	42	53
	Female	11	29	36	21	3	40	57
	FI	3	14	38	42	3	17	80
	Male	2	15	37	41	5	17	78
	Female	4	14	38	42	2	18	80
	SE	2	16	18	61	3	18	79
	Male	3	14	18	62	3	17	80
	Female	2	17	19	60	2	19	79
	UK	3	17	38	39	3	20	77
	Male	3	16	39	40 2		19	79
Female		4	19	37	37	3	23	74

QB1.3 Veuillez me dire si vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes. (ROTATION)

Les hommes devraient travailler davantage dans les secteurs de la petite enfance tels que les crèches

QB1.3 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (ROTATE)

Men should work more in child care sectors, such as day nurseries

QB1.3 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie dieser zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen. (ROTIEREN)

Im Bereich der Kleinkinderbetreuung, z.B. in Kindertagesstätten, sollten mehr Männer arbeiten

			à fait cord	Plu d'ac	tôt cord		t pas cord		u tout cord	N:	SP		tal cord'		l 'Pas cord'
			ally ree		d to ree		d to gree		ally gree	D	DK Total 'Agree'			Total 'Disagree'	
			ne voll anz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		amt mme t zu'
	%	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2
	EU 28	19	+5	38	+ 1	24	-4	12	-2	7	=	57	+6	36	-6
	Male	16	+4	37	+2	25	-5	14	-2	8	+ 1	53	+6	39	-7
	Female	22	+6	38	=	23	-4	10	-3	7	+ 1	60	+6	33	-7
	BE	10	=	41	+3	37	- 1	9	-3	3	+ 1	51	+3	46	-4
	Male	8	-1	41	+2	38	=	11	-2	2	+ 1	49	+ 1	49	-2
	Female	12	=	42	+5	36	-2	7	-4	3	+ 1	54	+5	43	-6
	BG	13	+6	24	- 1	24	-7	29	+5	10	-3	37	+5	53	-2
	Male	8	+3	20	-1	24	-4 10	38	+8	10	-6	28	+2	62	+4
	Female	17	+9	28	-1	24	-10	21	+3	10	-1	45	+8	45	-7
	CZ	6	=	24	+1	43	+2	23	-4	4	+1	30	+1	66	-2
	<i>Male</i> Female	3 8	- 1 =	15 33	-5 +7	52 35	+9 -4	26 19	-5 -5	4 5	+2 +2	18 41	-6 +7	78 54	+4 -9
	DK	57	- +9	28	-9	7	-2	4	+ 1	4	+1	85	=	11	-1
	Male	48	+7	30	-10	11	=	6	+ 1	5	+2	78	-3	17	+1
	Female	65	+10	25	-9	4	- -3	3	+1	3	+1	90	+ 1	7	-2
	DE	27	+8	36	+ 1	22	-5	8	-7	7	+3	63	+9	30	-12
	Male	21	+7	36	+2	24	-7	11	-5	8	+3	57	+9	35	-12
	Female	32	+8	36	+ 1	21	-2	6	-8	5	+ 1	68	+9	27	-10
	EE	12	- 1	31	-1	28	-4	19	-3	10	+9	43	-2	47	-7
	Male	10	=	26	-2	30	-5	21	-4	13	+11	36	-2	51	-9
	Female	14	- 1	34	-2	26	-3	18	-1	8	+7	48	-3	44	-4
	ΙE	16	+5	40	+2	23	+ 1	11	-3	10	-5	56	+7	34	-2
	Male	15	+7	40	+2	23	+ 1	11	-3	11	-7	55	+9	34	-2
	Female	18	+3	41	+3	22	=	11	-2	8	-4	59	+6	33	-2
	EL	12	-2	32	+4	35	-6	18	+2	3	+2	44	+2	53	-4
	<i>Male</i> Female	8 15	-5 +1	34 31	+8 =	34 37	-8 -3	20 15	+ 1 + 1	4 2	+4 +1	42 46	+3 +1	54 52	-7 2
	ES	28			= -7	13				7					-2
	ES Male	28 24	+ 13 + 10	47	-7 -2	13	-3 -3	5	+1		-4 7	75 <i>74</i>	+6	18 20	-2 1
1	rviale Female	33	+ 10 + 17	50 43	-2 -14	12	-3 -3	6 5	+2 +2	6 7	-7 -2	74 76	+8 +3	20 17	-1 -1

QB1.3 Veuillez me dire si vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes. (ROTATION)

Les hommes devraient travailler davantage dans les secteurs de la petite enfance tels que les crèches

QB1.3 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (ROTATE)

Men should work more in child care sectors, such as day nurseries

QB1.3 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie dieser zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen. (ROTIEREN)

Im Bereich der Kleinkinderbetreuung, z.B. in Kindertagesstätten, sollten mehr Männer arbeiten

	Tout d'ac	à fait cord	Plu d'ac			t pas cord		u tout cord	N:	SP	To 'D'ac	tal cord'		l 'Pas cord'
	Tot agı	ally ree	Ten agı			d to gree		ally gree	D	K	Total 'Agree'			tal gree'
		ne voll anz zu	Stin ehe		eher	nme nicht u		nme naupt it zu	WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
%	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB Diff. 82.4 72.2		EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2
FR	20	+5	43	-3	19	-5	10	+2	8	+ 1	63	+2	29	-3
<i>Male</i> Female	19 22	+ 7 + 4	41 45	-4 -2	20 17	-6 -5	11 9	+2 +2	9 7	+ 1 + 1	60 67	+3 +2	31 26	-4 -3
HR	18	-	37	-	26	-	14	-	5	-	55	-	40	-
Male	11	-	31	-	32	-	20	-	6	-	42	-	52	-
Female	24	-	43	-	21	-	7	-	5	-	67	-	28	-
IT	11	+2	42	+6	26	-3	13	-5	8	=	53	+8	39	-8
<i>Male</i> Female	9 12	+1 +2	39 45	+4 +8	27 25	-1 -4	15 12	-5 -5	10 6	+ 1 - 1	48 57	+5 +10	42 37	-6 -9
CY	18	+10	23	=	24	-12	33	+4	2	-2	41	+10	57	-8
Male	18	+10	21	+2	26	-12	34	+ 1	1	- 1	39	+12	60	-11
Female	17	+10	26	-2	21	-13	33	+8	3	-3	43	+8	54	-5
LV	9	+2	24	+2	38	-3	25	- 1	4	=	33	+4	63	-4
Male	6	+1	23	+3	41	+1	25	-5	5	=	29	+4	66	-4
<i>Female</i> LT	11 10	+3 +3	26 31	+2 +6	<i>35</i> 32	-7 -4	24 19	+1 -7	4 8	+1 +2	<i>37</i> 41	+5 +9	<i>59</i> 51	-6 -11
Male	8	+3 +1	25	+3	36	-4 -1	20	-7 -6	11	+3	33	+9 +4	56	-11 -7
Female	11	+4	36	+9	30	- <i>1</i>	18	-8	5	=	47	+13	48	-13
LU	20	- 1	51	+9	18	-3	5	-5	6	=	71	+8	23	-8
Male	14	-4	51	+9	21	- 1	5	-6	9	+2	65	+5	26	-7
Female	25	=	50	+9	16	-5	5	-3	4	-1	75	+9	21	-8
HU	19	+9	24	-3	29	-7	24	+ 1	4	=	43	+6	53	-6
<i>Male</i> Female	15 22	+8 +10	20 27	-6 -2	31 26	-6 -9	29 21	+2 +1	5 4	+2	35 49	+2 +8	60 47	-4 -8
MT	23	+ 10	45	-2 +11	17	-9 -9	8	+ 1 - 7	7	= -2	68	+0 +18	25	-0 -16
Male	23	+8	47	+19	11	-20	11	-5	8	-2	70	+27	22	-25
Female	23	+5	42	+3	22	=	6	-8	7	=	65	+8	28	-8
NL	9	- 1	27	+4	36	-3	21	-2	7	+2	36	+3	57	-5
Male	8	-1	26	+4	37	=	22	-5	7	+2	34	+3	59	-5
Female	10	- 1	29	+4	35	-5	19	=	7	+2	39	+3	54	-5

QB1.3 Veuillez me dire si vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes. (ROTATION)

Les hommes devraient travailler davantage dans les secteurs de la petite enfance tels que les crèches

QB1.3 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (ROTATE)

Men should work more in child care sectors, such as day nurseries

QB1.3 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie dieser zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen. (ROTIEREN)

Im Bereich der Kleinkinderbetreuung, z.B. in Kindertagesstätten, sollten mehr Männer arbeiten

	Tout d'ac	à fait cord		tôt cord		t pas cord		u tout cord	N:	SP		tal cord'		l 'Pas cord'
		ally ree		d to ree		d to gree		ally gree	D	K		tal ree'		otal igree'
	Stimm und ga	ne voll anz zu		nme r zu	eher	nme nicht :u	überl	nme naupt it zu	W	/N		amt ne zu'	'Stir	amt mme it zu'
%	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	2.4 EB 82		Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2
AT	20	+8	41	+2	24	-11	10	+ 1	5	=	61	+10	34	-10
Male	17	+9	36	+5	30	-12	11	-3	6	+ 1	53	+14	41	-15
Female	23	+9	45	-2	20	-8	9	+3	3	-2	68	+7	29	-5
PL	8	=	34	+10	34	-8	13	-7	11	+5	42	+10	47	-15
Male	5	-1	33	+13	35	-8	17	-8	10	+4	38	+12	52	-16
Female 	10	=	35	+8	34	-7	10	-5	11	+4	45	+8	44	-12
PT	15	+2	52	+4	22	-5	8	+2	3	-3	67	+6	30	-3
<i>Male</i> Female	15 14	+4	49 55	+3 +5	23 21	-7 -3	10 6	+2 +2	3 4	-2 -4	64 69	+7 +5	33 27	-5 -1
RO	14 12	= + 7	23	+5 +5	26	-3 -9	31	+2 -1	8	-4 -2	35	+5 +12	57	-10
Male	10	+7	20	+3	2 0 27	-9 -9	36		7	-2 -1	30	+ 12	63	-10 -9
rviale Female	14	+0 +8	25 25	+4 +6	26	-9 -8	26	= -3	9	-1 -3	39	+ 10 + 14	52	-9 -11
SI	22	+2	35	-5	23	-3	14	+2	6	+4	57	-3	37	-1
Male	17	+5	33	-7	26	-5	17	+2	7	+5	50	-2	43	-3
Female	26	-1	36	-5	21	=	12	+2	5	+4	62	-6	33	+2
SK	6	+ 1	25	=	37	-6	25	+ 1	7	+4	31	+ 1	62	-5
Male	4	=	22	+ 1	39	-5	31	+3	4	+ 1	26	+ 1	70	-2
Female	8	+ 1	28	+ 1	35	-7	19	-2	10	+7	36	+2	54	-9
FI	31	+ 1	46	-3	14	-1	3	-1	6	+4	77	-2	17	-2
Male	20	- 1	49	-1	19	- 1	4	-2	8	+5	69	-2	23	-3
Female	42	+4	42	-6	9	-2	3	+2	4	+2	84	-2	12	=
SE	55	=	30	-3	6	-2	4	+ 1	5	+4	85	-3	10	-1
Male	50	-3	33	-2	8	=	4	+2	5	+3	83	-5 1	12	+2
Female	61	+4	26	-5	5	-3	4	+ 1	4	+3	87	-1	9	-2
UK	16	+1	41	-2	25	=	8	=	10	+1	57	-1	33	=
<i>Male</i> Female	15 18	+1 +3	42 40	= -5	26 23	= -1	7 10	-3 +3	10 9	+2 =	57 58	+1 -2	33 33	-3 +2
remaie	10	+3	40	-0	_∠ა	- 1	10	+3	7	=	50	-2	55	+2

QB1.4 Veuillez me dire si vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes. (ROTATION)

Dans l'ensemble, les hommes sont moins compétents que les femmes pour accomplir les tâches ménagères

QB1.4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (ROTATE)

Overall men are less competent than women to perform household tasks

QB1.4 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie dieser zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen. (ROTIEREN)

Männer sind bei der Erledigung von Haushaltstätigkeiten insgesamt nicht so kompetent wie Frauen

	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
	Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
EU 28	20	30	25	23	2	50	48
Male Female	16 23	30 30	28 23	24 22	2 2	46 53	52 45
BE	9	27	35	29	О	36	64
Male	7	26	36	31	0	33	67
Female	10	28	35	27	0	38	62
BG	37	29	20	12	2	66	32
Male	33	29	24	12	2	62	36
Female	41	30	16	11	2	71	27
CZ	17	34	31	17	1	51	48
Male	12	32	34	20	2	44	54
Female	22	35	27	15	1	57	42
DK	7	15	20	57	1	22	77
Male	8	17	21	53	1	25	74
Female	7	13	18	61	1	20	79
DE	20	32	26	20	2	52	46
Male	18	32	28	20	2	50	48
Female	23	32	24	20	1	55	44
EE	13	25	32	27	3	38	59
Male	13	26	29	29	3	39	58
Female	13	24	34	26	3	37	60
ΙE	22	32	23	21	2	54	44
Male	19	30	24	23	4	49	47
Female	26	<i>32</i>	22	19	1	58	41
EL	21	34	25	20	0	55	45
Male	17	33	30	20	0	<i>50</i>	50
Female	24	35	21	20	0	59	41
ES	29	29	19	21	2	58	40
Male Fomalo	22 36	34 24	21 10	21 21	2 1	56 60	42 39
Female	30	24	18	21	I	60	39

QB1.4 Veuillez me dire si vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes. (ROTATION)

Dans l'ensemble, les hommes sont moins compétents que les femmes pour accomplir les tâches ménagères

QB1.4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (ROTATE)

Overall men are less competent than women to perform household tasks

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	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
	Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
FR	14	17	27	40	2	31	67
Male	10	16	31	40	3	26	71
Female	17	18	24	41	0	35	65
HR	17	30	28	23	2	47	51
Male	14	30	31	23	2	44	54
Female	21	30	26	22	1	51	48
IT	30	41	20	7	2	71	27
Male	27	41	21	8	3	68	29
Female	32	40	19	8	1	72	27
CY	22	27	20	30	1	49	50
Male	23	27	16	34	0	50	50
Female	22	28	23	25	2	50	48
LV	26	30	26	17	1	56	43
Male	18	29	28	23	2	47	51
Female	32	31	25	11	1	63	36
LT	19	33	29	17	2	52	46
Male	15	30	33	20	2	45	53
Female	24	34	26	14	2	58	40
LU	15	21	35	28	1	36	63
Male	12	22	38	27	1	34	65
Female	19	19	32	29	1	38	61
HU	35	36	18	10	1	71	28
Male	28	37	21	13	1	65	34
Female	41	35	16	7	1	76	23
MT	23	32	22	21	2	55	43
Male	19	33	23	23	2	52	46
Female	26	31	20	20	3	57	40
NL	6	14	25	53	2	20	78
Male	6	13	26	53	2	19	79
Female	5	16	23	54	2	21	77

QB1.4 Veuillez me dire si vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes. (ROTATION)

Dans l'ensemble, les hommes sont moins compétents que les femmes pour accomplir les tâches ménagères

QB1.4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (ROTATE)

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QB1.4 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie dieser zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen. (ROTIEREN)

Männer sind bei der Erledigung von Haushaltstätigkeiten insgesamt nicht so kompetent wie Frauen

	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
	Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
AT	19	39	23	17	2	58	40
Male	19	38	23	18	2	57	41
Female	18	41	24	16	1	59	40
PL	16	41	28	10	5	57	38
Male	13	37	34	12	4	50	46
Female	18	45	23	8	6	63	31
PT	15	42	27	15	1	57	42
Male	14	38	28	19	1	52	47
Female	16	46	25	12	1	62	37
RO	31	32	22	12	3	63	34
Male	24	32	26	15	3	56	41
Female	38	32	18	10	2	70	28
SI	19	28	25	26	2	47	51
Male	14	28	28	29	1	42	57
Female	24	27	23	24	2	51	47
SK	16	35	33	13	3	51	46
Male	16	34	36	12	2	50	48
Female	16	36	30	14	4	52	44
FI	11	26	34	28	1	37	62
Male	11 11	29 22	32 36	26 20	2 1	40 33	58
Female				<i>30</i>			66
SE	8	22	14	55	1	30	69
<i>Male</i> Female	8 7	24 21	16 13	52 58	0 1	32 28	68 71
<i>remale</i> UK	15	21 22	29	31	3	37	60
	7		32				67
<i>Male</i> Female	21	23 22	32 26	35 27	3 4	30 43	53
runaic	<u> </u>	~~	20	<i>-</i> /	r	, 0	00

QB1.5 Veuillez me dire si vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes. (ROTATION)

Un père doit privilégier sa carrière plutôt que s'occuper de son enfant en bas âge

QB1.5 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (ROTATE)

A father must put his career ahead of looking after his young child

QB1.5 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie dieser zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen. (ROTIEREN)

Ein Vater muss seine Karriere vor die Betreuung seines kleinen Kindes stellen

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	EU 28	7	22	36	30	5	29	66
1	Male	7	22	37	29	5	29	66
	rviale Female	8	22 22	34	31	5	30	65
	BE	3	23	42	31	1	26	73
	Male	3	24	40	<i>32</i>	1	27	72
	Female	4	21	43	31	1	25	74
	BG	17	21	30	23	9	38	53
	Male	21	20	28	22	9	41	50
	Female	14	21	31	24	10	35	<i>55</i>
	CZ	8	27	47	14	4	35	61
	Male	9	29	46	12	4	38	58
	Female	7	24	47	17	5	31	64
	DK	4	10	22	62	2	14	84
	Male	4	12	24	59	1	16	83
	Female	5	9	20	64	2	14	84
	DE	6	20	40	29	5	26	69
	Male	6	20	43	27	4	26	70
	Female	6	19	38	31	6	25	69
	EE	5	16	34	39	6	21	73
	Male	4	16	37	36	7	20	73
	Female	5	16	32	42	5	21	74
	IE	9	24	35	26	6	33	61
	Male	10	27	34	24	5	37	58
	Female	8	22	37	27	6	30	64
	EL	8	22	35	33	2	30	68
1	Male	8	25	35	31	1	33	66
	Female	8	19	36	35	2	27	71
	ES	9	26	31	25	9	35	56
	Male	9	23	33	26	9	32	59
	Female	9	29	30	23	9	38	53

QB1.5 Veuillez me dire si vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes. (ROTATION)

Un père doit privilégier sa carrière plutôt que s'occuper de son enfant en bas âge

QB1.5 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (ROTATE)

A father must put his career ahead of looking after his young child

QB1.5 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie dieser zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen. (ROTIEREN)

Ein Vater muss seine Karriere vor die Betreuung seines kleinen Kindes stellen

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	FR	4	10	33	49	4	14	82
	Male	4	10	34	48	4	14	82
	Female	4	10	32	50	4	14	82
	HR	5	17	36	40	2	22	76
	Male	6	17	35	40	2	23	75
	Female	4	17	37	39	3	21	76
	IT	8	35	35	17	5	43	52
	Male	9	37	35	14	5	46	49
	Female	9	32	35	19	5	41	54
	CY	3	6	22	68	1	9	90
	Male	3	7	22	66	2	10	88
_	Female	3	5	22	69	1	8	91
	LV	13	26	35	23	3	39	58
	Male	10	27	35	23	5	37	58
	Female	15	26	35	22	2	41	57
	LT	6	20	41	30	3	26	71
	Male	6	22	41	27	4	28	68
	Female	6	18	42	31	3	24	73
	LU	4	14	43	35	4	18	78
	Male	5	14	43	35	3	19	78
	Female	3	13	44	<i>35</i>	5	16	79
	HU	20	28	26	22	4	48	48
	<i>Male</i> Female	21 20	29 28	26 26	20 23	4 3	50 48	46 49
6	MT	7	1 9	20 29	42	3	26	71
		9		2 9 27	44		26 25	71
	Male Female	<i>5</i>	16 22	31	44 40	4 2	25 27	71
	NL	4	12	40	39	5	16	79
	Male	4	11	40	41	4	15	81
	Female	5	14	39	37	<i>5</i>	19	76

QB1.5 Veuillez me dire si vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes. (ROTATION)

Un père doit privilégier sa carrière plutôt que s'occuper de son enfant en bas âge

QB1.5 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (ROTATE)

A father must put his career ahead of looking after his young child

QB1.5 Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jeder der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie dieser zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen. (ROTIEREN)

Ein Vater muss seine Karriere vor die Betreuung seines kleinen Kindes stellen

	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
	Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
AT	9	32	32	24	3	41	56
Male	10	31	34	21	4	41	55
Female	7	33	31	27	2	40	58
PL	8	32	36	14	10	40	50
Male	6	32	39	11	12	38	50
Female	9	32	34	16	9	41	50
PT	5	19	39	35	2	24	74
Male	5	19	39	34	3	24	73
Female	5	18	39	36	2	23	75
RO	14	23	28	28	7	37	56
Male	13	23	29	27	8	36	56
Female	15	22	27	29	7	37	56
SI	6	19	32	40	3	25	72
Male	6	17	35	39	3	23	74
Female	5	20	31	42	2	25	73
SK	14	34	33	14	5	48	47
Male	14	36	33	14	3	50	47
Female	14	33	33	14	6	47	47
FI	6	17	37	34	6	23	71
Male	6	17	38	33	6	23	71
Female	6	17	36	36	5	23	72
SE	1	5	13	80	1	6	93
Male	1	5	15	78	1	6	93
Female	2	4	10	83	1	6	93
UK	8	17	40	30	5	25	70
Male	6	16	44	30	4	22	74
Female	10	18	37	30	5	28	67

QB2 D'après vous, les inégalités entre hommes et femmes sont-elles aujourd'hui très répandues, plutôt répandues, plutôt rares ou très rares en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

QB2 In your opinion, are inequalities between women and men nowadays very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare in (OUR COUNTRY)?

QB2 Sind Ihrer Meinung nach die Ungleichheiten zwischen Männern und Frauen heutzutage in (UNSER LAND) sehr verbreitet, ziemlich verbreitet, ziemlich selten oder sehr selten?

	Tr répar	ès ndues		ıtôt ndues	Plutôt	rares	Très	rares	NS	SP		ital ndues'		tal res'
		ery pread		irly pread	Fairly	y rare	Very	rare	D	K		otal spread '	Total	'Rare'
		ehr reitet		nlich reitet		nlich ten	Sehr	selten	W	'N		amt reitet'		amt ten'
%	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2
EU 28	11	-4	51	+4	28	=	6	=	4	=	62	=	34	=
Male	9	-3	48	+3	32	=	7	=	4	=	57	=	39	=
Female	14	-4	54	+4	24	=	4	-1	4	+ 1	68	=	28	-1
BE	10	-2	50	+ 1	33	+ 1	6	=	1	=	60	- 1	39	+ 1
Male	7	- 1	47	+2	36	-2	9	+ 1	1	=	54	+ 1	45	-1
Female	12	-4	54	+ 1	29	+2	3	=	2	+ 1	66	-3	32	+2
BG	9	+3	28	+6	36	-3	17	-3	10	-3	37	+9	53	-6
Male	7	+2	23	+4	36	-5	24	=	10	- 1	30	+6	60	-5
Female	10	+2	33	+7	35	-3	11	-4	11	-2	43	+9	46	-7
CZ	7	-3	45	+3	36	-5	8	+2	4	+3	52	=	44	-3
Male	5	-2	38	+2	42	-5	10	+ 1	5	+4	43	=	52	-4
Female	9	-4	51	+4	31	-4	6	+2	3	+2	60	=	37	-2
DK	8	=	37	-12	40	+7	13	+4	2	+ 1	45	-12	53	+11
Male	7	=	32	-12	44	+9	15	+2	2	+ 1	39	-12	59	+11
Female	9	=	42	-12	36	+5	11	+5	2	+2	51	-12	47	+10
DE	11	-7	51	+4	30	+6	5	-3	3	=	62	-3	35	+3
Male	8	-7	49	+5	33	+5	7	-2	3	-1	57	-2	40	+3
Female	14	-7	54	+4	26	+6	3	-3	3	=	68	-3	29	+3
EE	6	-2	45	+11	28	-10	7	-7	14	+8	51	+9	35	-17
Male	5	-2	35	+5	33	-6	10	-8	17	+11	40	+3	43	-14
Female	8	=	53	+15	23	-14	4	-6	12	+5	61	+ 15	27	-20
ΙE	9	=	45	+11	34	+2	7	-7	5	-6	54	+11	41	-5
Male	7	=	44	+11	33	=	10	-7	6	-4	51	+11	43	-7
Female	11	=	45	+9	34	+4	5	-5	5	-8	56	+9	39	-1
EL	10	-2	43	+ 1	33	- 1	13	+2	1	=	53	- 1	46	+ 1
Male	8	-3	35	- 1	40	+4	16	=	1	=	43	-4	56	+4
Female	12	- 1	52	+4	26	-5	9	+2	1	=	64	+3	35	-3
ES	16	- 1	60	+6	20	-4	2	-2	2	+ 1	76	+5	22	-6
Male	12	- 1	59	+7	24	-5	3	-2	2	+ 1	71	+6	27	-7
Female	19	-2	62	+6	17	-3	1	- 1	1	=	81	+4	18	-4

QB2 D'après vous, les inégalités entre hommes et femmes sont-elles aujourd'hui très répandues, plutôt répandues, plutôt rares ou très rares en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

QB2 In your opinion, are inequalities between women and men nowadays very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare in (OUR COUNTRY)?

QB2 Sind Ihrer Meinung nach die Ungleichheiten zwischen Männern und Frauen heutzutage in (UNSER LAND) sehr verbreitet, ziemlich verbreitet, ziemlich selten oder sehr selten?

		Tr répar		Plu répar		Plutôt	rares	Très	rares	NS	SP	To 'Répai	ndues'		tal res'
		Ve wides	-	Fai wides	-	Fairly	rare	Very	rare	D	К	To 'Wides	tal spread '	Total	'Rare'
		Se verbr		Zien verbr			nlich ten	Sehr	selten	W	N		amt reitet'	Ges 'Sel	amt ten'
	%	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2
0	FR	20	- 1	59	+3	17	-3	2	=	2	+ 1	79	+2	19	-3
	Male	18	+ 1	60	+4	18	-6	2	=	2	+ 1	78	+5	20	-6
	Female	22	-4	58	+3	16	=	1	- 1	3	+2	80	- 1	17	-1
	HR	9	-	50	-	30	-	8	-	3	-	59	-	38	-
	Male	6	-	49	-	32	-	10	-	3	-	55	-	42	-
	Female	12	-	50	-	28	-	7	-	3	-	62	-	35	-
	IT	11	-5	57	+4	22	-1	5	=	5	+2	68	- 1	27	- 1
	Male	7	-8	55	+4	26	- 1	7	+3	5	+2	62	-4	33	+2
	Female	15	-3	59	+4	18	-2	3	-2	5	+3	74	+ 1	21	-4
	CY	9	-3	43	+3	30	-6	16	+5	2	+ 1	52	=	46	- 1
	Male	6	-5	33	-1	38	-4	22	+9	1	+ 1	39	-6	60	+5
	Female	11	-3	53	+6	23	-7	11	+3	2	+ 1	64	+3	34	-4
	LV	4	-2	36	+7	38	- 1	16	-4	6	=	40	+5	54	-5
	Male	1	-4	32	+10	39	- 1	21	-6	7	+ 1	33	+6	60	-7
	Female	6	-2	39	+5	38	=	12	-2	5	-1	45	+3	50	-2
	LT	6	- 1	43	+5	38	+ 1	9	-2	4	-3	49	+4	47	-1
	Male	4	-1	38	+9	42	- 1	13	-1	3	-6	42	+8	55	-2
	Female	7	-2	47	+2	35	+3	6	-2	5	-1	54	=	41	+ 1
	LU	8	-5	42	-6	41	+11	7	+2	2	-2	50	-11	48	+13
	Male	7	-6	39	-2	43	+7	9	+4	2	-3	46	-8	52	+11
	Female	9	-4	45	-9	38	+12	5	=	3	+ 1	54	-13	43	+12
	HU	9	-8	48	-2	27	+5	9	+3	7	+2	57	-10	36	+8
	Male	7	-7	47	+3	30	+3	9	+ 1	7	=	54	-4	39	+4
	Female	10	-10	48	-6	25	+8	10	+5	7	+3	58	-16	35	+13
	MT	12	-2	45	+11	28	-12	11	+2	4	+ 1	57	+9	39	-10
	Male	15	+2	43	+11	25	-15	15	+4	2	-2	58	+13	40	-11
	Female	10	-5	46	+10	31	-9	8	+ 1	5	+3	56	+5	39	-8
	NL	9	- 1	52	+8	33	-6	5	- 1	1	=	61	+7	38	-7
	Male	9	+2	47	+9	37	-10	6	=	1	-1	56	+11	43	-10
	Female	9	-3	56	+7	30	-2	4	-2	1	=	65	+4	34	-4

QB2 D'après vous, les inégalités entre hommes et femmes sont-elles aujourd'hui très répandues, plutôt répandues, plutôt rares ou très rares en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

QB2 In your opinion, are inequalities between women and men nowadays very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare in (OUR COUNTRY)?

QB2 Sind Ihrer Meinung nach die Ungleichheiten zwischen Männern und Frauen heutzutage in (UNSER LAND) sehr verbreitet, ziemlich verbreitet, ziemlich selten oder sehr selten?

	Tr répar	ès ndues	Plu répar		Plutôt	rares	Très	rares	NS	SP	To 'Répar	ndues'		tal res'
	Ve wides	-	Fai wides	•	Fairly	/ rare	Very	rare	D	К	To 'Wides	tal spread	Total	'Rare'
	Se verbi		Zien verbi			nlich ten	Sehr :	selten	W	'N	Ges 'Verbı	amt reitet'		amt ten'
%	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2
AT	17	=	49	-3	25	-1	5	+ 1	4	+3	66	-3	30	=
Male	15	+3	41	-13	30	=	9	+6	5	+4	56	-10	39	+6
Female	19	-2	55	+4	21	-1	2	-2	3	+ 1	74	+2	23	-3
PL	6	-3	36	+2	40	=	8	- 1	10	+2	42	- 1	48	-1
Male	4	-3	29	+2	46	+ 1	10	-2	11	+2	33	- 1	56	-1
Female	9	- 1	42	+2	34	-3	7	+ 1	8	+ 1	51	+ 1	41	-2
PT	8	-4	55	+5	29	+ 1	4	=	4	-2	63	+ 1	33	+ 1
Male	9	- 1	50	+2	31	=	6	=	4	-1	59	+ 1	37	=
Female	8	-7	58	+7	27	+2	3	+ 1	4	-3	66	=	30	+3
RO	10	-4	47	+8	25	+3	11	-2	7	-5	57	+4	36	+1
Male	8	-3	44	+7	25	=	16	+ 1	7	-5	52	+4	41	+1
Female	11	-6	49	+8	25	+6	8	-4	7	-4	60	+2	33	+2
SI	4	-3	37	-4	43	+4	12	+2	4	+ 1	41	-7	55	+6
Male	3	-3	33	-2	43	- 1	17	+4	4	+2	36	-5	60	+3
Female	5	-4	41	-6	42	+7	8	+2	4	+1	46	-10	50	+9
SK	11	-5	50	+7	28	-4	6	-1	5	+3	61	+2	34	-5
Male	6	-5	41	=	39	+3	8	=	6	+2	47	-5	47	+3
Female	14	-8	59	+14	18	-9	4	- 1	5	+4	73	+6	22	-10
FI	3	-4	41	-11	49	+13	5	+ 1	2	+1	44	-15	54	+14
Male .	2	-2	35	-10	55	+11	6	+1	2	=	37	-12	61	+12
Female	4	-6	47	-12	44	+16	3	+ 1	2	+1	51	-18	47	+17
SE	11	-1	61	+4	24	-3	2	=	2	=	72	+3	26	-3
Male	9	-4	55	=	30	+2	3	=	3	+2	64	-4	33	+2
Female	13	+ 1	66	+8	18	-7	1	-1	2	- 1	79	+9	19	-8
UK	8	-5	51	+4	31	+ 1	4	=	6	=	59	- 1	35	+1
Male	6	-4	47	+3	36	+3	7	+ 1	4	-3	53	- 1	43	+4
Female	9	-6	56	+6	26	- 1	1	-2	8	+3	65	=	27	-3

QB3 Et par rapport à il y a 10 ans, diriez-vous que les inégalités entre hommes et femmes sont plus répandues ou moins répandues en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

QB3 And compared to 10 years ago, would you say that inequalities between women and men are more widespread or less widespread in (OUR COUNTRY)?

QB3 Und im Vergleich zur Situation vor 10 Jahren: Würden Sie sagen, dass die Ungleichheiten zwischen Männern und Frauen in (UNSER LAND) heute weiter verbreitet oder weniger verbreitet sind?

		Beau pl répar		répar	u plus ndues	mo	peu oins ndues	mo	icoup ins ndues	N:	SP		'Plus ndues'		'Moins ndues'
		Far r wides	more pread	mo	htly ore pread	_	ly less spread		less pread	D	К		'More pread'		'Less pread'
		Viel r verbr			mehr reitet	wer	was niger reitet		eniger reitet	W	'N		amt reitet'	'Wer	samt niger reitet'
	%	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2
	EU 28	6	- 1	17	- 1	52	=	16	+2	9	=	23	-2	68	+2
	Male	5	- 1	16	- 1	51	=	19	+2	9	=	21	-2	70	+2
	Female	6	-2	18	- 1	53	=	14	+2	9	+ 1	24	-3	67	+2
	BE	3	=	16	=	59	-5	18	+2	4	+3	19	=	77	-3
	Male	4	+ 1	14	+ 1	57	-6	22	+2	3	+2	18	+2	79	-4
	Female	3	-1	17	- 1	61	-4	14	+2	5	+4	20	-2	75	-2
	BG	8	+4	19	=	33	=	19	+ 1	21	-5	27	+4	52	+ 1
	Male	8	+5	19	+2	31	-2	21	=	21	-5	27	+7	52	-2
	Female	8	+2	19	- 1	35	+2	17	+3	21	-6	27	+ 1	52	+5
	CZ	3	-2	22	- 1	47	-6	15	+ 1	13	+8	25	-3	62	-5
	Male	3	- 1	18	-5	47	-2	19	=	13	+8	21	-6	66	-2
	Female	3	-2	25	+ 1	47	-9	12	+3	13	+7	28	- 1	59	-6
	DK	10	+5	17	- 1	48	-11	19	+5	6	+2	27	+4	67	-6
	Male	12	+5	15	-3	46	-9	20	+5	7	+2	27	+2	66	-4
	Female	8	+4	19	+2	49	-14	18	+5	6	+3	27	+6	67	-9
	DE	4	-2	16	+1	55	+2	15	-1	10	=	20	- 1	70	+1
	Male	4	-1	15	+ 1	55	+4	16	-3	10	-1	19	=	71	+1
	Female	5	- 1	16	=	56	=	13	=	10	+1	21	-1	69	=
	EE	6	=	16	-1	36	-5	7	-6	35	+12	22	- 1	43	-11
	<i>Male</i> Female	7 5	+2 -1	11 20	-2 -1	35 36	-5 -5	7 8	-8 -3	40 31	+13 +10	18 25	= -2	42 44	-13 -8
	IE	6	- 1 + 1	16	- 1 + 4	4 5	-5 +8	25	-3 -3	8	-10	23	-2 +5	70	-6 +5
	Male	5								9	-10				
	rviale Female	7	= + 1	15 16	= +6	43 48	+11 +7	28 22	-3 -3	7	-8 -11	20 23	= +7	71 70	+8 +4
	EL	6	-6	14	- 1	46	+5	32	+ 1	2	+1	20	-7	78	+6
	Male	7	-0 -4	14	- <i>i</i> =	40	+2	37	+ 1 + 1	2	+1	21	-7 -4	77	+3
	Female	6	-4 -7	14 15	= -1	50	+2 +6	27	+ 1 + 1	2	+1	21	-4 -8	77	+3
	ES	2	-4	13	-2	61	+5	19	=	5	+1	15	-6	80	+5
	Male	3	-4 -2	14	-2 -2	55	+ 1	24	- +4	4	-1	17	-0 -4	79	+5
1	Female	2	-2 -5	11	-2 -4	66	+1	15	+4 -2	6	+3	13	-4 -9	81	+6
	TOTTAIC		<i>J</i>	, ,	7	00	1.0	13		U	, 3	13	,	01	, 0

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	Beau pli répar	us		u plus ndues	mo	peu oins ndues	mo	icoup ins ndues	N:	SP		'Plus ndues'		'Moins ndues'
	Far r wides		Slig mo wides		_	ly less spread		less pread	D	К		'More pread'		'Less pread'
	Viel r verbr		Etwas verbi	mehr eitet	wer	was niger reitet		eniger reitet	W	'N		amt reitet'	'Wer	amt niger reitet'
%	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2
FR	7	+3	13	- 1	62	-3	10	=	8	+ 1	20	+2	72	-3
Male	4	=	11	+ 1	65	=	12	-2	8	+ 1	15	+ 1	77	-2
Female	8	+4	15	-2	59	-6	9	+2	9	+2	23	+2	68	-4
HR	4	-	16	-	52	-	23	-	5	-	20	-	75	-
Male	3	-	19	-	50	-	23	-	5	-	22	-	73	-
Female	4	-	13	-	55	-	23	-	5	-	17	-	78	-
IT	8	-3	24	+3	42	-8	18	+5	8	+3	32	=	60	-3
Male	6	-5	23	+4	42	-8	22	+7	7	+2	29	- 1	64	- 1
Female	10	-2	25	+2	42	-8	15	+4	8	+4	35	=	57	-4
CY	9	-2	22	+6	35	-5	32	+ 1	2	=	31	+4	67	-4
Male	5	-3	24	+7	34	-2	36	=	1	-2	29	+4	70	-2
Female	13	=	20	+5	36	-7	28	+2	3	=	33	+5	64	-5
LV	4	-2	17	-3	44	+7	15	=	20	-2	21	-5	59	+7
Male	3	-1	13	-3	42	+6	20	+ 1	22	-3	16	-4	62	+7
Female	6	-2	20	-3	45	+8	11	-1	18	-2	26	-5	56	+7
LT	8	-2	23	-3	39	+5	16	+5	14	-5	31	-5	55	+10
Male	7	=	20	-4	39	+4	18	+4	16	-4	27	-4	57	+8
Female	9	-3	25	-3	40	+7	14	+5	12	-6	34	-6	54	+12
LU	3	-7	11	-7	63	+14	13	-2	10	+2	14	-14	76	+12
Male	2	-9	10	-9	63	+17	14	-3	11	+4	12	-18	77	+14
Female	4	-4	12	-5	63	+11	12	-2	9	=	16	-9	75	+9
HU	7	-5	36	- 1	32	-2	14	+6	11	+2	43	-6	46	+4
Male	7	- 1	33	-1	32	-5	15	+5	13	+2	40	-2	47	=
Female	6	-8	38	-2	32	+ 1	13	+6	11	+3	44	-10	45	+7
MT	17	-2	15	=	33	-4	30	+7	5	-1	32	-2	63	+3
Male	18	+3	15	-2	31	-4	32	+9	4	-6	33	+ 1	63	+5
Female	16	-6	16	+4	36	-2	27	+3	5	+ 1	32	-2	63	+ 1
NL	3	- 1	10	-2	67	+ 1	15	+ 1	5	+ 1	13	-3	82	+2
Male	3	-1	8	-3	66	+ 1	17	=	6	+3	11	-4	83	+ 1
Female	4	=	11	-2	67	=	13	+ 1	5	+ 1	15	-2	80	+ 1

QB3 Et par rapport à il y a 10 ans, diriez-vous que les inégalités entre hommes et femmes sont plus répandues ou moins répandues en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

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	Beau pl répar	us		u plus ndues	mo	peu oins ndues	Beau mo répar		N:	SP	Total répar	'Plus idues'		'Moins ndues'
	Far r wides	more pread	mo	htly ore pread	_	ly less spread		less pread	D	K	Total wides	'More pread'		'Less pread'
	Viel ı verbı			mehr eitet	wer	was niger reitet		eniger reitet	W	'N		amt reitet'	'Wer	samt niger reitet'
%	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 82.4	Diff. EB 72.2
AT	8	-6	17	-14	45	+3	19	+10	11	+7	25	-20	64	+13
Male	7	-10	15	-15	43	+3	23	+14	12	+8	22	-25	66	+17
Female	9	-3	18	-13	47	+3	15	+7	11	+6	27	-16	62	+10
PL	3	=	20	+6	47	-4	15	=	15	-2	23	+6	62	-4
Male	3	=	18	+6	45	-4	18	=	16	-2	21	+6	63	-4
Female	4	=	22	+6	48	-4	12	=	14	-2	26	+6	60	-4
PT	7	+ 1	19	-2	52	=	17	+2	5	- 1	26	- 1	69	+2
Male	8	+3	19	-3	50	- 1	18	+2	5	- 1	27	=	68	+ 1
Female	6	- 1	18	-2	53	+ 1	17	+3	6	- 1	24	-3	70	+4
RO	9	=	20	-2	37	+6	23	+4	11	-8	29	-2	60	+10
Male	9	+2	22	+ 1	35	+4	24	+2	10	-9	31	+3	59	+6
Female	8	-4	19	-3	38	+7	24	+8	11	-8	27	-7	62	+ 15
SI	6	- 1	17	-12	47	+2	20	+8	10	+3	23	-13	67	+10
Male	7	+ 1	17	-12	45	- 1	22	+9	9	+3	24	-11	67	+8
Female	4	-4	18	-12	49	+5	17	+6	12	+5	22	-16	66	+11
SK	9	+ 1	29	-1	36	-9	15	+3	11	+6	38	=	51	-6
Male	7	+ 1	27	+ 1	37	-10	18	+2	11	+6	34	+2	55	-8
Female	10	=	32	- 1	35	-8	12	+3	11	+6	42	-1	47	-5
FI	1	-1	10	-5	66	+2	17	+5	6	-1	11	-6	83	+7
Male	1	- 1	9	-5	68	+6	17	+4	5	-4	10	-6	85	+10
Female	1	=	11	-4	64	-2	18	+6	6	=	12	-4	82	+4
SE	1	-2	10	-4	73	+7	12	+2	4	-3	11	-6	85	+9
Male .	2	-1	8	-4	74	+8	12	=	4	-3	10	-5	86	+8
Female	1	-2	13	-2	71	+5	12	+4	3	-5	14	-4	83	+9
UK	7	- 1	17	-4	51	=	15	+4	10	+ 1	24	-5	66	+4
Male .	7	=	16	-3	48	-2	20	+6	9	-1	23	-3	68	+4
Female	7	-1	19	-4	53	=	10	+2	11	+3	26	-5	63	+2

QB4.1 Pour chacun des groupes de personnes suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez que ce sont plus les femmes ou plus les hommes au sein de ce groupe qui sont plus susceptibles de subir des Les jeunes (de 15 à 24 ans)

QB4.1 For each of the following groups of people, could you please tell me whether it is rather the women or rather the men who are more likely to experience inequalities in (OUR COUNTRY)? (ROTATE) Young people (15-24 years old)

QB4.1 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Personengruppen, ob eher die Frauen oder eher die Männer Erfahrungen mit Ungleichheiten in Deutschland machen. (ROTIEREN) Junge Menschen (15- bis 24-Jährige)

J		•	<u> </u>			
		Les hommes	Les femmes	Autant I'un que I'autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun des deux – pas d'inégalité (SPONTANE)	NSP
		Men	Women	Both (SPONTANEOUS)	Neither – no inequality (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Männer	Frauen	Beides gleichermaßen (SPONTAN)	Weder noch – keine Ungleichheit (SPONTAN)	WN
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	EU 28	6	23	32	31	8
***	Male	7	21	32	33	7
	Female	6	23	32	30	9
	BE	5	15	43	33	4
	Male	5	15	42	35	3
	Female	4	15	45	31	5
	BG	3	12	47	30	8
	Male	3	10	50	32	5
	Female	4	14	45	27	10
	CZ	6	23	30	32	9
	Male	7	19	31	35	8
	Female	4	27	29	29	11
	DK	6	15	24	44	11
	Male	6	13	24	46	11
_	Female	6	18	24	42	10
	DE	5	20	29	39	7
	Male	6	18	31	39	6
	Female	5	21	29	38	7
	EE	4	10	28	37	21
	Male	3	8	27	39	23
	Female	5	11	28	36	20
	ΙE	9	13	39	33	6
	Male	9	12	39	33	7
	Female	9	14	40	32	5
	EL	6	17	33	43	1
	Male	9	15	34	41	1
	Female	3	19	32	44	2
	ES	4	24	29	37	6
	Male	3	22	33	37	5
	Female	4	26	26	37	7

QB4.1 Pour chacun des groupes de personnes suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez que ce sont plus les femmes ou plus les hommes au sein de ce groupe qui sont plus susceptibles de subir des Les jeunes (de 15 à 24 ans)

QB4.1 For each of the following groups of people, could you please tell me whether it is rather the women or rather the men who are more likely to experience inequalities in (OUR COUNTRY)? (ROTATE) Young people (15-24 years old)

QB4.1 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Personengruppen, ob eher die Frauen oder eher die Männer Erfahrungen mit Ungleichheiten in Deutschland machen. (ROTIEREN) Junge Menschen (15- bis 24-Jährige)

J		`	<u> </u>			
		Les hommes	Les femmes	Autant I'un que I'autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun des deux – pas d'inégalité (SPONTANE)	NSP
		Men	Women	Both (SPONTANEOUS)	Neither – no inequality (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Männer	Frauen	Beides gleichermaßen (SPONTAN)	Weder noch – keine Ungleichheit (SPONTAN)	WN
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	FR	5	31	39	16	9
	Male	5	31	38	18	8
	Female	6	30	39	14	11
	HR	10	38	27	18	7
	Male	11	33	29	21	6
	Female	9	43	25	15	8
	IT	4	21	37	33	5
	Male	5	19	37	34	5
	Female	4	23	36	32	5
	CY	5	14	33	45	3
	Male	5	12	37	44	2
	Female	<i>5</i>	16	29	46	4
	LV	7	16	39	24	14
	<i>Male</i> Female	7 6	14 17	37 41	26 23	16 13
		<i>5</i>	25	36	25 25	73 9
	LT					
	<i>Male</i> Female	5 4	21 29	35 37	29 22	10 8
	LU	4	18	35	38	5
	Male	5	19	35	35	6
	Female	3	17	36	40	4
	HU	6	22	27	38	7
	Male	6	19	29	39	7
	Female	6	24	26	37	7
	MT	7	16	29	38	10
	Male	9	15	27	37	12
	Female	6	16	32	39	7
	NL	6	23	19	45	7
	Male	6	23	18	47	6
	Female	7	22	19	44	8

QB4.1 Pour chacun des groupes de personnes suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez que ce sont plus les femmes ou plus les hommes au sein de ce groupe qui sont plus susceptibles de subir des Les jeunes (de 15 à 24 ans)

QB4.1 For each of the following groups of people, could you please tell me whether it is rather the women or rather the men who are more likely to experience inequalities in (OUR COUNTRY)? (ROTATE) Young people (15-24 years old)

QB4.1 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Personengruppen, ob eher die Frauen oder eher die Männer Erfahrungen mit Ungleichheiten in Deutschland machen. (ROTIEREN) Junge Menschen (15- bis 24-Jährige)

	Les hommes	Les femmes	Autant l'un que l'autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun des deux – pas d'inégalité (SPONTANE)	NSP
	Men	Women	Both (SPONTANEOUS)	Neither – no inequality (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
	Männer	Frauen	Beides gleichermaßen (SPONTAN)	Weder noch – keine Ungleichheit (SPONTAN)	WN
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
AT	2	20	27	45	6
Male	2	16	25	51	6
Female	2	24	28	40	6
→ PL	2	16	34	36	12
Male	4	12	33	41	10
Female	1	19	36	31	13
e PT	3	17	26	50	4
Male Female	<i>3</i> <i>3</i>	15 18	27 26	51 48	4 5
RO	6	18	3 9	24	13
Male	7	19	38	25	11
Female	6	17	40	22	15
SI	3	18	39	31	9
Male	3	18	41	30	8
Female	3	18	38	31	10
SK	6	20	29	39	6
Male	7	16	30	42	5
Female	4	23	29	37	7
€ FI	16	21	16	36	11
Male	16	21	13	40	10
Female	16	22	19	32	11
SE	5	43	29	17	6
Male	5 5	46	28	16	5 7
Female		39	31 35	18	
₩ UK	17	28	25	20 20	10 9
Male Female	18 16	29 27	24 26	20 19	9 12

QB4.2 Pour chacun des groupes de personnes suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez que ce sont plus les femmes ou plus les hommes au sein de ce groupe qui sont plus susceptibles de subir des Les personnes âgées (plus de 65 ans)

QB4.2 For each of the following groups of people, could you please tell me whether it is rather the women or rather the men who are more likely to experience inequalities in (OUR COUNTRY)? (ROTATE) Elderly people (above 65 years)

QB4.2 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Personengruppen, ob eher die Frauen oder eher die Männer Erfahrungen mit Ungleichheiten in Deutschland machen. (ROTIEREN) Ältere Menschen (über 65)

		<u> </u>				
		Les hommes	Les femmes	Autant l'un que l'autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun des deux – pas d'inégalité (SPONTANE)	NSP
		Men	Women	Both (SPONTANEOUS)	Neither – no inequality (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Männer	Frauen	Beides gleichermaßen (SPONTAN)	Weder noch – keine Ungleichheit (SPONTAN)	WN
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	EU 28	6	24	43	20	7
	Male	7	21	43	22	7
	Female	6	26	44	18	6
	BE	3	18	52	23	4
	Male	4	16	51	26	3
	Female	2	19	54	21	4
	BG	2	14	70	8	6
	Male	3	12	69	9	7
	Female	2	14	71	8	5
	CZ	6	26	46	14	8
	Male	8	21	48	15	8
	Female	4	31	43	14	8
	DK	3	17	36	36	8
	Male	2	15	37	36	10
_	Female	4	18	35	36	7
	DE	5	27	40	22	6
	Male	6	22	41	25	6
	Female	3	<i>32</i>	40	20	5
	EE	3	9	44	27	17
	Male	3	3	47	27	20
	Female	3	13	42	28	14
	ΙE	5	12	57	20	6
	Male	6	11	<i>57</i>	20	6
	Female	4	14	57	20	5
	EL	3	13	55	28	1
	Male	5	10	<i>53</i>	31	1
	Female	2	17	57	24	0
	ES	6	34	39	17	4
	Male	5	33	40	18	4
	Female	7	35	38	16	4

QB4.2 Pour chacun des groupes de personnes suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez que ce sont plus les femmes ou plus les hommes au sein de ce groupe qui sont plus susceptibles de subir des Les personnes âgées (plus de 65 ans)

QB4.2 For each of the following groups of people, could you please tell me whether it is rather the women or rather the men who are more likely to experience inequalities in (OUR COUNTRY)? (ROTATE) Elderly people (above 65 years)

QB4.2 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Personengruppen, ob eher die Frauen oder eher die Männer Erfahrungen mit Ungleichheiten in Deutschland machen. (ROTIEREN) Ältere Menschen (über 65)

7		cii (abci 00)				
		Les hommes	Les femmes	Autant l'un que l'autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun des deux – pas d'inégalité (SPONTANE)	NSP
		Men	Women	Both (SPONTANEOUS)	Neither – no inequality (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Männer	Frauen	Beides gleichermaßen (SPONTAN)	Weder noch – keine Ungleichheit (SPONTAN)	WN
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	FR	6	26	46	14	8
	Male	6	26	44	18	6
	Female	6	<i>25</i>	49	11	9
	HR	10	31	37	16	6
	Male	13	25	36	19	7
	Female	8	37	38	13	4
	ΙΤ	5	16	54	21	4
	Male	6	14	52	23	5
	Female	3	18	56	20	3
	CY	8	18	45	26	3
	Male	8 8	18 17	42 48	30 23	2 4
	Female					
	LV	6	21	53	10	10
	Male Female	6 6	19 24	53 52	11 9	11 9
	LT	4	18	54	16	8
	Male	5	13	5 <i>3</i>	19	10
	Female	3	21	55	14	7
	LU	4	21	40	30	5
	Male	4	18	41	32	5
	Female	5	24	40	27	4
	HU	7	22	38	26	7
	Male	7	21	38	27	7
	Female	6	23	39	25	7
	MT	7	16	37	29	11
	Male	7	13	40	28	12
	Female	6	20	34	30	10
	NL	8	27	28	29	8
	Male	10	27	26	<i>29</i>	8
	Female	7	27	29	30	7

QB4.2 Pour chacun des groupes de personnes suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez que ce sont plus les femmes ou plus les hommes au sein de ce groupe qui sont plus susceptibles de subir des Les personnes âgées (plus de 65 ans)

QB4.2 For each of the following groups of people, could you please tell me whether it is rather the women or rather the men who are more likely to experience inequalities in (OUR COUNTRY)? (ROTATE) Elderly people (above 65 years)

QB4.2 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Personengruppen, ob eher die Frauen oder eher die Männer Erfahrungen mit Ungleichheiten in Deutschland machen. (ROTIEREN) Ältere Menschen (über 65)

	Les hommes	Les femmes	Autant l'un que l'autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun des deux – pas d'inégalité (SPONTANE)	NSP
	Men	Women	Both (SPONTANEOUS)	Neither – no inequality (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
	Männer	Frauen	Beides gleichermaßen (SPONTAN)	Weder noch – keine Ungleichheit (SPONTAN)	WN
9/	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
A A	T 4	27	38	26	5
Ma		20	37	34	5
Fem		33	39	19	4
P	3	16	48	23	10
Ма		13	46	27	11
Fem		18	51	20	8
D.		17	66	9	4
Ma		15	68	10	4
Fem		19	63	9	4
R		14	49	18	11
Ma		14 15	50	19	10
Fem			48	17	11
S		15	47	24	8
Ma Fem		11 17	48 45	25 24	9 8
		21	49	21	3
		19	46	24	4
Ma Fem		22	52	19	2
F		31	25	27	9
Ma		26	26	29	10
Fem		36	24	24	9
S S		56	25	10	6
Ma		51	28	12	6
Fem		61	22	9	5
⊕ U	K 14	25	32	19	10
Ma		24	31	20	9
Fem	ale 12	27	33	18	10

QB4.3 Pour chacun des groupes de personnes suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez que ce sont plus les femmes ou plus les hommes au sein de ce groupe qui sont plus susceptibles de subir des Les personnes handicapées

QB4.3 For each of the following groups of people, could you please tell me whether it is rather the women or rather the men who are more likely to experience inequalities in (OUR COUNTRY)? (ROTATE) People with disabilities

QB4.3 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Personengruppen, ob eher die Frauen oder eher die Männer Erfahrungen mit Ungleichheiten in Deutschland machen. (ROTIEREN) Menschen mit Behinderungen

		Les hommes	Les femmes	Autant l'un que l'autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun des deux – pas d'inégalité (SPONTANE)	NSP
		Men	Women	Both (SPONTANEOUS)	Neither – no inequality (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Männer	Frauen	Beides gleichermaßen (SPONTAN)	Weder noch – keine Ungleichheit (SPONTAN)	WN
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	EU 28	4	11	62	16	7
-	Male	5	10	61	17	7
1	Female	4	12	62	15	7
	BE	3	8	74	12	3
	Male	3	8	72	14	3
	Female	2	8	77	10	3
	BG	2	5	81	6	6
	Male	2	5	82	5	6
	Female	2	6	80	6	6
	CZ	5	11	63	12	9
	Male	6	6	64	13	11
	Female	4	15	61	12	8
	DK	2	9	54	24	11
	Male	2	7	54	25	12
	Female	2	9	54	24	11
	DE	3	10	65	17	5
	Male	3	10	65	17	5
	Female	2	11	64	18	5
	EE	1	3	72	10	14
1	Male	1	1	71	8	19
	Female	1	4	72	12	11
	IE	3	8	69	14	6
1	<i>Male</i> Female	3 2	8 9	67 70	15 14	7 5
		∠ 3	7			
	EL			72	17	1
1	<i>Male</i> Female	4 2	6 8	71 74	18 15	1 1
	ES	2	13	62	16	7
	ES Male	3	10	63	18	6
	Female	2 2	16	61	14	7

QB4.3 Pour chacun des groupes de personnes suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez que ce sont plus les femmes ou plus les hommes au sein de ce groupe qui sont plus susceptibles de subir des Les personnes handicapées

QB4.3 For each of the following groups of people, could you please tell me whether it is rather the women or rather the men who are more likely to experience inequalities in (OUR COUNTRY)? (ROTATE) People with disabilities

QB4.3 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Personengruppen, ob eher die Frauen oder eher die Männer Erfahrungen mit Ungleichheiten in Deutschland machen. (ROTIEREN) Menschen mit Behinderungen

		Les hommes	Les femmes	Autant I'un que I'autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun des deux – pas d'inégalité (SPONTANE)	NSP
		Men	Women	Both (SPONTANEOUS)	Neither – no inequality (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Männer	Frauen	Beides gleichermaßen (SPONTAN)	Weder noch – keine Ungleichheit (SPONTAN)	WN
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	FR	3	14	65	10	8
	Male	4	14	64	12	6
	Female	4	13	66	8	9
	HR	9	26	45	15	5
	Male	12	19	44	20	5
	Female	7	31	45	12	5
	ΙΤ	3	7	71	15	4
	Male	3	6	70	16	5
	Female	3	8	73	13	3
	CY	4	6	71	16	3
	Male	5	7	65	20	3
	Female	3	4	77	12	4
	LV	6	7	68	7	12
	Male Female	7 6	6 7	64 71	8 6	15 10
		3	10	64	14	9
	LT					
	<i>Male</i> Female	<i>4</i> <i>3</i>	8 11	62 66	15 12	11 8
	LU	1	5	65	25	4
	Male	1	3	62	28	6
	Female	1	8	67	21	3
	HU	5	10	58	16	11
	Male	4	8	61	16	11
1	Female	6	12	55	16	11
	MT	2	8	63	18	9
	Male	4	8	59	19	10
	Female	1	8	67	17	7
	NL	6	10	53	22	9
	Male	5	10	51	25	9
	Female	6	10	55	20	9

QB4.3 Pour chacun des groupes de personnes suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez que ce sont plus les femmes ou plus les hommes au sein de ce groupe qui sont plus susceptibles de subir des Les personnes handicapées

QB4.3 For each of the following groups of people, could you please tell me whether it is rather the women or rather the men who are more likely to experience inequalities in (OUR COUNTRY)? (ROTATE) People with disabilities

QB4.3 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Personengruppen, ob eher die Frauen oder eher die Männer Erfahrungen mit Ungleichheiten in Deutschland machen. (ROTIEREN) Menschen mit Behinderungen

	Les hommes	Les femmes	Autant l'un que l'autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun des deux – pas d'inégalité (SPONTANE)	NSP
	Men	Women	Both (SPONTANEOUS)	Neither – no inequality (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
	Männer	Frauen	Beides gleichermaßen (SPONTAN)	Weder noch – keine Ungleichheit (SPONTAN)	WN
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
AT	3	10	60	23	4
Male	3	8	58	25	6
Female	3	12	61	21	3
PL	2	8	58	23	9
Male	2	6	56	26	10
Female	2	10	60	20	8
PT	3	11	74	8	4
Male	<i>4</i> <i>3</i>	9 13	74 73	8 7	5 4
<i>Female</i> RO	5 5	9	64	11	11
Male	5 5	10	63	12	10
Female	4	9	64	11	12
SI	4	9	63	16	8
Male	3	9	65	15	8
Female	4	9	61	18	8
SK	5	14	62	15	4
Male	6	13	59	18	4
Female	4	14	65	13	4
FI	4	12	54	18	12
Male	5	13	47	21	14
Female	3	11	60	16	10
SE	3	18	59	9	11
Male	3	17	57	12	11
Female	3	19	61	6	11
UK	11	18	43	18	10
<i>Male</i> Female	11 11	17 19	45 41	18 18	9 11
remaie	1 1	17	41	10	11

QB4.4 Pour chacun des groupes de personnes suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez que ce sont plus les femmes ou plus les hommes au sein de ce groupe qui sont plus susceptibles de subir des Les migrants

QB4.4 For each of the following groups of people, could you please tell me whether it is rather the women or rather the men who are more likely to experience inequalities in (OUR COUNTRY)? (ROTATE) Migrants

QB4.4 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Personengruppen, ob eher die Frauen oder eher die Männer Erfahrungen mit Ungleichheiten in Deutschland machen. (ROTIEREN) Einwanderer

Zimandoro.							
		Les hommes	Les femmes	Autant I'un que I'autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun des deux – pas d'inégalité (SPONTANE)	NSP	
		Men	Women	Both (SPONTANEOUS)	Neither – no inequality (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	
		Männer	Frauen	Beides gleichermaßen (SPONTAN)	Weder noch – keine Ungleichheit (SPONTAN)	WN	
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	
	EU 28	8	26	44	10	12	
	Male	9	25	44	11	11	
	Female	8	27		9	12	
	BE	8	33	48	7	4	
	Male	8	32	49	7	4	
	Female	8	34	47	6	5	
	BG	2	14	53	7	24	
	Male	2	14	53	8	23	
	Female	1	14	53	7	25	
	CZ	6	24	37	12	21	
	Male	8	21	38	13	20	
	Female	5	26	36	11	22	
	DK	8	40	35	8	9	
	Male	8	41	34	7	10	
	Female	8	40	37	8	7	
	DE	7	28	43	12	10	
	Male	8	24	44	13	11	
	Female	7	31	41	11	10	
	EE	2	6	39	14	39	
	Male	3	4	36	14	43	
	Female 	2	7	42	14	35	
	IE	6	16	58	12	8	
	Male	5 7	15 17	60 55	13	7 9	
	Female		17	<i>55</i>	12		
	EL	6	17 15	68	8	1	
	Male Female	8 5	15 19	66 69	10 6	1 1	
		9	30	4 7	7	7	
<u>286</u>	ES						
	<i>Male</i> Female	8 9	29 31	48 47	7 7	8 6	
	remaie	,	J 1	7/	/	U	

QB4.4 Pour chacun des groupes de personnes suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez que ce sont plus les femmes ou plus les hommes au sein de ce groupe qui sont plus susceptibles de subir des Les migrants

QB4.4 For each of the following groups of people, could you please tell me whether it is rather the women or rather the men who are more likely to experience inequalities in (OUR COUNTRY)? (ROTATE) Migrants

QB4.4 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Personengruppen, ob eher die Frauen oder eher die Männer Erfahrungen mit Ungleichheiten in Deutschland machen. (ROTIEREN) Einwanderer

Enwanderer							
		Les hommes	Les femmes	Autant I'un que I'autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun des deux – pas d'inégalité (SPONTANE)	NSP	
		Men	Women	Both (SPONTANEOUS)	Neither – no inequality (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	
		Männer	Frauen	Beides gleichermaßen (SPONTAN)	Weder noch – keine Ungleichheit (SPONTAN)	WN	
	%	EB 82.4	EB EB EB 82.4 82.4 82.4			EB 82.4	
	FR	9	29	43	6	13	
	Male	9	32	41	7	11	
	Female	9	27	45	5	14	
	HR	10	33	35	11	11	
	Male	11	28	38	14	9	
	Female 10		38	32	8	12	
	ΙΤ	7	20	61	7	5	
	Male	7	18	62	8	5	
	Female	7	22	61	5	5	
	CY	4	18	57	15	6	
	Male Female	<i>3</i> <i>5</i>	18 17	53 61	22 9	4 8	
	LV	7	11	41	10	31	
	Male	9	11	35	9	36	
	Female	6	11	46	10	27	
	LT	5	19	43	13	20	
	Male	5	19	41	15	20	
	Female	5	19	44	12	20	
	LU	6	27	48	8	11	
	Male	7	26	49	9	9	
	Female	5	29	47	7	12	
	HU	6	17	36	18	23	
	Male	5	18	38	18	21	
	Female	6	15	34	19	26	
	MT	11	14	49	12	14	
	Male	9	13	55	11	12	
	Female	12	15	43	14	16	
	NL	14	43	27	7	9	
	Male Female	15 14	44 42	25 28	7 7	9	
	Female	13 14	42	25 28	7	9	

QB4.4 Pour chacun des groupes de personnes suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez que ce sont plus les femmes ou plus les hommes au sein de ce groupe qui sont plus susceptibles de subir des Les migrants

QB4.4 For each of the following groups of people, could you please tell me whether it is rather the women or rather the men who are more likely to experience inequalities in (OUR COUNTRY)? (ROTATE) Migrants

QB4.4 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Personengruppen, ob eher die Frauen oder eher die Männer Erfahrungen mit Ungleichheiten in Deutschland machen. (ROTIEREN) Einwanderer

		Les hommes	Les femmes	Autant l'un que l'autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun des deux – pas d'inégalité (SPONTANE)	NSP			
		Men	Women	Both (SPONTANEOUS)	Neither – no inequality (SPONTANEOUS)	DK			
		Männer	Frauen	Beides gleichermaßen (SPONTAN)	Weder noch – keine Ungleichheit (SPONTAN)	WN			
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4			
	АТ	5	26	47	17	5			
	<i>Male</i> Female	5 4	23 29	48 46	20 14	4 7			
	PL	4	13	46	19	18			
	<i>Male</i> Female	5 3	11 16	45 47	21 16	18 18			
(1)	PT	7	20	48	15	10			
	Male Female	7 8	18 22	50 46	16 14	9 10			
	RO	5	17	45	11	22			
	Male	5	17	46	13	19			
	Female	4	16	45	10	25			
	SI	5	19	48	15	13			
	Male	4	19	52	14	11			
	Female	5	19	45	16	15			
	SK	6	18	43	17	16			
	<i>Male</i> Female	6 5	17 19	43 43	19 15	15 18			
	FI	8	34	36	10	12			
	Male	11	31	32	13	13			
	Female	5	36	39	7	13			
	SE	5	50	33	3	9			
	Male	4	53	32	3	8			
	Female	7	48	33	2	10			
	UK	16	32	26	11	15			
	<i>Male</i> Female	18 14	33 32	27 25	10 12	12 17			

QB4.5 Pour chacun des groupes de personnes suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez que ce sont plus les femmes ou plus les hommes au sein de ce groupe qui sont plus susceptibles de subir des Les parents seuls ou isolés

QB4.5 For each of the following groups of people, could you please tell me whether it is rather the women or rather the men who are more likely to experience inequalities in (OUR COUNTRY)? (ROTATE) Single parents

QB4.5 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Personengruppen, ob eher die Frauen oder eher die Männer Erfahrungen mit Ungleichheiten in Deutschland machen. (ROTIEREN) Alleinerziehende

America Zieneriae									
		Les hommes	Les femmes	Autant I'un que I'autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun des deux – pas d'inégalité (SPONTANE)	NSP			
		Men	Women	Both (SPONTANEOUS)	Neither – no inequality (SPONTANEOUS)	DK			
		Männer	Frauen	Beides gleichermaßen (SPONTAN)	Weder noch – keine Ungleichheit (SPONTAN)	WN			
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4			
	EU 28	10	50	50 23 11		6			
	Male	11	46	24	12	7			
	Female	9	54	22	9	6			
	BE	7	44	37	9	3			
	Male	7	38	40	12	3			
	Female	6	50	34	7	3			
	BG	3	45	36	8	8			
	Male	4	39	39	10	8			
	Female	3	50	33	7	7			
	CZ	6	64	20	5	5			
	Male	8	57	23	7	5			
	Female	4	70	18	4	4			
	DK	14	36	20	19	11			
	Male	16	29	21	20	14			
	Female	13	43	19	17	8			
	DE	10	66	16	5	3			
	Male	11 9	60 72	20 13	6 4	3 2			
	Female								
	EE	4	39	30	10	17			
	<i>Male</i> Female	4 3	31 46	30 29	12 9	23 13			
	IE	9	42	2 <i>9</i> 2 9	15	5			
	Male	9	39	30	15 15	7			
	Female	8	45	29	14	4			
	EL	5	50	26	18	1			
	Male	6	41	27	24	2			
	Female	4	58	25	12	1			
256	ES	7	50	23	16	4			
	Male	10	43	26	17	4			
	Female	4	56	20	15	5			

QB4.5 Pour chacun des groupes de personnes suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez que ce sont plus les femmes ou plus les hommes au sein de ce groupe qui sont plus susceptibles de subir des Les parents seuls ou isolés

QB4.5 For each of the following groups of people, could you please tell me whether it is rather the women or rather the men who are more likely to experience inequalities in (OUR COUNTRY)? (ROTATE) Single parents

QB4.5 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Personengruppen, ob eher die Frauen oder eher die Männer Erfahrungen mit Ungleichheiten in Deutschland machen. (ROTIEREN) Alleinerziehende

Alleries Zieries de								
		Les hommes	Les femmes	Autant l'un que l'autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun des deux – pas d'inégalité (SPONTANE)	NSP		
		Men	Women	Both (SPONTANEOUS)	Neither – no inequality (SPONTANEOUS)	DK		
		Männer	Frauen	Beides gleichermaßen (SPONTAN)	Weder noch – keine Ungleichheit (SPONTAN)	WN		
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4		
	FR	8	54	24	6	8		
	Male	9	51	24	8	8		
	Female	8	57	24	4	7		
	HR	10	51	23	12	4		
	Male	11	44	27	15	3		
	Female	10	58	19	8	5		
	ΙΤ	9	41	30	15	5		
	Male	11	33	31	18	7		
	Female	7	49	29	11	4		
	CY	8	52	20	16	4		
	Male	8	50	19	20	3		
	Female	8	54	21	13	4		
	LV	5	32	39	10	14		
	Male	5	27	38	12	18		
	Female	5	37	40	8	10		
	LT	6	43	29	11	11		
	Male Female	8 5	38 46	25 32	14 9	15 8		
	LU	14	46	25	12	3		
		14	42	26 26	14	4		
	Male Female	13	50	26 25	10	2		
	HU	6	55	23	10	6		
	Male	8	<i>50</i>	25	10	7		
	Female	5	59	21	9	6		
	MT	10	44	24	14	8		
	Male	13	43	25	11	8		
	Female	8	44	24	17	7		
	NL	16	44	18	12	10		
	Male	18	40	18	14	10		
	Female	13	47	20	10	10		

QB4.5 Pour chacun des groupes de personnes suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez que ce sont plus les femmes ou plus les hommes au sein de ce groupe qui sont plus susceptibles de subir des Les parents seuls ou isolés

QB4.5 For each of the following groups of people, could you please tell me whether it is rather the women or rather the men who are more likely to experience inequalities in (OUR COUNTRY)? (ROTATE) Single parents

QB4.5 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Personengruppen, ob eher die Frauen oder eher die Männer Erfahrungen mit Ungleichheiten in Deutschland machen. (ROTIEREN) Alleinerziehende

	Les hommes	Les femmes	Autant l'un que l'autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun des deux – pas d'inégalité (SPONTANE)	NSP
	Men	Women	Both (SPONTANEOUS)	Neither – no inequality (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
	Männer	Frauen	Beides gleichermaßen (SPONTAN)	Weder noch – keine Ungleichheit (SPONTAN)	WN
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
AT	4	66	19	8	3
Male	5	58	23	11	3 2
Female	3	73	16	6	2
PL	8	36	29	17	10
Male	11	31	26	21	11
Female	6	40	32	13	9
PT	3	50	21	23	3
Male	3	<i>45</i>	23	26	3
Female	3	55	19	20	3
RO	10	27	41	12	10
Male	10	<i>25</i>	43	12	10
Female	10	29	39	11	11
SI	7	38	31	15	9
<i>Male</i> Female	6 7	35 41	34 29	15 16	10 7
SK	4	51	2 <i>7</i>	12	6
	5	45	28	15	7
<i>Male</i> Female	3	56	26 26	10	, 5
FI	20	43	15	12	10
Male	19	41	14	15	11
Female	20	46	17	9	8
SE	9	62	20	3	6
Male	10	61	18	4	7
Female	8	63	22	2	5
UK	20	48	16	9	7
Male	20	51	14	9	6
Female	20	46	17	8	9

QB4.6 Pour chacun des groupes de personnes suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez que ce sont plus les femmes ou plus les hommes au sein de ce groupe qui sont plus susceptibles de subir des Les parents ayant de jeunes enfants et qui travaillent

QB4.6 For each of the following groups of people, could you please tell me whether it is rather the women or rather the men who are more likely to experience inequalities in (OUR COUNTRY)? (ROTATE) Working parents with young children

QB4.6 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Personengruppen, ob eher die Frauen oder eher die Männer Erfahrungen mit Ungleichheiten in Deutschland machen. (ROTIEREN) Berufstätige Eltern mit kleinen Kindern

		Les hommes	Les femmes	Autant l'un que l'autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun des deux – pas d'inégalité (SPONTANE)	NSP
		Men	Women	Both (SPONTANEOUS)	Neither – no inequality (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Männer	Frauen	Beides gleichermaßen (SPONTAN)	Weder noch – keine Ungleichheit (SPONTAN)	WN
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	EU 28	5	49	25	15	6
	Male	6	44	27	17	6
	Female	5	54	23	12	6
	BE	3	43	33	18	3
	Male	2	38	37	21	2
	Female	3	49	28	15	5
	BG 2 <i>Male</i> 2		53	32	8	5
			48	35	9	6
	Female	1	58	29	7	5
	CZ	3	65	20	7	5
	Male	4	61	22	8	5
	Female	1	70	18	5	6
	DK	5	35	18	32	10
	Male	5	<i>32</i>	17	34	12
	Female	6	38	18	29	9
	DE	5	59	23	10	3
	Male	6	54	25	12	3
	Female	6	64	20	8	2
	EE	1	47	26	12	14
	Male	0	37	30	14	19
	Female	1	55	23	10	11
	ΙE	4	34	35	20	7
	Male	5	29	38	21	7
	Female	3	39	32	20	6
	EL	3	45	26	25	1
	Male	4	39 51	28	28 22	1
	Female	2	<i>51</i>	24	22	1
e de la companya de l	ES	5	51	22	18	4
	<i>Male</i> Female	7 3	43 58	27 19	20 16	3 4
	remaie	J	50	17	10	4

QB4.6 Pour chacun des groupes de personnes suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez que ce sont plus les femmes ou plus les hommes au sein de ce groupe qui sont plus susceptibles de subir des Les parents ayant de jeunes enfants et qui travaillent

QB4.6 For each of the following groups of people, could you please tell me whether it is rather the women or rather the men who are more likely to experience inequalities in (OUR COUNTRY)? (ROTATE) Working parents with young children

QB4.6 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Personengruppen, ob eher die Frauen oder eher die Männer Erfahrungen mit Ungleichheiten in Deutschland machen. (ROTIEREN) Berufstätige Eltern mit kleinen Kindern

Bordistatige Ettern filt Kielleri Kirderi									
		Les hommes	Les femmes	Autant l'un que l'autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun des deux – pas d'inégalité (SPONTANE)	NSP			
		Men	Women	Both (SPONTANEOUS)	Neither – no inequality (SPONTANEOUS)	DK			
		Männer	Frauen	Beides gleichermaßen (SPONTAN)	Weder noch – keine Ungleichheit (SPONTAN)	WN			
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4			
	FR	4	49	28	11	8			
	Male	4	45	28	15	8			
	Female	4	53	27	8	8			
	HR	5	54	24	12	5			
	Male	5	46	29	15	5			
	Female 4		62	20	9	5			
	IT	3	45	30	18	4			
	Male	4	37	34	20	5			
	Female	3	<i>52</i>	26	16	3			
	CY	2	41	26	27	4			
	Male	3	37	28	28	4			
	Female	1	44	25	26	4			
	LV	3	48	29	10	10			
	Male	4	41	30	11	14			
	Female	3	54	27	9	7			
	LT	3	49	28	10	10			
	Male Female	<i>3</i> <i>3</i>	44 53	26 30	13 7	14 7			
	LU	5 5	43	31	18	3			
		<i>7</i>	38	32	21	2			
	<i>Male</i> Female	3	48	31	2 i 15	3			
	HU	3	58	23	10	6			
	Male	4	56	24	10	6			
	Female	3	60	22	10	5			
	MT	4	45	27	16	8			
	Male	6	39	28	18	9			
	Female	2	<i>52</i>	26	14	6			
	NL	5	51	15	22	7			
	Male	6	43	17	26	8			
	Female	4	59	13	19	5			

QB4.6 Pour chacun des groupes de personnes suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous pensez que ce sont plus les femmes ou plus les hommes au sein de ce groupe qui sont plus susceptibles de subir des Les parents ayant de jeunes enfants et qui travaillent

QB4.6 For each of the following groups of people, could you please tell me whether it is rather the women or rather the men who are more likely to experience inequalities in (OUR COUNTRY)? (ROTATE) Working parents with young children

QB4.6 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Personengruppen, ob eher die Frauen oder eher die Männer Erfahrungen mit Ungleichheiten in Deutschland machen. (ROTIEREN) Berufstätige Eltern mit kleinen Kindern

Bordistatige Ettern mit Kleinen Kindern									
		Les hommes	Les femmes	Autant l'un que l'autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun des deux – pas d'inégalité (SPONTANE)	NSP			
		Men	Women	Both (SPONTANEOUS)	Neither – no inequality (SPONTANEOUS)	DK			
		Männer	Frauen	Beides gleichermaßen (SPONTAN)	Weder noch – keine Ungleichheit (SPONTAN)	WN			
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4			
	AT	2	53	26	15	4			
	Male	2	47	28	18	5 3			
	Female	2	58	24	13	3			
	PL	4	32	33	21	10			
	Male	4	<i>25</i>	34	25	12			
	Female	3	38	33	17	9			
	PT	2	46	22	26	4			
	Male Female	3 2	41 50	24 20	29 23	<i>3</i> 5			
	RO	6	34	37	13	10			
	Male	6	29	43	14	8			
	Female	6	38	32	12	12			
	SI	3	42	30	18	7			
	Male	2	39	32	19	8			
	Female	3	43	29	18	7			
	SK	4	54	24	13	5			
	Male	5	47	26	16	6			
	Female	2	61	23	10	4			
	FI	4	49	16	24	7			
	Male	6	41	16	30	7			
	Female	2	57	16	18	7			
	SE	3	66	18	8	5			
	Male Female	<i>3</i> <i>3</i>	64 68	16 20	11 5	6 4			
	UK	1 5	5 2	16	10	7			
	Male	18	48	17	11	6			
	Female	12	55	16	9	8			

QB5 Selon vous, la lutte contre les inégalités entre les hommes et les femmes devrait-elle constituer une priorité de l'UE ?

QB5 In your opinion, should tackling inequality between women and men be a priority for the EU?

QB5 Sollte die Beseitigung der Ungleichheiten zwischen Frauen und Männern Ihrer Meinung nach zu den Prioritäten der EU gehören?

FIIOI	Prioritaten der Eo genoren?										
		Oui, tout à fait	Oui, plutôt	Non, plutôt pas	Non, pas du tout	NSP	Total 'Oui'	Total 'Non'			
		Yes, definitely	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, not at all	DK	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'			
		Ja, voll und ganz	Ja, teilweise	Nein, eher nicht	Nein, sicher nicht	WN	Gesamt 'Ja'	Gesamt 'Nein'			
	04	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB			
	%	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4			
	EU 28	35	41	15	5	4	76	20			
	Male	30	42	18	6	4	72	24			
	Female	39	40	14	3	4	79	17			
	BE	33	43	20	3	1	76	23			
	Male	30	40	24	5	1	70	29			
	Female	36	45	16	2	1	81	18			
	BG	32	37	14	7	10	69	21			
	Male	26	37	16	9	12	63	25			
	Female	38	37	12	4	9	75	16			
	CZ	24	43	24	5	4	67	29			
	Male	19	45	27	6	3	64	33			
	Female	30	42	20	4	4	72	24			
	DK	37	33	20	9	1	70	29			
	Male	36	36	17	10	1	72	27			
	Female	37	29	23	9	2	66	32			
	DE	39	37	16	6	2	76	22			
	Male	32	38	19	8	3	70	27			
	Female	45	36	13	5	1	81	18			
	EE	24	40	16	7	13	64	23			
	Male	19	37	20	8	16	56	28			
	Female	28	43	13	5	11	71	18			
	ΙE	44	37	13	2	4	81	15			
	Male	38	37	18	3	4	75	21			
	Female	50	37	9	1	3	87	10			
	EL	44	41	11	3	1	85	14			
	Male	37	41	16	5	1	78	21			
	Female	50	41	7	1	1	91	8			
	ES	64	24	8	2	2	88	10			
	Male	59	29	8	3	1	88	11			
	Female	68	20	8	2	2	88	10			

QB5 Selon vous, la lutte contre les inégalités entre les hommes et les femmes devrait-elle constituer une priorité de l'UE ?

QB5 In your opinion, should tackling inequality between women and men be a priority for the EU?

QB5 Sollte die Beseitigung der Ungleichheiten zwischen Frauen und Männern Ihrer Meinung nach zu den Prioritäten der EU gehören?

Thoritaten der Eb genoren:									
		Oui, tout à fait	Oui, plutôt	Non, plutôt pas	Non, pas du tout	NSP	Total 'Oui'	Total 'Non'	
		Yes, definitely	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, not at all	DK	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'	
		Ja, voll und ganz	Ja, teilweise	Nein, eher nicht	Nein, sicher nicht	WN	Gesamt 'Ja'	Gesamt 'Nein'	
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	
	FR	40	41	13	4	2	81	17	
	Male	35	44	14	5	2	79	19	
	Female	44	37	13	3	3	81	16	
	HR	30	43	20	5	2	73	25	
	Male	22	45	24	7	2	67	31	
	Female	37	41	16	4	2	78	20	
	ΙΤ	22	50	17	4	7	72	21	
	Male	17	52	18	7	6	69	25	
	Female	26	47	17	2	8	73	19	
	CY	59	30	7	2	2	89	9	
	Male	57	30	8	2	3	87	10	
	Female	60	31	7	1	1	91	8	
	LV	17	45	23	10	5	62	33	
	Male	14	41	26	13	6	55	39	
	Female	20	49	19	8	4	69	27	
	LT	25	47	18	5	5	72	23	
	Male	20	48	19	8	5	68	27	
	Female	29	46	17	3	5	75	20	
	LU	37	40	18	4	1	77	22	
	Male	36	42	17	5	0	78	22	
	Female	39	38	19	3	1	77	22	
	HU	23	48	18	7	4	71	25	
	Male	19	49	21	7	4	68	28	
	Female	26	47	15	8	4	73	23	
	MT	67	26	3	1	3	93	4	
	Male	66	26	4	1	3	92	5	
	Female	67	27	2	1	3	94	3	
	NL	30	41	20	8	1	71	28	
	Male	29	39	21	10	1	68	31	
	Female	31	43	19	6	1	74	25	

QB5 Selon vous, la lutte contre les inégalités entre les hommes et les femmes devrait-elle constituer une priorité de l'UE ?

QB5 In your opinion, should tackling inequality between women and men be a priority for the EU?

QB5 Sollte die Beseitigung der Ungleichheiten zwischen Frauen und Männern Ihrer Meinung nach zu den Prioritäten der EU gehören?

1							
	Oui, tout à fait	Oui, plutôt	Non, plutôt pas	Non, pas du tout	NSP	Total 'Oui'	Total 'Non'
	Yes, definitely	Yes, to some extent	No, not really	No, not at all	DK	Total 'Yes'	Total 'No'
	Ja, voll und ganz	Ja, teilweise	Nein, eher nicht	Nein, sicher nicht	WN	Gesamt 'Ja'	Gesamt 'Nein'
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
AT	33	44	16	6	1	77	22
Male	30	40	20	9	1	70	29
Female	36	48	13	2	1	84	15
PL	15	50	21	4	10	65	25
Male	10	48	26	5	11	58	31
Female	21	51	16	3	9	72	19
PT	32	50	13	1	4	82	14
Male	28	50	17	2	3	78	19
Female	34	51	10	1	4	85	11
RO	30	41	16	5	8	71	21
Male	28	38	20	8	6	66	28
Female	31	44	12	3	10	75	15
SI	20	51	13	12	4	71	25
Male	19	48	15	14	4	67	29
Female	20	54	11	10	5	74	21
SK	18	50	20	8	4	68	28
Male	14	49	23	10	4	63	33
Female	22	51	17	6	4	73	23
FI	21	52	20	5	2	73	25
Male	18	54	21	5	2	72	26
 Female	23	52	19	4	2	75	23
SE	56	30	9	4	1	86	13
Male	54	30	10	5	1	84	15
Female	59	30	7	3	1	89	10
UK	34	40	16	5	5	74	21
Male	30	40	19	7	4	70	26
Female	37	40	13	4	6	77	17

QB6 Here is a list of inequalities which men or women can face. In your opinion, which area should be dealt with most urgently? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

•				
		Subir un préjudice du fait des idées préconçues sur l'image et le rôle des femmes et des hommes	Le partage inégal des tâches domestiques entre les femmes et les hommes	Le nombre peu élevé de femmes aux postes de pouvoir en politique ou dans les entreprises
		Facing prejudice because of preconceived ideas about the image and role of women and men	The unequal sharing of household tasks between men and women	The low number of women in positions of power in politics and businesses
		Der Begegnung von Vorurteilen aufgrund vorgefasster Meinungen zum Bild und zur Rolle von Frauen und Männern	Ungleiche Verteilung der Hausarbeit zwischen Männern und Frauen	Der geringen Anzahl von Frauen in Führungspositionen in Politik und Unternehmen
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	EU 28	25	14	22
	Male	26	12	21
	Female	24	16	24
	BE	15	13	21
	Male	15	12	20
	Female	15	14	22
	BG	25	24	20
	Male	22	17	14
	Female	28	31	26
	CZ	23	15	26
	Male	24	11	23
	Female	22	18	30
	DK	22	8	19
	Male	26	8	17
	Female	18	8	20
	DE	22	7	21
	Male	25	7	22
	Female	19	7	21
	EE	19	12	13
1	Male	21	13	11
	Female	18	11	15
	IE	23	12	28
1	<i>Male</i> Female	23 22	13 11	23 33
		37	24	21
	EL	36	19	21 18
1	<i>Male</i> Female	36	30	18 24
	ES	24	23	15
	Male	28	17	14
	Female	21	28	16

QB6 Here is a list of inequalities which men or women can face. In your opinion, which area should be dealt with most urgently? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(1101)	LIKEN			
		Subir un préjudice du fait des idées préconçues sur l'image et le rôle des femmes et des hommes	Le partage inégal des tâches domestiques entre les femmes et les hommes	Le nombre peu élevé de femmes aux postes de pouvoir en politique ou dans les entreprises
		Facing prejudice because of preconceived ideas about the image and role of women and men	The unequal sharing of household tasks between men and women	The low number of women in positions of power in politics and businesses
		Der Begegnung von Vorurteilen aufgrund vorgefasster Meinungen zum Bild und zur Rolle von Frauen und Männern	Ungleiche Verteilung der Hausarbeit zwischen Männern und Frauen	Der geringen Anzahl von Frauen in Führungspositionen in Politik und Unternehmen
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	FR	20	10	26
	Male	19	9	25
	Female	20	11	27
	HR	29	17	28
	Male	28	15	29
	Female	30	18	28
	IT	38	19	25
	Male	38	16	23
	Female	38	21	26
	CY	28	19	29
	Male	29	18	26
	Female	28	20	32
	LV	22	17	15
	Male	20	13	14
	Female	23	21	16
	LT	15	21	18
	<i>Male</i> Female	15 15	17 25	16 19
	LU	17	13	25
	Male	18	14	25 25
	Female	15	11	25 25
	HU	16	18	23
	Male	16	16	21
	Female	15	20	25
	MT	13	23	20
	Male	16	24	21
	Female	10	21	20
	NL	28	8	31
	Male	29	7	28
	Female	26	10	34

QB6 Here is a list of inequalities which men or women can face. In your opinion, which area should be dealt with most urgently? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

•				
		Subir un préjudice du fait des idées préconçues sur l'image et le rôle des femmes et des hommes	Le partage inégal des tâches domestiques entre les femmes et les hommes	Le nombre peu élevé de femmes aux postes de pouvoir en politique ou dans les entreprises
		Facing prejudice because of preconceived ideas about the image and role of women and men	The unequal sharing of household tasks between men and women	The low number of women in positions of power in politics and businesses
		Der Begegnung von Vorurteilen aufgrund vorgefasster Meinungen zum Bild und zur Rolle von Frauen und Männern	Ungleiche Verteilung der Hausarbeit zwischen Männern und Frauen	Der geringen Anzahl von Frauen in Führungspositionen in Politik und Unternehmen
	%	EB	EB	EB
	,,,	82.4	82.4	82.4
	AT	23	13	22
	Male	<i>25</i>	11	20
	Female	21	14	24
	PL	23	20	22
	<i>Male</i> Female	23 22	18 22	19 25
	PT	34	21	2 3
	Male	35	18	23
	Female	33	23	20
	RO	27	24	18
	Male	27	20	16
	Female	28	29	20
	SI	21	17	37
	Male	22	16	35
	Female	20	18	39
	SK	17	18	25
	Male	21	17	22
	Female	14	19	27
	FI	26	11	16
	<i>Male</i> Female	27 26	11 10	12 19
	SE	39	8	30
	Male	41	7	29
	Female	37	8	32
	UK	21	9	20
	Male	20	9	17
	Female	21	9	22

QB6 Here is a list of inequalities which men or women can face. In your opinion, which area should be dealt with most urgently? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		Les salaires des femmes moins élevés que ceux des hommes pour un travail identique	Les femmes ayant plus de risque d'être pauvres que les hommes	Les retraites des femmes moins élevées que celles des hommes	Les violences faites aux femmes
		Women being paid less than men for the same work	Women being more likely to be poor than men	Women receiving lower pensions than men	Violence against women
		Dass Frauen für die gleiche Arbeit weniger Geld als Männer erhalten	Dass Frauen eher als Männer in Armut leben	Das Frauen eine geringere Rente als Männer erhalten	Gewalt gegen Frauen
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	EU 28	53	17	29	59
	Male	49	15	26	57
	Female	57	19	33	60
	BE	62	22	37	62
	Male	57	20	32	63
	Female	67	<i>25</i>	42	61
	BG	37	15	22	52
	Male	34	13	20	51
	Female	41	16	24	54
	CZ	60	17	37	45
	Male	53	14 20	31	44
	Female	66	20 13	43	47 61
	DK	60		29	
	<i>Male</i> Female	61 60	11 14	23 35	65 57
	DE	68	29	38	54
	Male	64	25	31	51
	Female	71	33	44	56
	EE	54	16	13	47
	Male	45	14	10	44
	Female	63	18	16	50
	ΙE	52	15	27	59
	Male	42	12	23	56
	Female	61	18	31	62
	EL	35	23	26	64
	Male	32	20	22	58
	Female	39	25	31	70
	ES	57	9	27	68
1	Male	53 60	10 9	25 29	68
	Female	δU	7	29	69

QB6 Here is a list of inequalities which men or women can face. In your opinion, which area should be dealt with most urgently? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	·			
	Les salaires des femmes moins élevés que ceux des hommes pour un travail identique	Les femmes ayant plus de risque d'être pauvres que les hommes	Les retraites des femmes moins élevées que celles des hommes	Les violences faites aux femmes
	Women being paid less than men for the same work	Women being more likely to be poor than men	Women receiving lower pensions than men	Violence against women
	Dass Frauen für die gleiche Arbeit weniger Geld als Männer erhalten	Dass Frauen eher als Männer in Armut leben	Das Frauen eine geringere Rente als Männer erhalten	Gewalt gegen Frauen
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
FR	65	16	36	73
Male	62	12	34	71
Female	68	19	37	74
HR	47	15	20	52
Male	42	14	17	45
Female	52	16	22	59
IT	30	18	21	63
Male	25 24	16 20	19	59 47
Female	34 37	<i>20</i> 14	22 22	67 7 5
CY	33	13	20	75 70
<i>Male</i> <i>Female</i>	42	15 15	24	70
LV	43	15	16	50
Male	41	12	16	45
Female	45	17	16	55
LT	45	13	19	64
Male	41	10	17	55
Female	49	15	21	71
LU	67	26	32	69
Male	63	22	25	76
Female	72	29	38	62
HU	46	13	27	51
Male	40	11	<i>25</i>	49
Female	51	14	28	53
MT	51	20	32	63
<i>Male</i> <i>Female</i>	48 54	18 22	33 30	61 65
NL	7 3	5	2 7	60
Male	68	5 5	27	63
iviale Female	77	6	27 28	57
		-		

QB6 Here is a list of inequalities which men or women can face. In your opinion, which area should be dealt with most urgently? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

•					
		Les salaires des femmes moins élevés que ceux des hommes pour un travail identique	Les femmes ayant plus de risque d'être pauvres que les hommes	Les retraites des femmes moins élevées que celles des hommes	Les violences faites aux femmes
		Women being paid less than men for the same work	Women being more likely to be poor than men	Women receiving lower pensions than men	Violence against women
		Dass Frauen für die gleiche Arbeit weniger Geld als Männer erhalten	Dass Frauen eher als Männer in Armut leben	Das Frauen eine geringere Rente als Männer erhalten	Gewalt gegen Frauen
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	AT	59	29	37	47
	Male	5 <i>7</i> 52	23	31	45
	Female	64	35	43	49
	PL	41	16	30	40
	Male	35	14	25	36
	Female	47	17	35	44
	PT	46	19	20	65
	Male	45	18	19	64
	Female	48	20	21	66
	RO	28	13	18	59
	Male	24	13	16	56
	Female	33	14	20	62
	SI	46	8	17	54
	Male	42	6	13	53
	Female	50	10	22	55
	SK	60	14	37	41
1	<i>Male</i> Female	51 67	14 15	28 45	39 44
	FI	68	1 5	28	54
	Male	59	15	22	58
1	Female	76	15 15	35	50
	SE	76	14	30	68
	Male	71	12	27	68
	Female	81	16	33	68
	UK	52	10	27	55
	Male	49	8	25	58
	Female	56	13	30	52

QB6 Here is a list of inequalities which men or women can face. In your opinion, which area should be dealt with most urgently? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	·				
	Lutter contre l'espérance de vie inférieure chez les hommes	Le taux plus élevé de décrochage scolaire par les garçons	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun (SPONTANE)	NSP
	Tackling lower life expectancy amongst men	Higher drop-out rate amongst boys in education	Other (SPONTA- NEOUS)	None (SPONTA- NEOUS)	DK
	Der Bekämpfung der geringeren Lebenserwartung von Männern	Der höheren Abbrecherquote von Jungen im Bildungssystem	Sonstige (SPONTAN)	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	WN
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
EU 28	8	12	1	1	3
Male	11	15	1	2	3
Female	6	10	1	1	2
BE	7	17	0	1	0
Male	8	21	1	1	0
Female	6	14	0	0	1
BG	16	11	1	2	4
Male	21	12	1	4	5
Female	11	9	1	0	3
CZ	14	5	1	2	2
<i>Male</i> Female	20 8	6 3	1 0	2 1	3 1
DK	13	35	3	1	1 1
Male	14	37	4	1	1
Female	11	33	2	1	1
DE	5	13	0	2	1 1
Male	8	17	1	3	2
Female	3	10	0	1	1
EE	23	17	1	1	8
Male	29	18	1	2	11
Female	19	17	1	1	6
ΙE	13	21	1	1	3
Male	17	25	1	1	5
Female	9	18	0	0	2
EL	14	15	3	1	1
Male	23	20	4	2	1
Female	5 -	10	3	0	0
ES	5	13	1	0	1
<i>Male</i> Female	7 2	15 11	1 1	1 0	1 1
remaie	Z	, ,	,	U	,

QB6 Here is a list of inequalities which men or women can face. In your opinion, which area should be dealt with most urgently? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	<u> </u>				
	Lutter contre l'espérance de vie inférieure chez les hommes	Le taux plus élevé de décrochage scolaire par les garçons	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun (SPONTANE)	NSP
	Tackling lower life expectancy amongst men	Higher drop-out rate amongst boys in education	Other (SPONTA- NEOUS)	None (SPONTA- NEOUS)	DK
	Der Bekämpfung der geringeren Lebenserwartung von Männern	Der höheren Abbrecherquote von Jungen im Bildungssystem	Sonstige (SPONTAN)	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	WN
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
FR	4	10	0	1	2
Male	5	11	0	1	2
Female	3	9	0	0	1
HR	10	11	1	1	1
Male	13	14	2	1	2
Female	7	7	0	0	0
IT	10	10	1	1	3
Male	12	14	2	1	3
Female	8	6	1	0	3
CY	6	10	1	1	0
Male	8	14	1	3	0
Female	4	6	0	0	1
LV	23	5	1	2	5
<i>Male</i> Female	28 19	5 5	1 1	2 1	7 4
LT	15	10	2	1	2
Male	21	13	3	2	3
Female	9	8	1	0	2
LU	5	10	2	0	1 1
Male	8	13	2	0	1
Female	2	7	2	0	1
HU	19	10	1	5	2
Male	24	13	1	4	2
Female	13	7	1	6	2
MT	5	15	1	0	2
Male	6	14	1	1	2
Female	4	15	0	0	2
NL	3	21	2	1	1
Male	5	21	1	0	1
Female	2	20	2	1	1

QB6 Here is a list of inequalities which men or women can face. In your opinion, which area should be dealt with most urgently? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Lutter contre l'espérance de vie inférieure chez les hommes	Le taux plus élevé de décrochage scolaire par les garçons	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun (SPONTANE)	NSP
	Tackling lower life expectancy amongst men	Higher drop-out rate amongst boys in education	Other (SPONTA- NEOUS)	None (SPONTA- NEOUS)	DK
	Der Bekämpfung der geringeren Lebenserwartung von Männern	Der höheren Abbrecherquote von Jungen im Bildungssystem	Sonstige (SPONTAN)	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	WN
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
AT	12	13	3	1	0
Male	19	14	4	2	0
Female	6	12	2	0	1
PL	16	8	1	1	7
Male	21	9	1	2	8
Female	12	6	0	1	6
PT	8	9	0	0	1
Male	10	11	1	0	1
Female	5	7	0	0	2
RO	10	8	1	1	5
Male	12 7	10	2 0	1 2	6
Female		6			4
SI	7	3	7	2	3
Male Female	12 3	4 2	7 7	3 1	4 3
SK	10	4	0	1	3
Male	15	6	0	2	4
Female	6	3	0	0	2
FI	9	24	1	1	1
Male	12	24	2	2	2
Female	6	25	1	0	0
SE	3	13	0	0	O
Male	4	14	0	0	1
Female	1	12	1	0	0
UK	8	16	0	2	6
Male	10	16	0	2	5
Female	5	15	1	1	6

QB7 One of the EU's objectives is to increase the number of women in the labour market. In your opinion, what are the most effective ways to achieve this? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Augmenter les dispositifs de flexibilité du travail (par ex. le travail à temps partiel, le télétravail) Increasing flexible work arrangements (e.g. part-time work, working from home)	Rendre les modes de garde d'enfants plus accessibles et moins chers Making child care more accessible	Améliorer l'accès pour les femmes à des emplois traditionnel- lement masculins Improving access for women to traditionally "male jobs"	Améliorer l'accès pour les femmes à des emplois de meilleure qualité Improve access for women to better quality jobs	S'assurer que les femmes gagnent le même salaire que les hommes pour le même travail Making sure women earn the same as men for the same work
	Mehr flexible Arbeitsre- gelungen (z. B. Teilzeitarbeit, Heimarbeit)	Verbesserung des Zugangs zu Kinderbe- treuung	Verbesserung des Zugangs für Frauen zu traditionellen "Männer-berufen"	Frauen den Zugang zu anspruchs- volleren Jobs erleichtern	Sicherstellen, dass Frauen für die gleiche Arbeit genauso viel verdienen wie Männer
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
EU 28	33	36	17	22	42
Male	33	36	17	20	40
Female	34	36	16	24	44
BE	38	40	17	22	54
Male	<i>35</i>	37	19	22	53
Female BG	41 39	44 29	16 13	23 25	56 27
Male	35	30	12	25 21	23
Female	42	27	14	29	32
CZ	45	32	13	25	44
Male	48	33	12	20	42
Female	43	31	14	29	47
DK	42	44	17	16	53
<i>Male</i> <i>Female</i>	39 44	44 44	19 15	13 18	56 50
DE	40	39	15	20	47
Male	41	40	16	19	44
Female	39	37	14	21	49
EE	48	44	8	16	47
Male Fomalo	46 51	43 46	11 6	17 15	39 55
Female IE	3 4	52	7 17	20	40
Male	32	51	16	20	39
Female	36	53	18	21	40
EL	25	41	17	30	35
Male	26	42	15	26	32
Female	24	40	19	34	37
ES	36 <i>36</i>	24	17 18	27	50
Male Female	36 36	23 24	18 16	26 28	50 50

QB7 One of the EU's objectives is to increase the number of women in the labour market. In your opinion, what are the most effective ways to achieve this? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		Augmenter les dispositifs de flexibilité du travail (par ex. le travail à temps partiel, le télétravail)	Rendre les modes de garde d'enfants plus accessibles et moins chers	Améliorer l'accès pour les femmes à des emplois traditionnel- lement masculins	Améliorer l'accès pour les femmes à des emplois de meilleure qualité	S'assurer que les femmes gagnent le même salaire que les hommes pour le même travail
		Increasing flexible work arrangements (e.g. part-time work, working from home)	Making child care more accessible	Improving access for women to traditionally "male jobs"	Improve access for women to better quality jobs	Making sure women earn the same as men for the same work
		Mehr flexible Arbeitsre- gelungen (z.B. Teilzeitarbeit, Heimarbeit)	Verbesserung des Zugangs zu Kinderbe- treuung	Verbesserung des Zugangs für Frauen zu traditionellen "Männer-berufen"	Frauen den Zugang zu anspruchs- volleren Jobs erleichtern	Sicherstellen, dass Frauen für die gleiche Arbeit genauso viel verdienen wie Männer
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	FR	26	48	23	22	49
	Male	26	47	23	21	48
	Female	27	49	24	22	50
	HR	27	26	15	29	42
	Male	28 27	23 28	15 15	26 31	38 45
	Female IT	27 27	32	20	29	34
V	Male	25	33	20	25	28
	Female	29	31	19	32	39
	CY	25	40	12	31	46
	Male	25	42	13	23	41
	Female	24	37	12	39	50
	LV	34	37	11	19	32
	<i>Male</i> Female	32 36	37 38	12 9	18 21	31 34
	LT	39	42	8	16	41
	Male	39	42	11	14	37
	Female	39	43	6	18	44
	LU	47	35	20	16	52
	<i>Male</i> Female	43 51	36 34	24 16	14 19	49 54
	HU	42	25	12	26	38
	Male	43	25	13	23	36
	Female	40	25	11	29	40
	MT	43	37	18	24	34
	<i>Male</i> Female	37 49	35 40	15 20	26 22	39 30
	<i>remaie</i> NL	49 45	40 46	20 15	12	4 7
	Male	44	44	14	12	43
	Female	47	47	16	13	50

QB7 One of the EU's objectives is to increase the number of women in the labour market. In your opinion, what are the most effective ways to achieve this? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		Augmenter les dispositifs de flexibilité du travail (par ex. le travail à temps partiel, le télétravail) Increasing flexible work arrangements (e.g. part-time work, working from home)	Rendre les modes de garde d'enfants plus accessibles et moins chers Making child care more accessible	Améliorer l'accès pour les femmes à des emplois traditionnel-lement masculins Improving access for women to traditionally "male jobs"	Améliorer l'accès pour les femmes à des emplois de meilleure qualité Improve access for women to better quality jobs	S'assurer que les femmes gagnent le même salaire que les hommes pour le même travail Making sure women earn the same as men for the same work
		Mehr flexible Arbeitsre- gelungen (z. B. Teilzeitarbeit, Heimarbeit)	Verbesserung des Zugangs zu Kinderbe- treuung	Verbesserung des Zugangs für Frauen zu traditionellen "Männer-berufen"	Frauen den Zugang zu anspruchs- volleren Jobs erleichtern	Sicherstellen, dass Frauen für die gleiche Arbeit genauso viel verdienen wie Männer
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	AT	31	30	16	23	52.4
	Male	29	29	14	21	50
	Female	32	30	18	25	54
	PL	30	34	12	22	34
	<i>Male</i> <i>Female</i>	33 28	35 34	12 12	19 25	32 36
(1)	PT	20	23	17	26	47
	Male	22	23	16	26	44
	Female	19 27	<i>22</i> 28	18 13	26 24	50 27
	RO <i>Male</i>	21 26	28 28	13 13	24 19	27 25
	Female	28	28	14	28	29
	SI	27	26	17	30	37
	Male	29 25	26 26	19 15	27 22	34 40
1	Female SK	<i>25</i> 21	30	12	<i>33</i> 31	40 42
	Male	21	33	10	27	35
	Female	22	27	13	36	49
	FI	46	38	16	14	63
	<i>Male</i> Female	39 53	40 36	18 14	13 14	58 68
	SE	27	35	22	14	70
	Male	26	33	25	13	67
	Female	27	36	19	16	74
	UK Malo	34 <i>32</i>	42 41	14 14	16 13	35 <i>36</i>
	Male Female	32 36	41	14 15	13 18	36 34

QB7 One of the EU's objectives is to increase the number of women in the labour market. In your opinion, what are the most effective ways to achieve this? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	S'assurer que les femmes gagnent le même salaire que les hommes pour le même travail	S'assurer qu'il est financièrement avantageux pour les femmes de travailler (en modifiant les règles fiscales et de protection sociale)	Faciliter le fait pour les femmes de combiner un travail avec les responsabilités liées à l'entretien de la maison et du foyer	S'assurer que les procédures de recrutement ne sont pas discriminatoires envers les femmes
	Making sure women earn the same as men for the same work	Making sure it is beneficial financially to work for women (by changing rules on taxes and social benefits)	Making it easier for women to combine a job with household and care responsibilities	Making sure that recruitment procedures do not discriminate against women
	Sicherstellen, dass Frauen für die gleiche Arbeit genauso viel verdienen wie Männer	Sicherstellen, dass es sich für Frauen finanziell lohnt, arbeiten zu gehen (durch eine Änderung der Regeln im Bereich Steuern und Sozialleistungen)	Frauen die Vereinbarkeit von Beruf und Haushalts- und Betreuungsaufgaben erleichtern	Sicherstellen, dass Frauen bei Einstellungs- verfahren nicht diskriminiert werden
%	EB	EB	EB	EB
	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4
EU 28	42	18	32	26
<i>Male</i> Female	40 44	16 20	31 33	26 26
BE	54	16	29	26
Male	53	14	27	29
Female	56	17	31	24
BG	27	21	38	24
Male	23	19	37	23
<i>Female</i> CZ	<i>32</i> 44	22 20	<i>39</i> 39	24 26
Male	42	18	41	22
Female	47	76 21	37	30
DK	53	16	35	20
Male	56	17	31	23
Female	50	15	39	17
DE	47	23	40	23
<i>Male</i> Female	44 49	20 25	37 42	22 25
EE	47	15	14	23
Male	39	14	14	20
Female	55	16	13	25
IE	40	22	32	22
<i>Male</i> Female	39 40	21 23	28 35	20 24
EL	35	23 27	4 2	33
Male	32	27	43	31
Female	37	28	42	34
ES	50	12	37	32
Male	<i>50</i>	10	36	33
Female	50	15	38	30

QB7 One of the EU's objectives is to increase the number of women in the labour market. In your opinion, what are the most effective ways to achieve this? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		S'assurer que les femmes gagnent le même salaire que les hommes pour le même travail	S'assurer qu'il est financièrement avantageux pour les femmes de travailler (en modifiant les règles fiscales et de protection sociale)	Faciliter le fait pour les femmes de combiner un travail avec les responsabilités liées à l'entretien de la maison et du foyer	S'assurer que les procédures de recrutement ne sont pas discriminatoires envers les femmes
		Making sure women earn the same as men for the same work	Making sure it is beneficial financially to work for women (by changing rules on taxes and social benefits)	Making it easier for women to combine a job with household and care responsibilities	Making sure that recruitment procedures do not discriminate against women
		Sicherstellen, dass Frauen für die gleiche Arbeit genauso viel verdienen wie Männer	Sicherstellen, dass es sich für Frauen finanziell lohnt, arbeiten zu gehen (durch eine Änderung der Regeln im Bereich Steuern und Sozialleistungen)	Frauen die Vereinbarkeit von Beruf und Haushalts- und Betreuungsaufgaben erleichtern	Sicherstellen, dass Frauen bei Einstellungs- verfahren nicht diskriminiert werden
	%	EB	EB	EB	EB
0	FR	82.4 49	82.4 13	82.4 22	82.4 31
	Male	48	12	21	32
	Female	50	14	22	31
	HR	42	18	35	31
	<i>Male</i> Female	38 45	17 19	38 32	26 36
	IT	34	19	29	30
	Male	28	17	30	31
	Female	39	21	29	29
	CY	46	12	39	33
	<i>Male</i> Female	41 50	11 12	40 37	32 34
	LV	32	23	37 35	22
	Male	31	19	31	20
	Female	34	26	39	24
	LT	41	23	37	21
	Male	37	21 25	33	18
	<i>Female</i> LU	<i>44</i> 52	25 9	<i>39</i> 33	23 25
	Male	32 49	8	29	25 25
	Female	54	10	36	25 25
	HU	38	14	30	25
	Male	36	12	33	24
6	Female	40	16 19	27 25	25
	MT	34 <i>39</i>	18 <i>20</i>	35 <i>32</i>	20 21
	<i>Male</i> Female	39 30	16	32 37	19
	NL	47	22	36	18
	Male	43	17	38	20
	Female	50	27	35	16

QB7 One of the EU's objectives is to increase the number of women in the labour market. In your opinion, what are the most effective ways to achieve this? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	S'assurer que les femmes gagnent le même salaire que les hommes pour le même travail	S'assurer qu'il est financièrement avantageux pour les femmes de travailler (en modifiant les règles fiscales et de protection sociale)	Faciliter le fait pour les femmes de combiner un travail avec les responsabilités liées à l'entretien de la maison et du foyer	S'assurer que les procédures de recrutement ne sont pas discriminatoires envers les femmes
	Making sure women earn the same as men for the same work	Making sure it is beneficial financially to work for women (by changing rules on taxes and social benefits)	Making it easier for women to combine a job with household and care responsibilities	Making sure that recruitment procedures do not discriminate against women
	Sicherstellen, dass Frauen für die gleiche Arbeit genauso viel verdienen wie Männer	Sicherstellen, dass es sich für Frauen finanziell lohnt, arbeiten zu gehen (durch eine Änderung der Regeln im Bereich Steuern und Sozialleistungen)	Frauen die Vereinbarkeit von Beruf und Haushalts- und Betreuungsaufgaben erleichtern	Sicherstellen, dass Frauen bei Einstellungs- verfahren nicht diskriminiert werden
%	EB	EB	EB	EB
AT	82.4 52	82.4 27	82.4 34	82.4 26
Male	50	23	35	27
Female	54	31	34	25
PL	34	20	35	15
<i>Male</i> Female	32 36	18 21	35 36	16 14
PT	47	21	37	34
Male	44	21	35	32
Female	50	21	39	35
RO	27	14	30	28
<i>Male</i> Female	25 29	13 15	30 29	28 28
SI	37	10	26	32
Male	34	10	24	31
<i>Female</i> SK	40 42	<i>9</i> 20	27 32	33 29
SK Male	35	22	33	25 25
Female	49	18	32	33
FI	63	14	28	26
Male Fomalo	58 68	11 16	28 28	26 26
<i>Female</i> SE	70	21	15	4 7
Male	67	20	14	49
Female	74	22	17	46
UK	35	18	25	20
Male Female	36 34	16 20	22 27	23 18

QB7 One of the EU's objectives is to increase the number of women in the labour market. In your opinion, what are the most effective ways to achieve this? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

•				
	Faire prendre conscience aux employeurs des bénéfices à embaucher et à promouvoir des femmes	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun, ne souhaite pas voir augmenter le nombre de femmes qui travaillent (SPONTANE)	NSP
	Making employers aware of the benefits of employing and promoting women	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None, does not want the number of working women to be increased (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
	Arbeitgebern die Vorteile der Einstellung und Beförderung von Frauen bewusst machen	Sonstige (SPONTAN)	Keines, möchte nicht, dass die Zahl der berufstätigen Frauen erhöht wird (SPONTAN)	WN
07	EB	EB	EB	EB
%	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4
EU 28	16	1	2	4
Male	16	1	2	4
Female	17	1	1	4
BE	10	0	1	1
Male	11	0	1	1
Female	10	0	0	1
BG	17	0	3	4
Male	16 18	0 0	5 0	5 3
Female				
CZ	10	1	1	2
<i>Male</i> Female	8 13	1 0	2 0	2 1
DK	14	3	1	2
Male	14	3	1	3
Female	14	3	O	1
DE	13	1	3	2
Male	13	1	4	2
Female	12	1	2	2
EE	14	1	2	6
Male	15	1	3	7
Female	13	0	2	4
ΙE	17	0	0	3
Male	17 10	0	0	5
Female	18 1 5	0	0	2
EL	15	2	2	1
<i>Male</i> Female	15 15	3 1	3 2	2 1
ES	15	1	1	2
Male	15	1	0	1
Female	16	1	1	3

QB7 One of the EU's objectives is to increase the number of women in the labour market. In your opinion, what are the most effective ways to achieve this? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Faire prendre conscience aux employeurs des bénéfices à embaucher et à promouvoir des femmes	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun, ne souhaite pas voir augmenter le nombre de femmes qui travaillent (SPONTANE)	NSP
	Making employers aware of the benefits of employing and promoting women	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None, does not want the number of working women to be increased (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
	Arbeitgebern die Vorteile der Einstellung und Beförderung von Frauen bewusst machen	Sonstige (SPONTAN)	Keines, möchte nicht, dass die Zahl der berufstätigen Frauen erhöht wird (SPONTAN)	WN
%	EB	EB	EB	EB
	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4
FR	16	1	1	4
<i>Male</i> Female	16 17	1 1	2 1	4
HR	12	1	1	2
Male	12	2	2	3
Female	13	0	0	1
IT	26	0	1	3
<i>Male</i> Female	26 27	0 0	1 1	<i>3</i> <i>3</i>
CY	14	1	1	0
Male	12	1	1	1
Female	15	Ö	Ö	Ö
LV	9	1	3	5
Male	10	1	4	7
<i>Female</i> LT	8 9	1 1	2 1	3 2
Male	7	2	1	
Female	10	1	Ö	2 2
LU	14	2	1	3
Male	15	2	1	5
<i>Female</i> HU	<i>14</i> 19	2 1	<i>0</i> 7	<i>0</i> 0
но <i>Male</i>	18	1	7 5	1
Female	20	1	8	Ö
MT	13	0	2	2
Male	12	0	3	3
Female	13 14	0	2	1
NL <i>Male</i>	16 16	3 4	1 2	2 2
Female	16	2	1	2

QB7 One of the EU's objectives is to increase the number of women in the labour market. In your opinion, what are the most effective ways to achieve this? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		Faire prendre conscience aux employeurs des bénéfices à embaucher et à promouvoir des femmes	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun, ne souhaite pas voir augmenter le nombre de femmes qui travaillent (SPONTANE)	NSP
		Making employers aware of the benefits of employing and promoting women	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None, does not want the number of working women to be increased (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Arbeitgebern die Vorteile der Einstellung und Beförderung von Frauen bewusst machen	Sonstige (SPONTAN)	Keines, möchte nicht, dass die Zahl der berufstätigen Frauen erhöht wird (SPONTAN)	WN
	%	EB	EB	EB	EB
		82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4
	AT	17	1	2	1
	<i>Male</i> Female	17 18	1 1	2 2	1 1
	PL	21	1	2	6
	Male	18	1	3 2	5
	Female	<i>24</i> 25	1 O	0	6 2
	PT <i>Male</i>	25 27	1	0	
	Female	23	Ö	1	2 2
	RO	21	1	2	5
	Male	18	2	2	6
6	<i>Female</i> SI	<i>24</i> 21	<i>0</i> 5	2 4	3 3
	Male	19	4	4	4
	Female	22	5	4	2
	SK	11	1	1	3
	<i>Male</i> Female	10 11	1 0	1 1	5 2
	FI	5	2	1	2
	Male	6	2	2	3
	Female	4	2	0	1
	SE	18	2	0	1
	<i>Male</i> Female	17 20	2 2	0 1	1 0
	UK	10	1	2	9
	Male	10	1	2	8
	Female	10	0	2	10

QB8a What comes to your mind when you hear the phrase "violence against women"? (OPEN ENDED PRECODED QUESTION – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		,		
	La violence sexuelle (notamment le viol, les agressions sexuelles et le harcèlement sexuel)	Les préjudices émotionnels ou psychologiques	La violence de la part d'un proche (le conjoint ou la famille, etc.) ou la violence domestique	Les pratiques préjudiciables, telles que les mariages forcés ou la mutilation sexuelle féminine
	Sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault and harassment)	Emotional or psychological harm	Violence in close relationships (partners or family, etc.) or domestic violence	Harmful practices, such as forced marriages and female genital mutilation
	Sexuelle Gewalt (einschließlich Vergewaltigung, sexueller Übergriffe und Belästigung)	Emotionaler oder psychischer Schaden	Gewalt in engen Beziehungen (Partner oder Familie etc.) oder häusliche Gewalt	Schädliche Praktiken, wie z.B. Zwangsehen und weibliche Genitalver- stümmelung
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
EU 28	60	37	57	23
Male	59	32	55	22
Female	62	42	60	24
BE	69	51	61	48
Male	64	48	59	44
Female	73	55	64	52
BG	57	28	56	10
Male	56	21	50	9
Female	57	34	60	11
CZ	65	47	58	16
Male	64	45	56	15
Female	67	50	59	18
DK	53	50	58	28
Male	52	40	55	27
Female	54	59	61	29
DE	76	26	54	29
Male	75	21	51	27
Female	77	32	57	32
EE	62	42	65	17
Male	65	38	58	20
Female	59	45	70	14
ΙE	55	37	59	18
Male	53	33	54	17
Female	58	41	64	18
EL	59	26	65	11
Male	57	24	62	9
Female	61	28 	68	12
ES	55	55	69	25
<i>Male</i> Female	53 58	52 59	67 72	22 29
remaie	55	J /	12	۷,

QB8a What comes to your mind when you hear the phrase "violence against women"? (OPEN ENDED PRECODED QUESTION – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	La violence sexuelle (notamment le viol, les agressions sexuelles et le harcèlement sexuel)	Les préjudices émotionnels ou psychologiques	La violence de la part d'un proche (le conjoint ou la famille, etc.) ou la violence domestique	Les pratiques préjudiciables, telles que les mariages forcés ou la mutilation sexuelle féminine
	Sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault and harassment)	Emotional or psychological harm	Violence in close relationships (partners or family, etc.) or domestic violence	Harmful practices, such as forced marriages and female genital mutilation
	Sexuelle Gewalt (einschließlich Vergewaltigung, sexueller Übergriffe und Belästigung)	Emotionaler oder psychischer Schaden	Gewalt in engen Beziehungen (Partner oder Familie etc.) oder häusliche Gewalt	Schädliche Praktiken, wie z.B. Zwangsehen und weibliche Genitalver- stümmelung
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
FR	55	36	67	21
Male	52	27	64	20
Female	57	45	70	23
HR	58	58	47	19
Male	55 40	48	46	18
Female	60	68	48 43	21 21
IT Mala	71 68	43 <i>36</i>	43	22
<i>Male</i> Female	74	49	42 45	21
CY	68	49	62	12
Male	69	45	64	11
Female	67	53	59	14
LV	51	41	48	12
Male	50	33	43	13
Female	53	47	52	12
LT	49	52	58	10
Male	47	45	54	11
Female	50 	58	61	9
LU	71	31	70	39
<i>Male</i> Female	69 74	31 32	70 70	39 39
HU	70	36	42	15
Male	72	36	40	14
Female	68	37	43	15
MT	55	48	44	9
Male	55	46	40	9
Female	54	50	49	8
NL	61	26	48	23
Male	60	22	48	18
Female	62	30	48	27

QB8a What comes to your mind when you hear the phrase "violence against women"? (OPEN ENDED PRECODED QUESTION – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	La violence sexuelle (notamment le viol, les agressions sexuelles et le harcèlement sexuel)	Les préjudices émotionnels ou psychologiques	La violence de la part d'un proche (le conjoint ou la famille, etc.) ou la violence domestique	Les pratiques préjudiciables, telles que les mariages forcés ou la mutilation sexuelle féminine
	Sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault and harassment)	Emotional or psychological harm	Violence in close relationships (partners or family, etc.) or domestic violence	Harmful practices, such as forced marriages and female genital mutilation
	Sexuelle Gewalt (einschließlich Vergewaltigung, sexueller Übergriffe und Belästigung)	Emotionaler oder psychischer Schaden	Gewalt in engen Beziehungen (Partner oder Familie etc.) oder häusliche Gewalt	Schädliche Praktiken, wie z.B. Zwangsehen und weibliche Genitalver- stümmelung
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
AT	52	31	65	35
Male	49	28	59	36
Female	56	34	72	34
PL	45	40	50	19
Male	44	39	47	19
Female	47	40	53	19
PT	51	30	66	22
Male	51	27	66	21
Female	51	32	66	23
RO	60	42	62	27
Male	60	37	59	25
Female	61	46	65	28
SI	60	55	63	21
Male	60	49	63	20
Female	61	61	63	23
SK	60	50	50	16
Male Fomalo	56	42 58	46 54	18 15
<i>Female</i> FI	63 49	24	6 4	15 17
	48	2 4 20	60	
<i>Male</i> Female	50	20 27	67	14 20
SE	52	36	75	23
Male	49	29	75	21
Female	56	43	74	25
UK	49	33	59	21
Male	49	29	56	22
Female	49	37	61	21

QB8a What comes to your mind when you hear the phrase "violence against women"? (OPEN ENDED PRECODED QUESTION – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		Le harcèlement ou la traque au moyen des nouvelles technologies (par ex. sur Internet)	Le trafic d'êtres humains	Les violences contre certains groupes de femmes (par ex. les migrantes)	Autre (SPONTANE)	
		Harassment and stalking using new technologies (e.g. on the Internet)	Trafficking in human beings	Violence against specific groups of women (e.g. migrant women)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	
		Belästigung und Stalking mit Einsatz neuer Technologien (z.B.im Internet)	Menschenhandel	Gewalt gegen bestimmte Gruppen von Frauen (z.B. Zuwanderinnen)	Sonstige (SPONTAN)	
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	
	EU 28	22	24	15	8	
•	Male	21	24	14	8	
	Female	23	24	16	8	
	BE	31	47	27	2	
	Male	29	48	26	1	
	Female	33	45	28	2	
	BG	9	28	7	2	
	Male	8	29	7	2	
	Female	11	26	8	2	
	CZ	28	24	12	3	
	Male	31	22	12	2 3	
	Female	26	26	13		
	DK	15	28	24	10	
	<i>Male</i> Female	11 19	27 29	21 26	12 8	
	DE	23	33	14	11	
	Male	22	33	13	11	
	Female	24	34	15	10	
	EE	20	38	11	3	
	Male	23	43	12	3	
	Female	18	34	10	2	
	ΙE	18	27	16	5	
	Male	15	26	16	6	
	Female	21	28	16	5	
	EL	10	17	15	8	
	Male	11	18	13	8	
	Female	9	16	16	8	
	ES	24	24	26	7	
	Male	22	22	22	7	
	Female	25	27	30	6	

QB8a What comes to your mind when you hear the phrase "violence against women"? (OPEN ENDED PRECODED QUESTION – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		Le harcèlement ou la traque au moyen des nouvelles technologies (par ex. sur Internet)	Le trafic d'êtres humains	Les violences contre certains groupes de femmes (par ex. les migrantes)	Autre (SPONTANE)	
		Harassment and stalking using new technologies (e.g. on the Internet)	Trafficking in human beings	Violence against specific groups of women (e.g. migrant women)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	
		Belästigung und Stalking mit Einsatz neuer Technologien (z.B.im Internet)	Menschenhandel	Gewalt gegen bestimmte Gruppen von Frauen (z.B. Zuwanderinnen)	Sonstige (SPONTAN)	
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	
	FR	18	16	10	13	
	Male	17	18	9	13	
	Female	19	14	11	13	
	HR	16	32	12	3	
	Male	14	30	11	2	
	Female	18	33	12	3	
	IT	37	15	11	2	
	Male	37	19	11	2	
	Female	37	12	10	2	
	CY	12	22	15	3	
	<i>Male</i> Female	12 13	23 21	17 13	<i>3</i> <i>3</i>	
	LV	18	30	10	7	
	Male	18	26	11	7	
	Female	18	32	10	6	
	LT	12	36	13	4	
	Male	11	37	15	4	
	Female	12	35	11	4	
	LU	24	31	17	6	
	Male	26	33	18	6	
	Female	22	29	16	7	
	HU	22	17	9	3	
	Male	22	17	6	3	
6	Female	22	18	11	2	
	MT	13	12	8	8	
	<i>Male</i> Female	14 12	13 11	9 6	8 9	
	NL NL	12	19	15	22	
	Male	11	20	12	23	
	Female	14	19	18	20	

QB8a What comes to your mind when you hear the phrase "violence against women"? (OPEN ENDED PRECODED QUESTION – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		Le harcèlement ou la traque au moyen des nouvelles technologies (par ex. sur Internet)	Le trafic d'êtres humains	Les violences contre certains groupes de femmes (par ex. les migrantes)	Autre (SPONTANE)
		Harassment and stalking using new technologies (e.g. on the Internet)	Trafficking in human beings	Violence against specific groups of women (e.g. migrant women)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)
		Belästigung und Stalking mit Einsatz neuer Technologien (z.B.im Internet)	Menschenhandel	Gewalt gegen bestimmte Gruppen von Frauen (z.B. Zuwanderinnen)	Sonstige (SPONTAN)
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	AT	25	29	18	8
	Male	26	31	17	8
	Female	24	28	18	7
	PL	18	22	10	3
	Male	19	22	10	3
	Female	18	22	10	3
	PT	16	30	13	4
	Male	16 17	30 30	13 13	4 4
	<i>Female</i> RO	26	44	20	2
	Male	23	4 4 45	20	3
	rviale Female	23 28	44	20	1
6	SI	21	30	17	5
	Male	19	31	18	5
	Female	23	29	17	4
	SK	19	34	12	2
	Male	17	34	11	2
	Female	20	34	12	1
	FI	14	18	10	14
	Male	15	15	10	14
	Female	14	20	11	13
	SE	18	19	14	22
	<i>Male</i> Female	16 19	18 21	13 16	21 22
	UK	19	21	17	10
	Male	18	19	16	8
	Female	19	22	18	11

QB8a What comes to your mind when you hear the phrase "violence against women"? (OPEN ENDED PRECODED QUESTION – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Aucun (SPONTANE)	Refus (SPONTANE)	NSP
	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	Verweigert (SPONTAN)	WN
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
EU 28	1	0	3
Male	1	0	3
Female	Ö	0	2
BE	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0
■ BG	0	0	2
Male	0	0	2
Female	o O	0	1
CZ	0	0	2
Male	0	1	2
Female	0	0	1
→ DK	0	0	1
Male	0	0	2
Female	0	0	1
DE	1	0	1
Male	1	1	1
Female	1	0	1
EE EE	1	0	5
Male	0	0	5
Female	1	0	5
IE IE	0	0	2
Male	0	0	4
Female	0	0	1
EL EL	0	0	1
Male	1	0	0
Female	0	0	1
ES	0	0	1
Male Famala	0 0	0	1 1
Female	U	0	/

QB8a What comes to your mind when you hear the phrase "violence against women"? (OPEN ENDED PRECODED QUESTION – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Aucun (SPONTANE)	Refus (SPONTANE)	NSP
	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	Verweigert (SPONTAN)	WN
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
● FR	0	0	3
Male	0	0	5
Female	0	0	2
₩ HR	1	0	1
Male	1	0	2
Female	0	0	0
IT	0	0	1
Male	0	1	2
Female	0	0	1
€ CY	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0
LV	1	1	5
Male	1	1	6
Female	0	0	4
LT	0	0	1
Male	1	0	1
Female	0	0	1
LU	1	0	1
Male	1	0	2
Female	1	0	1
HU	6	0	1
Male	4	0	1
Female	7	1	0
MT	0	0	0
Male	0	0	1
Female	0	0	0
NL	0	0	1
Male	0	0	2
Female	0	0	1

QB8a What comes to your mind when you hear the phrase "violence against women"? (OPEN ENDED PRECODED QUESTION – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		Aucun (SPONTANE)	Refus (SPONTANE)	NSP
		None (SPONTANEOUS)	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	Verweigert (SPONTAN)	WN
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	АТ	1	1	2
	Male	2	1	3
	Female	1	1	1
	PL	1	0	7
	Male	1	0	8
	Female	1	0	6
	PT	0	0	2
	Male	0	0	1
	Female	<i>0</i> 0	0	2 3
	RO		0	
	Male Female	0 1	1 0	4 2
6	SI	0	0	1
	Male	1	0	1
	Female	0	0	0
	SK	0	0	2
	Male	0	1	3
	Female	0	0	1
	FI	1	1	2
	Male	1	1	2
	Female	0	0	1
	SE	0	0	0
	<i>Male</i> Female	1 0	0 0	1 0
	UK	1	o	6
	Male	2	0	6
	Female	1	0	6

QB8b Which of the following forms of violence against women do you think should be a priority for the EU to combat? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	1		<u> </u>	
	La violence sexuelle (notamment le viol, les agressions sexuelles et le harcèlement sexuel)	Les préjudices émotionnels ou psychologiques	La violence de la part d'un proche (le conjoint ou la famille, etc.) ou la violence domestique	Les pratiques préjudiciables, telles que les mariages forcés ou la mutilation sexuelle féminine
	Sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault and harassment)	Emotional or psychological harm	Violence in close relationships (partners or family, etc.) or domestic violence	Harmful practices, such as forced marriages and female genital mutilation
	Sexuelle Gewalt (einschließlich Vergewaltigung, sexueller Übergriffe und Belästigung)	Emotionaler oder psychischer Schaden	Gewalt in engen Beziehungen (Partner oder Familie etc.) oder häusliche Gewalt	Schädliche Praktiken, wie z.B. Zwangsehen und weibliche Genitalverstümmelung
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
EU 28	72	44	57	49
Male	71	41	54	47
Female	74	48	59	51
BE	69	39	46	57
Male	67 71	37 41	46 46	54 61
Female BG	63	39	55	25
Male	62	35	49	22
Female	64	43	61	27
CZ	66	51	58	39
Male	64	46	55	36
Female	68	57	62	42
DK	61	43	42	57
Male	61 62	35 49	40 45	56 57
<i>Female</i> DE	81	34	55	57 57
Male	79	34	54	55
Female	82	34	56	59 59
EE	61	38	56	27
Male	58	31	49	26
Female	64	45	61	28
IE	72	51	58	50
<i>Male</i> Female	69 75	45 58	52 64	47 52
EL	83	53	78	44
Male	80	47	73	43
Female	86	59	83	46
ES	76	67	73	53
Male	72	61	70	49
Female	81	73	76	56

QB8b Which of the following forms of violence against women do you think should be a priority for the EU to combat? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	La violence sexuelle (notamment le viol, les agressions sexuelles et le harcèlement sexuel)	Les préjudices émotionnels ou psychologiques	La violence de la part d'un proche (le conjoint ou la famille, etc.) ou la violence domestique	Les pratiques préjudiciables, telles que les mariages forcés ou la mutilation sexuelle féminine
	Sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault and harassment)	Emotional or psychological harm	Violence in close relationships (partners or family, etc.) or domestic violence	Harmful practices, such as forced marriages and female genital mutilation
	Sexuelle Gewalt (einschließlich Vergewaltigung, sexueller Übergriffe und Belästigung)	Emotionaler oder psychischer Schaden	Gewalt in engen Beziehungen (Partner oder Familie etc.) oder häusliche Gewalt	Schädliche Praktiken, wie z.B. Zwangsehen und weibliche Genitalverstümmelung
 %	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
FR	82	36	62	56
Male	81	29	63	55
Female	82	43	61	57
HR	61	59	46	34
Male	59	55	42	31
Female	62	64	50	37
IT	73	51	49	40
Male	72	48	46	37
Female	74	53	52	42
CY	80	53	68	39
Male	<i>75</i>	47	67	34
Female	85	59	69	44
LV	57	40	39	26
Male	56	36	36	27
Female	58 5 7	42	42	25
LT	56	50	52	14
<i>Male</i> Female	53 59	42 57	47 56	13 14
LU	84	37	65	51
Male	85	37	67	45
Female	83	37	62	57
HU	67	42	47	25
Male	71	43	45	25
Female	65	42	48	25
MT	71	52	42	29
Male	72	51	35	29
Female	70	52	49	29
NL	71	33	39	71
Male	75	31	36	68
Female	67	35	41	74

QB8b Which of the following forms of violence against women do you think should be a priority for the EU to combat? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	La violence sexuelle		La violence de la part	Les pratiques
	(notamment le viol,	Les préjudices	d'un proche (le	préjudiciables, telles que
	les agressions	émotionnels ou	conjoint ou la famille,	les mariages forcés ou
	sexuelles et le	psychologiques	etc.) ou la violence	la mutilation sexuelle
	harcèlement sexuel)		domestique	féminine
	Sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault and harassment)	Emotional or psychological harm	Violence in close relationships (partners or family, etc.) or domestic violence	Harmful practices, such as forced marriages and female genital mutilation
	Sexuelle Gewalt (einschließlich Vergewaltigung, sexueller Übergriffe und Belästigung)	Emotionaler oder psychischer Schaden	Gewalt in engen Beziehungen (Partner oder Familie etc.) oder häusliche Gewalt	Schädliche Praktiken, wie z.B. Zwangsehen und weibliche Genitalverstümmelung
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
AT	63	37	59	66
Male	57	36	58	64
Female	69	38	61	67
PL	56	43	46	29
Male	55	41	40	30
Female	58	45	51	29
PT	65	34	67	39
Male	68	32	67	41
Female	63	36	67	37
RO	64	45	55	31
Male	62	43	52	27
Female	65	47	57	35
SI	63	54	54	29
Male	63	51	53	29
Female	63	57	55	29
SK	59	48	47	23
Male	55	42	41	23
Female	63	53	52	22
FI	73	31	58	64
Male	70	27	53	59
Female	76	35	62	68
SE	76	42	70	81
Male	76	38	69	78
Female	76	46	71	84
UK	70	49	60	55
Male	69	45	57	51
Female	70	52	62	59

QB8b Which of the following forms of violence against women do you think should be a priority for the EU to combat? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		Le harcèlement ou la traque au moyen des nouvelles technologies (par ex. sur Internet)	Le trafic d'êtres humains	Les violences contre certains groupes de femmes (par ex. les migrantes)	Autre (SPONTANE)
		Harassment and stalking using new technologies (e.g. on the Internet)	Trafficking in human beings	Violence against specific groups of women (e.g. migrant women)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)
		Belästigung und Stalking mit Einsatz neuer Technologien (z.B. im Internet)	Menschenhandel	Gewalt gegen bestimmte Gruppen von Frauen (z.B. Zuwanderinnen)	Sonstige (SPONTAN)
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	EU 28	36	56	30	2
	Male	35	56	28	2
	Female	38	57	32	2
	BE	30	62	29	0
	Male	29	64	27	1
	Female	31	60	31	0
	BG	22	55	19	1
	Male	20	54	19	0
	Female	23	56	19	1
	CZ	42	57	25	1
	Male	40	53	22	1
	Female	43	60	28	0
	DK	24	72	39	3
	Male	19	71	37	4
	Female	28	72	41	2
	DE	36	67	32	3
	Male	33	64	30	2
	Female	39	71	33	3
	EE	27	56	17	0
	Male	<i>25</i>	57	16	0
	Female	28	56	18	0
	IE	39	64	37	2
	<i>Male</i>	36 41	62 67	35 40	2 2
	<i>Female</i> EL	39	62	46 46	3
		3 9 38	62	41	2
	<i>Male</i> Female	41	63	50	3
1	ES	45	60	47	2
	Male	44	56	42	2
	Female	47	63	52	2
				-	

QB8b Which of the following forms of violence against women do you think should be a priority for the EU to combat? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	-	·		
	Le harcèlement ou la traque au moyen des nouvelles technologies (par ex. sur Internet)	Le trafic d'êtres humains	Les violences contre certains groupes de femmes (par ex. les migrantes)	Autre (SPONTANE)
	Harassment and stalking using new technologies (e.g. on the Internet)	Trafficking in human beings	Violence against specific groups of women (e.g. migrant women)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)
	Belästigung und Stalking mit Einsatz neuer Technologien (z.B.im Internet)	Menschenhandel	Gewalt gegen bestimmte Gruppen von Frauen (z.B. Zuwanderinnen)	Sonstige (SPONTAN)
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
FR	33	54	27	2
Male	32	57	26	2
Female	34	52	28	2
HR	26	51	20	2
Male	23	51	18	1
Female	28	51	22	3
ΙΤ	49	35	24	1
Male	49	36	22	1
Female	49	33	27	1
CY	33	59	35	1
Male	27 38	59 59	33 37	2 0
Female				
LV	24	63	20	1
Male Female	23 25	62 64	20 21	1 1
LT	17	58	15	1
Male	18	59	15	1
Female	16	58	14	1
LU	36	56	29	3
Male	38	51	29	4
Female	34	61	29	1
HU	26	33	13	2
Male	25	35	13	2
Female	27	32	13	1
MT	27	46	23	1
Male	27	48	21	1
Female	28	44	24	1
NL	33	77	30	2
Male	30	79	32	3
Female	36	75	29	2

QB8b Which of the following forms of violence against women do you think should be a priority for the EU to combat? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Le harcèlement ou la traque au moyen des nouvelles technologies (par ex. sur Internet)	Le trafic d'êtres humains	Les violences contre certains groupes de femmes (par ex. les migrantes)	Autre (SPONTANE)
	Harassment and stalking using new technologies (e.g. on the Internet)	Trafficking in human beings	Violence against specific groups of women (e.g. migrant women)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)
	Belästigung und Stalking mit Einsatz neuer Technologien (z.B. im Internet)	Menschenhandel	Gewalt gegen bestimmte Gruppen von Frauen (z.B. Zuwanderinnen)	Sonstige (SPONTAN)
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
AT	33	60	29	3
Male	29	56	27	3
Female	36	63	31	3
PL	24	41	15	1
Male	25	42	14	2
Female	24	40	15	1
PT	23	54	22	1
Male	23	57	21	1
Female	23	52	23	0
RO	32	57	27	2
Male	34	56	27	2
Female	31	58	27	1
SI	26	50	23	3
Male	<i>25</i>	50	23	3 2
Female	26	49	23	
SK	24	53	20	1
<i>Male</i> Female	23 24	50 55	22 19	0 1
FI	31	65	30	1
Male	27	62	27	0
Female	34	67	33	1
SE	47	84	47	2
Male	44	82	45	3
Female	50	86	49	1
UK	40	61	39	1
Male	35	59	35	1
Female	45	63	43	1

QB8b Which of the following forms of violence against women do you think should be a priority for the EU to combat? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Aucun (SPONTANE) Refus (SPONTANE) None (SPONTANEOUS) Refusal (SPONTANEOUS) DK	
Nichts davon Verweigert WN (SPONTAN) (SPONTAN)	
82.4 EB EB EB 82.4 82.4	
EU 28 1 0 2	
Male 1 0 2	
Female 1 0 2	
0 0 0	
Male 0 0 0	
Female 0 0 1	
BG 0 0 3	
Male 0 0 3	
Female 0 0 2	
CZ 1 1 1 1	
Male 1 1 1	
Female 1 0 1	
DK 1 0 1	
Male 1 0 1	
Female 1 0 1	
DE 1 0 1	
Male 1 1 1	
Female 1 0 1	
EE 1 0 6	
Male 1 0 7	
Female 1 0 6	
0 0 2	
Male 0 4 Female 1 0 1	
Male 0 0 0 Female 0 0 0	
ES 0 0 1	
Male 0 0 1	
Female 1 0 1	

QB8b Which of the following forms of violence against women do you think should be a priority for the EU to combat? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Aucun (SPONTANE)	Refus (SPONTANE)	NSP
	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	Verweigert (SPONTAN)	WN
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
FR	1	0	2
Male	1	0	1
Female	1	0	2
HR	0	0	1
Male	0	0	2
Female	0	0	0
IT	0	0	1
Male	0	1	1
Female	0	0	1
CY	1	0	0
Male	1	0	1
Female	0	0	0
LV	1	0	3
Male	1	1	3
Female	1	0	3
LT	0	0	1
Male	0	0	2
Female	0	0	1
LU	1	0	2
Male	1 0	0	2 1
Female		0	
HU	6	0	1
Male Female	4 9	0 0	1 1
MT	0	o	1
Male	0	0	1
Female	0	0	1
NL	1	0	1
Male	2	0	0
Female	1	0	1

QB8b Which of the following forms of violence against women do you think should be a priority for the EU to combat? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Aucun (SPONTANE)	Refus (SPONTANE)	NSP
	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
	Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	Verweigert (SPONTAN)	WN
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
AT	1	0	2
Male	1	0	2
Female	1	0	1
PL	2	0	6
Male	2	0	7
Female	2	0	5
PT	0	0	1
Male	1	0	0
Female	0	0	2
RO	0	0	3
Male	0	0	4
Female	0	0	2
SI	0	0	2
Male	1	0	2
Female	0	0	2
SK	1	1	2
Male Fomalo	2 1	1 0	3 2
<i>Female</i> FI	0	1	0
	0	1	0
<i>Male</i> Female	0	1	1
SE	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0
Female	0	0	0
UK	1	0	3
Male	1	0	2
Female	1	0	3

QB9 Preconceived ideas about the image and role of women and men (or gender stereotypes as they are often referred to) can be the cause of many inequalities. In your opinion, where do you think gender stereotypes are most widespread? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Dans les écoles	Au travail	Dans les médias	Dans le sport	Dans la publicité
	In schools	Work	In the media	In sport	In advertising
	In Schulen	Auf der Arbeit	In den Medien	Im Sport	In der Werbung
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
EU 28	16	51	33	18	34
Male Female	15 17	50 52	32 34	18 17	34 34
BE	15	53	41	24	50
Male Female	14 16	51 54	41 40	26 23	51 48
BG	11	46	7	9	5
Male	12	43	6	10	5
Female	10	48	8	9	5
CZ	21	53	19	10	15
Male	20	50	17	12	14
Female	22	55	21	7	15
DK	8	42	38	23	59
Male	7	43	37	25	60
Female	8	41	39	21	57
DE	13	54	34	15	40
Male	13	<i>52</i>	33	14	39
Female	14	55	35	16	41
EE	19	40	32	7	23
Male	19	39	30	7	22
Female	20	40	33	7	24
IE	14	41	39	26	33
Male	14	38	39	24	33
Female	13	44	40	29	33
EL	13	70	21	13	20
Male	11	67	20	13	18
Female	15	74	22	13	23
ES	12	54	29	26	44
Male Female	11 13	53 56	26 32	27 25	41 46

QB9 Preconceived ideas about the image and role of women and men (or gender stereotypes as they are often referred to) can be the cause of many inequalities. In your opinion, where do you think gender stereotypes are most widespread? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		Dans les écoles	Au travail	Dans les médias	Dans le sport	Dans la publicité
		In schools	Work	In the media	In sport	In advertising
		In Schulen	Auf der Arbeit	In den Medien	Im Sport	In der Werbung
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
0	FR	15	61	36	22	45
	Male	13	62	33	24	47
	Female	16	60	39	20	43
	HR	20	55	25	13	15
	Male	22	50 50	24	12	17
	rviale Female	18	60	26	14	12
	IT	22	63	27	11	23
	Male	21	60	27	12	22
	rviale Female	23	67	27	10	24
	CY	15	57	15	24	13
	Male	14	5 <i>7</i> 52	12	24	14
	Female	16	62	18	24	13
	LV	21	38	24	8	20
	Male	17	37	22	9	20
	Female	24	38	26	8	20
	LT	22	37	28	6	20
	Male	23	37	22	6	19
	Female	22	36	32	6	21
	LU	16	55	37	22	59
	Male	13	55	35	20	55
	Female	18	55	40	24	62
	HU	16	48	35	10	20
	Male	15	49	36	12	18
	Female	17	47	35	9	21
	MT	11	46	27	13	34
	Male	11	50	24	14	36
	Female	11	43	30	12	32
	NL	20	48	54	30	59
	Male	19	50	54	29	63
	Female	22	47	54	32	56

QB9 Preconceived ideas about the image and role of women and men (or gender stereotypes as they are often referred to) can be the cause of many inequalities. In your opinion, where do you think gender stereotypes are most widespread? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	<u> </u>			·	·
	Dans les écoles	Au travail	Dans les médias	Dans le sport	Dans la publicité
	In schools	Work	In the media	In sport	In advertising
	In Schulen	Auf der Arbeit	In den Medien	Im Sport	In der Werbung
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
AT	18	46	39	16	41
Male	16	41	37	16	42
Female	19	51	41	17	39
PL	12	37	26	7	20
Male	11	37	24	5	21
Female	13	37	27	8	19
PT	21	46	27	13	13
Male	21	46	26	16	13
Female	20	46	28	12	13
RO	18	47	24	7	13
Male	17	46	23	7	13
Female	18	48	25	7	12
SI	14	48	34	7	23
Male	13	50	33	8	22
Female	14	47	36	5	25
SK	22	51	20	7	8
Male	21	48	20	8	8
Female	22	55	19	6	9
FI	18	48	51	17	57
Male	16	48	48	17	56
Female	19	47	54	17	57
SE	28	36	52	37	73
Male	24	38	<i>50</i>	38	70
Female	31	33	53	37	76
UK	16	37	44	26	32
Male Fomalo	14 18	40 35	42 45	28 24	29 34
Female	10	30	40	∠4	54

QB9 Preconceived ideas about the image and role of women and men (or gender stereotypes as they are often referred to) can be the cause of many inequalities. In your opinion, where do you think gender stereotypes are most widespread? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Dans la politique	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun, ne pense pas qu'il existe de stéréotypes sexistes (SPONTANE)	NSP
	In politics	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None, does not think that gender stereotypes exist (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
	In der Politik	Sonstige (SPONTAN)	Nirgendwo, glaubt nicht, dass es Geschlechterstereotypen gibt (SPONTAN)	WN
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
EU 28	28	3	4	9
Male	27	3	4	8
Female	29	3	3	9
BE	30	1	1	3
Male	27	1	2	2
Female	32	1	1	3
BG	26	6	13	23
Male	24	6	16	21
Female	28	5	10	24
CZ	42	1	3	13
Male	40	2	4	12
Female	45	1	3	13
DK	18	5	2	4
Male	16	6	2	4
Female	20	5	2	5
DE	19	4	5	9
Male	17	5	6	9
Female	20	3	3	8
EE	35	4	3	16
Male	26	5	2	20
Female	42	3	3	13
IE	36	2	3	7
Male	33	2	4	8
Female	38	1	2	6
EL	37	9	6	3
Male	33	10	9	3
Female	40	8	4	2
ES	23	1	2	6
Male	25	1	3	6
 Female	21	1	1	7

QB9 Preconceived ideas about the image and role of women and men (or gender stereotypes as they are often referred to) can be the cause of many inequalities. In your opinion, where do you think gender stereotypes are most widespread? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Dans la politique	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun, ne pense pas qu'il existe de stéréotypes sexistes (SPONTANE)	NSP
	In politics	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None, does not think that gender stereotypes exist (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
	In der Politik	Sonstige (SPONTAN)	Nirgendwo, glaubt nicht, dass es Geschlechterstereotypen gibt (SPONTAN)	WN
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
FR	44	1	1	5
Male	45	0	1	3
Female	44	2	1	6
HR	43	2	3	7
Male	40	4	4	8
Female	46	1	2	7
IT	32	4	3	9
Male	31	4	4	9
Female	33	4	2	8
CY	50	3	4	5
Male	43	4	6	5
Female	57	2	2	6
LV	27	3	6	13
Male	22	2	8	15
Female	30	4	6	11
LT	24	4	6	11
Male	20	7	7	12
Female	27	2	6	10
LU	34	3	1	2
Male	34	3	7	3
Female	33	3	1	2
HU	26	2	10	8
Male	27	2	7	7
Female	25	2	12	8
MT	21	4	4	13
Male	24	4	3	11
Female	18	4	4	16
NL	11	6	0	2
Male	7	7	0	2
Female	16	4	0	2

QB9 Preconceived ideas about the image and role of women and men (or gender stereotypes as they are often referred to) can be the cause of many inequalities. In your opinion, where do you think gender stereotypes are most widespread? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Dans la politique	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun, ne pense pas qu'il existe de stéréotypes sexistes (SPONTANE)	NSP
	In politics	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None, does not think that gender stereotypes exist (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
	In der Politik	Sonstige (SPONTAN)	Nirgendwo, glaubt nicht, dass es Geschlechterstereotypen gibt (SPONTAN)	WN
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
AT	25	3	6	5
Male	22	3	9	5
Female	27	3	3	6
PL	23	2	8	20
Male	19	2	9	22
Female	26	2	8	18
PT	21	7	8	14
Male	19	7	10	12
Female	22	7	7	16
RO	33	3	7	12
Male	33	4	5	12
Female	33	2	8	12
SI	31	9	4	5
Male	33 30	7 11	<i>4</i> <i>3</i>	5 6
Female				
SK	33	5	6	11
<i>Male</i> Female	31 36	<i>4</i> <i>6</i>	8 4	12 10
FI	22	2	1	5
		1		
<i>Male</i> Female	18 26	2	2 1	6 5
SE	14	1	0	1
Male	13	1	0	1
Female	14	1	o	1
UK	29	2	1	9
Male	28	2	1	7
Female	30	2	1	10

QB10 In your opinion, which organisations have contributed most to tackling inequality between women and men over the last 10 years in Europe? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Les institutions			
	européennes (Parlement européen, Commission européenne, Conseil européen)	Le gouvernement et les autorités de (NOTRE PAYS)	Les représentants des employeurs	Les syndicats
	The European institutions (European Parliament, European Commission, European Council)	(OUR COUNTRY)'s government and public authorities	Employers' representatives	Trade Unions
	Die Europäischen Institutionen (das Europäische Parlament, die Europäische Kommission, der Europäische Rat)	Die Regierung und die öffentlichen Behörden in (UNSER LAND)	Arbeitgeber- vertreter	Gewerkschaften
%	EB	EB	EB	EB
	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4
EU 28 <i>Male</i>	12 13	16 17	7 7	16 17
Female	11	15	7	15
BE	14	16	8	17
<i>Male</i> Female	16 13	17 14	8 8	17 18
BG	15	9	4	6
Male	14	8	4	8
Female	15	9	5	5
CZ	12	10	7	15
<i>Male</i> Female	13 11	10 10	6 8	14 15
DK	9	24	9	37
Male	11	26	8	35
<i>Female</i> DE	6 9	<i>22</i> 20	<i>9</i> 5	40 20
Male	11	20	5 5	23
Female	8	20	4	17
EE	10	5	4	8
<i>Male</i> Female	10 9	7 4	4 3	8 9
IE	17	12	12	21
Male	20	15	11	21
Female 	13	9	12	20
EL <i>Male</i>	13 14	11 13	4 4	15 <i>15</i>
rviale Female	12	9	3	16
ES	8	11	3	7
<i>Male</i>	9 7	13 9	4 2	7
Female	/	9		6

QB10 In your opinion, which organisations have contributed most to tackling inequality between women and men over the last 10 years in Europe? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		Les institutions européennes (Parlement européen, Commission européenne, Conseil européen)	Le gouvernement et les autorités de (NOTRE PAYS)	Les représentants des employeurs	Les syndicats
		The European institutions (European Parliament, European Commission, European Council)	(OUR COUNTRY)'s government and public authorities	Employers' representatives	Trade Unions
		Die Europäischen Institutionen (das Europäische Parlament, die Europäische Kommission, der Europäische Rat)	Die Regierung und die öffentlichen Behörden in (UNSER LAND)	Arbeitgeber- vertreter	Gewerkschaften
	%	EB	EB	EB	EB
		82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4
	FR <i>Male</i>	13 14	19 22	6 6	18 19
	Female	12	17	5	17
	HR	17	14	9	8
	<i>Male</i> Female	20 13	17 12	10 9	9 8
	IT	17	21	11	13
	Male	18	22	10	14
	<i>Female</i> CY	17 23	20 17	12 6	<i>12</i> 21
	Male	20	19	6	23
_	Female	26	15	5	19
	LV	15	7	6	15
	<i>Male</i> Female	16 14	6 8	6 7	12 17
	LT	16	8	5	10
	Male	17 15	8 7	6	10
	<i>Female</i> LU	15 23	18	5 6	10 21
	Male	20	20	8	25
	Female	26	15	3	17
	HU	13	12	11	11
	Male Female	14 12	13 12	11 11	14 9
	MT	17	39	12	17
	<i>Male</i>	17 17	44 24	13 11	19 14
	<i>Female</i> NL	11	<i>34</i> 21	11 5	14 24
	Male	14	25	5	27
	Female	7	16	4	22

QB10 In your opinion, which organisations have contributed most to tackling inequality between women and men over the last 10 years in Europe? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		Les institutions européennes (Parlement européen, Commission européenne, Conseil européen)	Le gouvernement et les autorités de (NOTRE PAYS)	Les représentants des employeurs	Les syndicats
		The European institutions (European Parliament, European Commission, European Council)	(OUR COUNTRY)'s government and public authorities	Employers' representatives	Trade Unions
		Die Europäischen Institutionen (das Europäische Parlament, die Europäische Kommission, der Europäische Rat)	Die Regierung und die öffentlichen Behörden in (UNSER LAND)	Arbeitgeber- vertreter	Gewerkschaften
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	Λ.Τ.	18			
	AT		20	13	21
	<i>Male</i> Female	16 20	21 20	12 14	21 21
	PL	16	11	7	11
	Male	16	14	9	10
	Female	16	8	5	12
(B)	PT	15	11	8	7
	Male	16	10	7	8
	Female	14	13	9	6
	RO	17	12	10	6
	Male	20	11	9	7
	Female	14	13	11	6
	SI	10	3	2	3
	<i>Male</i> Female	13 7	4 3	2 3	<i>3</i> <i>3</i>
	SK	14	9	6	8
	Male	16	10	7	9
	Female	13	8	6	7
	FI	5	11	6	26
	Male	6	13	6	26
	Female	5	9	6	25
	SE	5	23	3	21
	Male	4	24	3	24
	Female	5 -	21	3	18
	UK	7	15	10	23
	Male Female	9 6	15 15	10 9	27 20

QB10 In your opinion, which organisations have contributed most to tackling inequality between women and men over the last 10 years in Europe? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Les ONGs	Les organisations représentant les intérêts des femmes	Les organisations internationales, telles que les Nations Unies	Les organismes pour l'égalité (AJOUTER EXEMPLE NATIONAL)
	NGOs	Organisations representing women's interests	International organisations, such as the United Nations	Equality bodies (ADD NATIONAL EXAMPLE)
	NGOs	Organisationen, die die Interessen von Frauen vertreten	Internationale Organisationen wie die Vereinten Nationen	Gleichstellungs- stellen (Beispiel: Antidiskriminie- rungsstelle des Bundes)
%	EB	EB	EB	EB
	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4
EU 28	18	42	15	31
<i>Male</i> Female	19 18	41 43	15 14	30 31
BE	16	50	21	45
Male	17	47	22	45
Female	16	53	19	45
BG	29	37	15	19
Male Female	30 28	35 39	16 14	20 18
CZ	28	46	12	27
Male	26	46	10	28
Female	29	46	13	25
DK	9	35	13	48
Male Female	10 8	34 37	16 11	45 50
DE	17	47	15	32
Male	16	46	16	30
Female	18	47	14	33
EE	9	41	12	28
<i>Male</i> Female	10 8	36 45	11 13	24 31
ΙE	7	39	18	36
Male	8	36	16	35
Female	7	41	20	37
EL Mala	27 26	61 56	19 17	35 <i>34</i>
<i>Male</i> Female	26 28	65	17 21	37
ES	27	47	13	24
Male	27	46	13	23
Female	27	48	14	25

QB10 In your opinion, which organisations have contributed most to tackling inequality between women and men over the last 10 years in Europe? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		Les ONGs	Les organisations représentant les intérêts des femmes	Les organisations internationales, telles que les Nations Unies	Les organismes pour l'égalité (AJOUTER EXEMPLE NATIONAL)
		NGOs	Organisations representing women's interests	International organisations, such as the United Nations	Equality bodies (ADD NATIONAL EXAMPLE)
		NGOs	Organisationen, die die Interessen von Frauen vertreten	Internationale Organisationen wie die Vereinten Nationen	Gleichstellungs- stellen (Beispiel: Antidiskriminie- rungsstelle des Bundes)
	%	EB	EB	EB	EB
		82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4
	FR	18	46	13	34
	<i>Male</i> Female	21 16	48 43	14 13	32 37
	HR	33	45	18	31
	Male	30	44	18	30
	Female	36	47	18	32
	IT <i>Male</i>	17 16	39 <i>39</i>	12 14	30 <i>32</i>
	rviale Female	18	40	10	28
	CY	20	42	16	27
	_Male	24	41	15	28
	Female	17	43 37	17 15	27 13
	LV <i>Male</i>	12 12	33	15 17	12
	Female	12	41	15	13
	LT	6	40	13	36
	Male	5 6	33 45	14 12	32 39
	<i>Female</i> LU	21	45 45	24	35 35
	Male	24	43	24	34
	Female	19	48	23	35
	HU	33	47	13	30
1	<i>Male</i> Female	31 34	43 49	13 14	31 28
	MT	22	28	11	12
	Male	23	25	13	12
	Female	21	31	8	13
	NL	8	54	24	42
	<i>Male</i> Female	11 5	51 57	23 26	41 43

QB10 In your opinion, which organisations have contributed most to tackling inequality between women and men over the last 10 years in Europe? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		Les ONGs	Les organisations représentant les intérêts des femmes	Les organisations internationales, telles que les Nations Unies	Les organismes pour l'égalité (AJOUTER EXEMPLE NATIONAL)
		NGOs	Organisations representing women's interests	International organisations, such as the United Nations	Equality bodies (ADD NATIONAL EXAMPLE)
		NGOs	Organisationen, die die Interessen von Frauen vertreten	Internationale Organisationen wie die Vereinten Nationen	Gleichstellungs- stellen (Beispiel: Antidiskriminie- rungsstelle des Bundes)
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	AT	13	45	21	27
	<i>Male</i> Female	14 11	41 49	21 20	28 26
	PL	21	37	17	24
	Male	22	35	17	24
	Female	19	39	17	25
	PT	22	47	18	33
	<i>Male</i> Female	23 22	44 49	21 15	34 33
	RO	23	40	13	28
	Male	25	36	12	28
	Female	22	43	14	28
	SI	45	43	12	21
	<i>Male</i> Female	46 45	41 46	13 12	22 20
	SK	26	40 42	14	18
	Male	26	39	13	19
	Female	26	46	15	16
	FI	27	48	25	43
	Male .	27	46	25	40
	Female	27	<i>51</i>	26	45
	SE	19	53 <i>52</i>	27	49
	<i>Male</i> Female	21 18	52 54	26 28	46 52
	UK	6	22	9	29
	Male	8	21	8	29
	Female	5	24	10	29

QB10 In your opinion, which organisations have contributed most to tackling inequality between women and men over the last 10 years in Europe? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Les écoles	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun\ aucun progrès réalisé (SPONTANE)	NSP
	Schools	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None, no progress made (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
	Schulen	Sonstige (SPONTAN)	Keine, es wurden keine Fortschritte gemacht (SPONTAN)	WN
0/	EB	EB	EB	EB
%	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4
EU 28	16	2	4	14
<i>Male</i> Female	16 15	2 2	4 5	13 15
remaie BE	2 0	0	3 1	6 6
Male	19	0	1	6
 Female	21	0	1	6
BG	6	1	9	20
<i>Male</i> Female	6 6	1 1	10 8	22 19
CZ	7	1	4	15
Male	8	1	3	16
Female	6	0	6	14
DK	18	4	1	11
<i>Male</i> Female	17 18	4 4	1 2	12 10
DE	12	3	7	14
Male	11	3	7	13
Female	12	3	6	14
EE	6	1	7	30
<i>Male</i> Female	6 6	1 1	6 8	34 26
IE	17	1	2	16
Male	16	1	1	16
Female	18	1	2	16
EL	19	4	4	7
<i>Male</i> Female	20 18	5 3	4 3	7 7
ES	1 9	1	4	13
Male	20	1	3	9
Female	18	1	5	16

QB10 In your opinion, which organisations have contributed most to tackling inequality between women and men over the last 10 years in Europe? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		Les écoles	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun\ aucun progrès réalisé (SPONTANE)	NSP
		Schools	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None, no progress made (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Schulen	Sonstige (SPONTAN)	Keine, es wurden keine Fortschritte gemacht (SPONTAN)	WN
	%	EB	EB	EB	EB
		82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4
	FR	21	2	1	13
	Male Female	23 19	1 2	1 1	9 16
	HR	11	1	2	7
	Male	11	2	3	5
	<i>Female</i> IT	10 16	1 2	2 4	<i>8</i> 12
	Male	18		2	13
	Female	14	2 3	6	12
	CY	26	1	3	8
	Male Female	29 24	2 0	4 3	6 10
	LV	7	2	5	23
	Male	7	2 2	6	25
	Female	7	2 3	5 7	21
	LT <i>Male</i>	5 5	4	6	16 18
	Female	5	2	7	15
	LU	15	1	1	9
	Male Female	15 15	1 1	2 0	9 9
	HU	6	1	9	7
	Male	6	1	7	9
6	Female MT	6 1 5	<i>0</i> 2	11	6 11
	MT <i>Male</i>	15 19	3	1 7	7
	Female	13	1	1	16
	NL	19	3	2	9
	Male Female	20 17	<i>3</i> <i>3</i>	1 3	7 12
	i citiale	. ,	J	J	12

QB10 In your opinion, which organisations have contributed most to tackling inequality between women and men over the last 10 years in Europe? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Les écoles	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun\ aucun progrès réalisé (SPONTANE)	NSP
	Schools	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None, no progress made (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
	Schulen	Sonstige (SPONTAN)	Keine, es wurden keine Fortschritte gemacht (SPONTAN)	WN
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
AT	13	3	3	11
<i>Male Female</i>	14 13	2 3	3 4	12 10
PL	12	1	7	16
Male	12	1	7	16
Female	11	1	8	17
PT	9	1	4	19
Male	11	1	3	17
Female	8	1	5	20
RO	15	1	6	12
<i>Male</i> Female	16 14	1 1	4 7	12 12
SI	12	6	3	12
Male	12	6	3	12
Female	11	7	3	13
SK	9	1	9	12
Male	10	2	9	12
Female	8	0	8	12
FI <i>Male</i>	24 <i>25</i>	2 2	2 2	6 5
мате Female	25	2	1	5 7
SE	24	2	2	7
Male	26	2	1	6
Female	22	2	2	8
UK	21	1	4	23
Male Female	20 22	2 0	3 5	21 25

QB11.1 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes. (ROTATION)

L'égalité entre les hommes et les femmes est un droit fondamental

QB11.1 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (ROTATE) Equality between men and women is a fundamental right

QB11.1 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, inwieweit Sie dieser zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen. (ROTIEREN)

Die Gleichstellung von Männern und Frauen ist ein Grundrecht

		Tout à fait	Plutôt	Plutôt pas	Pas du tout	NSP	Total	Total 'Pas
		d'accord	d'accord	d'accord	d'accord	110.	'D'accord'	d'accord'
		Totally	Tend to	Tend to	Totally	5.,	Total	Total
		agree	agree	disagree	disagree	DK	'Agree'	'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
		EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	%	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4
	EU 28	70	24	3	1	2	94	4
	Male	67	26	4	1	2	93	5
	Female	73	22	2	1	2	95	3
	BE	72	24	3	1	О	96	4
	Male	69	28	3	0	0	97	3
	Female	75	21	3	1	0	96	4
	BG	71	22	3	1	3	93	4
	Male	65	27	4	1	3	92	5
	Female	77	18	2	1	2	95	3
	CZ	63	29	4	1	3	92	5
	Male	58	32	5	1	4	90	6
	Female	68	26	3	0	3	94	3
	DK	86	10	1	2	1	96	3
	Male	86	10	1	2	1	96	3
	Female	85	11	1	2	1	96	3
	DE	77	18	2	1	2	95	3
	Male	75	18	3	2	2	93	5
	Female	79	17	2	1	1	96	3
	EE	53	31	4	2	10	84	6
	Male	50	33	4	1	12	83	5
	Female	57	29	4	2	8	86	6
	ΙE	75	20	1	1	3	95	2
	Male	71	23	2	1	3	94	3
	Female	79	18	1	0	2	97	1
	EL	71	28	1	0	0	99	1
	Male	65	33	2	0	0	98	2
	Female	76	23	1	0	0	99	1
	ES	81	18	0	0	1	99	0
1	<i>Male</i>	78 84	20 15	1 0	0 0	1	98 99	1 0
	Female	04	10	U	U	I	77	U

QB11.1 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes. (ROTATION)

L'égalité entre les hommes et les femmes est un droit fondamental

QB11.1 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (ROTATE) Equality between men and women is a fundamental right

QB11.1 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, inwieweit Sie dieser zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen. (ROTIEREN)

Die Gleichstellung von Männern und Frauen ist ein Grundrecht

	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
	Totally	Tend to	Tend to	Totally		Total	Total
	agree	agree	disagree	disagree	DK	'Agree'	'Disagree'
	Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
FR	75	21	1	1	2	96	2
Male	74	21	2	1	2	95	3
Female	76	20	1	1	2	96	2
HR	65	28	4	1	2	93	5
Male	57	33	5	2	3	90	7
Female	72	23	4	0	1	95	4
IT	64	29	5	1	1	93	6
Male	56	35	6	1	2	91	7
Female	71	24	4	0	1	95	4
CY	87	11	1	0	1	98	1
Male	86	12	1	0	1	98	1
Female	88	10	1	0	1	98	1
LV	55	32	5	1	7	87	6
Male	56 55	29 33	7 4	1 1	7 7	85 88	8 5
Female	39	33 41	9				
LT	3 9 39	41 41	9	3 3	8	80 <i>80</i>	12
<i>Male</i> Female	39	4 <i>1</i> 42	10	2 2	8 7	80 81	12 12
LU	78	19	2	0	1	97	2
Male	76 76	21	2	0	1	97	2
Female	80	16	2	0	2	96	2
HU	69	22	6	2	1	91	8
Male	66	25	6	2	1	91	8
Female	71	19	5	3	2	90	8
MT	82	16	1	0	1	98	1
Male	81	16	1	0	2	97	1
Female	83	15	1	0	1	98	1
NL	82	15	1	0	2	97	1
Male	83	14	1	0	2	97	1
Female	81	16	2	0	1	97	2

QB11.1 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes. (ROTATION)

L'égalité entre les hommes et les femmes est un droit fondamental

QB11.1 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (ROTATE) Equality between men and women is a fundamental right

QB11.1 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, inwieweit Sie dieser zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen. (ROTIEREN)

Die Gleichstellung von Männern und Frauen ist ein Grundrecht

	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
	Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
AT	64	30	3	1	2	94	4
Male	54	39	4	1	2	93	5
Female	74	20	3	1	2	94	4
PL	46	41	7	2	4	87	9
Male	39	46	9	2	4	85	11
Female	53	37	5	1	4	90	6
PT	66	32	1	0	1	98	1
Male	62	35	1	1	1	97	2
Female	68	30	1	0	1	98	1
RO	68	24	4	0	4	92	4
Male	62	28	6	1	3	90	7
Female	73	21	2	0	4	94	2
SI	77	19	1	2	1	96	3
Male	77	19	1	2	1	96	3
Female	76	19	2	2	1	95	4
SK	54	38	4	1	3	92	5
Male	48	43	4	1	4	91	5
Female	60	32	4	1	3	92	5
FI	75	22	1	1	1	97	2
Male	72	26	1	0	1	98	1
Female	78	19	1	1	1	97	2
SE	94	4	1	1	0	98	2
Male	95	3	1	1	0	98	2
Female	95	5	0	0	0	100	0
UK	67	25	2	2	4	92	4
Male	66	27	2	2	3	93	4
Female	69	24	2	1	4	93	3

QB11.2 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes. (ROTATION)

L'égalité entre les hommes et les femmes aidera les femmes à devenir indépendantes économiquement

QB11.2 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (ROTATE) Equality between men and women will help women become more economically independent

QB11.2 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, inwieweit Sie dieser zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen. (ROTIEREN)

Die Gleichstellung von Männern und Frauen wird Frauen helfen, wirtschaftlich unabhängiger zu werden

	Tout à fait	Plutôt	Plutôt pas	Pas du tout	NSP	Total	Total 'Pas
	d'accord	d'accord	d'accord	d'accord	1431	'D'accord'	d'accord'
	Totally	Tend to	Tend to	Totally		Total	Total
	agree	agree	disagree	disagree	DK	'Agree'	'Disagree'
		_	Stimme	Stimme			Gesamt
	Stimme voll	Stimme	eher nicht	überhaupt	WN	Gesamt	'Stimme
	und ganz zu	eher zu	zu	nicht zu		'Stimme zu'	nicht zu'
0/	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
%	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4
EU 28	52	37	6	2	3	89	8
Male	47	40	7	2	4	87	9
Female	57	35	4	1	3	92	5
BE	44	45	8	2	1	89	10
Male	39	50	8	2	1	89	10
Female	49	40	8	1	2	89	9
BG	61	30	4	1	4	91	5
Male	51	37	4	3	5	88	7
Female	71	24	3	0	2	95	3
CZ	40	44	9	1	6	84	10
Male	33	47	11	2	7	80	13
Female	47	41	7	0	5	88	7
DK	71	25	1	1	2	96	2
Male	67	27	2	1	3	94	3
Female	74	22	1	2	1	96	3
DE	54	33	6	3	4	87	9
Male	<i>51</i>	32	8	5	4	83	13
Female	57	34	4	1	4	91	5
EE	42	41	6	3	8	83	9
Male	35 47	47 37	6	3 2	9 8	82 84	9
Female			6				8
IE.	60	32	4	1	3	92	5
<i>Male</i>	52 68	37 27	6 2	1 0	3	89 95	7 2
<i>Female</i> EL	55	37			1	95 92	7
	46	31 44	6	1		92	9
<i>Male</i> Female	64	30	8 4	1 1	1 1	90 94	<i>5</i>
ES	72	24	1	1	2	96	2
Male	68	2 4 26	2	1	3	94	3
Female	75	22	1	1	1	97	2

QB11.2 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes. (ROTATION)

L'égalité entre les hommes et les femmes aidera les femmes à devenir indépendantes économiquement

QB11.2 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (ROTATE) Equality between men and women will help women become more economically independent

QB11.2 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, inwieweit Sie dieser zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen. (ROTIEREN)

Die Gleichstellung von Männern und Frauen wird Frauen helfen, wirtschaftlich unabhängiger zu werden

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	FR	44	42	7	3	4	86	10
	Male	42	41	9	4	4	83	13
	Female	47	42	6	2	3	89	8
	HR	49	42	5	1	3	91	6
	Male	40	49	5	2	4	89	7
	Female	58	35	4	1	2	93	5
	IT	48	43	4	2	3	91	6
	Male	41	48	6	2	3	89	8
	Female	55	39	3	1	2	94	4
	CY	69	22	5	2	2	91	7
	Male	59	29	6	4	2	88	10
	Female	78	16	5	0	1	94	5
	LV	40	45	7	1	7	85	8
	Male	38	46	6	2	8 7	84	8
	Female	42	44	6	1		86	7
	LT	32	48	8	4	8	80	12
	<i>Male</i> Female	28 35	48 48	10 7	5 3	9 7	76 83	15 10
	LU	49	42	5	2	2	91	7
	Male	42	48	4	3	3	90	7
	Female	55	37	5	1	2	92	6
	HU	46	36	10	5	3	82	15
	Male	41	40	10	5	4	81	15
1	Female	50	33	9	5	3	83	14
	MT	66	29	3	1	1	95	4
	Male	66	27	5	1	1	93	6
	Female	66	30	2	1	1	96	3
	NL	61	32	4	1	2	93	5
	Male	58	34	4	2	2	92	6
	Female	64	30	3	1	2	94	4

QB11.2 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes. (ROTATION)

L'égalité entre les hommes et les femmes aidera les femmes à devenir indépendantes économiquement

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Die Gleichstellung von Männern und Frauen wird Frauen helfen, wirtschaftlich unabhängiger zu werden

	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
	Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
AT	48	39	9	2	2	87	11
Male	38	43	15	2	2	81	17
Female	58	35	4	1	2	93	5
PL	35	50	8	2	5	85	10
Male	26	57	10	1	6	83	11
Female	44	44	6	2	4	88	8
PT	51	44	2	1	2	95	3
Male	49	47	2	1	1	96	3
Female	54	42	2	0	2	96	2
RO	55	31	7	2	5	86	9
Male	49	33	8	3	7	82	11
Female	61	30	5	0	4	91	5
SI	48	37	7	5	3	85	12
Male	43	38	9	6	4	81	15
Female	54	35	4	4	3	89	8
SK	42	44	8	1	5	86	9
Male	33	49	10	2	6	82	12
Female	51	39	5	1	4	90	6
FI	58	37	2	0	3	95	2
Male	53	40	3	0	4	93	3
Female	62	33	2	0	3	95	2
SE	78	18	3	0	1	96	3
Male	73	22	3	1	1	95	4
Female	82	15	3	0	0	97	3
UK	49	40	5	1	5	89	6
Male	45	43	6	2	4	88	8
Female	53	37	4	1	5	90	5

QB11.3 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes. (ROTATION)

S'il y a plus de femmes sur le marché de l'emploi, l'économie va croître

QB11.3 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (ROTATE) If there are more women on the labour market, the economy will grow

QB11.3 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, inwieweit Sie dieser zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen. (ROTIEREN)

Die Wirtschaft wird wachsen, wenn es mehr Frauen auf dem Arbeitsmarkt gibt

	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
	Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
EU 28	26	34	18	7	15	60	25
Male	21	34	21	9	15	55	30
Female	31	34	16	5	14	65	21
BE	13	39	29	5	14	52	34
Male	12	38	32	7	11	50	39
Female	14	39	27	4	16	53	31
BG	40	26	12	7	15	66	19
Male	27	27	17	10	19	54	27
Female	52	24	8	4	12	76	12
CZ	16	32	24	6	22	48	30
Male	12	30	28	8	22	42	36
Female	21	34	20	4	21	55	24
DK	44	32	8	4	12	76	12
Male	45	34	8	3	10	79	11
Female	44	30	8	5	13	74	13
DE	19	32	24	10	15	51	34
Male	15	30	29	12	14	45	41
Female	22	34	20	9	15	56	29
EE	22	34	17	8	19	56	25
Male	20	34	19	8	19	54	27
Female	24	34	15	8	19	58	23
ΙE	40	33	13	3	11	73	16
Male	35	36	14	4	11	71	18
Female	45	31	11	2	11	76	13
EL	35	35	20	4	6	70	24
Male	24	35	27	6	8	59	33
Female	46	36	13	1	4	82	14
ES	36	29	15	6	14	65	21
Male	30	30	18	7	15	60	25
Female	43	28	13	4	12	71	17

QB11.3 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes. (ROTATION)

S'il y a plus de femmes sur le marché de l'emploi, l'économie va croître

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		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	FR	13	28	28	13	18	41	41
	Male	13	25	28	17	17	38	45
	Female	13	30	29	9	19	43	38
	HR	32	35	17	6	10	67	23
	Male	20	34	25	10	11	54	35
	Female	43	36	10	2	9	79	12
	IT	34	41	11	2	12	75	13
	Male	23	45	15	4	13	68	19
	Female	44	38	6	1	11	82	7
	CY	41	29	13	6	11	70	19
	Male	30	27	17	10	16	57	27
	Female	51	30	10	3	6	81	13
	LV	20	39	22	6	13	59	28
	Male	20	40	21	8	11	60	29
	Female	20	39	22	5	14	59	27
	LT	14	28	29	12	17	42	41
	Male	13	27	29	16	15	40	45
	Female	14	30	29	9	18	44	38
	LU	17	26	32	10	15	43	42
	Male	14	24	38	11	13	38	49
_	Female	20	27	27	10	16	47	37
	HU	25	29	19	15	12	54	34
	Male	20	26	22	19	13	46	41
	Female	30	31	17	12	10	61	29
	MT	54	30	7	3	6	84	10
	Male	54	29	7	4	6	83	11
	Female	52	31	8	2	7	83	10
	NL	18	33	20	7	22	51	27
	Male	15	34	22	9	20	49	31
	Female	20	33	19	4	24	53	23

QB11.3 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes. (ROTATION)

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QB11.3 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (ROTATE) If there are more women on the labour market, the economy will grow

QB11.3 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, inwieweit Sie dieser zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen. (ROTIEREN)

Die Wirtschaft wird wachsen, wenn es mehr Frauen auf dem Arbeitsmarkt gibt

	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
	u accoru	u accoru	u accoru	u accoru		Daccord	u accoru
	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
	Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
АТ	22	29	29	10	10	51	39
Male	18	27	33	13	9	45	46
Female	27	31	25	7	10	58	32
PL	24	45	15	2	14	69	17
Male	15	48	19	3	15	63	22
Female	31	42	11	2	14	73	13
PT	38	44	8	2	8	82	10
Male	30	46	12	2	10	76	14
Female	45	43	5	1	6	88	6
RO	40	29	12	5	14	69	17
Male .	32	27	17	10	14	59	27
Female	46	31	7	2	14	77	9
SI	18	30	25	15	12	48	40
Male	14 23	27 32	29 21	18 11	12 13	41 55	47 32
Female							
SK	25	33	20	5	17	58	25
<i>Male</i> Female	18 31	33 34	25 16	9 1	15 18	51 65	34 17
FI	31	35	14	2	18	66	16
	27	39	14	2	18	66	16
<i>Male</i> Female	37	39 30	13	2	18 18	67	16 15
SE	45	29	9	4	13	74	13
Male	42	30	9	5	14	72	14
Female	49	29	8	3	11	72	11
UK	26	38	15	5	16	64	20
Male	23	39	17	6	15	62	23
Female	29	37	14	3	17	66	17

QB11.4 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes. (ROTATION)

Lutter contre les inégalités entre les hommes et les femmes est nécessaire pour construire une société plus juste

QB11.4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (ROTATE)

Tackling inequality between men and women is necessary to establish a fairer society

QB11.4 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, inwieweit Sie dieser zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen. (ROTIEREN)

Die Bekämpfung der Ungleichheiten zwischen Männern und Frauen ist notwendig, um eine fairere Gesellschaft zu schaffen

		Tout à fait	Plutôt	Plutôt pas	Pas du tout	NSP	Total	Total 'Pas
		d'accord	d'accord	d'accord	d'accord	1431	'D'accord'	d'accord'
		Totally	Tend to	Tend to	Totally		Total	Total
		agree	agree	disagree	disagree	DK	'Agree'	'Disagree'
		agree	agree				Agree	
		Stimme voll	Stimme	Stimme	Stimme		Gesamt	Gesamt
		und ganz zu	eher zu	eher nicht	überhaupt	WN	'Stimme zu'	'Stimme
				zu	nicht zu			nicht zu'
	%	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
		82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4
	EU 28	58	33	4	2	3	91	6
	Male	54	36	5	2	3	90	7
	Female	63	30	3	1	3	93	4
	BE	58	35	5	1	1	93	6
	Male	54	38	6	1	1	92	7
	Female	62	32	5	0	1	94	5
	BG	62	27	5	1	5	89	6
	Male	54	33	6	1	6	87	7
	Female	71	22	4	0	3	93	4
	CZ	40	43	9	2	6	83	11
	Male	32	48	11	3	6	80	14
	Female	47	39	6	2	6	86	8
	DK	65	24	5	3	3	89	8
	Male	62	29	4	3	2	91	7
	Female	67	20	6	3	4	87	9
	DE	61	29	5	3	2	90	8
	Male	56	32	6	4	2	88	10
	Female	65	27	3	3	2	92	6
	EE	45	35	7	3	10	80	10
	Male	41	36	8	4	11	77	12
	Female	49	34	5	3	9	83	8
	ΙE	66	28	2	1	3	94	3
	Male	60	32	3	2	3	92	5
	Female	72	24	2	0	2	96	2
	EL	68	29	3	O	o	97	3
	Male	61	35	4	0	0	96	4
	Female	<i>75</i>	23	2	0	0	98	2
<u>e#6</u>	ES	76	22	1	O	1	98	1
	Male	73	24	1	1	1	97	2
	Female	79	20	0	0	1	99	0

QB11.4 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes. (ROTATION)

Lutter contre les inégalités entre les hommes et les femmes est nécessaire pour construire une société plus juste

QB11.4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (ROTATE)

Tackling inequality between men and women is necessary to establish a fairer society

QB11.4 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, inwieweit Sie dieser zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen. (ROTIEREN)

Die Bekämpfung der Ungleichheiten zwischen Männern und Frauen ist notwendig, um eine fairere Gesellschaft zu schaffen

	Tout à fait	Plutôt	Plutôt pas	Pas du tout	NSP	Total	Total 'Pas
	d'accord	d'accord	d'accord	d'accord	1431	'D'accord'	d'accord'
	Totally	Tend to	Tend to	Totally		Total	Total
	agree	agree	disagree	disagree	DK	'Agree'	'Disagree'
	agree	agree		· ·		Agree	
	Stimme voll	Stimme	Stimme	Stimme		Gesamt	Gesamt
	und ganz zu	eher zu	eher nicht	überhaupt	WN	'Stimme zu'	'Stimme
			zu	nicht zu			nicht zu'
%	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
, 0	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4
FR	64	28	3	2	3	92	5
Male	62	30	4	2	2	92	6
Female	67	26	2	2	3	93	4
HR	55	35	5	1	4	90	6
Male	48	40	6	2	4	88	8
Female	61	31	4	1	3	92	5
IT	53	37	6	1	3	90	7
Male	44	44	7	1	4	88	8
Female	61	31	4	1	3	92	5
CY	81	16	1	1	1	97	2
Male	76	20	2	1	1	96	3
Female	86	11	2	0	1	97	2
LV	44	42	5	2	7	86	7
Male	40	42	5	4	9	82	9
Female	46	41	6	1	6	87	7
LT	38	46	7	3	6	84	10
Male	36	47	7	3	7	83	10
Female	39	44	8	3	6	83	11
LU	69	26	3	1	1	95	4
Male	65	30	3	1	1	95	4
Female	74	22	2	0	2	96	2
HU	56	31	8	3	2	87	11
Male	51	34	9	4	2	85	13
Female	59	29	7	2	3	88	9
MT	69	24	2	2	3	93	4
Male	71	23	2	2	2	94	4
Female	68	25	2	1	4	93	3
NL	55	34	6	2	3	89	8
Male	54	35	5	3	3	89	8
Female	57	32	7	2	2	89	9

QB11.4 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes. (ROTATION)

Lutter contre les inégalités entre les hommes et les femmes est nécessaire pour construire une société plus juste

QB11.4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (ROTATE)

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Die Bekämpfung der Ungleichheiten zwischen Männern und Frauen ist notwendig, um eine fairere Gesellschaft zu schaffen

	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
	Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
AT	49	39	6	4	2	88	10
Male	39	46	8	5	2	85	13
Female	58	32	5	4	1	90	9
PL	37	49	6	2	6	86	8
Male	30	53	9	2	6	83	11
Female	43	46	4	1	6	89	5
PT	63	34	1	0	2	97	1
Male	63	34	1	1	1	97	2
Female	63	34	1	0	2	97	1
RO	56	31	5	2	6	87	7
Male	52	34	6	2	6	86	8
Female	60	28	5	1	6	88	6
SI	55	36	3	3	3	91	6
Male	53	36	3	5	3	89	8
Female	57	36	3	2	2	93	5
SK	39	45	9	2	5	84	11
Male	32	48	13	1	6	80	14
Female	45	42	6	2	5	87	8
FI	52	39	4	1	4	91	5
Male	46	43	5	2	4	89	7
Female	57	34	4	1	4	91	5
SE	86	12	1	1	0	98	2
Male	84	14	1	1	0	98	2
Female	87	10	1	1	1	97	2
UK	59	35	2	1	3	94	3
Male	56	36	3	2	3	92	5
Female	61	34	1	1	3	95	2

QB12 In your opinion, what should be done to increase the time spent by men on caring activities (housework, caring for children and\or dependents)? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	·			
	Introduire le congé de paternité obligatoire	Augmenter les dispositifs de flexibilité du travail (par ex. le travail à temps partiel ou le télétravail)	Rendre les modes de garde d'enfants plus accessibles	Améliorer l'accès pour les femmes à des emplois de meilleure qualité
	Introduce compulsory paternity leave	Increase flexible work arrangements (e.g. part-time work, working from home)	Make child care more accessible	Improve access for women to better quality jobs
	Einführung von obligatorischem Vaterschaftsurlaub	Mehr flexible Arbeitsregelungen (z.B. Teilzeitarbeit, Heimarbeit)	Verbesserung des Zugangs zu Kinderbetreuung	Frauen den Zugang zu anspruchsvolleren Jobs erleichtern
%	EB	EB	EB	EB
	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.4
EU 28 <i>Male</i>	23 24	40 41	31 <i>30</i>	26 23
Female	23	39	31	29
BE	30	46	32	21
Male	31	47	31	22
Female BG	<i>29</i> 20	<i>45</i> 35	33 32	21 29
Male	19	35	31	23
Female	21	34	34	35
CZ	10	48	29	36
<i>Male</i> Female	9 11	48 49	30 28	30 41
DK	20	39	25	17
Male	21	38	28	17
Female	18	40	23	16
DE	25	50	30	23
<i>Male</i> Female	27 23	50 50	29 32	19 26
EE	23	47	30	19
Male	26	47	34	21
Female	20	48	25	17
IE <i>Male</i>	26 27	42 41	41 <i>39</i>	28 <i>27</i>
Female	25	43	44	29
EL	32	29	40	33
Male	37 24	<i>30</i>	39 41	27 20
Female ES	26 28	29 44	41 25	<i>38</i> 30
Male	2 6 27	46	25 25	26
Female	29	43	25 25	33

QB12 In your opinion, what should be done to increase the time spent by men on caring activities (housework, caring for children and\or dependents)? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

•		•			
		Introduire le congé de paternité obligatoire	Augmenter les dispositifs de flexibilité du travail (par ex. le travail à temps partiel ou le télétravail)	Rendre les modes de garde d'enfants plus accessibles	Améliorer l'accès pour les femmes à des emplois de meilleure qualité
		Introduce compulsory paternity leave	Increase flexible work arrangements (e.g. part-time work, working from home)	Make child care more accessible	Improve access for women to better quality jobs
		Einführung von obligatorischem Vaterschaftsurlaub	Mehr flexible Arbeitsregelungen (z.B. Teilzeitarbeit, Heimarbeit)	Verbesserung des Zugangs zu Kinderbetreuung	Frauen den Zugang zu anspruchsvolleren Jobs erleichtern
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	FR	25	33	36	28
	Male	23	36	34	26
	Female	27	30	37	31
	HR	23	35	26	29
	<i>Male</i> Female	19 26	37 32	27 26	26 31
	IT	25	32	36	31
	Male	25	33	35	26
	Female	26	32	36	36
	CY	40	25	24	30
	<i>Male</i> Female	43 37	27 22	24 25	27 32
	LV	18	35	30	21
	Male	19	36	29	17
	Female	17	34	31	24
	LT	29	41	31	16 15
	<i>Male</i> Female	31 28	38 43	28 33	15 17
	LU	24	47	27	21
	Male	27	47	27	17
	Female	22	47	27	25
	HU <i>Male</i>	21 <i>21</i>	40 <i>38</i>	26 24	32 <i>30</i>
	мате Female	21	38 42	24 28	34
	MT	39	50	30	21
	Male	38	<i>51</i>	26	20
	Female	40 25	50 60	33 27	22 17
	NL <i>Male</i>	25 <i>26</i>	60 60	27 30	17 15
	Female	24	60	25	19

QB12 In your opinion, what should be done to increase the time spent by men on caring activities (housework, caring for children and\or dependents)? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(
		Introduire le congé de paternité obligatoire	Augmenter les dispositifs de flexibilité du travail (par ex. le travail à temps partiel ou le télétravail)	Rendre les modes de garde d'enfants plus accessibles	Améliorer l'accès pour les femmes à des emplois de meilleure qualité
		Introduce compulsory paternity leave	Increase flexible work arrangements (e.g. part-time work, working from home)	Make child care more accessible	Improve access for women to better quality jobs
		Einführung von obligatorischem Vaterschaftsurlaub	Mehr flexible Arbeitsregelungen (z.B. Teilzeitarbeit, Heimarbeit)	Verbesserung des Zugangs zu Kinderbetreuung	Frauen den Zugang zu anspruchsvolleren Jobs erleichtern
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	4.7				
	AT	22	37	31	27
	<i>Male</i> <i>Female</i>	19 24	34 40	28 34	24 29
	PL	23	35	30	32
	Male	23	36	32	29
	Female	22	35	29	35
	PT	23	26	32	37
	_Male	24	27	33	35
	Female	22	25	31	39
	RO	21	33	27	28
	<i>Male</i> <i>Female</i>	21 21	32 33	24 29	25 30
	SI	21	29	21	27
	Male	22	30	23	25
	Female	21	28	20	29
	SK	13	33	31	41
	<i>Male</i> <i>Female</i>	11 15	33 33	29 32	33 49
	FI	21	52	21	16
	Male	21	52	24	14
	Female	21	<i>52</i>	18	18
	SE	22	41	17	23
	<i>Male</i> <i>Female</i>	22 22	42 40	20 15	23 23
	UK	18	40	29	15
	Male	18	42	31	13
	Female	18	38	28	17

QB12 In your opinion, what should be done to increase the time spent by men on caring activities (housework, caring for children and\or dependents)? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(1101	ILIXLIA	WAX: 5 NEWNONGEN)		
		S'assurer que les hommes ne subissent pas de discrimination s'ils prennent un congé pour s'occuper de personnes à charge	Promouvoir les emplois dans les domaines de l'aide à domicile ou de l'aide aux personnes, afin qu'ils puissent constituer une option valable de carrière pour les hommes	Modifier les attitudes des hommes et des garçons lorsqu'il s'agit de s'occuper du foyer (tâches ménagères, s'occuper des enfants et\ou de personnes dépendantes)
		Make sure men are not discriminated against if they take leave to care for dependents	Promote jobs in the care sectors as a valid career option for men	Change men's and boys' attitudes towards caring activities (housework, caring for children and\or dependents)
		Sicherstellen, dass Männer nicht diskriminiert werden, wenn sie Urlaub nehmen, um Angehörige zu pflegen	Jobs im Pflegebereich als realistische Karriereoptionen für Männer fördern	Die Einstellung von Männern und Jungen zu Betreuungs- bzw. Pflegetätigkeiten ändern (Hausarbeit, Betreuung/ Pflege von Kindern und/oder Angehörigen)
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	EU 28	35	20	41
	Male	33	20	38
	Female	37	21	44
	BE	38	22	44
	Male	33	20	40
	Female	43	22	48
	BG	25	19	35
	Male	27	18	27
	Female	24	20	43
	CZ	35	19	34
	<i>Male</i> Female	34 36	18 19	28 40
	DK	50	18	53
	Male	42	15	52
	Female	58	20	5 <i>4</i>
	DE	40	27	37
	Male	36	25	33
	Female	44	28	41
	EE	31	9	41
	Male	28	9	33
	Female	32	2 6	47 39
	IE <i>Male</i>	38 <i>33</i>	28	34
	Female	42	24	43
	EL	36	21	41
	Male	37	18	36
	Female	35	23	47
	ES	33	18	51
	<i>Male</i> Female	33 34	18 18	48 53

QB12 In your opinion, what should be done to increase the time spent by men on caring activities (housework, caring for children and\or dependents)? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(NO1	ILIXLIN —	WAX. 3 NEININGINGEN)		
		S'assurer que les hommes ne subissent pas de discrimination s'ils prennent un congé pour s'occuper de personnes à charge	Promouvoir les emplois dans les domaines de l'aide à domicile ou de l'aide aux personnes, afin qu'ils puissent constituer une option valable de carrière pour les hommes	Modifier les attitudes des hommes et des garçons lorsqu'il s'agit de s'occuper du foyer (tâches ménagères, s'occuper des enfants et\ou de personnes dépendantes)
		Make sure men are not discriminated against if they take leave to care for dependents	Promote jobs in the care sectors as a valid career option for men	Change men's and boys' attitudes towards caring activities (housework, caring for children and\or dependents)
		Sicherstellen, dass Männer nicht diskriminiert werden, wenn sie Urlaub nehmen, um Angehörige zu pflegen	Jobs im Pflegebereich als realistische Karriereoptionen für Männer fördern	Die Einstellung von Männern und Jungen zu Betreuungs- bzw. Pflegetätigkeiten ändern (Hausarbeit, Betreuung/ Pflege von Kindern und/oder Angehörigen)
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	FR	33	16	49
	Male	30	16	50
	Female	36	16	48
	HR	34	22	39
	<i>Male</i> <i>Female</i>	34 35	22 22	35 43
	IT	37	22	38
	Male	39	24	36
	Female	35	20	41
	CY	31	23	41
	Male	28	20	36 45
	Female LV	33 31	26 11	45 41
	Male	30	10	31
	Female	32	11	5 <i>0</i>
	LT	32	11	34
	Male	34	12	26
	Female	29	11	41
	LU	47	16	41
	<i>Male</i> <i>Female</i>	46 49	12 19	39 44
	HU	27	20	23
	Male	30	21	21
	Female	25	19	25
	MT	29	14	41
	<i>Male</i> Female	32 26	17 11	37 44
	NL	38	16	50
	Male	33	15	49
	Female	44	16	51

QB12 In your opinion, what should be done to increase the time spent by men on caring activities (housework, caring for children and\or dependents)? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

•		·		
		S'assurer que les hommes ne subissent pas de discrimination s'ils prennent un congé pour s'occuper de personnes à charge	Promouvoir les emplois dans les domaines de l'aide à domicile ou de l'aide aux personnes, afin qu'ils puissent constituer une option valable de carrière pour les hommes	Modifier les attitudes des hommes et des garçons lorsqu'il s'agit de s'occuper du foyer (tâches ménagères, s'occuper des enfants et\ou de personnes dépendantes)
		Make sure men are not discriminated against if they take leave to care for dependents	Promote jobs in the care sectors as a valid career option for men	Change men's and boys' attitudes towards caring activities (housework, caring for children and\or dependents)
		Sicherstellen, dass Männer nicht diskriminiert werden, wenn sie Urlaub nehmen, um Angehörige zu pflegen	Jobs im Pflegebereich als realistische Karriereoptionen für Männer fördern	Die Einstellung von Männern und Jungen zu Betreuungs- bzw. Pflegetätigkeiten ändern (Hausarbeit, Betreuung/ Pflege von Kindern und/oder Angehörigen)
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	АТ	36	29	35
	Male	31	28	29
	Female	41	30	41
	PL	29	16	32
	<i>Male</i> <i>Female</i>	30 29	14 18	29 34
	PT	34	27	43
	Male	36	29	38
	Female	32	27	47
	RO	23	21	37
	Male	23	21	35
6	Female	23	21	40
	SI	25	19	43
	<i>Male</i> Female	26 24	21 17	41 45
(#)	SK	26	15	25
	Male	29	15	22
	Female	24	15	29
	FI	39	29	50
	Male	33	27	46
	Female	45	31	54
	SE	43	28	66 65
	<i>Male</i> Female	35 52	25 31	65 67
	UK	34	18	39
	Male	28	16	35
	Female	39	20	43

QB12 In your opinion, what should be done to increase the time spent by men on caring activities (housework, caring for children and\or dependents)? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun, ne veut pas que les hommes soient plus impliqués dans les activités d'entretien du foyer (SPONTANE)	NSP
		Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None, you do not want men more involved in caring activities (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Sonstige (SPONTAN)	Nichts, Sie möchten nicht, dass Männer mehr Betreuungs- bzw. Pflegetätigkeiten übernehmen (SPONTAN)	WN
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	EU 28	2	3	5
	Male	2	4	5
	Female	2	2	4
	BE	1	1	2
	<i>Male</i> <i>Female</i>	1 0	1 2	2 1
	BG	2	7	7
	Male	1	13	8
	Female	2	2	7
	CZ	1	4	3
	<i>Male</i> <i>Female</i>	1 1	5 2	5 2
	DK	6	2 2	3
	Male	6	3	3
	Female	6	2	2
	DE	2	4	3
	Male	2 2	7 2	3 2
	Female EE	2 2	4	6
\cup	Male	1	4	5
	Female	2	4	7
	ΙE	0	1	4
	_Male	1	1	6
	Female	0	1	2
	EL	2	8	1
	<i>Male</i> <i>Female</i>	2 1	10 6	1 1
	ES	3	1	2
	Male	3	1	2
	Female	2	1	2

QB12 In your opinion, what should be done to increase the time spent by men on caring activities (housework, caring for children and\or dependents)? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun, ne veut pas que les hommes soient plus impliqués dans les activités d'entretien du foyer (SPONTANE)	NSP
		Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None, you do not want men more involved in caring activities (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
		Sonstige (SPONTAN)	Nichts, Sie möchten nicht, dass Männer mehr Betreuungs- bzw. Pflegetätigkeiten übernehmen (SPONTAN)	WN
	%	EB 82.4	EB 82.4	EB 82.4
	FR	1	2	6
	Male	2	2	6
	Female	0	3	5
	HR <i>Male</i>	1 2	3 4	3 3
	Female	0	2	4
	ΙΤ	2	3	5
	Male	2 2	4 2	4 5
	Female CY	2	6	2
	Male	3	7	2
_	Female	1	5	3
	LV	4	3	5
	<i>Male</i> Female	5 3	5 2	6 5
	LT	2	5	5
	Male	2	6	5
	Female	1	4	4
	LU	3	3	3
	<i>Male</i> Female	4 1	4 2	3 2
	HU	2	8	7
	_Male	3	10	5
	Female	2	5	8
	MT <i>Male</i>	2 1	1 7	3 4
	Female	2	Ö	1
	NL	3	2	3
	Male	2 5	2	3
	Female	5	1	3

QB12 In your opinion, what should be done to increase the time spent by men on caring activities (housework, caring for children and\or dependents)? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucun, ne veut pas que les hommes soient plus impliqués dans les activités d'entretien du foyer (SPONTANE)	NSP
	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None, you do not want men more involved in caring activities (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
	Sonstige (SPONTAN)	Nichts, Sie möchten nicht, dass Männer mehr Betreuungs- bzw. Pflegetätigkeiten übernehmen (SPONTAN)	WN
%	EB	EB	EB
ΔТ	82.4 4	82.4 8	82.4 2
AT <i>Male</i>	4	12	3
Female	4	3	2
PL	2	5	6
Male	2	6	6
Female	2 1	4 1	7 5
PT <i>Male</i>	2	1	5 5
Female	1	1	6
RO	2	5	6
Male	2	6	6
Female	1	4 4	5
SI <i>Male</i>	10 9	4	6 5
Female	10	4	6
SK	1	5	6
Male	1 2	8	6
<i>Female</i> FI	3	3 3	5 2
Male	3	4	3
Female	2	2	1
SE	5	1	1
<i>Male</i> Female	5 4	1 1	2 1
UK	0	3	9
Male	1	3	10
Female	Ö	2	8