

Gender equality in the EU in 2009

Report

Fieldwork : September 2009 – October 2009

Publication: February 2010

This survey was requested and coordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Research and Political Analysis" Unit)

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.

The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	2
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
1. THE PERCEPTION OF GENDER EQUALITY IN EUROPE	9
1.1 Personal experiences of gender equality and knowledge of rights	18
1.2 Existence of stereotypes.....	38
1.3 Areas for prioritisation.....	46
2. GENDER EQUALITY IN SEVERAL DOMAINS	50
2.1 Employment	50
2.2 Reconciliation between work, private and family life	76
2.3 Representation of women in politics	95
2.4 Gender-based violence	101
2.5 Women and poverty	104
3. FIGHTING GENDER INEQUALITY - THE ROLE OF THE EU	107
3.1 Subsidiarity	107
3.2 Actors that have contributed most to gender equality	110
3.3 Efforts made to combat gender inequality in the EU.....	113
3.4 Awareness of EU actions to promote equality between women and men	118
4. GENDER EQUALITY IN THE FUTURE	132
4.1 The perception of the future of gender equality.....	132
CONCLUSION	144
ANNEXES	
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS	
QUESTIONNAIRE	
TABLES	

INTRODUCTION

Equality between women and men is a fundamental right and a common principle of the European Union. The EU can be considered as one of the main actors in this field.

Since the 1970s, the European Union has adopted an extensive body of equal treatment legislation. Thirteen directives have been introduced in areas such as equal pay, equal treatment in employment and occupation, social security and parental leave. This body of law is among the world's most extensive legislation promoting gender equality.

Along with this legislation, the European Union has developed other instruments in order to combat gender inequality more generally: gender mainstreaming and specific measures for the advancement of women.¹

Throughout the past decades, significant progress has been made regarding gender equality in the European Union; however gender inequalities persist, predominantly to the disadvantage of women. If gender equality is to be fully realised, and all Europeans are to enjoy equal opportunities, further action is needed to eliminate gender stereotypes, close the gender pay gap, combat gender-based violence and increase the number of women in decision-making.

The European Commission's commitment to gender equality is outlined in the *Roadmap for equality between women and men 2006-2010*, to be renewed in 2010 with the adoption of a follow-up strategy.

In order to assess the impact of such legislation and activities, this new Eurobarometer survey on gender equality was commissioned by the European Commission DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities in autumn 2009.

¹ For more information on gender equality in the European Union, please see:
<http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=418>

The report seeks to measure perceptions of gender equality in the European Union in 2009, the prevalence and impact of gender equality in the workplace and in other domains, the role of the European Union, the efforts made hitherto and Europeans' hopes for the future of gender equality.

In addition, as the survey was conducted during a time of financial and economic crisis, it seeks to measure perceptions of the impact of the crisis on gender equality.

This report presents the results of the survey in four main sections;

1 PERCEPTION OF GENDER EQUALITY IN EUROPE

The first section seeks to gauge the current situation, perceptions of the evolution of gender equality in the last ten years, knowledge of rights and personal experience of gender-based discrimination, the persistence of stereotypes, and the priorities for action.

2 GENDER EQUALITY IN DIFFERENT DOMAINS

The second part focuses on different aspects of life which might have an impact on gender equality.

3 FIGHTING GENDER INEQUALITY – THE ROLE OF THE EU

The third section looks at the role of the European Union and an overview of the efforts made to date.

4 GENDER EQUALITY IN THE FUTURE

The fourth and final section looks to the future in 2030 and asks Europeans to assess whether gender equality will be more or less prevalent.

In this report, we analyse the results and changes at two levels: the average for the 27 Member States (EU27) and the national average. We also add a brief commentary on the way in which the answers vary in accordance with respondents' socio-demographic characteristics (age, gender etc.) and a number of other indicators, such as the fact of having been a victim / having witnessed gender-based discrimination, or the opinion of the current efforts made in the European Union to fight gender inequality. A specific focus will be given to the differences between women and men's perceptions of gender equality.

This survey on Europeans' perceptions and experiences of gender equality was conducted between 11 September and 5 October 2009 as part of the Eurobarometer wave 72.2. It covers all 27 EU Member States. 26,470 European citizens were interviewed face-to-face.

The survey was carried out by TNS Opinion & Social network. The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate General for Communication ("Research and Political Analysis" Unit)². 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. This note indicates the interview methods and the confidence intervals³.

*The Eurobarometer web site can be consulted at the following address:
http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm*

*We would like to take the opportunity to thank all the respondents across the continent who have given of their time to take part in this survey.
Without their active participation, this study would simply not have been possible.*

² http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

³ 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 may give several answers to the same question.

In this report, the countries are represented by their official abbreviations. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

ABBREVIATIONS

EU27	European Union – 27 Member States
DK/NA	Don't know / No answer
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
<i>D-E</i>	<i>East Germany</i>
DE	Germany
<i>D-W</i>	<i>West Germany</i>
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	Republic of Cyprus
LT	Lithuania
LV	Latvia
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	The Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	The United Kingdom

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Perception of gender equality in the EU

- Across the EU, **62% respondents believe that gender inequality is widespread**, with 34% thinking it is rare. Women (68%) are more likely to perceive gender-based discrimination than men (57%).
- Despite this, the trend is positive with the majority of Europeans (66%) agreeing that gender inequality is **less widespread than it was 10 years ago**.
- Nearly two-fifths of Europeans believe the **economic and financial crisis** will increase inequality.
- Just over half the respondents appear to know their rights to equal treatment though there are big differences between Member States. Asked who they would turn to for help, the national equality body was the most popular source of assistance (24%). However only a quarter of **Europeans who face gender-based discrimination exercise their rights**.
- **Violence against women** and **the gender pay gap** are considered as the two top priorities for action (in a list of options for prioritisation in the field of gender equality, Europeans choose these areas above all other options: 62% for the violence against women and 50% for the gender pay gap) and a large majority of **Europeans think** these issues **should be addressed urgently (92% for violence against women and 82% for the gender pay gap)**.
- **Sexist stereotypes**, which contribute to and reinforce gender inequality, are found in several domains, especially in working life (54%), advertising (34%), the news media (25%), and politics (24%).

2. Gender equality in different areas of life

Several areas are affected by inequality between women and men, including work opportunities, education, childcare and health. In this section we examine respondents' experiences of gender equality or gender-based discrimination.

- Some 15% of European respondents have either witnessed or personally experienced **gender-based discrimination at work**.
- In order to increase the number of women in employment, Europeans believe that the following measures should be given priority (among a list of measures): the women's pay should be increased so they earn the same as men (for 44%) and there should be more care facilities for young children and dependents (for 41%).
- However, we also note that care facilities can place considerable financial strain on some respondents, as 71% agree that "childcare facilities can cost almost the same as the mother earns". **This could create a barrier to equality in the workplace.**
- It might also have an impact on the numbers of women who reach positions of responsibility. Indeed, more than 76% of Europeans agree that women have less freedom to fight for positions of responsibility because of their family circumstances.
- An increase in the availability of care facilities for young children and dependent persons could also help women and men to have a better balance between work, private and family life: 41% of Europeans select this measure among a list of propositions that aim to achieve a work-life balance, just after more flexible working hours and greater possibilities of working (teleworking etc.), mentioned by 44% of respondents.

3. Fighting gender inequality – the role of the EU

- Most Europeans polled think decisions about gender equality should be made jointly within the European Union (61%).
- Opinion is divided over the actions undertaken thus far to combat gender inequality in the European Union; 44% think enough is being done to combat inequality, but 42% disagree.
- However there is reason for optimism, as 64% of respondents believe there has been progress in the past decade, and over half are aware of the EU's efforts to combat gender inequality.

4. Future of gender equality

- Looking to the future in 2030, Europeans' outlook is positive. Most respondents think there will be greater equality for women and men in 20 years' time.

1. THE PERCEPTION OF GENDER EQUALITY IN EUROPE

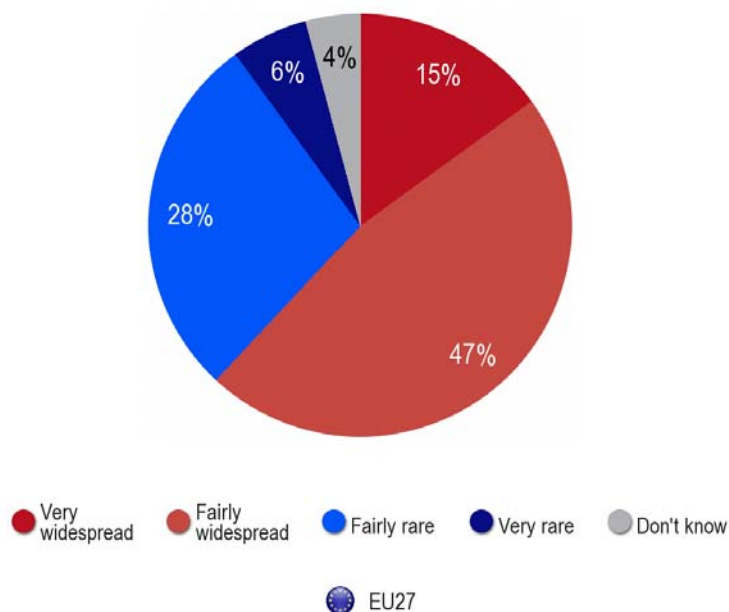
The perceived level of gender inequality

- Europeans think gender inequality is widespread -

When asked to assess whether gender inequality is "widespread"⁴, 62% of Europeans agree; some 34% think it is "rare", and 4% are unable to form an opinion.

However, Europeans tend to be rather moderate in their views on this subject; almost half (47%) think gender inequality is "fairly widespread", while 15% think it is "very widespread". However, just 6% think that it is "very rare", leaving 28% who consider it "fairly rare".

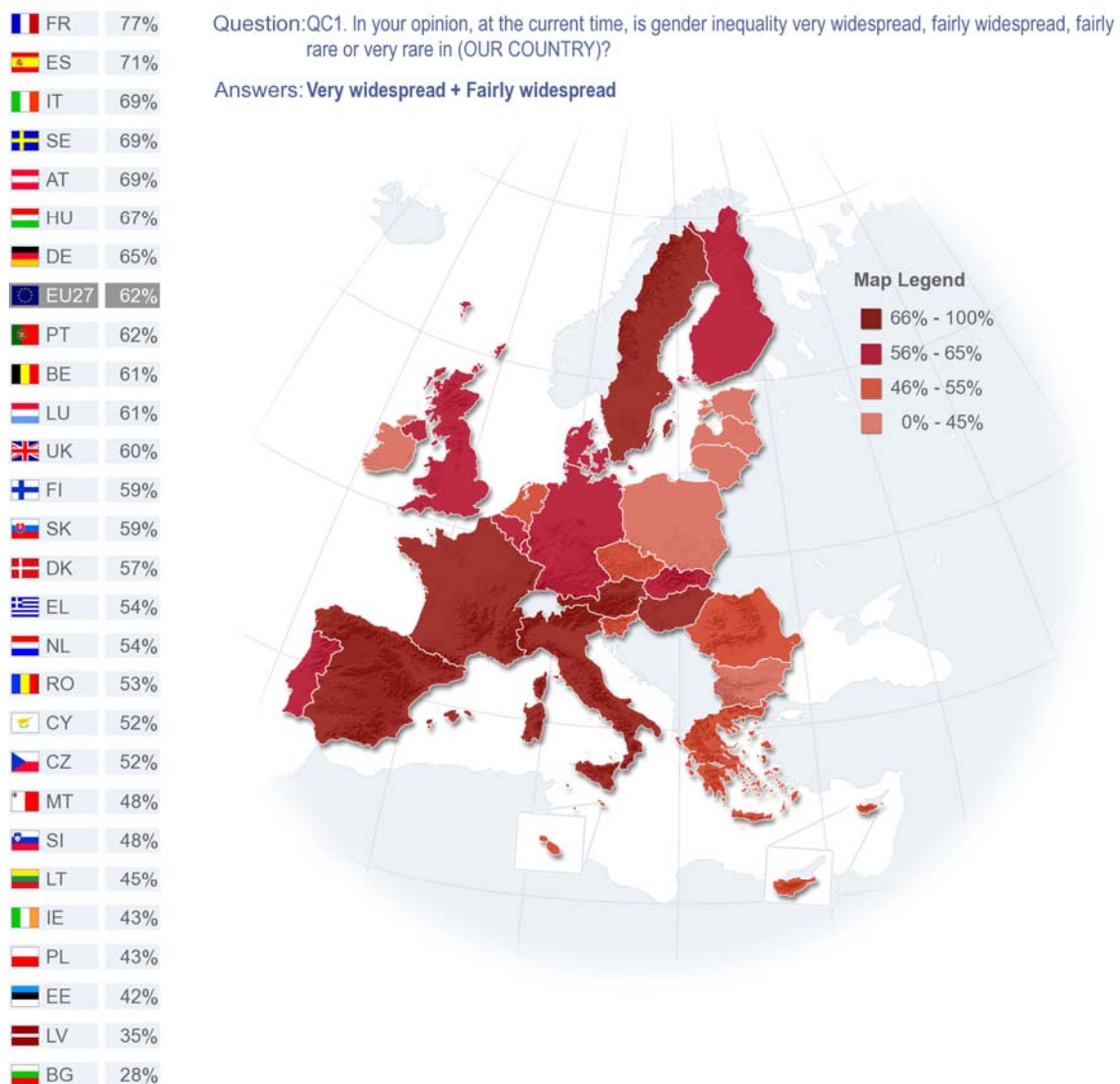
QC1. In your opinion, at the current time, is gender inequality very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare in (OUR COUNTRY)?



⁴ QC1 In your opinion, at the current time, is gender inequality very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare in (OUR COUNTRY)?

The country-by-country analysis reveals important differences: respondents in France are the most likely to say that gender inequality is widespread (77%), followed by interviewees in Spain (71%). Those in Italy, Austria and Sweden (69%) are also among the most likely to agree that gender inequality is prevalent.

However, in Bulgaria (59%), Latvia (59%), Estonia (52%), Malta, Slovenia and Poland (all 49%), Lithuania (48%) and Ireland (46%), the majority view is that gender inequality is "rare".






In France (21%) and Germany (18%) the view that gender inequality is "very widespread" is strongest; nevertheless, the majority view is that it is "fairly widespread". One fifth of respondents in Latvia and Bulgaria (both 20%) think inequality is "very rare".

A socio-demographic analysis reveals some variations in opinion on gender inequality. Women (68%) are more likely to think it "widespread" than men (57%) and the youngest respondents, aged 15-24, (55%) are less likely to think it widespread than the oldest age group, the over-55s (64%).

Respondents' personal experiences of gender-based discrimination also affect their views; 69% of those who have experienced or witnessed gender inequality consider it "widespread", compared to 60% among those who have no such experience.

Interviewees who consider that the actions taken in the EU to counter gender inequality are "sufficient" are far less likely (56%) to recognise widespread inequality than those who think efforts in the EU are "insufficient" (72%).

QC1 In your opinion, at the current time, is gender inequality very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare in (OUR COUNTRY)?

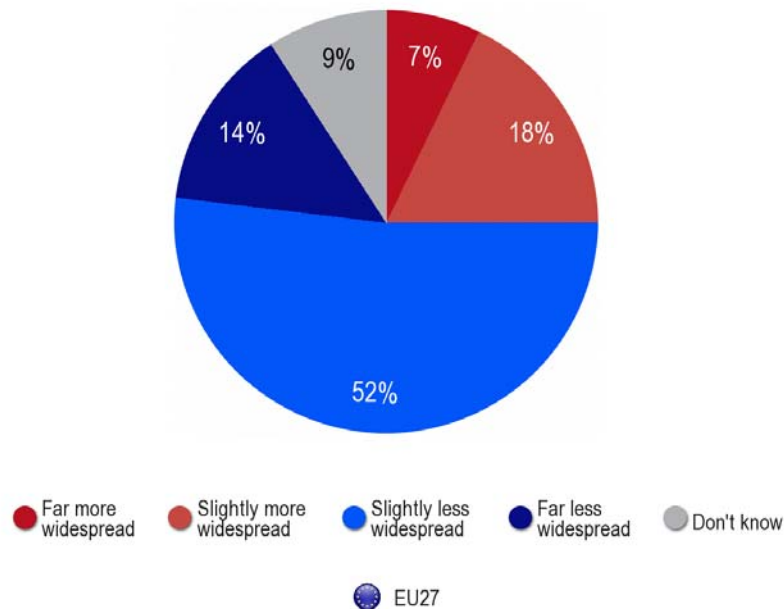
	Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare	DK	Widespread	Rare
EU27	15%	47%	28%	6%	4%	62%	34%
Sex							
 Male	12%	45%	32%	7%	4%	57%	39%
 Female	18%	50%	24%	5%	3%	68%	29%
Age							
 15-24	14%	41%	33%	9%	3%	55%	42%
25-39	14%	48%	29%	6%	3%	62%	35%
40-54	15%	49%	28%	5%	3%	64%	33%
55 +	16%	48%	25%	6%	5%	64%	31%
Victim/witness of gender-based discrimination							
Yes	19%	50%	24%	5%	2%	69%	29%
No	13%	47%	30%	6%	4%	60%	36%
Gender equality in the EU - Current efforts							
Sufficient	11%	45%	33%	8%	3%	56%	41%
Not sufficient	20%	52%	22%	4%	2%	72%	26%

Is gender inequality more or less widespread than 10 years ago?

- Gender inequality not as widespread as 10 years ago -

Two thirds of Europeans (66%) believe that gender inequality is less widespread than it was ten years ago⁵. However, one quarter (25%) think it is more widespread, and 9% are unable to give a response. Over half of all respondents (52%) see modest changes, believing inequality is "slightly less widespread". A smaller proportion of respondents see a strong improvement (14%), believing it "far less widespread".

QC2. And compared with 10 years ago, would you say that gender inequality is more widespread or less widespread in (OUR COUNTRY)?



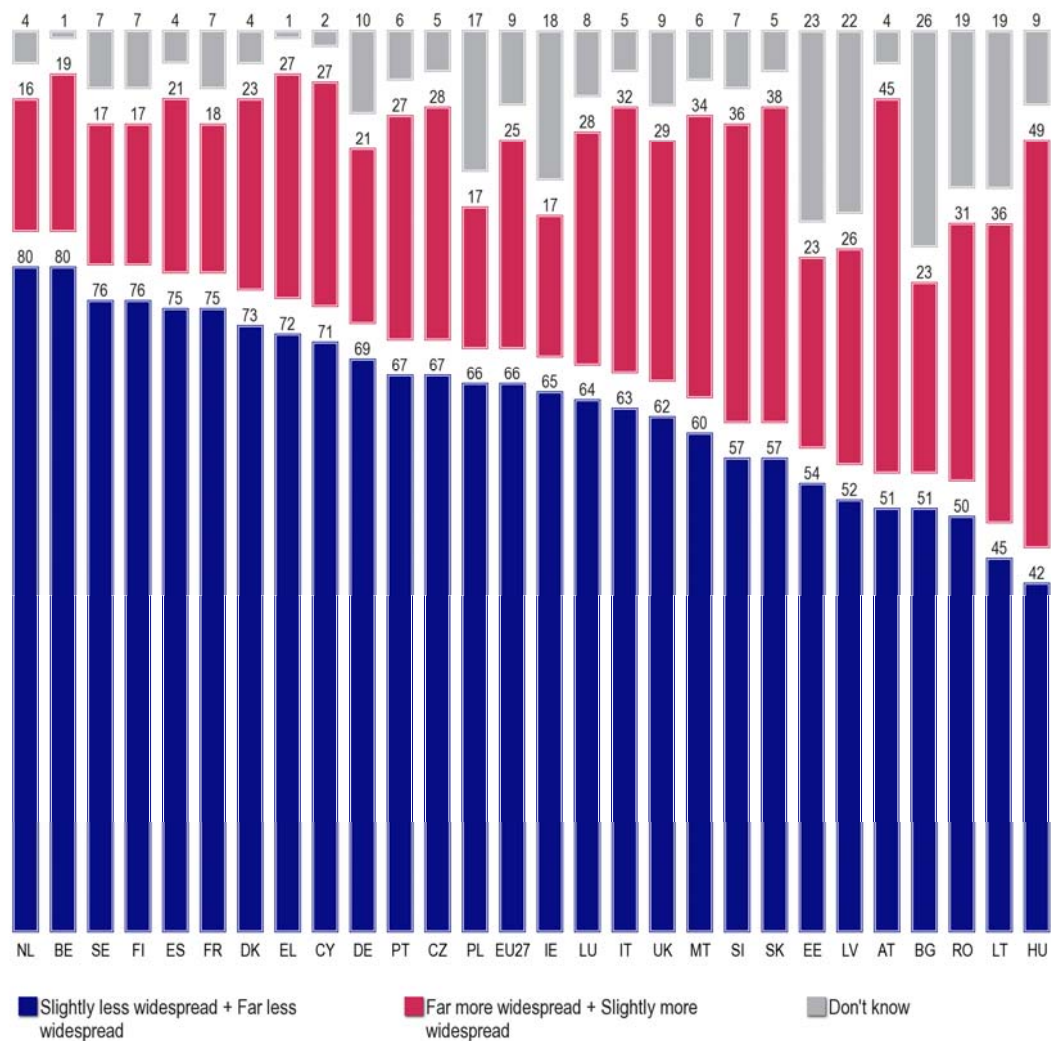
⁵ QC2 And compared with 10 years ago, would you say that gender inequality is more widespread or less widespread in (OUR COUNTRY)?

In one country, Hungary, the majority of respondents think that gender inequality is "more widespread" now than it was ten years ago (49% vs. 42% "less widespread").

In all other countries, the majority of respondents think it is "less widespread"; Belgium and the Netherlands (both 80%), Finland and Sweden (both 76%), Spain and France (both 75%) top the list of countries where inequality is regarded as "less widespread".






Respondents in Greece (31%), Cyprus (31%) and Ireland (28%) perceive the greatest change, considering gender inequality to be "far less widespread" than ten years ago.

QC2. And compared with 10 years ago, would you say that gender inequality is more widespread or less widespread in (OUR COUNTRY)?



A socio-demographic analysis reveals few differences between the sexes and age groups; however there are significant differences by occupation. Managers are more likely to think gender inequality is "less widespread" (76%) than unemployed (61%) or retired people (64%).

QC2 And compared with 10 years ago, would you say that gender inequality is more widespread or less widespread in (OUR COUNTRY)?

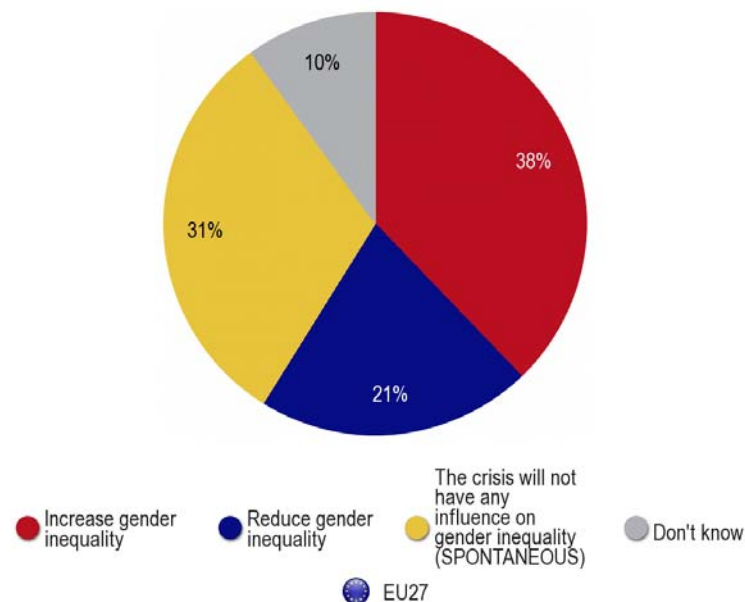
	Far more widespread	Slightly more widespread	Slightly less widespread	Far less widespread	DK	More widespread	Less widespread
EU27	7%	18%	52%	14%	9%	25%	66%
Sex							
 Male	6%	17%	51%	17%	9%	23%	68%
 Female	8%	19%	53%	12%	8%	27%	65%
Age							
15-24	7%	15%	47%	18%	13%	22%	65%
 25-39	7%	17%	52%	17%	7%	24%	69%
40-54	7%	18%	56%	12%	7%	25%	68%
55 +	7%	19%	52%	13%	9%	26%	65%
Respondent occupation scale							
Self- employed	7%	16%	53%	15%	9%	23%	68%
 Managers	4%	14%	60%	16%	6%	18%	76%
Other white collars	7%	20%	54%	14%	5%	27%	68%
Manual workers	7%	19%	50%	15%	9%	26%	65%
House persons	7%	18%	54%	14%	7%	25%	68%
Unemployed	10%	18%	46%	15%	11%	28%	61%
Retired	7%	20%	52%	12%	9%	27%	64%
 Students	5%	15%	50%	17%	13%	20%	67%

Effect of crisis on gender equality

- European public opinion is divided over whether the crisis will have an impact on gender equality -

Opinion over whether the economic crisis will have an impact on gender equality is somewhat divided⁶; 38% of Europeans believe it will "increase gender inequality" and 31% spontaneously express the opinion that "the crisis will not have any influence". Fewer respondents believe that "it will reduce gender inequality" (21%).

QC23. As far as the economic crisis is concerned, some say it will rather increase gender inequality while others think that it will reduce them. To which of the following two opinions do you feel the closest to? The economic crisis will rather ...

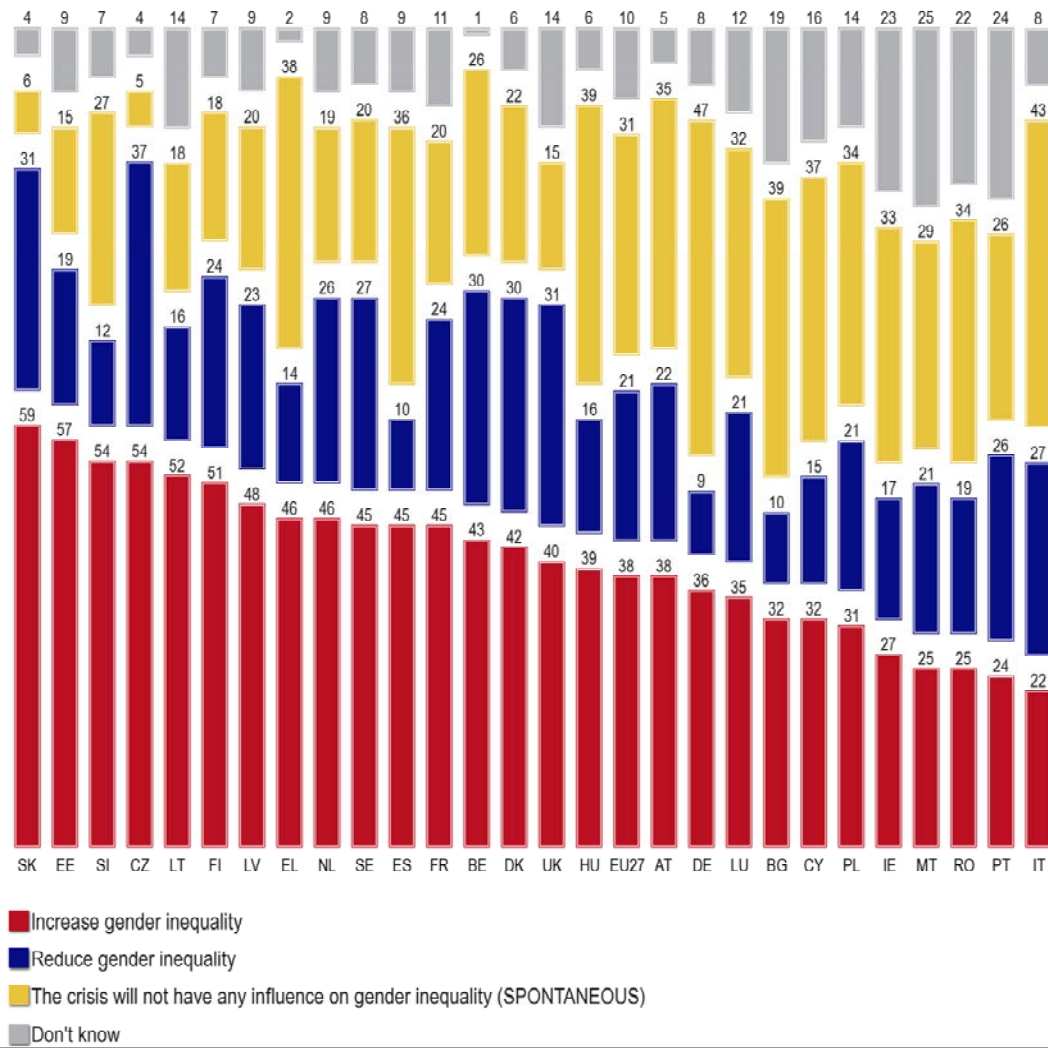


Respondents from Slovakia (59%), Estonia (57%), the Czech Republic and Slovenia (both 54%) are most likely to believe that the economic crisis will increase gender inequality. In Germany (47%) and Italy (43%), the majority of respondents spontaneously state that the crisis will have no effect on gender equality.

⁶ QC23 As far as the economic crisis is concerned, some say it will rather increase gender inequality while others think that it will reduce them. To which of the following two opinions do you feel the closest to? The economic crisis will rather ...









This is also the majority view in Bulgaria, Cyprus, Romania, Poland, Ireland and Malta, with proportions ranging from 39% to 29%. There is no Member State where the majority thinks that the crisis will **decrease** inequality.

QC23. As far as the economic crisis is concerned, some say it will rather increase gender inequality while others think that it will reduce them. To which of the following two opinions do you feel the closest to? The economic crisis will rather ...



A socio-demographic analysis of the majority answer "increase gender inequality" shows that women (39%) are more pessimistic than men (36%). The better-educated (41%) are more likely than the less educated (33%) to say the crisis will increase inequality.

QC23 As far as the economic crisis is concerned, some say it will rather increase gender inequality while others think that it will reduce them. To which of the following two opinions do you feel the closest to? The economic crisis will rather ...

	Increase gender inequality	Reduce gender inequality	The crisis will not have any influence on gender inequality (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	38%	21%	31%	10%
Sex				
 Male	36%	22%	33%	9%
 Female	39%	20%	29%	12%
Education (End of)				
 15-19	33%	19%	34%	14%
 16-19	39%	21%	31%	9%
 20+	41%	20%	30%	9%
 Still studying	35%	26%	28%	11%
Gender equality in the EU - Current efforts				
 Sufficient	35%	25%	32%	8%
 Not sufficient	43%	21%	29%	7%

We also note the influence of respondents' views regarding current efforts in the European Union to combat gender inequality; those who consider them "insufficient" (43%) are more worried about the impact of the crisis on gender equality than those who think them "sufficient" (35%).

1.1 Personal experiences of gender equality and knowledge of rights

- Most Europeans say they know their rights in the area of gender-based discrimination, but there is still room for improvement, particularly among the less educated -

Knowledge of rights

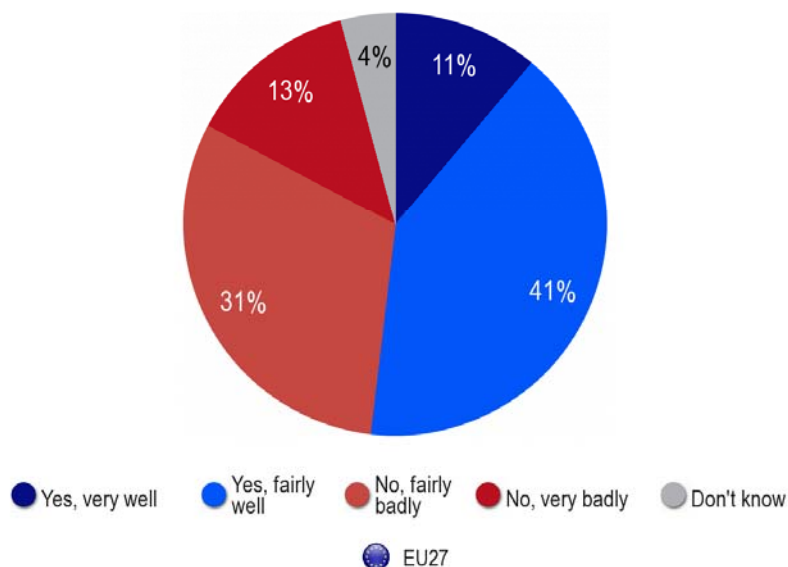
Gender-based discrimination

Just over half of Europeans polled say that they are "well" informed (52%) about their rights in the area of gender-based discrimination⁷. Conversely, 44% report they are "badly" informed.

The greatest proportion of respondents answer "yes, fairly well" (41%), suggesting that most Europeans feel moderately well-informed as to their rights.

QC24.1. To what extent are you aware of rights in each of the following areas?

Gender-based discrimination



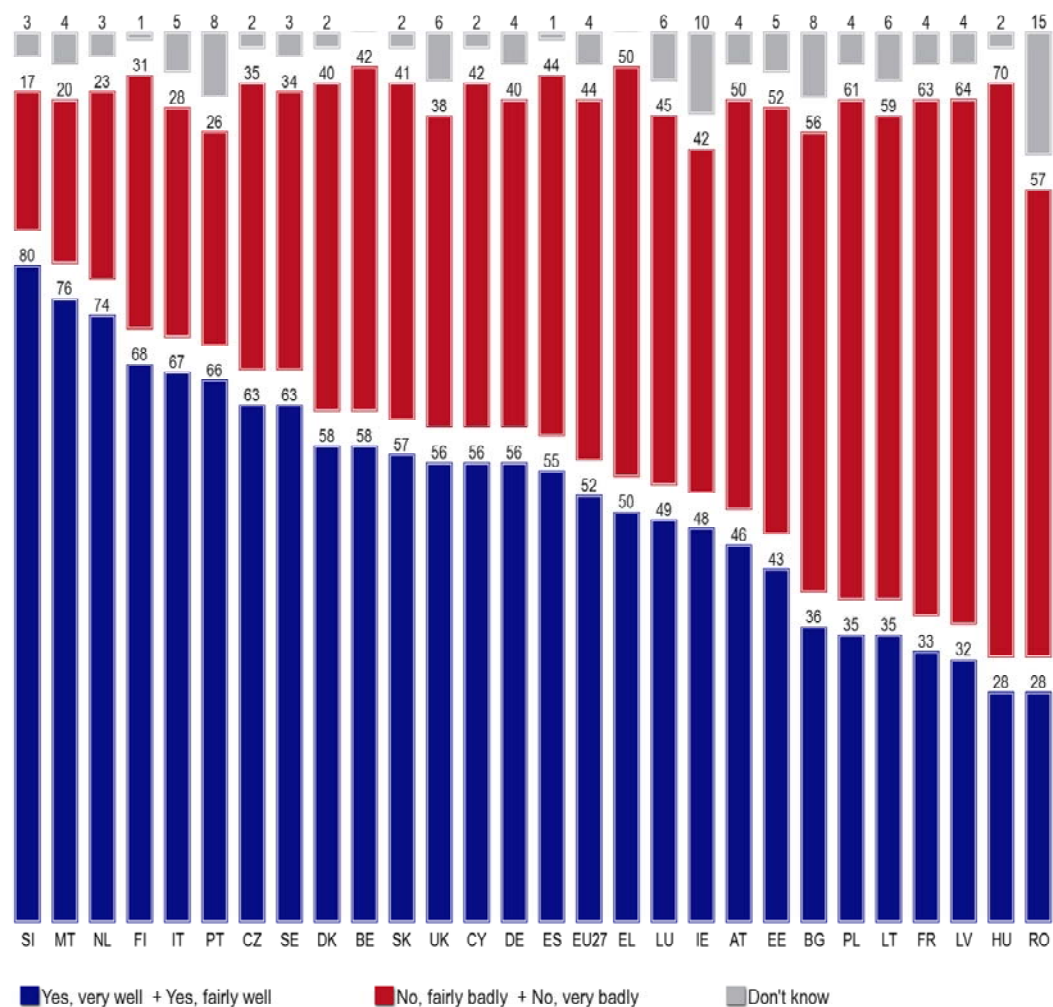
⁷ QC24.1 To what extent are you aware of rights in each of the following areas? Gender-based discrimination

Respondents in Slovenia (80%), Malta (76%) and the Netherlands (74%) are most likely to say that they are well informed of their legal rights.

However, in nine Member States, the majority of respondents report that they do not feel well informed; Hungary (28%), Latvia (32%) and France (33%) record the lowest proportion of respondents who feel they know their rights well.

QC24.1. To what extent are you aware of rights in each of the following areas?

Gender-based discrimination

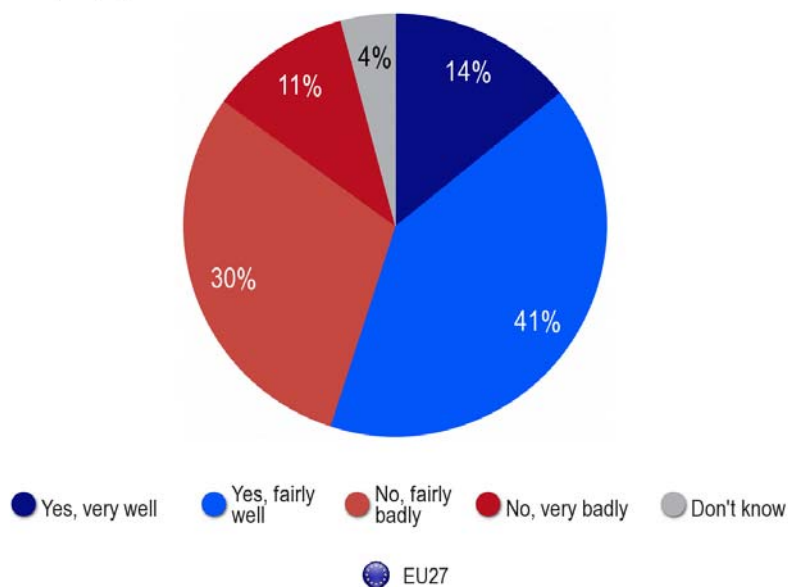


Equal pay for men and women

Again, most Europeans claim to know their rights "well" (55%) when it comes to the issue of equal pay for men and women⁸. Some 41% however, feel "badly" informed and 4% are not able to give an opinion.

QC24.2. To what extent are you aware of rights in each of the following areas?

Equal pay for men and women

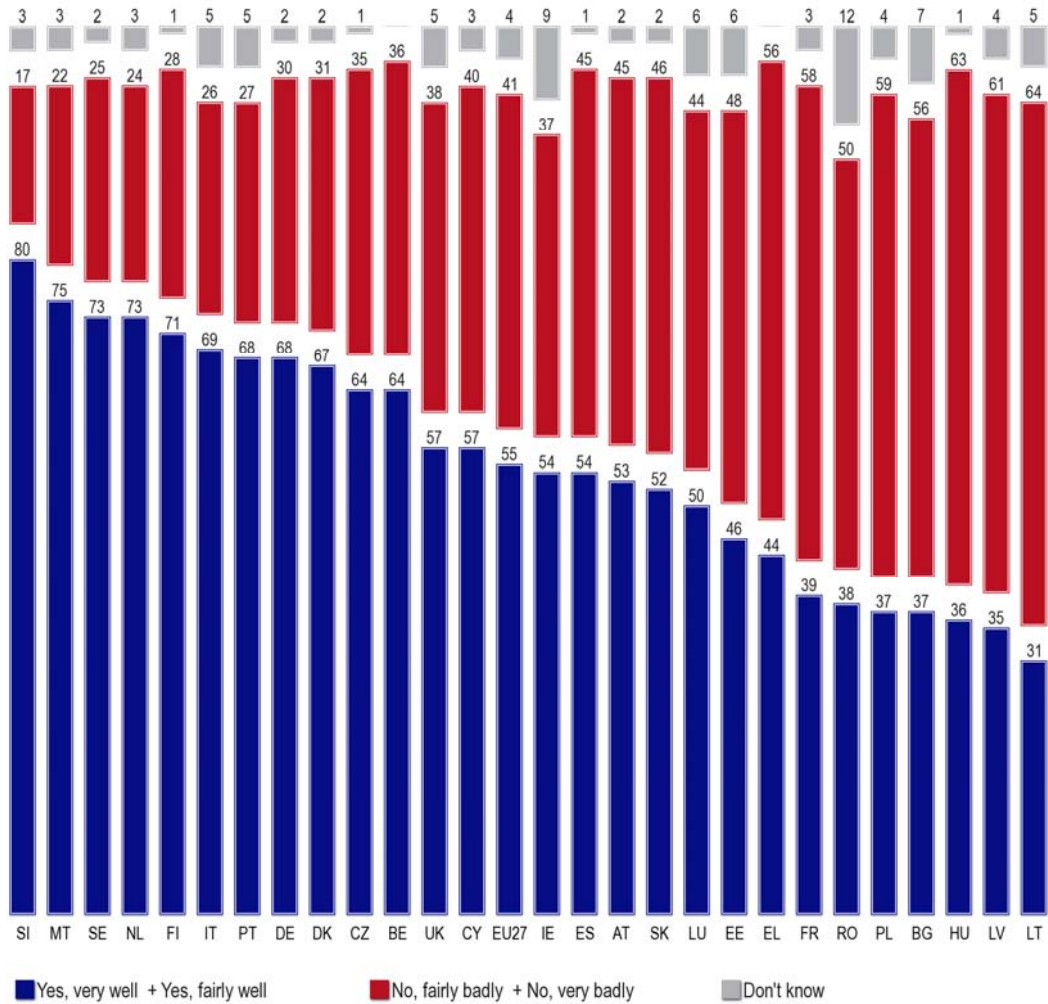


Respondents in Slovenia (80%), Malta (75%) and the Netherlands and Sweden (both 73%) are most likely to say that they feel well informed. However, in nine Member States led by Lithuania (64%), Hungary (63%) and Latvia (61%), the majority report they are "badly" informed.

⁸ QC24.2 To what extent are you aware of rights in each of the following areas? Equal pay for men and women

QC24.2. To what extent are you aware of rights in each of the following areas?

Equal pay for men and women

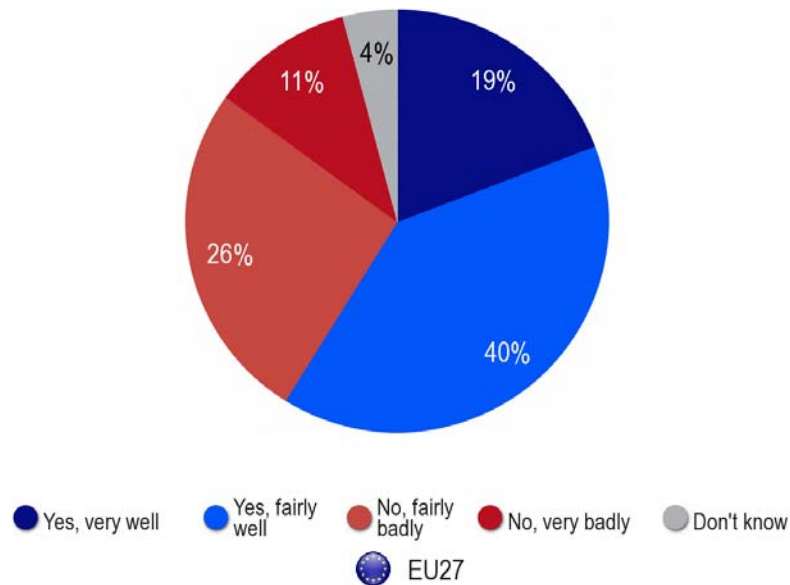


Rights protecting pregnant workers

A majority of European respondents (59%) say that they are aware of rights protecting pregnant workers⁹, while 37% say that they are less well-informed.

QC24.3. To what extent are you aware of rights in each of the following areas?

The protection of pregnant workers

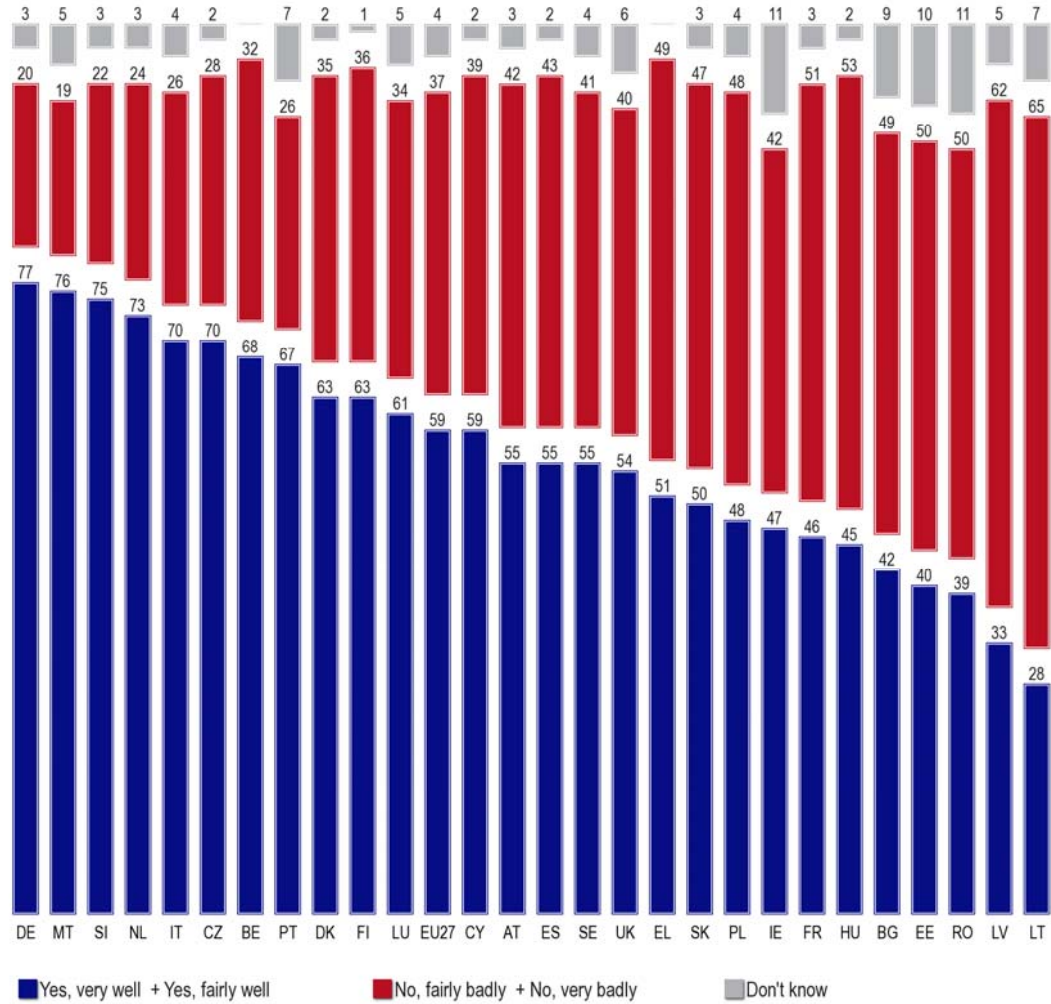


Germany (77%), Malta (76%) and Slovenia (75%) are the states in which the most respondents say that they know their rights on this issue. Lithuania (28%), Latvia (33%) and Romania (39%) lead a group of eight Member States in which the reverse is true, and where fewer people claim to know their rights well.

⁹ QC24.3 To what extent are you aware of rights in each of the following areas? The protection of pregnant workers

QC24.3. To what extent are you aware of rights in each of the following areas?

The protection of pregnant workers

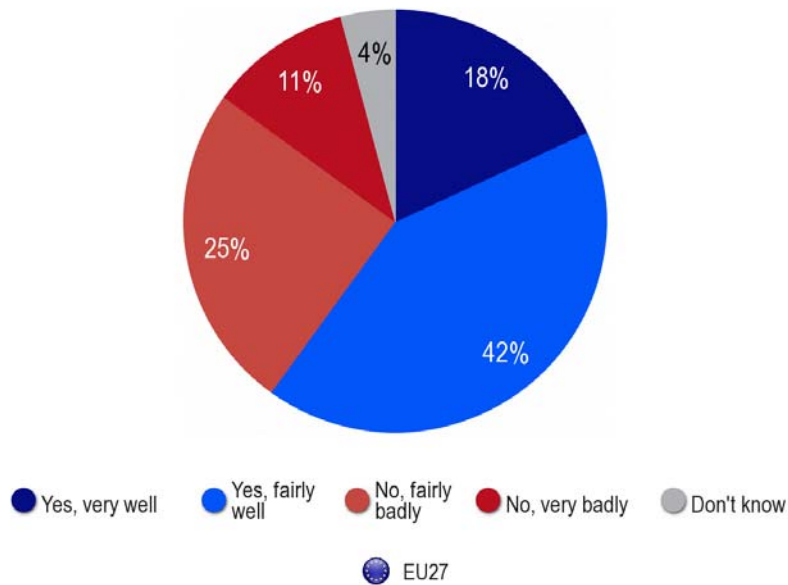


Rights to parental leave

A large proportion of Europeans claim to know their rights when it comes to parental leave (60%)¹⁰. Far fewer, 36%, say that they know their rights "badly" in this respect.

QC24.4. To what extent are you aware of rights in each of the following areas?

Parental leave

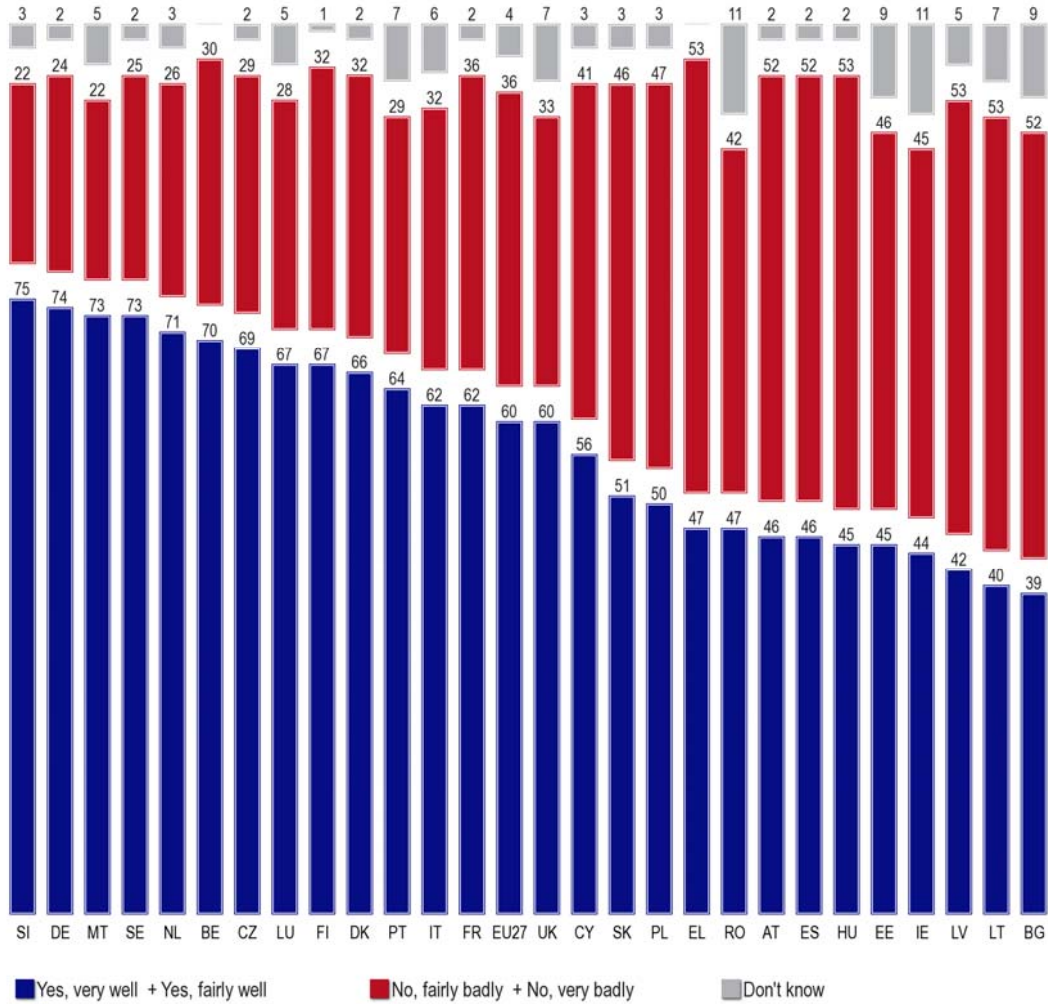


A country-by-country analysis shows that respondents in Slovenia (75%), Germany (74%), Malta and Sweden (both 73%) are most likely to say that they know their rights well in this area. Again the less well-informed include interviewees in Bulgaria (39%), Lithuania (40%) and Latvia (42%).

¹⁰ QC24.4 To what extent are you aware of rights in each of the following areas? Parental leave

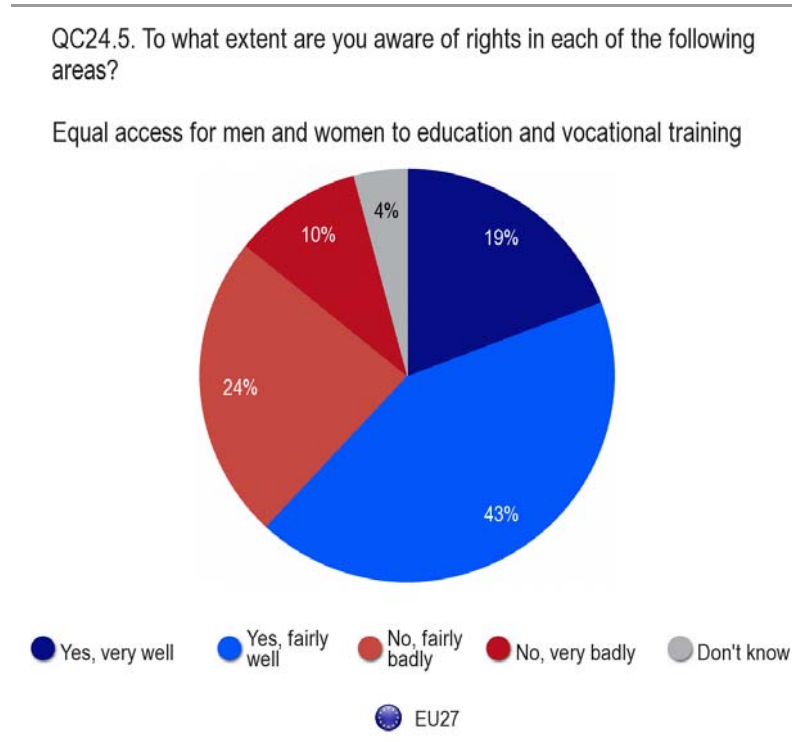
QC24.4. To what extent are you aware of rights in each of the following areas?

Parental leave



Equal access to vocational training

Of all these rights, "equal access for men and women to education and vocational training" is the one that respondents claim to know best¹¹; 62% say they "know their rights well", leaving 34% who claim to know them "badly".

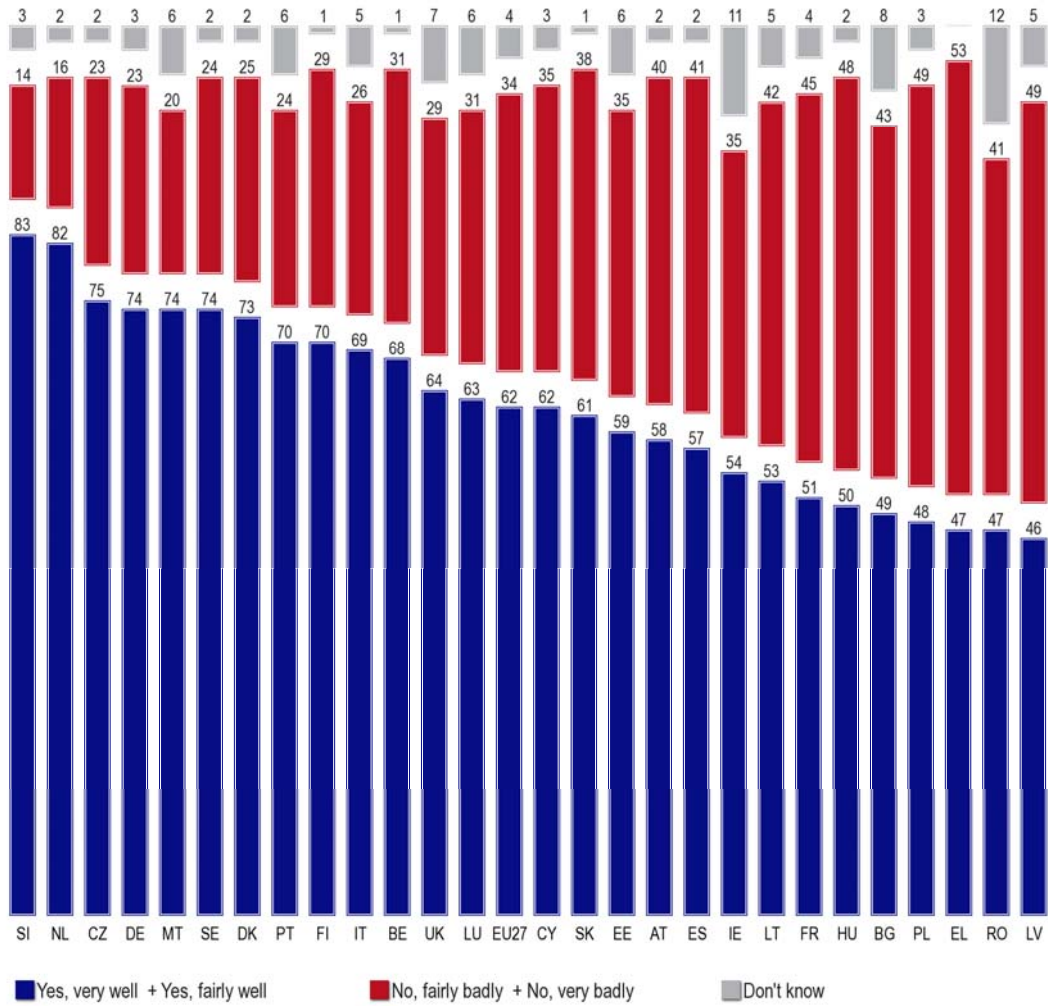


In most countries the majority know their rights well when it comes to equal access to education and vocational training. Top of the list are Slovenia (83%), the Netherlands (82%) and the Czech Republic (75%). However in three Member States the majority of respondents say that they know their rights "badly": Greece (53%), Latvia and Poland (both 49%).

¹¹ QC24.5 To what extent are you aware of rights in each of the following areas? Equal access for men and women to education and vocational training

QC24.5. To what extent are you aware of rights in each of the following areas?

Equal access for men and women to education and vocational training



Knowledge of rights: a socio-demographic analysis

A socio-demographic analysis of respondents' familiarity with their rights in the area of gender-based discrimination reveals that the better-educated are consistently more aware of their rights than the less educated.

Women (62%) are better informed on the rights of pregnant workers than are men (55%). This same pattern is also seen in relation to parental leave; women (62%) are better informed than men (56%).

Managers are typically more aware of these rights than manual workers, house persons or the retired, and this is probably linked to their higher level of education.

Respondents who have experienced some type of gender inequality or gender-based discrimination are typically far more aware of their rights. The same is true of those who have heard or seen communications from the EU aiming to combat gender inequality.

Personal experiences of gender equality

- Relatively few Europeans take action on gender-based discrimination -

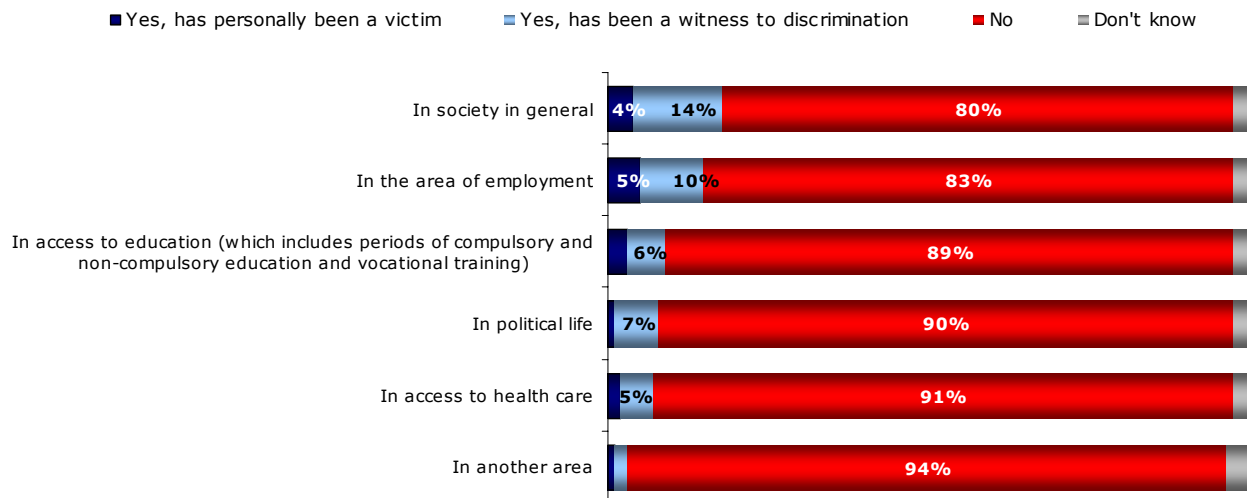
Victims of gender-based discrimination

The majority of Europeans report that they have not been a victim of gender-based discrimination in the past 3 years¹².

Respondents report least discrimination "in access to health care (7%)".

Conversely, they report the most gender-based discrimination "in society in general" where a total of 18% have either experienced or witnessed it, and also "in the area of employment" where 15% of Europeans have experienced it in some form.

QC25 During the last 3 years, have you been a victim of gender-based discrimination or a witness to such discrimination? -% EU27



¹² QC25 During the last 3 years, have you been a victim of gender-based discrimination or a witness to such discrimination? In access to education (which includes periods of compulsory and non-compulsory education and vocational training), In the area of employment, In society in general, In political life, In access to health care, In another area

A country-by-country and socio-demographic breakdown of results produces low percentage scores. Although the differences between the scores are rather low to be of much significance, some observations can be made.

In Sweden, 32% of respondents say that they have witnessed gender-based discrimination in "society in general", compared to 14% at EU level.

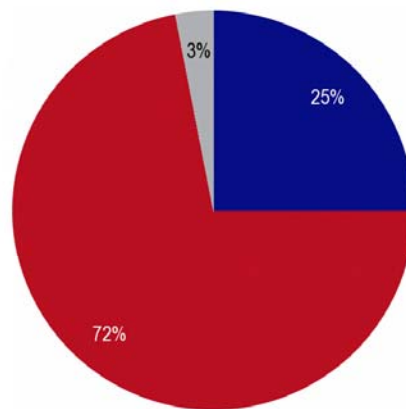
From a socio-demographic point of view, perhaps surprisingly, there are only slight differences between the proportions of women and men who state that they personally have been a victim of gender-based discrimination.

We can also note that 10% of the unemployed consider that they have personally been a victim of a gender-based discrimination in the area of employment, compared to 5% of all EU respondents.

Asserting rights

Of those who had experienced gender-based discrimination¹³, just one quarter (25%) asserted their rights, for example by requesting information or filing a complaint¹⁴. Some 72% chose not to do so.

QC26. Following this discrimination, did you take action to assert your rights (request for information, filed a complaint, etc.)?



● Yes ● No ● Don't know

Base: respondents who have been victims of gender-based discrimination in one of the areas (9% of the total sample)

● EU27



The numbers answering per country are too small for a meaningful analysis of results. Nevertheless, victims in the fifteen countries that were Member States before 2004 are more likely to have taken action to assert their rights than those in the twelve Member States which acceded to the EU since 2004 (26% in the EU15, compared with 17% in the NMS12).

¹³ At least one code 1 in QC25.

¹⁴ QC26 Following this discrimination, did you take action to assert your rights (request for information, filed a complaint, etc.)?

A socio-demographic analysis shows that women (26%) are more likely to take action to assert their rights than men (21%). Managers and the self-employed (both 29%) are also more likely to take action than manual workers (24%).

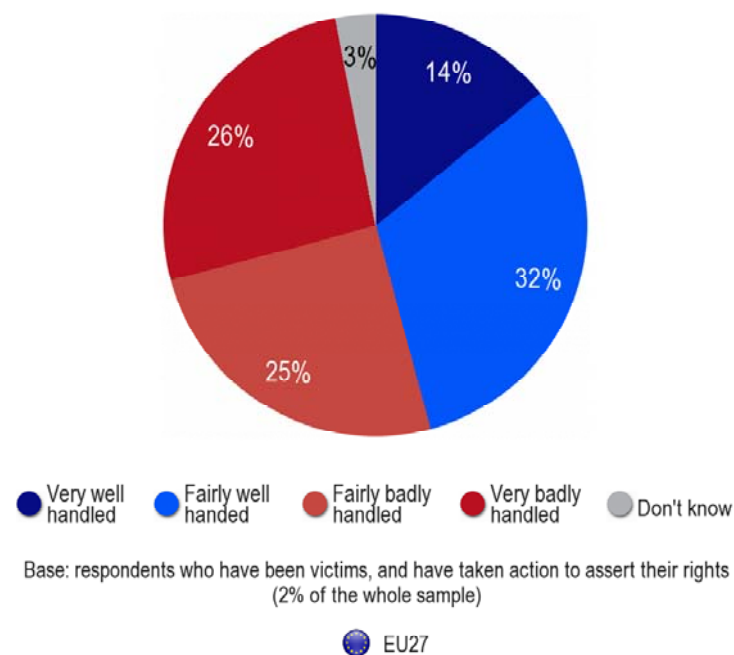
QC26 Following this discrimination, did you take action to assert your rights (request for information, filed a complaint, etc.)?
(Base: respondents who have been a victim of gender-based discrimination in one of the areas : 9% of the total sample)

	Yes	No	DK
EU27	25%	72%	3%
Sex			
 Male	21%	75%	4%
Female	26%	71%	3%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self- employed	29%	69%	2%
Managers	29%	68%	3%
Other white collars	26%	71%	3%
Manual workers	24%	75%	1%
House persons	24%	70%	6%
Unemployed	28%	69%	3%
Retired	23%	74%	3%
Students	16%	77%	7%

Response to complaints

Of those who did take action¹⁵, the larger proportion (51%) report that their request was "badly handled"¹⁶, while 46% say that it was "well handled". Some 26% say that it was "very badly handled", almost twice the number reporting that it was "very well handled" (14%).

QC27. And would you say that your request (request for information, filed a complaint, etc.) was well handled or badly handled?



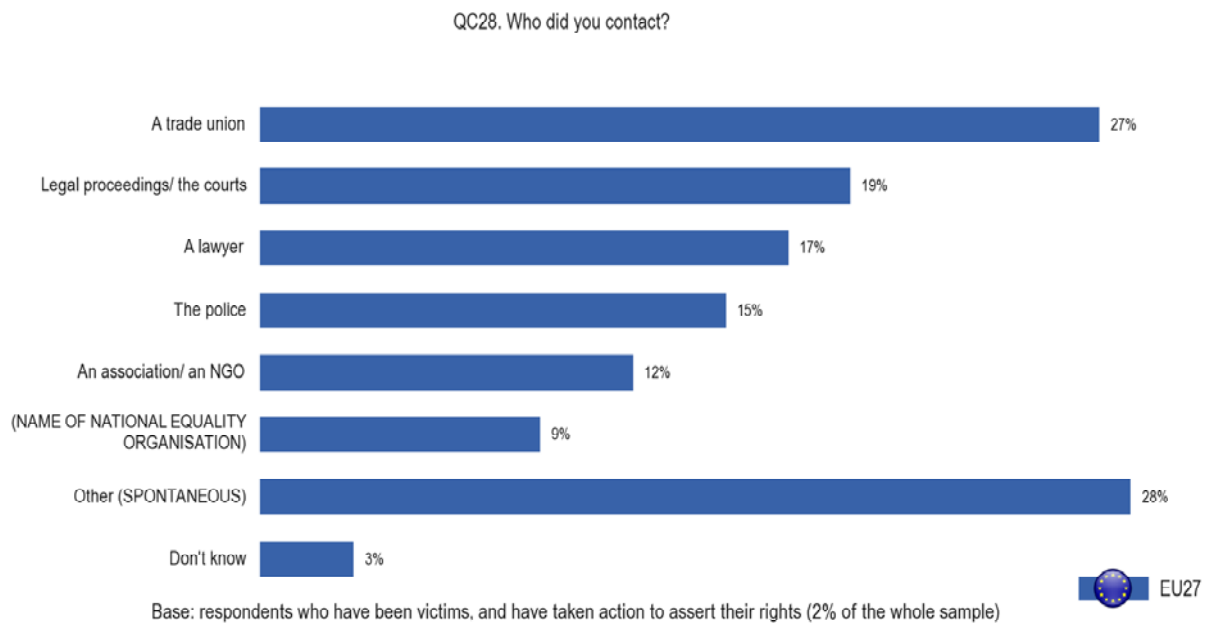
The numbers answering per country are too small for meaningful analysis. The same is true for the socio-demographic breakdown.

¹⁵ Sample sizes of respondents who have taken action to assert their rights are low. Consequently care should be taken when interpreting results.

¹⁶ QC27 And would you say that your request (request for information, filed a complaint, etc.) was well handled or badly handled?

Organisations approached for assistance

Of those who did take action¹⁷, the greatest percentage contacted a "trade union" (27%)¹⁸. Almost one fifth of respondents (19%) said that they resorted to "legal proceedings/the courts", and a further 17% took advice from "a lawyer". Finally, 28% spontaneously answered "other", meaning they contacted another, probably unofficial source.



The incidence of reporting is relatively low, and subsequently numbers per country are too small for any meaningful analysis of the country-by-country results. The same is true for the socio-demographic analysis.

¹⁷ Even at the EU level, the small number of respondents who have personally been a victim of a gender-based discrimination and have taken action to assert their rights requires great prudence when commenting these results.

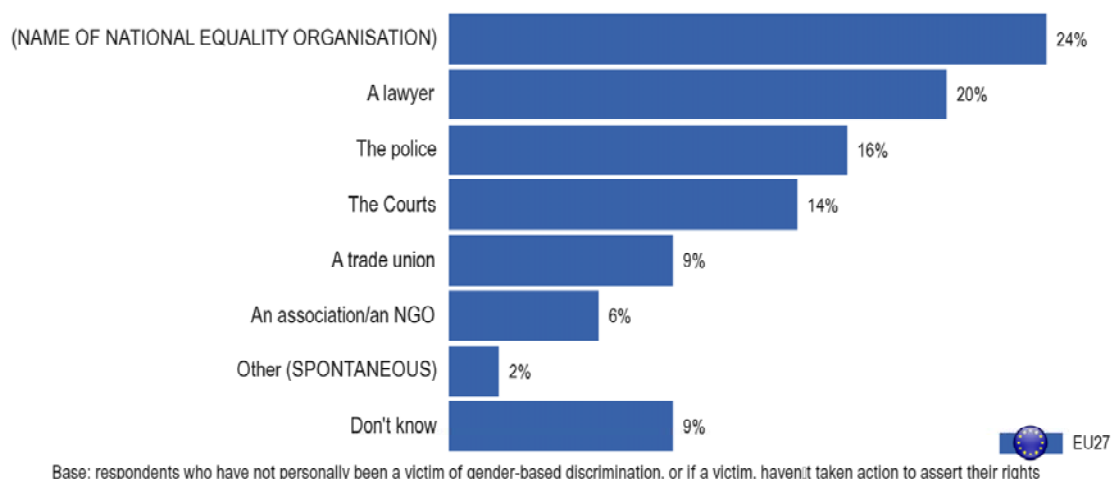
¹⁸ QC28 Who did you contact? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Organisations to be approached for assistance (responses among those who had taken no action or who had not personally experienced gender-based discrimination)

Those who had either not experienced or not reported gender-based discrimination were asked who they would contact if they did take action¹⁹.

The largest proportion mentioned an "equality body" (24%), while a further 20% cited "a lawyer". Only 9% mentioned a "trade union", significantly lower than the proportion mentioning "the police" (16%).

QC29. If you were to take action following gender-based discrimination, who would you contact?































A country-by-country analysis reveals that respondents in Sweden would be the most likely to contact their "equality body" (51%), followed by interviewees in Hungary (44%) and Finland (43%).

Respondents in Germany (32%) and Italy (29%) are more inclined to contact a lawyer, while in Portugal they (26%) are most likely to contact the police. "A trade union" was the most popular answer in Denmark (46%).

In Bulgaria (40%) and Romania (39%) a high proportion of respondents were unable to give an opinion.

¹⁹ QC29 If you were to take action following gender-based discrimination, who would you contact?

**QC29 If you were to take action following gender-based discrimination, who would you contact?
(Base: respondents who have not personally been a victim of gender-based discrimination, or if a victim, haven't taken action to assert their rights)**

Equality organisations (LIST THE NAME OF THE ORGANISATION DEPENDING ON THE MEMBER STATE)		A lawyer	The police	The Courts	A trade union	An association/an NGO	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
 EU27	24%	20%	16%	14%	9%	6%	2%	9%
 BE	29%	16%	14%	13%	20%	5%	1%	2%
 BG	25%	11%	9%	9%	2%	3%	1%	40%
 CZ	26%	22%	18%	11%	8%	10%	1%	4%
 DK	24%	8%	12%	5%	46%	1%	1%	3%
 DE	19%	32%	19%	11%	8%	3%	1%	7%
 EE	24%	16%	18%	15%	5%	4%	2%	16%
 IE	31%	20%	8%	6%	14%	2%	2%	17%
 EL	31%	28%	19%	11%	6%	2%	1%	2%
 ES	20%	12%	18%	28%	8%	4%	2%	8%
 FR	22%	16%	11%	24%	11%	9%	1%	6%
 IT	22%	29%	20%	14%	6%	3%	1%	5%
 CY	40%	14%	11%	5%	9%	4%	6%	11%
 LV	32%	14%	11%	15%	6%	3%	4%	15%
 LT	36%	9%	11%	14%	3%	4%	3%	20%
 LU	18%	16%	16%	18%	9%	3%	1%	19%
 HU	44%	14%	11%	11%	2%	6%	2%	10%
 MT	23%	19%	24%	4%	9%	5%	2%	14%
 NL	42%	13%	16%	3%	16%	3%	2%	5%
 AT	20%	25%	17%	14%	10%	4%	1%	9%
 PL	27%	16%	15%	14%	4%	6%	3%	15%
 PT	19%	13%	26%	19%	4%	3%	1%	15%
 RO	17%	15%	14%	9%	2%	3%	1%	39%
 SI	30%	22%	11%	8%	4%	8%	8%	9%
 SK	41%	12%	14%	12%	4%	8%	1%	8%
 FI	43%	11%	11%	6%	19%	4%	2%	4%
 SE	51%	10%	10%	2%	19%	3%	1%	4%
 UK	18%	19%	15%	5%	14%	19%	2%	8%

Highest percentage per item in the EU27

Lowest percentage per item in the EU27

Highest percentage per country




Lowest percentage per country

A socio-demographic analysis shows that women (25%) would be more likely than men (22%) to complain to an equality body.

The youngest respondents, those aged 15-24, would be more likely to approach an equality body than the 55+ group (28% v. 21%). Those respondents who were aware of the EU's efforts to combat gender inequality (25%) would be more likely to approach an equality body than those who were not (18%).

QC29 If you were to take action following gender-based discrimination, who would you contact?

(Base: respondents who have not personally been a victim of gender-based discrimination, or if a victim, haven't taken action to assert their rights)

	Equality organisations (NAME OF THE ORGANISATION DEPENDING ON THE MEMBER STATE)	A lawyer	The police	The Courts	A trade union	An association/ an NGO	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	24%	20%	16%	14%	9%	6%	1%	10%
Sex								
 Male	22%	20%	16%	15%	10%	6%	2%	9%
 Female	25%	20%	16%	12%	9%	7%	1%	10%
Age								
 15-24	28%	18%	19%	13%	6%	6%	1%	9%
25-39	25%	21%	14%	13%	11%	7%	1%	8%
40-54	24%	22%	13%	14%	12%	6%	1%	8%
55 +	21%	20%	18%	14%	7%	6%	2%	12%
EU's actions to combat gender inequalities								
Has heard/ read	25%	20%	15%	14%	10%	7%	1%	8%
Has not heard/ read	18%	20%	17%	12%	8%	6%	3%	16%

1.2 Existence of stereotypes

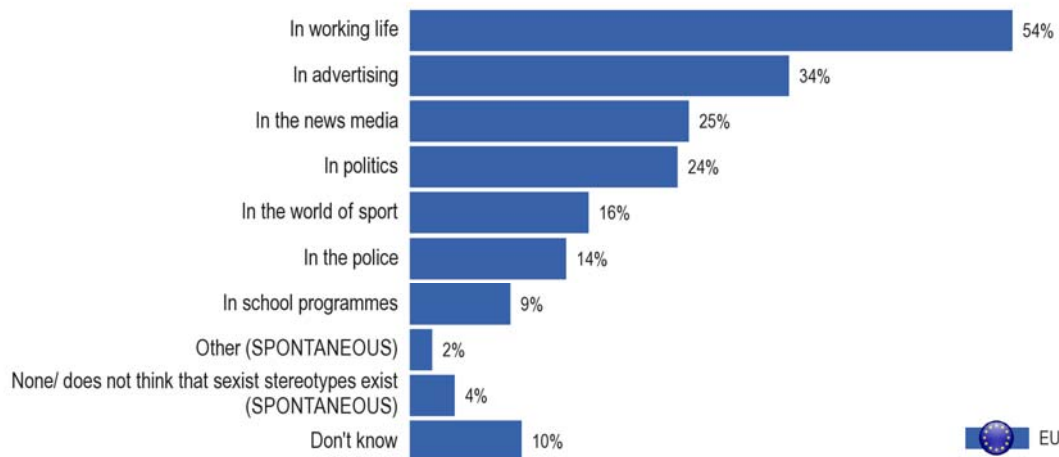
- Most stereotyping is witnessed in the workplace -

Prevalence of sexist stereotypes

In this next section we focus on the issue of sexist stereotyping, or the assumption that women and men perform 'traditional' roles according to their gender. Such stereotypes can shape expectations of women and men, and may lead to more limited opportunities for both sexes in society. Therefore it is very important to understand their prevalence and the areas in which sexist stereotypes tend to exist.

When asked where sexist stereotyping is most prevalent, the majority of Europeans (54%) cite "in working life"²⁰. They also mention "in advertising" (34%), "in the news media" (25%) and "in politics" (24%). Only 4% spontaneously say that sexist stereotypes "do not exist" and 10% "don't know".

QC15. Sexist stereotypes, that is to say the phrases/ clichés that are sometimes banded about men and women, are the cause of many inequalities. In your experience, where are such sexist stereotypes most frequently found?



²⁰ QC15 Sexist stereotypes, that is to say the phrases/ clichés that are sometimes banded about men and women, are the cause of many inequalities. In your experience, where are such sexist stereotypes most frequently found?

A country-by-country breakdown shows that respondents in France (69%) and Greece (67%) are most likely to believe that sexist stereotyping occurs in the workplace. Overall, this item ranked first in 23 out of the 27 Member States. Respondents in Estonia (27%) are least likely to select this option, choosing "in the news media" (53%) and "in advertising" (44%) more often.

In Sweden (64%), Denmark (60%) and the Netherlands (56%), the largest proportion of respondents cite "in advertising", whereas in Finland "in the news media" (62%) ranks just ahead of "advertising" (61%). In France a significant proportion of respondents (46%) think that sexist stereotyping is most prevalent "in politics" and a further 30% think "in the police". In Bulgaria (34%), Lithuania (24%) and Romania (20%) a sizeable number of respondents are unable to form an opinion on this subject.

**QC15 Sexist stereotypes, that is to say the phrases/ clichés that are sometimes banded about men and women, are the cause of many inequalities. In your experience, where are such sexist stereotypes most frequently found?
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)**

		In working life	In advertising	In the news media	In politics	In the world of sport	In the police	In school programmes	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None/ does not think that sexist stereotypes exist (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
	EU27	54%	34%	25%	24%	16%	14%	9%	2%	4%	10%
	BE	58%	53%	26%	29%	24%	23%	8%	1%	3%	1%
	BG	45%	11%	13%	26%	6%	13%	8%	5%	1%	34%
	CZ	61%	20%	24%	33%	8%	14%	8%	0%	3%	8%
	DK	54%	60%	20%	22%	21%	21%	12%	1%	4%	2%
	DE	53%	47%	15%	11%	17%	11%	8%	1%	6%	13%
	EE	27%	44%	53%	13%	5%	5%	8%	1%	3%	15%
	IE	52%	31%	32%	27%	22%	10%	18%	1%	3%	15%
	EL	67%	38%	44%	18%	12%	9%	11%	1%	5%	3%
	ES	55%	51%	25%	17%	15%	9%	9%	4%	3%	6%
	FR	69%	31%	18%	46%	25%	30%	6%	1%	1%	5%
	IT	56%	27%	30%	25%	12%	9%	9%	1%	3%	11%
	CY	61%	39%	43%	17%	18%	10%	17%	1%	1%	10%
	LV	41%	15%	21%	30%	8%	18%	8%	1%	10%	10%
	LT	40%	22%	26%	15%	5%	7%	16%	3%	5%	24%
	LU	63%	49%	29%	19%	15%	13%	11%	1%	1%	6%
	HU	62%	20%	28%	33%	6%	8%	5%	1%	5%	12%
	MT	62%	42%	13%	21%	10%	8%	16%	3%	1%	16%
	NL	56%	56%	29%	10%	32%	20%	6%	2%	1%	5%
	AT	61%	42%	19%	28%	20%	17%	14%	3%	7%	5%
	PL	35%	20%	24%	21%	5%	8%	5%	1%	9%	19%
	PT	55%	10%	14%	23%	10%	15%	11%	1%	2%	17%
	RO	40%	10%	29%	28%	8%	11%	13%	2%	6%	20%
	SI	50%	28%	30%	32%	11%	12%	7%	5%	4%	13%
	SK	62%	21%	34%	23%	12%	9%	5%	2%	1%	7%
	FI	45%	61%	62%	26%	18%	10%	2%	0%	1%	4%
	SE	60%	64%	23%	19%	36%	23%	14%	1%	1%	3%
	UK	49%	30%	35%	24%	21%	17%	11%	2%	3%	9%
		Highest percentage per item in the EU27				Lowest percentage per item in the EU27					
		Highest percentage per country				<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>					





A socio-demographic analysis reveals that those who finished their education later (aged 20+) are more likely to think that there are sexist stereotypes in the workplace (57%) than their less educated counterparts (49%). This is also true of managers (57%), other white collar workers and manual workers (both 58%) compared to house persons (49%). Those who believe that the efforts to counter gender inequality in the EU are "insufficient" are also more likely to say that sexist stereotyping exists in the workplace than those who think them "sufficient" (60% v. 52%).

The longer-educated and managers are also more likely to notice stereotyping in advertising (both 45%) than those who left education aged 15 or younger (29%) and manual workers (32%). This is also true for those who find it easy to pay their bills (38%) compared to those who struggle (24%), and those who find the attempts to counter gender inequality in the EU "insufficient"(40%) compared to those who think they are "sufficient" (31%).

Interestingly, the youngest age group (15-24) tends to be more aware of sexist stereotyping in school programmes (14%) than older people aged 55+ (6%). Young people are also more likely to perceive stereotyping in the world of sport (21%) than are older people (13%).

Overall, it should be noted that there are few differences between women's and men's perceptions of the areas where sexist stereotypes are most prevalent.

QC15 Sexist stereotypes, that is to say the phrases/ clichés that are sometimes banded about men and women, are the cause of many inequalities. In your experience, where are such sexist stereotypes most frequently found? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	In working life	In advertising	In the news media	In politics	In the world of sport	In the police	In school programmes
EU27	54%	34%	25%	24%	16%	14%	9%
Sex							
 Male	54%	33%	24%	23%	17%	14%	9%
Female	53%	36%	26%	24%	16%	14%	8%
Age							
 15-24	50%	33%	26%	24%	21%	16%	14%
25-39	56%	36%	25%	25%	18%	14%	9%
40-54	58%	37%	26%	24%	16%	15%	8%
55 +	51%	32%	24%	22%	13%	13%	6%
Education (End of)							
 15-	49%	29%	23%	21%	13%	13%	7%
16-19	56%	31%	24%	25%	15%	14%	9%
20+	57%	45%	27%	24%	19%	15%	8%
Still studying	50%	37%	29%	26%	22%	16%	14%
Respondent occupation scale							
 Self-employed	54%	38%	27%	22%	13%	13%	9%
Managers	57%	45%	28%	23%	20%	16%	8%
Other white collars	58%	36%	26%	27%	17%	15%	8%
Manual workers	58%	32%	23%	25%	19%	15%	9%
House persons	49%	36%	29%	22%	16%	14%	9%
Unemployed	55%	34%	22%	22%	13%	14%	9%
Retired	50%	30%	23%	23%	12%	13%	6%
Students	50%	37%	29%	26%	22%	16%	14%
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	52%	24%	21%	28%	16%	18%	9%
From time to time	56%	31%	26%	26%	15%	14%	9%
Almost never	54%	38%	25%	22%	17%	14%	8%
Gender equality in the EU - Current efforts							
Sufficient	52%	31%	26%	22%	15%	13%	9%
Not sufficient	60%	40%	27%	27%	19%	16%	9%

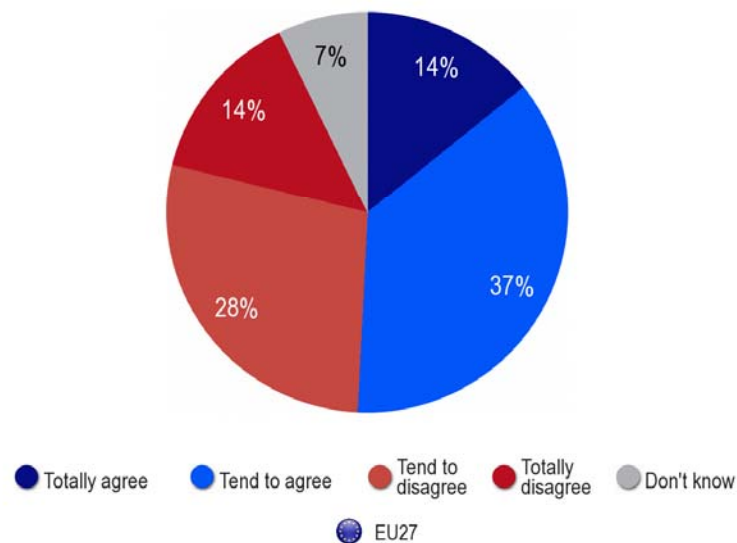
Opinion is divided on the issue of men working in child care sectors, such as day nurseries

We have just seen that Europeans are most likely to report the presence of sexist stereotypes in the work place. The next question examines one of the 'work-related stereotypes': the existence of 'female', or 'male' types of work, for which the other gender is considered less suitable.

Opinion among Europeans is quite divided on the statement that "Men should work more in child care sectors, such as day nurseries"²¹. Just over half of European respondents (51%) think that men should work more in child care sectors but 42% disagree, and a further 7% "don't know".

QC7.6. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women.

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



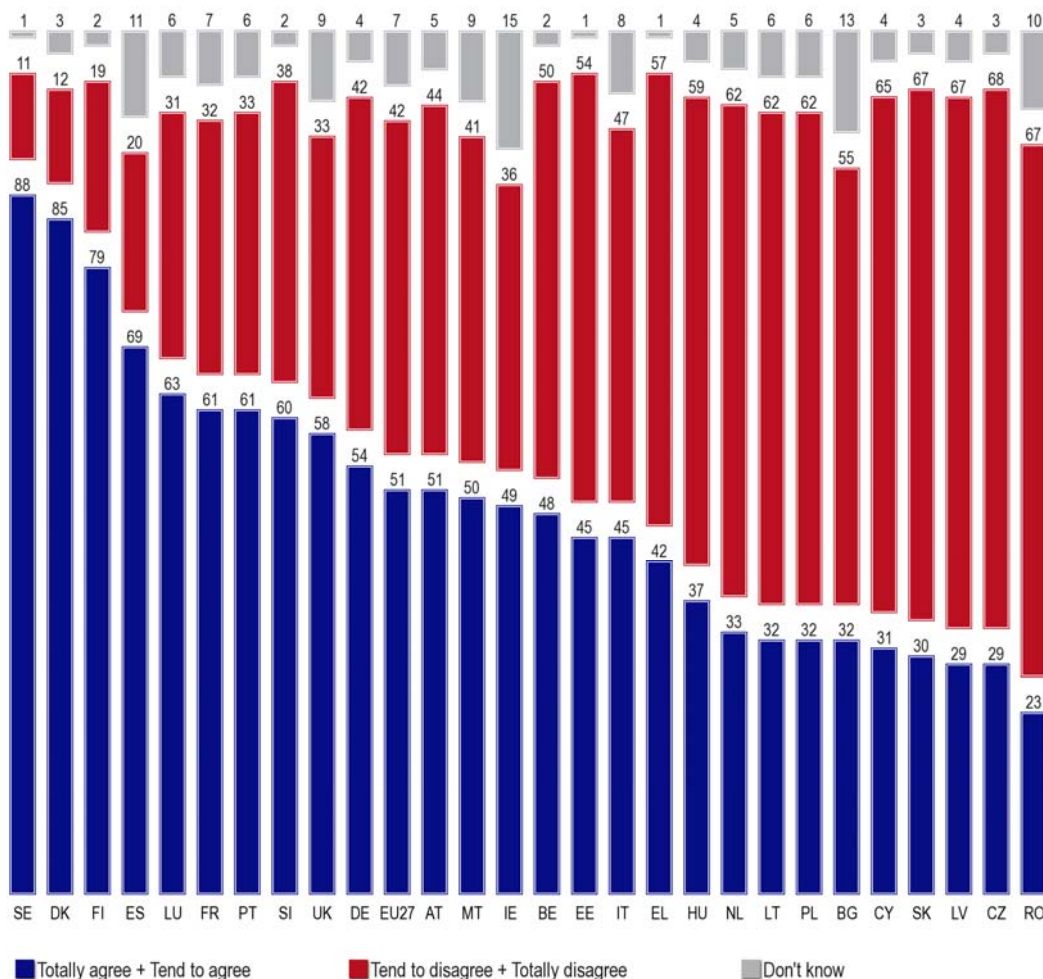
²¹ QC7.6 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women. Men should work more in child care sectors, such as day nurseries

A country-by-country analysis reveals large differences. In Nordic countries agreement is strongest: Sweden (88%), Denmark (85%) and Finland (79%). A majority of respondents think that men should work more in child care sectors, such as day nurseries, in 13 Member States.

Least likely to concur are respondents in Romania (23%), the Czech Republic and Latvia (both 29%), where the large majority of respondents disagree with the statement. In total, a majority of respondents in 14 countries do not think that men should work more in child care sectors.

QC7.6. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women.









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



A socio-demographic analysis shows that the majority of women agree (54%) that "men should work more in child care sectors, such as day care nurseries". Although a slight majority of men also agree with the statement, their agreement is much less emphatic: 47% agree with the statement and 46% disagree.

There are also important differences reflecting respondents' level of education: an absolute majority of those who remained in education until the age of 20 or over would prefer to see more men working in the child care sector (56%, vs. 37%), whereas the situation is reversed among those who left school earlier (45%, vs. 48% who disagree with the statement). Finally, there is stronger agreement (60%) among those who have experienced gender-based discrimination, than among those who have not (47%).

QC7.6 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women.
- Men should work more in child care sectors, such as day nurseries

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree
EU27	14%	37%	28%	14%	7%	51%	42%
Sex							
 Male	12%	35%	30%	16%	7%	47%	46%
 Female	16%	38%	27%	13%	6%	54%	40%
Education (End of)							
 15-19	11%	34%	30%	18%	7%	45%	48%
 16-19	14%	38%	28%	14%	6%	52%	42%
 20+	18%	38%	26%	11%	7%	56%	37%
 Still studying	14%	39%	28%	13%	6%	53%	41%
Victim/witness of gender-based discrimination							
 Yes	19%	41%	23%	11%	6%	60%	34%
 No	12%	35%	31%	15%	7%	47%	46%

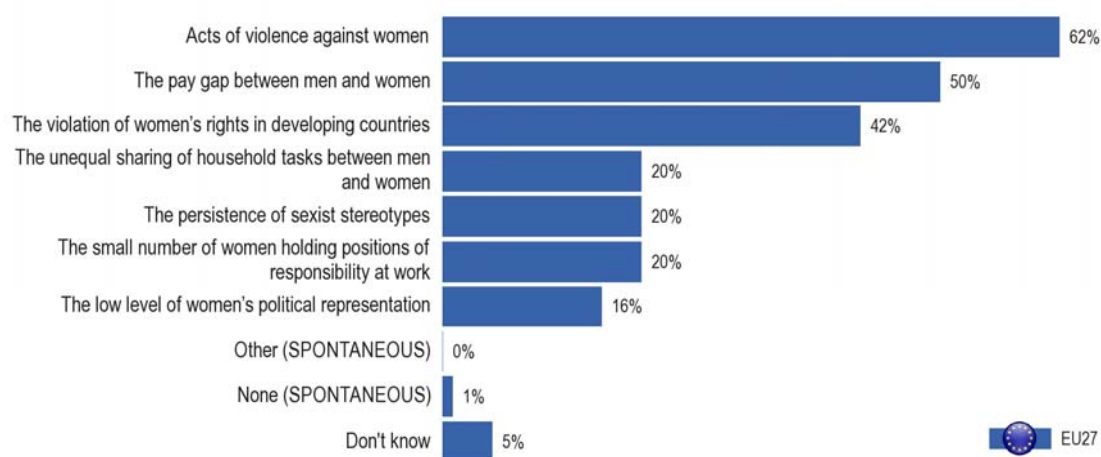
1.3 Areas for prioritisation

- Violence against women and the gender pay gap are Europeans' top priorities-

Priorities for addressing areas of gender equality

In a list of options for prioritisation in the field of gender equality, Europeans choose "acts of violence against women" (62%) and "the pay gap between men and women" (50%) above all other options²². "The violation of women's rights in developing countries" (42%) follows in third place.

QC16. Here is a list of the areas where gender inequalities are apparent. In your opinion, in which of these areas should action be taken as a matter of priority?



In France (75%), Greece (69%), Denmark and Austria (both 67%), and Germany (66%) over two-thirds of respondents prioritise "acts of violence against women" above all other issues. This is a priority in almost every Member State (the only exceptions are Portugal, the Netherlands and Sweden). Respondents in Romania (43%) and Portugal (46%) are the least inclined to cite this option.

²² QC16 Here is a list of the areas where gender inequalities are apparent. In your opinion, in which of these areas should action be taken as a matter of priority?

In Sweden (66%) and Portugal (48%) "the pay gap between men and women" is prioritised over "acts of violence".

In the Nordic and Benelux countries - the Netherlands (65%), Belgium (56%), Sweden (55%), Finland (54%), Luxembourg (53%), and Denmark (49%) - "the violation of women's rights in developing countries" is given priority by close to half (Denmark: 49%), or over half of all respondents. In the Netherlands in particular, this is given priority above all other issues including violence against women (64%) and the gender pay gap (45%). However, less than one fifth of respondents in Latvia and Romania (19%) give it priority.






QC16 Here is a list of the areas where gender inequalities are apparent. In your opinion, in which of these areas should action be taken as a matter of priority? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Acts of violence against women	The pay gap between men and women	The violation of women's rights in developing countries	The persistence of sexist stereotypes	The unequal sharing of household tasks between men and women	The small number of women holding positions of responsibility at work	The low level of women's political representation	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	62%	50%	42%	20%	20%	20%	16%	0%	1%	5%
BE	65%	56%	56%	23%	18%	21%	14%	0%	1%	0%
BG	57%	40%	29%	11%	29%	26%	16%	0%	1%	16%
CZ	65%	56%	44%	11%	20%	24%	22%	0%	1%	2%
DK	67%	55%	49%	35%	19%	19%	16%	1%	1%	1%
DE	66%	62%	49%	18%	14%	21%	11%	0%	1%	5%
EE	57%	47%	41%	14%	20%	13%	16%	0%	2%	9%
IE	52%	45%	37%	22%	22%	30%	31%	1%	1%	8%
EL	69%	46%	37%	20%	24%	30%	20%	0%	1%	2%
ES	61%	49%	36%	21%	30%	17%	12%	1%	0%	3%
FR	75%	61%	49%	21%	16%	20%	20%	-	0%	2%
IT	53%	33%	43%	22%	22%	24%	19%	0%	2%	4%
CY	60%	49%	46%	18%	23%	29%	27%	0%	0%	4%
LV	56%	41%	19%	19%	21%	15%	14%	0%	4%	5%
LT	63%	47%	25%	11%	29%	17%	13%	1%	2%	8%
LU	64%	49%	51%	20%	22%	18%	15%	0%	-	3%
HU	62%	58%	28%	10%	26%	24%	19%	0%	1%	4%
MT	63%	44%	41%	15%	29%	19%	18%	0%	-	4%
NL	64%	45%	65%	28%	16%	21%	12%	0%	0%	2%
AT	67%	63%	41%	27%	22%	24%	20%	0%	1%	1%
PL	53%	39%	25%	19%	21%	19%	15%	1%	1%	7%
PT	46%	48%	34%	13%	26%	21%	20%	0%	1%	7%
RO	43%	33%	19%	14%	33%	23%	20%	0%	2%	17%
SI	65%	51%	45%	12%	23%	25%	20%	1%	1%	4%
SK	54%	54%	36%	14%	23%	33%	19%	0%	1%	2%
FI	63%	59%	54%	21%	15%	24%	13%	0%	0%	1%
SE	62%	66%	55%	22%	16%	27%	25%	0%	0%	1%
UK	65%	49%	45%	22%	12%	13%	15%	0%	1%	6%
Highest percentage per item in the EU27					Lowest percentage per item in the EU27					
Highest percentage per country					<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>					

A socio-demographic analysis demonstrates that while there is little difference between support among women (62%) and men (61%) for the prioritisation of "acts of violence against women", there is a slight discrepancy between women and men when it comes to the pay gap; women are more likely to cite "the pay gap" as a priority (52%) than men (47%).

Age on completion of education seems to have an important influence when it comes to opinion on the "violation of women's rights in developing countries". Those who finished education earlier (38%) are less likely to select this answer than those who studied to age 20 and beyond (50%). Managers are also more likely to select this answer (54%).

QC16 Here is a list of the areas where gender inequalities are apparent. In your opinion, in which of these areas should action be taken as a matter of priority? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Acts of violence against women	The pay gap between men and women	The violation of women's rights in developing countries	The persistence of sexist stereotypes	The unequal sharing of household tasks between men and women	The small number of women holding positions of responsibility at work	The low level of women's political representation
EU27	62%	50%	42%	20%	20%	20%	16%
Sex							
 Male	61%	47%	42%	20%	19%	20%	16%
 Female	62%	52%	42%	19%	21%	21%	17%
Age							
 15-24	61%	49%	40%	23%	20%	22%	18%
25-39	62%	52%	42%	22%	21%	21%	15%
40-54	63%	51%	44%	20%	20%	21%	17%
55 +	61%	47%	41%	16%	19%	19%	16%
Education (End of)							
15-	61%	48%	38%	15%	20%	18%	14%
 16-19	62%	51%	39%	19%	20%	21%	17%
20+	62%	50%	50%	25%	19%	22%	16%
Still studying	62%	52%	45%	23%	21%	21%	16%
Respondent occupation scale							
Self-employed	60%	43%	43%	22%	17%	22%	16%
 Managers	63%	50%	54%	23%	18%	23%	16%
Other white collars	60%	50%	41%	23%	23%	23%	17%
Manual workers	64%	54%	41%	20%	20%	20%	16%
House persons	61%	48%	41%	20%	21%	19%	17%
Unemployed	62%	51%	37%	21%	20%	19%	14%
Retired	61%	48%	39%	15%	19%	19%	16%
Students	62%	52%	45%	23%	21%	21%	16%

2. GENDER EQUALITY IN SEVERAL DOMAINS

2.1 Employment

- Women appear to want greater opportunities to work equally alongside men -

Women at work

We have seen that gender inequality is perceived as widespread, and that sexist stereotypes, contributing to and reinforcing gender inequality, were seen as particularly widespread in the area of employment. We have also seen that half of the interviewees consider that action should be taken to reduce the gender pay gap.

For Europeans, gender inequality at work is seen to be an important and urgent issue.

The following section will explore this topic in depth. First, we will analyse the attitudes of Europeans towards women and work in general.

Europeans are divided about whether or not women who do not work are isolated from the world

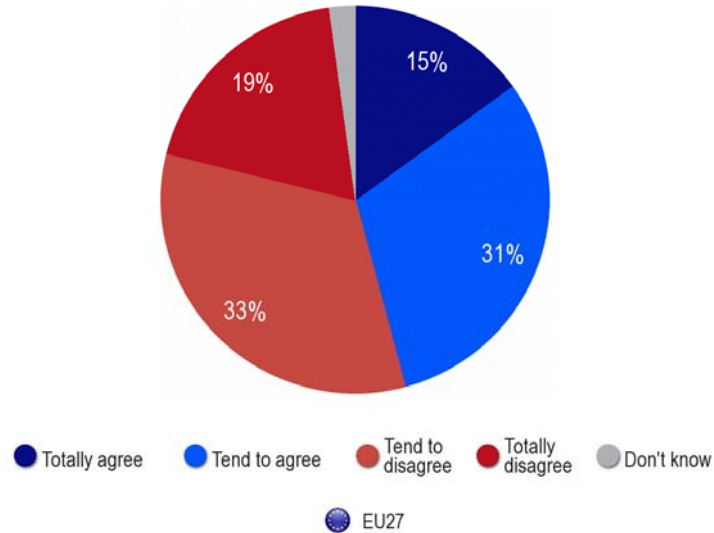
A little over half of Europeans (52%) do not agree with the statement "women who do not work are isolated from the world"²³. However, 46% do agree.

Europeans are divided on this issue, which creates large differences between the different Member States.

²³ QC7.1 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women. Women who do not work are isolated from the world

QC7.1. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women.

Women who do not work are isolated from the world

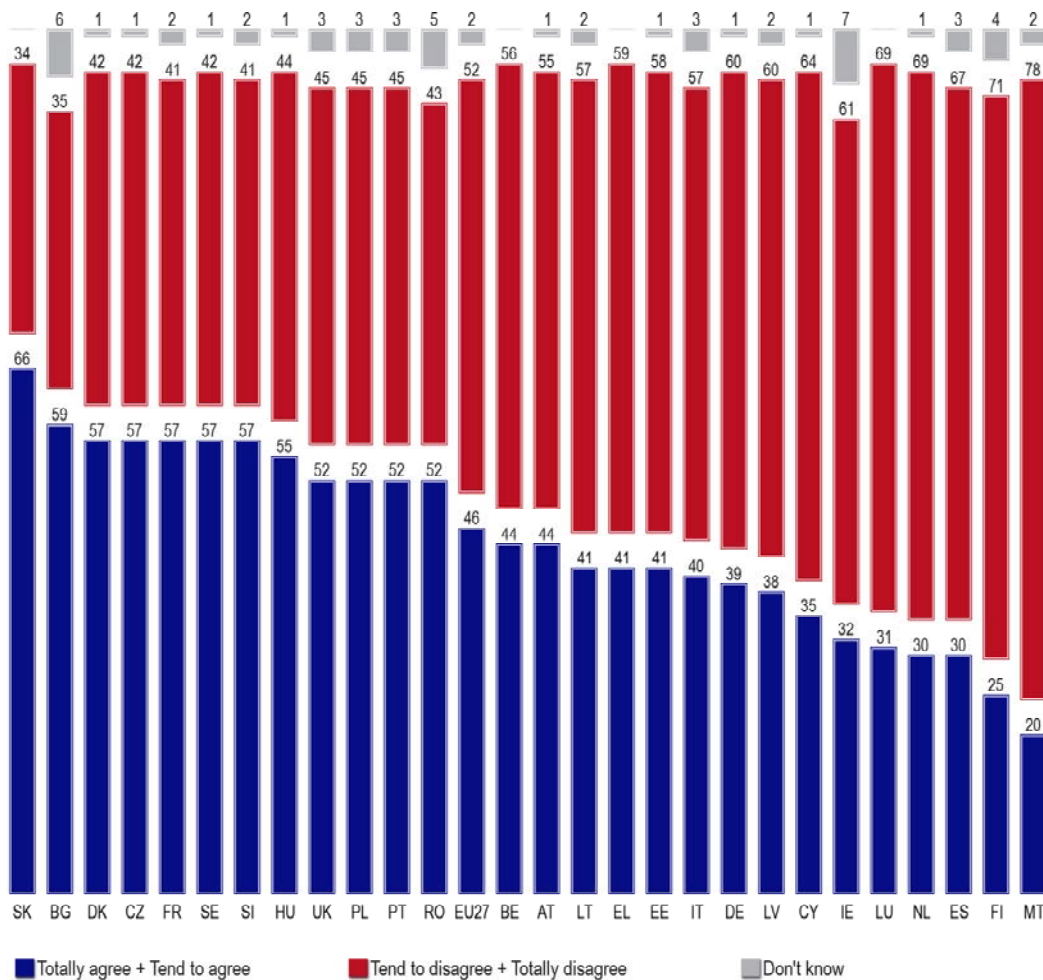


The strongest agreement is seen in Slovakia (66%), followed by Bulgaria (59%), the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Slovenia and Sweden (all 57%). Respondents in Malta (20%) and Finland (25%) are least likely to agree.

However there is no discernible geographic pattern in the results, with a wide variety of countries (Denmark, Sweden, France and Slovakia) expressing strong agreement with the statement. Similarly there is a range of countries (Germany, Finland, the Netherlands and Malta) standing at the other end of the scale.

QC7.1. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women.

Women who do not work are isolated from the world






A socio-demographic analysis shows that women (49%) are more likely to agree that "women who do not work are isolated from the world" than men (42%).

White-collar workers (51%) are more inclined to agree than house persons (42%), whose answers should be considered carefully, particularly on this topic. People who have difficulty paying their bills (52%) are more likely to agree than those who do not struggle (44%), perhaps because less wealthy women are more concerned about isolation.

Those who consider gender inequality "widespread" (50%) agree more than those who think it "rare" (39%), and those who have experienced gender-based discrimination (51%) more than those who have not (43%).

QC7.1 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women.
- Women who do not work are isolated from the world

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree
EU27	15%	31%	33%	19%	2%	46%	52%
Sex							
 Male	12%	30%	35%	20%	3%	42%	55%
 Female	17%	32%	30%	19%	2%	49%	49%
Respondent occupation scale							
 Self-employed	15%	29%	35%	18%	3%	44%	53%
Managers	14%	34%	33%	17%	2%	48%	50%
Other white collars	16%	35%	31%	16%	2%	51%	47%
Manual workers	15%	31%	33%	19%	2%	46%	52%
House persons	15%	27%	31%	25%	2%	42%	56%
Unemployed	18%	31%	29%	20%	2%	49%	49%
Retired	14%	31%	32%	20%	3%	45%	52%
Students	10%	30%	37%	21%	2%	40%	58%
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	22%	30%	29%	16%	3%	52%	45%
From time to time	15%	34%	33%	16%	2%	49%	49%
Almost never	14%	30%	33%	21%	2%	44%	54%
Gender inequality in the country							
Widespread	16%	34%	30%	18%	2%	50%	48%
Rare	12%	27%	37%	22%	2%	39%	59%
Victim/witness of gender-based discrimination							
Yes	17%	34%	31%	16%	2%	51%	47%
No	13%	30%	34%	21%	2%	43%	55%

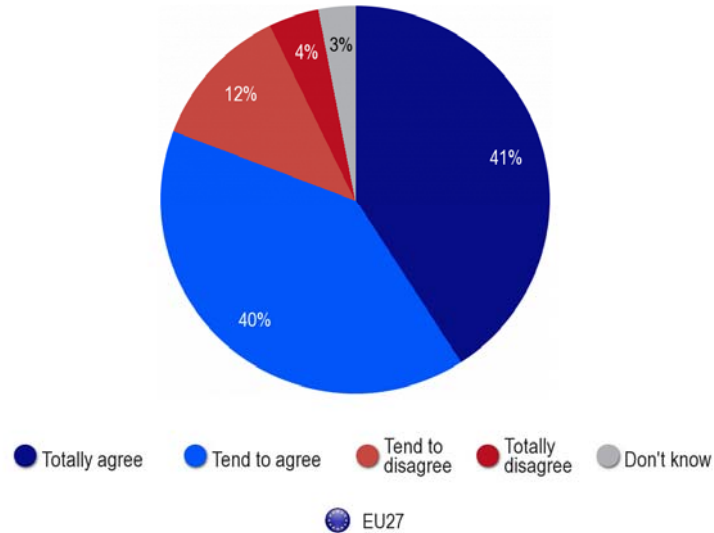
It is indispensable for a woman to have her own pay

Another attitude towards women at work measured in this special Eurobarometer is the necessity for a woman to have her own pay. While Europeans are divided about whether or not women who do not work are isolated from the world, a great majority agree that it is essential for a woman to have her own pay (81%, vs. 16% who disagree)²⁴.

²⁴ QC7.5 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women. It is indispensable for a woman to have her own pay

QC7.5. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women.

It is indispensable for a woman to have her own pay



Over 90% of respondents agree in Lithuania (96%), Greece (93%), Slovakia (92%), Bulgaria and Cyprus (91%). Agreement is far less emphatic in the Netherlands (59%) and Luxembourg (60%) although this remains the majority view.

A socio-demographic breakdown of results reveals that more women (85%) than men (77%) agree with the statement "it is indispensable for a woman to have her own pay", though this is the majority view in both categories. There is also greater agreement among white-collar workers (85%) than house persons (77%). Regardless of these differences, large majorities of respondents in all categories consider that nowadays, women who want to should have their own pay.

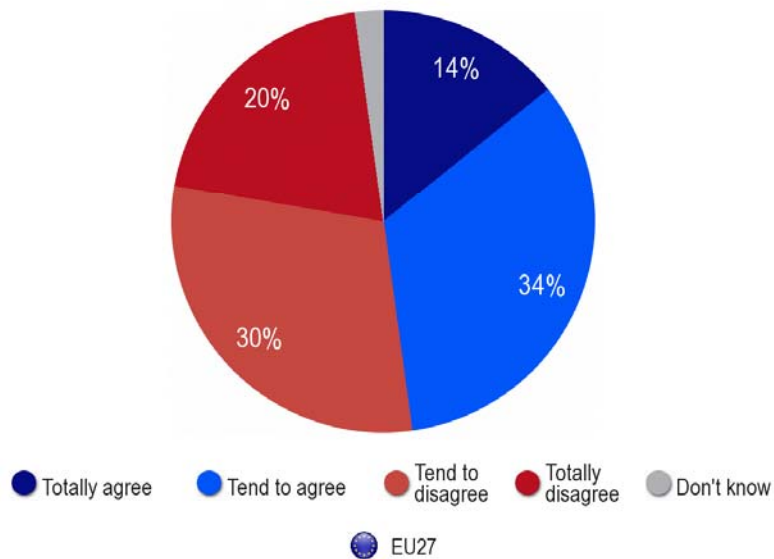
Attitudes towards gender roles in relation to work

Given that the majority of Europeans believe that it is important for women to earn their own pay, it is important to further understand how gender roles are perceived, particularly in relation to work. Therefore, in this next section, we examine Europeans' attitudes to the fact that, on average in the EU, women do less paid work than men.

The analysis reveals that Europeans' opinions on this issue are somewhat divided. Although half (50%) disagree that "it is normal that women work less than men"²⁵, a further 48% agree with the statement.

QC3.1. On average, in the European Union, women work less than men. We are talking here about paid work. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on this subject.

It is normal that women work less than men



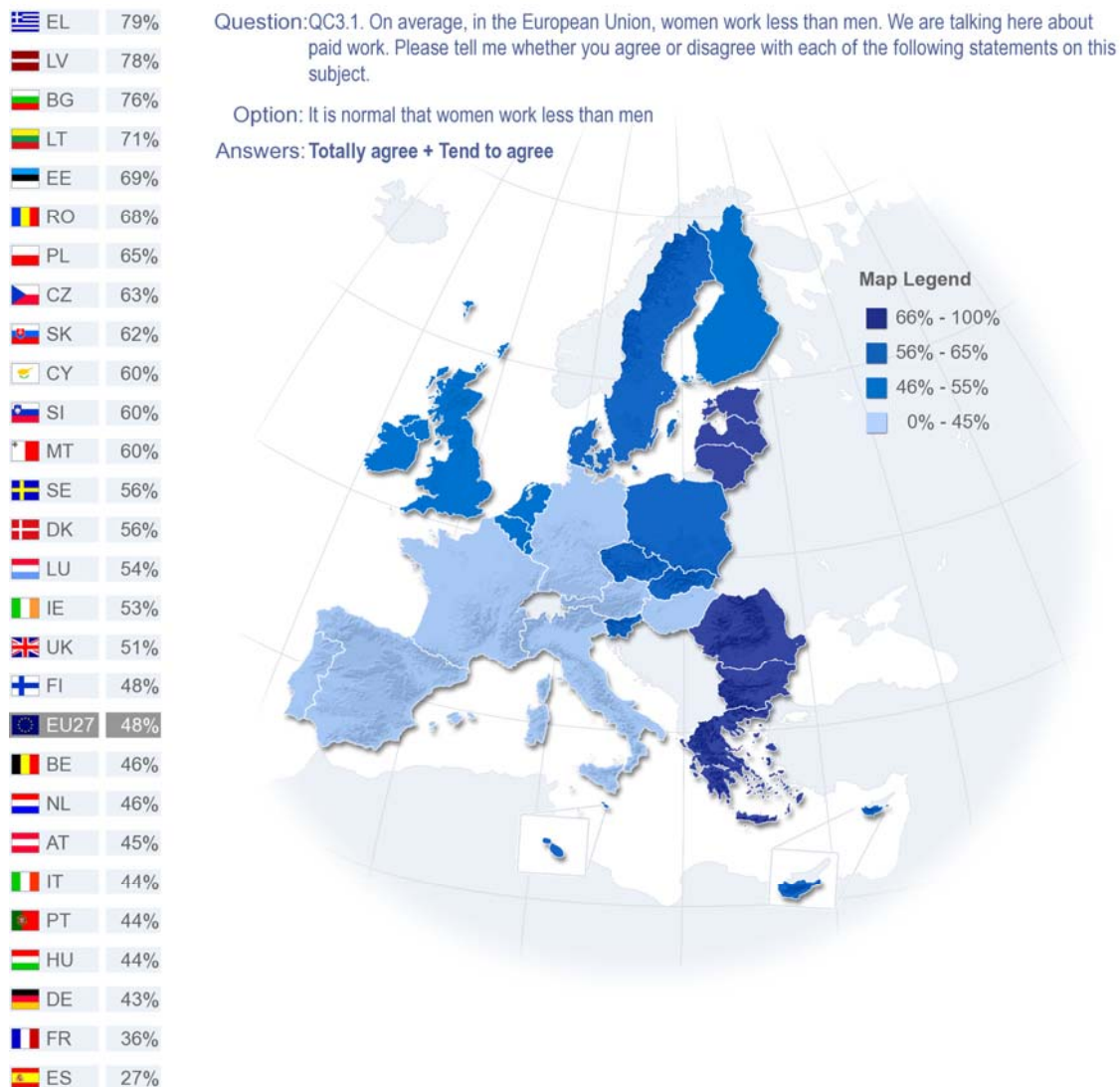
There are very significant differences of opinion between the Member States. On the one hand, respondents in Spain are most likely to disagree (70%) with the statement "it is normal for women to work less than men".

²⁵ QC3.1 On average, in the European Union, women work less than men. We are talking here about paid work. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on this subject. It is normal that women work less than men

The majority of interviewees in France (61%), Germany (56%), Hungary (55%), Italy and Austria (both 54%) and Belgium, the Netherlands and Portugal (all 53%) also hold this view.

At the other end of the scale, respondents in Greece (79%), Latvia (78%), Bulgaria (76%) and Lithuania (71%) are far more likely to agree that it is normal for women to work less than men.

We can also identify some geographical patterns in the responses. Disagreement is strongest in central/ western Europe. However agreement is strongest in the South East, and in the Baltic states. Generally speaking, there is a large difference between the countries that were Member States before 2004 (UE15: 43% agree, vs. 55%), and those which have joined the Union since 2004 (NMS12, 64% agree, vs. 33%).






Over a third of respondents in Latvia (42%), Bulgaria (38%) and Greece (34%) say they "totally agree" with the statement. At the opposite end of the spectrum, nearly one third in France (31%) and Spain (30%) "totally disagree".

The socio-demographic breakdown shows that women (44%, vs. 53%) are less likely to agree that "it is normal that women work less than men" than men (51%, vs. 47%). The majority of the 55+ age group (51%) agree, whereas the majority of the 15-24 age group (53%) disagree. It seems likely that the older age group holds the more traditional opinion that women should stay at home to raise a family, while the younger age group have grown up in a society where women working outside the home are more accepted, thus affecting their views.

QC3.1 On average, in the European Union, women work less than men. We are talking here about paid work. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on this subject.

-It is normal that women work less than men

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree
EU27	14%	34%	30%	20%	2%	48%	50%
Sex							
 Male	14%	37%	30%	17%	2%	51%	47%
 Female	13%	31%	30%	23%	3%	44%	53%
Age							
 15-24	13%	32%	31%	22%	2%	45%	53%
25-39	12%	34%	29%	22%	3%	46%	51%
40-54	13%	33%	32%	20%	2%	46%	52%
55 +	16%	35%	28%	18%	3%	51%	46%

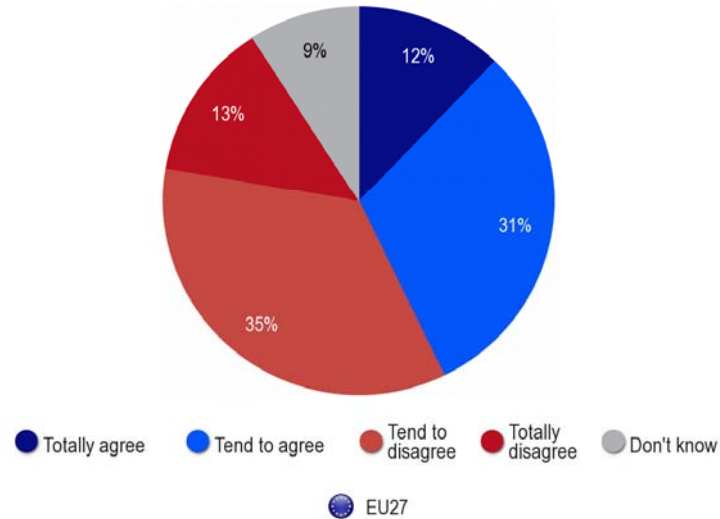
Opinion is divided on whether the number of working women is too low

Again, European opinion is somewhat divided on the issue of the number of women in the workplace. A slight majority of Europeans (48%) disagree with the statement "the number of working women in (OUR COUNTRY) is too low"²⁶. However, a further 43% agree. Some 9% of respondents are unable to offer a view. The statement inspires relatively few extreme views; just 13% "totally disagree" and 12% "totally agree". The majority of respondents are more moderate; 31% "tend to agree" and 35% "tend to disagree".

²⁶ QC3.2 On average, in the European Union, women work less than men. We are talking here about paid work. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on this subject. The number of working women in (OUR COUNTRY) is too low

QC3.2. On average, in the European Union, women work less than men. We are talking here about paid work. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on this subject.

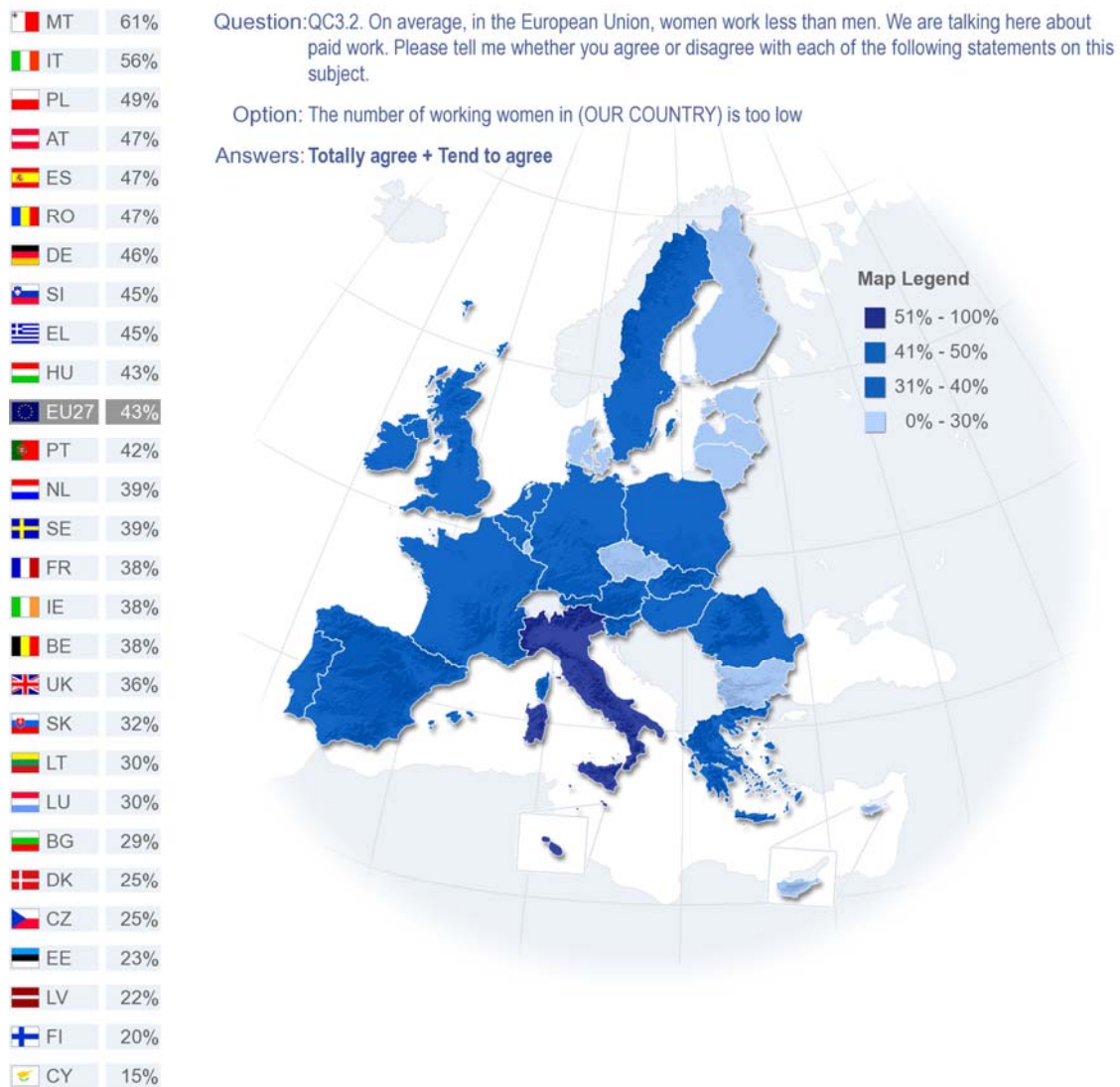
The number of working women in (OUR COUNTRY) is too low



In 4 countries, Malta (61%), Italy (56%), Poland (49%) and Romania (47%), the majority of respondents agree "the number of working women is too low".

In the remaining 23 countries, the majority of respondents disagree. The largest proportions of respondents disagreeing are seen in Cyprus (77%), Finland (76%), the Czech Republic (72%) and Denmark (71%). However no clear geographical pattern can be identified in responses to this question: here Cyprus and Malta stand at opposite ends of the scale, whereas they stood together on the previous question on the "normality" of men working more than women.

The highest proportions of "don't know" responses were recorded in Ireland (19%) and Romania (18%).

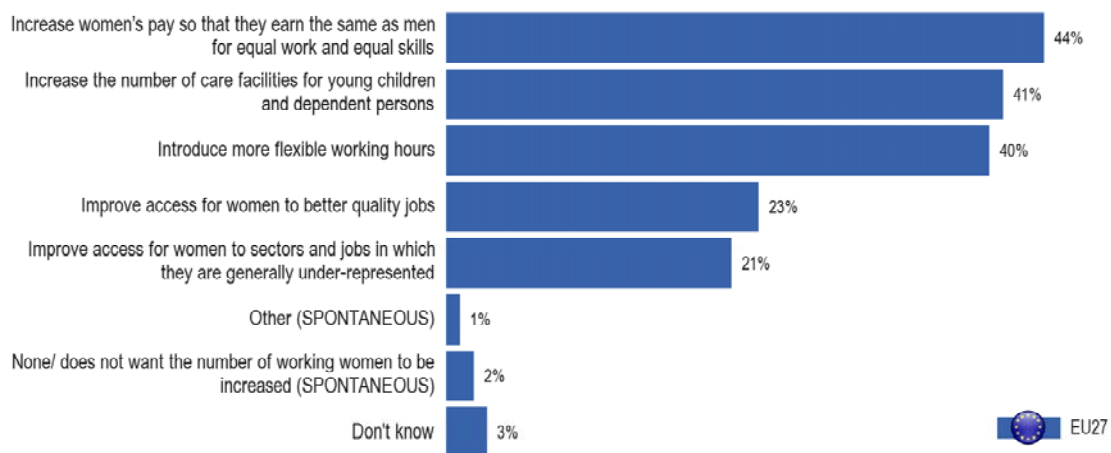


Few differences are revealed by the socio-demographic analysis, but women tend to agree (45%, vs. 46%) slightly more than men (41%, vs. 50%) that "the number of working women in (OUR COUNTRY) is too low". Those who believe that gender inequality is widespread are also more likely to agree (51%) than those who think it is rare (30%).

Priority measures to increase the number of working women

Regardless of whether or not they think that the number of working women is too low in their country, respondents were then asked what measures should be given priority in order to increase the number of working women²⁷. In response, 44% of Europeans mentioned "increasing women's pay so that they earn the same as men for equal work and equal skills".

QC4. 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?



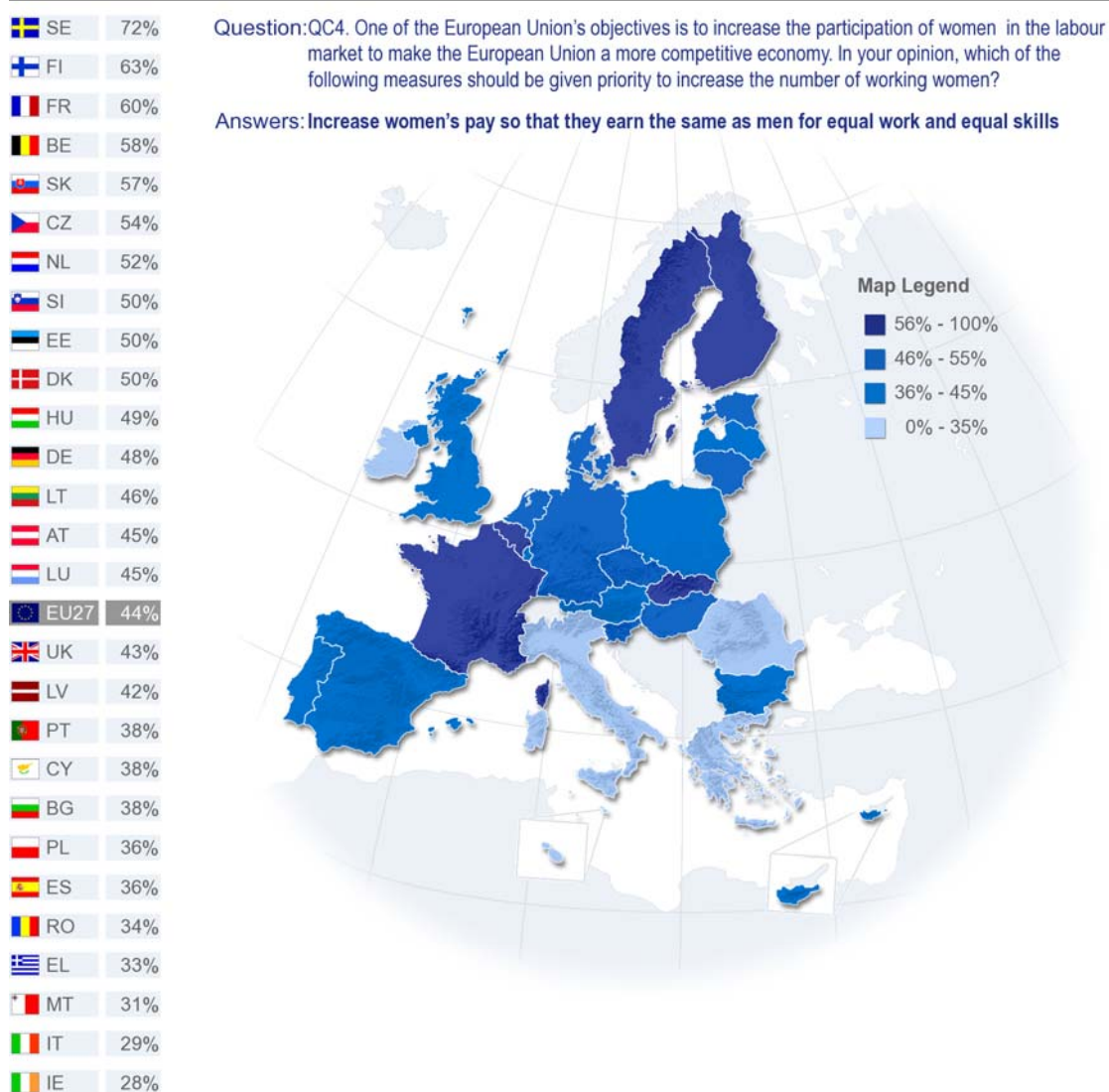
Child care and flexible working hours were also given priority; 41% said "increase the number of care facilities for young children and dependent persons" and 40% cited "introduce more flexible working hours".

Some 3% had no opinion, and just 2% spontaneously said they "did not want the number of working women to be increased".

Generally speaking, the Member States have very different views on this question, reflecting perhaps their national characteristics in this respect.

²⁷ QC4 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)

In Sweden (72%), Finland (63%), France (60%), Belgium (58%), Slovakia (57%), Czech Republic (54%) and the Netherlands (52%) over half of respondents wanted to "increase women's pay so they earn the same as men". Respondents in Ireland (28%) and Italy (29%) were least likely to select this option.



In Cyprus (57%), Greece (56%) and Denmark (54%) over half of respondents were keen "to increase the number of care facilities for young children". In Hungary (24%), Lithuania (25%) and Slovakia (26%) this was a less popular option.




Respondents in Malta (68%), Luxembourg (58%), Cyprus (55%), Ireland and the Netherlands (both 54%), Lithuania (51%) and Spain (49%) favour "the introduction of more flexible working hours". This is least popular in Portugal (21%).

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that women are more inclined to agree (47%) that there should be an "increase in women's pay so they earn the same as men for equal work and equal skills". However, we observe that men are slightly less likely to agree (41%).

Logically, respondents' experience of gender inequality appears to colour their perceptions: those who perceive gender inequality as widespread in their country (48%) are more likely to agree than those who do not (39%), as are those who have witnessed gender-based discrimination (49%) and those who believe efforts in the EU to combat gender inequality are "insufficient" (51%).

Of those who feel that 'current efforts in the EU are sufficient' and 'gender inequality is rare in (their) country', a sizeable proportion (41%) opt for the ability to work flexible hours as a means of increasing the number of working women. This is a popular measure, as this answer is also given by 42% of people aged 25-54, who are also those likely to have young children.

QC4 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? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

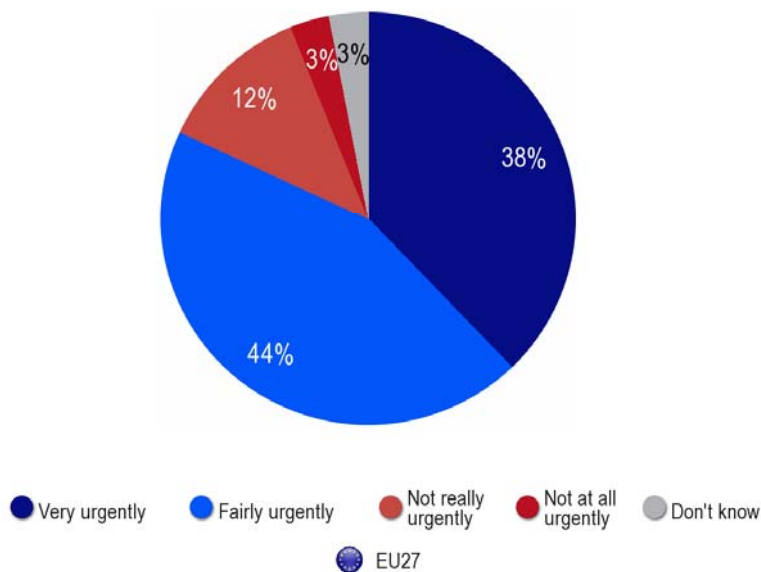
	Increase women's pay so that they earn the same as men for equal work and equal skills	Increase the number of care facilities for young children and dependent persons	Introduce more flexible working hours	Improve access for women to better quality jobs	Improve access for women to sectors and jobs in which they are generally under-represented
EU27	44%	41%	40%	23%	21%
Sex					
 Male	41%	40%	40%	21%	22%
 Female	47%	42%	40%	24%	19%
Age					
 15-24	45%	37%	35%	25%	26%
25-39	43%	43%	42%	22%	21%
40-54	44%	42%	42%	23%	21%
55 +	44%	40%	38%	22%	18%
Gender inequality in the country					
Widespread	48%	42%	39%	24%	22%
Rare	39%	41%	41%	21%	20%
Victim/witness of gender-based discrimination					
Yes	49%	42%	38%	24%	23%
No	43%	41%	41%	23%	20%
Gender equality in the EU - Current efforts					
Sufficient	38%	40%	41%	24%	23%
Not sufficient	51%	43%	39%	23%	21%

Urgent need to close the gender pay gap

As we saw previously²⁸, half of Europeans state that reducing the gender pay gap is a top priority in the fight against gender inequality. This emphasises the importance of understanding how best the gender pay gap might be addressed. The following questions aim to go further into this crucial aspect of gender equality in the workplace.

When asked how urgently they feel the pay gap between women and men should be addressed, the great majority of Europeans (82%) say "urgently"²⁹. This majority is composed of 44% of respondents who think "fairly urgently" and 38% who believe the gender pay gap should be dealt with "very urgently". Some 15% think "not urgently" and 3% are unable to form an opinion.

QC5. In the European Union women earn on average 17% less than men (that is what is known as the pay gap between men and women). In general, do you think that this issue should be dealt with by the European Union ...?



²⁸ QC16 Here is a list of the areas where gender inequalities are apparent. In your opinion, in which of these areas should action be taken as a matter of priority?

²⁹ QC5 In the European Union women earn on average 17% less than men (that is what is known as the pay gap between men and women). In general, do you think that this issue should be dealt with by the European Union ...?

There are some significant differences between the Member States in terms of the *intensity* of the answers, although in all countries the majority view is that action should be taken urgently. For example, in Sweden the greater proportion think the gender pay gap should be addressed "very urgently" (66% "very urgently", 26% "fairly urgently") whereas in Italy the larger group think the issue needs tackling "fairly urgently" (24% "very urgently", 53% "fairly urgently").

In other countries less priority is given to this issue: in Latvia (28%), Cyprus (24%), Estonia (22%), Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Lithuania, Poland (all 21%) more than a fifth of respondents think this issue is "not urgent".

This is a subject that draws answers from most respondents and consequently there are relatively few "don't know" responses.

A socio-demographic analysis shows that women (86%) are more likely than men (76%) to think the gender pay gap should be addressed "urgently".

Those who think gender inequality is "widespread" (88%) rather than "rare" (71%), those who think the efforts in the EU are "insufficient" (88%) rather than "sufficient"(80%) and those who have heard of the EU's actions to combat gender inequality (83%) as compared to those who have not (78%), are all more likely to agree that the gender pay gap should be addressed urgently. This is also true for respondents who believe the "ideal level of decision-making" on gender equality is the EU (85%), compared to those who cite the national level (79%).

Overall, the vast majority of respondents in all countries think that action should be taken urgently.

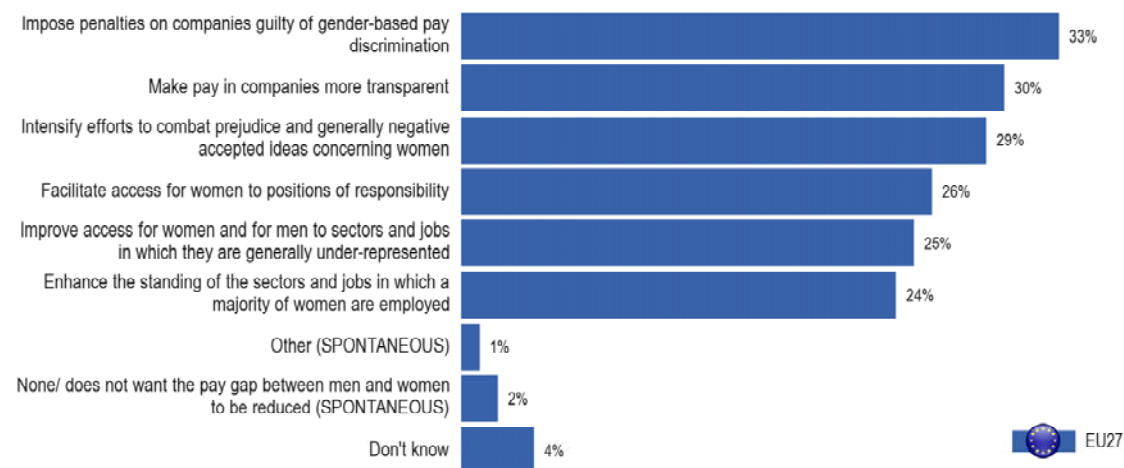
Measures to address the gender pay gap

As we have noted, there are several areas in which urgent action is needed to reduce gender inequality, one of the foremost being the gender pay gap.

The question now is how this could best be achieved. The following question explores Europeans' opinions on the best measures to adopt in order to reduce the gender pay gap.

When presented with a list of options, European opinion is somewhat divided. This might indicate that all these measures are seen as equally important and that it is thus difficult to choose between them. However, one third (33%) opt for "imposing penalties on companies guilty of gender-based pay discrimination"³⁰ as one of the key ways to reduce the gender pay gap.

QC6. In your opinion, which of the following measures should be taken as a matter of priority to reduce the pay gap between men and women?



A further 30% cite "making pay in companies more transparent" and 29% choose "intensifying efforts to combat prejudice and generally negative accepted ideas concerning women". This is a subject about which most people have an opinion, and in fact just 4% failed to answer this question.

³⁰ QC6 In your opinion, which of the following measures should be taken as a matter of priority to reduce the pay gap between men and women? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QC6 In your opinion, which of the following measures should be taken as a matter of priority to reduce the pay gap between men and women? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	Impose penalties on companies guilty of gender-based pay discrimination	Make pay in companies more transparent	Intensify efforts to combat prejudice and generally negative accepted ideas concerning women	Facilitate access for women to positions of responsibility	Improve access for women and for men to sectors and jobs in which they are generally under-represented	Enhance the standing of the sectors and jobs in which a majority of women are employed	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None/ does not want the pay gap between men and women to be reduced (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	33%	30%	29%	26%	25%	24%	1%	2%	4%
BE	36%	33%	29%	37%	23%	20%	1%	1%	1%
BG	36%	24%	35%	22%	21%	22%	-	1%	12%
CZ	35%	28%	23%	31%	33%	20%	0%	0%	2%
DK	30%	36%	39%	24%	26%	18%	1%	2%	2%
DE	28%	32%	32%	26%	25%	29%	0%	2%	3%
EE	21%	39%	24%	23%	20%	22%	1%	5%	7%
IE	27%	29%	31%	19%	29%	31%	1%	1%	8%
EL	29%	34%	40%	21%	26%	34%	1%	1%	0%
ES	36%	32%	27%	17%	25%	30%	2%	1%	2%
FR	47%	32%	33%	35%	16%	21%	0%	0%	1%
IT	30%	23%	29%	28%	30%	21%	0%	2%	3%
CY	29%	24%	52%	24%	20%	35%	-	1%	2%
LV	28%	33%	26%	21%	13%	23%	1%	3%	6%
LT	28%	39%	31%	22%	21%	17%	0%	2%	6%
LU	31%	35%	35%	24%	21%	16%	2%	2%	3%
HU	23%	27%	29%	29%	30%	32%	1%	1%	3%
MT	36%	31%	30%	20%	19%	20%	-	1%	7%
NL	40%	38%	25%	31%	22%	17%	1%	1%	2%
AT	26%	32%	38%	26%	27%	36%	0%	1%	1%
PL	28%	29%	15%	29%	22%	24%	0%	3%	7%
PT	30%	23%	24%	23%	27%	28%	1%	1%	5%
RO	23%	18%	35%	17%	24%	34%	1%	2%	10%
SI	47%	24%	34%	30%	18%	21%	1%	2%	1%
SK	32%	23%	31%	35%	29%	18%	0%	0%	2%
FI	29%	41%	17%	27%	28%	30%	1%	0%	1%
SE	30%	20%	31%	26%	22%	50%	1%	0%	1%
UK	34%	32%	25%	19%	27%	14%	1%	3%	6%
Highest percentage per item in the EU27				Lowest percentage per item in the EU27					
Highest percentage per country				<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>					

While there are few differences between items at EU level, large variations between countries can be observed. In France (47%), Slovenia (47%), the Netherlands (40%) the majority opt for the imposition of penalties on companies who discriminate on gender". This is also the top answer given by respondents in Spain, Italy, Malta, Portugal and the UK.

In Finland (41%), Lithuania and Estonia (both 39%) respondents are the most likely to select "make pay in companies more transparent". This is also the leading answer given by respondents in Germany, Latvia, Luxembourg and Poland.

In Cyprus (52%) in particular, respondents opt for "intensifying efforts to combat prejudice and generally negative accepted ideas concerning women" as the first priority for reducing the gender pay gap.

In Sweden the majority view (50%) is that action should be taken to "enhance the standing of the sectors and jobs where the majority of women are employed".

A socio-demographic breakdown reveals that the differences by respondent profiles are less significant than differences between countries. The youngest age group (15-24) is more likely (35%) to prefer "penalties for companies found guilty of gender-based pay discrimination" than the 55+ group (30%).

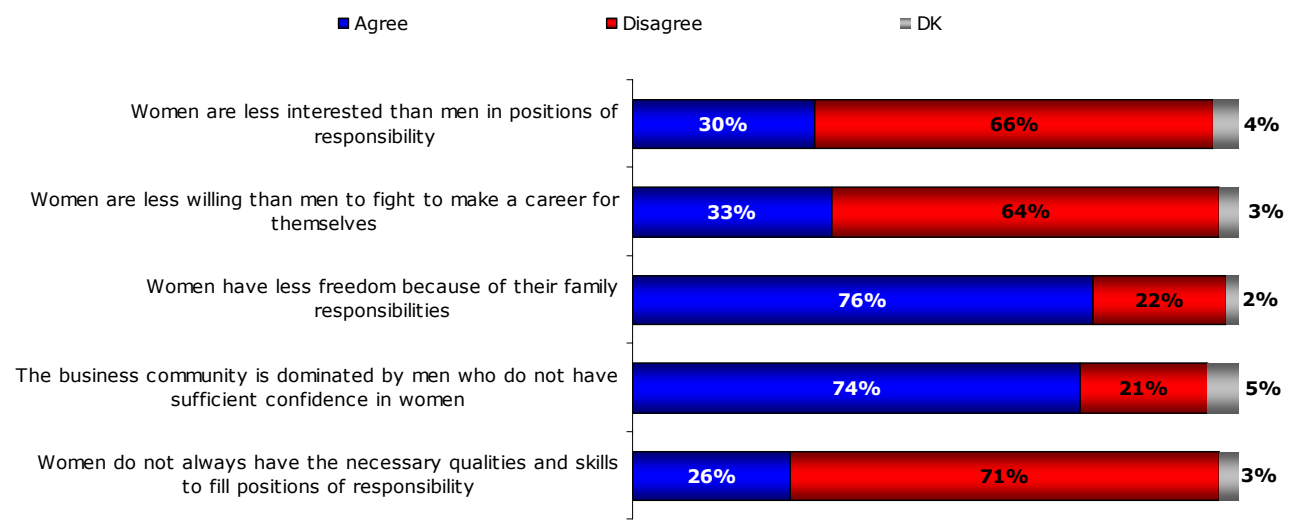
The unemployed (37%) are more inclined to choose this option than managers (30%). Those who consider themselves "low" on the social scale are also more likely to want penalties (36%) than those who consider themselves further up the social scale (30%).

Respondents' attitudes towards EU actions to promote gender equality influence their answers; 38% of those who consider the efforts in the EU to be "insufficient" want penalties for companies, compared to 29% of those who think these efforts are "sufficient".

Position of responsibility

If the gender pay gap is a major aspect of gender equality in the workplace, the lower number of women in positions of responsibility is also a crucial issue. The next subsection considers Europeans' opinions on this topic.

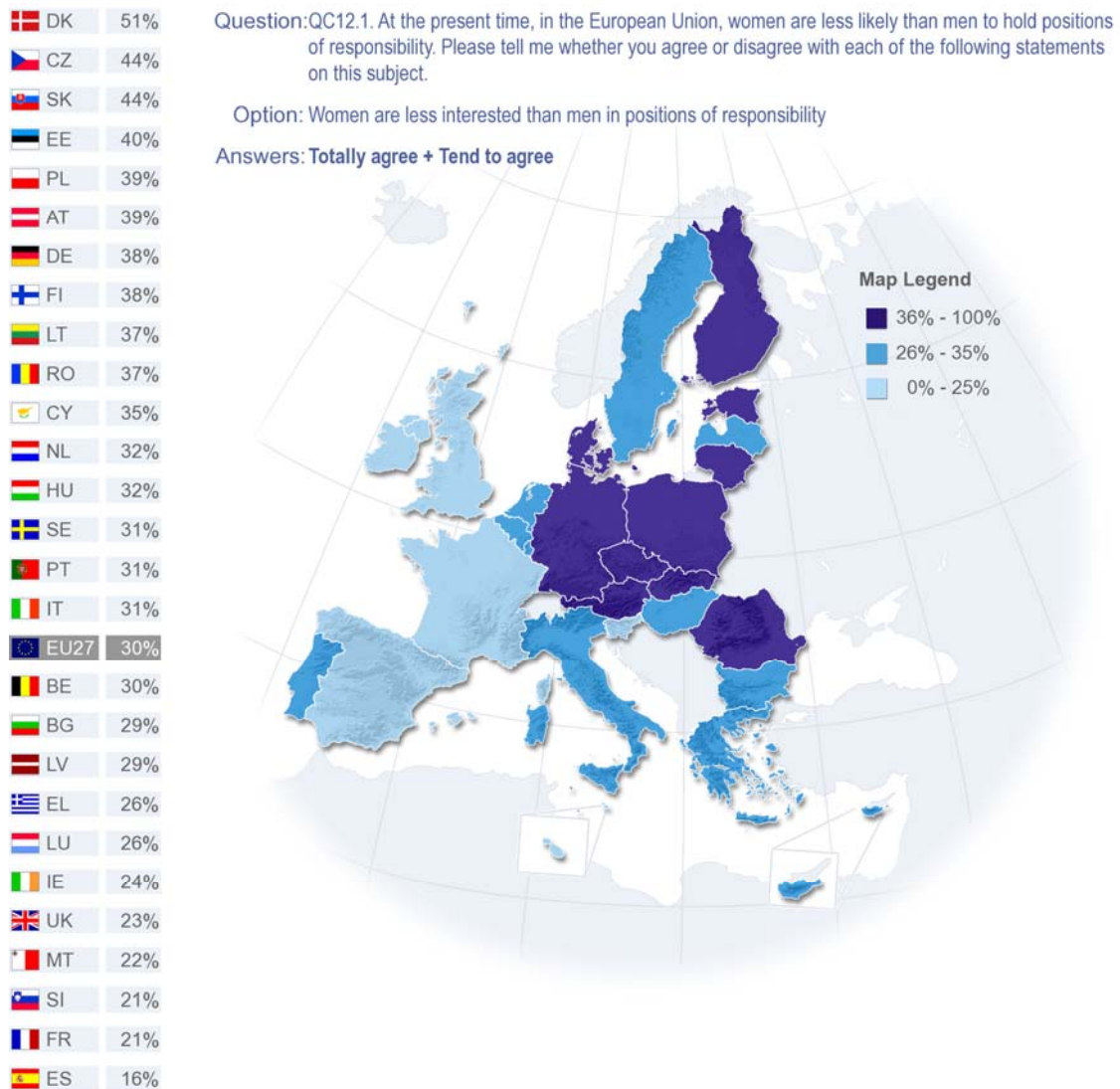
QC12. At the present time, in the European Union, women are less likely than men to hold positions of responsibility. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on this subject.



'Women are less interested than men in positions of responsibility'

Two-thirds of Europeans (66%) disagree with the statement that "women are less interested than men in positions of responsibility"³¹. European opinion on this subject is quite strong, with 29% "totally disagreeing" and a further 37% saying they "tend to disagree". 30% agree that women are less interested in responsibility, and of these 25% "tend to agree". This strongly suggests that Europeans do not believe that women's choices or preferences are to blame for the situation.

³¹ QC12.1 Women are less interested than men in positions of responsibility































In one Member State, Denmark, the majority of respondents (51%) agree that women are less interested than men in positions of responsibility.

In all other countries the majority disagree. However there are significant variations; in the Czech Republic (53%), Slovakia and Poland (both 54%) over half disagree, whereas in Spain four fifths of the respondents (81%) disagree.

A socio-demographic analysis shows that women (69%) and younger people aged 25-34 (70%) are more inclined to disagree with the statement that "women are less interested in positions of responsibility" than men (64%) and older respondents (62%). It is particularly interesting to note that there are few differences which correspond to the respondents' occupational status.

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

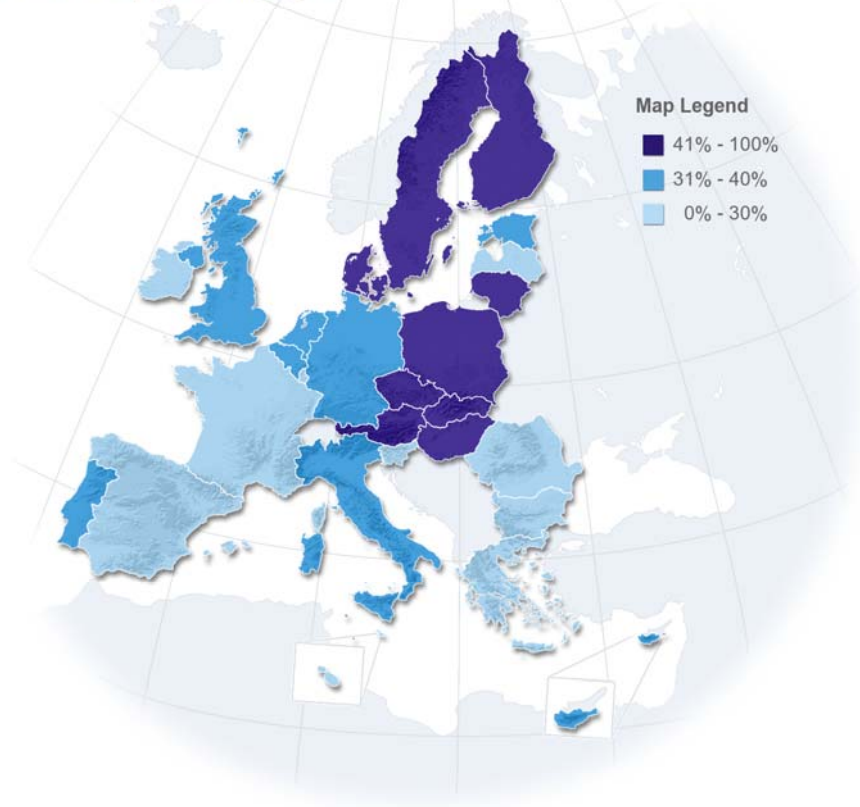
Once again, a large majority of Europeans (64%) disagree with this statement and 27% "totally disagree"³². Just one-third (33%) agree that women are less willing to fight for their careers. Most Europeans have an opinion, and just 3% are unable to decide.

 FI	50%
 SE	48%
 SK	48%
 DK	47%
 CZ	46%
 LT	45%
 PL	45%
 AT	44%
 HU	42%
 DE	39%
 NL	39%
 EE	39%
 CY	34%
 IT	34%
 PT	34%
 BE	33%
 EU27	33%
 UK	31%
 LV	30%
 RO	30%
 EL	26%
 IE	26%
 LU	25%
 MT	24%
 BG	24%
 FR	22%
 SI	19%
 ES	16%

Question:QC12.2. At the present time, in the European Union, women are less likely than men to hold positions of responsibility. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on this subject.

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

Answers: Totally agree + Tend to agree



³² QC12.2 Women are less willing than men to fight to make a career for themselves

There are wide variations in opinion across Europe. Three of the four states recording strongest agreement with this statement are Nordic countries Finland (50%), Sweden (48%) and Denmark (47%); Slovakia (48%) is the fourth. In Spain and Slovenia the great majority (81% and 80% respectively) disagree with the statement.

The socio-demographic analysis reveals few differences by the socio-demographic profiles of respondents: all categories disagree with the statement.

"Women have less freedom because of their family responsibilities"

Whereas the first two items in this section focused on women's willingness and desire to fight for positions of responsibility, we now turn to the impact of family responsibilities. Women still assume a high proportion of responsibility for the care of children and dependents, so we examine the impact this may have on their freedom to seek high status work outside the home.

Three-quarters (76%) of Europeans agree that women have less freedom because of their family responsibilities,³³ and some 26% of them "totally agree" that this is the case. Relatively few European respondents (22%) disagree with this statement and only 2% are unable to form an opinion.

There is strong agreement across Europe: in all countries, more than two-thirds of respondents agree with the statement. However, the intensity of agreement varies by country; 52% of respondents in Hungary "totally agree" but only 13% in Portugal, Finland (19%), France, the Netherlands and Belgium (all 20%) "totally agree".

A socio-demographic analysis shows that women feel the burden of family responsibility more than men; 79% of women agree that they have less freedom because of their responsibilities compared to 72% of men. Otherwise few differences exist, but generally speaking, all categories agree that women have less freedom because of their family responsibilities. This can be linked with the top answers to previous questions about the best steps to take to increase representation of women in the workplace: more flexible hours and better child care facilities.

³³ QC12.3 Women have less freedom because of their family responsibilities

"The business community is dominated by men who do not have sufficient confidence in women"

Another element affecting the ratio of women to men in positions of responsibility could be the men themselves. Europeans seem to share this view, as almost three quarters (74%) believe that "the business community is dominated by men who do not have sufficient confidence in women"; a significant proportion (27%) "totally agree" with this statement³⁴. Only 21% disagree, and 5% are unable to offer an opinion.





























Again, agreement is strong across Europe; respondents in France (84%), Hungary (82%) and Sweden (80%) are the most likely to agree. Latvia and Malta (both 60%) are least likely to agree but there is still a significant majority in these countries. A substantial number of respondents (16%) in Bulgaria are undecided.

A socio-demographic breakdown shows that women (78%) are more likely than men (68%) to agree that the "business community is dominated by men who do not have sufficient confidence in women". Despite this, European opinion is quite convinced in this respect.

³⁴ QC12.4 The business community is dominated by men who do not have sufficient confidence in women

Europeans do not agree that women lack necessary qualities and skills to fill positions of responsibility

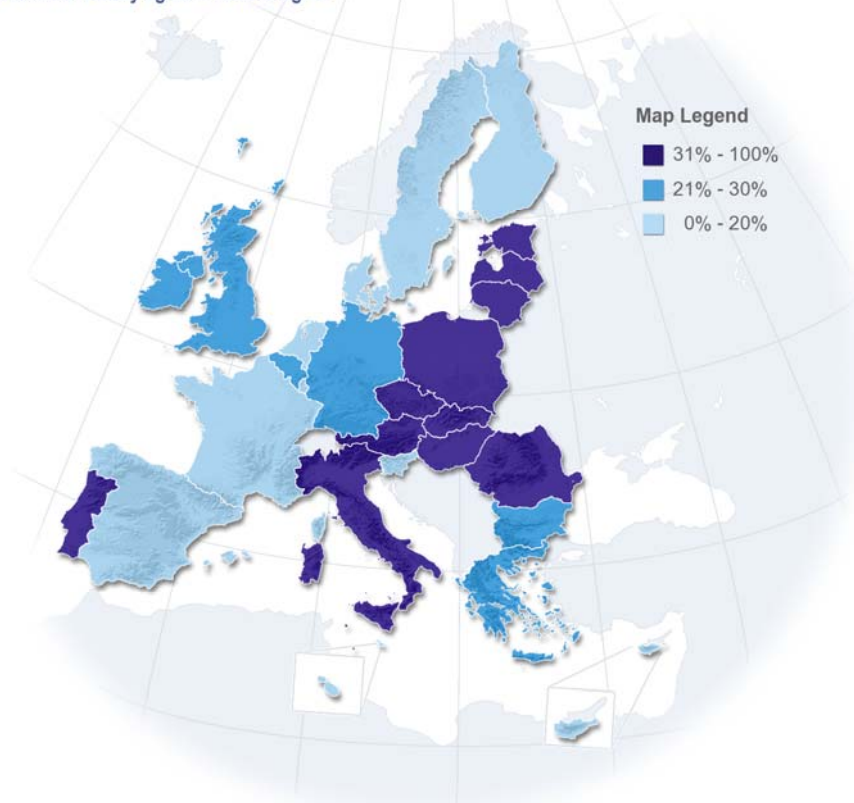
We have seen that Europeans are convinced that the business community is dominated by men who do not have enough confidence in women, and they think that it is unfair. Indeed, most Europeans (71%) disagree with the statement "women do not always have the necessary qualities and skills to fill positions of responsibility"³⁵, and seem to think that women should benefit from the same level of confidence as men. 26% agree with the statement.

 SK	47%
 LT	40%
 PL	37%
 AT	35%
 EE	32%
 LV	32%
 IT	32%
 CZ	32%
 PT	31%
 RO	31%
 HU	31%
 DE	27%
 EU27	26%
 IE	25%
 UK	25%
 BG	25%
 BE	21%
 EL	21%
 DK	20%
 NL	19%
 ES	18%
 CY	16%
 MT	16%
 FI	14%
 SI	14%
 LU	14%
 FR	13%
 SE	11%

Question: QC12.5. At the present time, in the European Union, women are less likely than men to hold positions of responsibility. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on this subject.

Option: Women do not always have the necessary qualities and skills to fill positions of responsibility

Answers: Totally agree + Tend to agree



³⁵ QC12.5 Women do not always have the necessary qualities and skills to fill positions of responsibility

The majority of Europeans disagree with this statement in every country. However, opinions are stronger on some states than in others. In Sweden (87%), France and Finland (both 85%) disagreement is at its most intense. In Slovakia however only a slim majority (52%) disagree. In this country, 47% of respondents think that women do not always have the necessary qualities and skills to fill positions of responsibility.

Again we see a difference between the views of women and of men. Although the majority of Europeans disagree that women lack the necessary qualities and skills, women are more likely to disagree (75%) than men (68%).

In summary we can see that a majority of Europeans do not doubt the talents and abilities of women, and they believe that it is only fair that women should have equal access to high-status jobs.

Europeans are also convinced that women have the necessary drive and desire to achieve such goals.

However, it is widely accepted that women are being held back from these ambitions by their 'traditional' role as family carers.

2.2 Reconciliation between work, private and family life

- Most Europeans are in favour of women and men sharing equal roles -

Men's role in the home and childcare

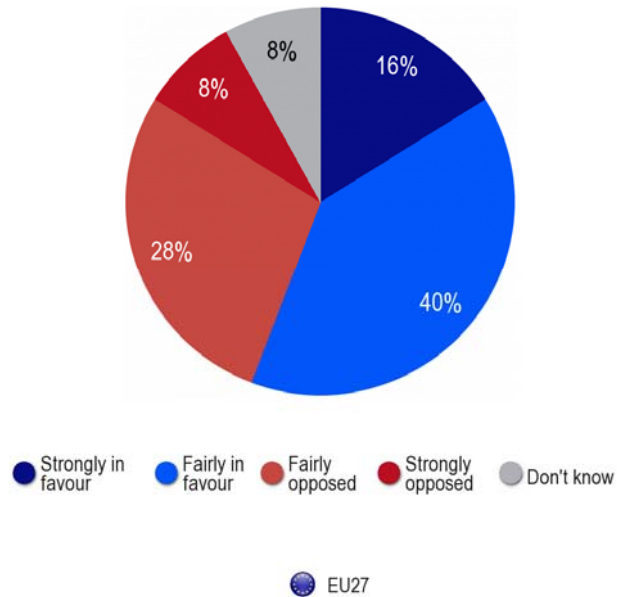
In analysing the reasons why women are under-represented in positions of responsibility, we see that Europeans believe that women have more constraints because of their family responsibilities. This opinion is widespread in all Member States and socio-demographic categories.

In order to understand this in greater detail, we now look at different aspects of the difficult balance between work, private and family life. The first question relates to childcare, and whether men could take the main responsibility for looking after the family.

The majority of Europeans (56%) are in favour of men mainly looking after the children and the home, but a sizeable proportion of Europeans are opposed to this concept (36%)³⁶. Some 8% do not have an opinion on this subject. Most people have moderate preferences for or against this idea; 40% are "fairly in favour" while 28% are "fairly opposed". 8% are strongly opposed to the notion of men mainly looking after the children and the home.

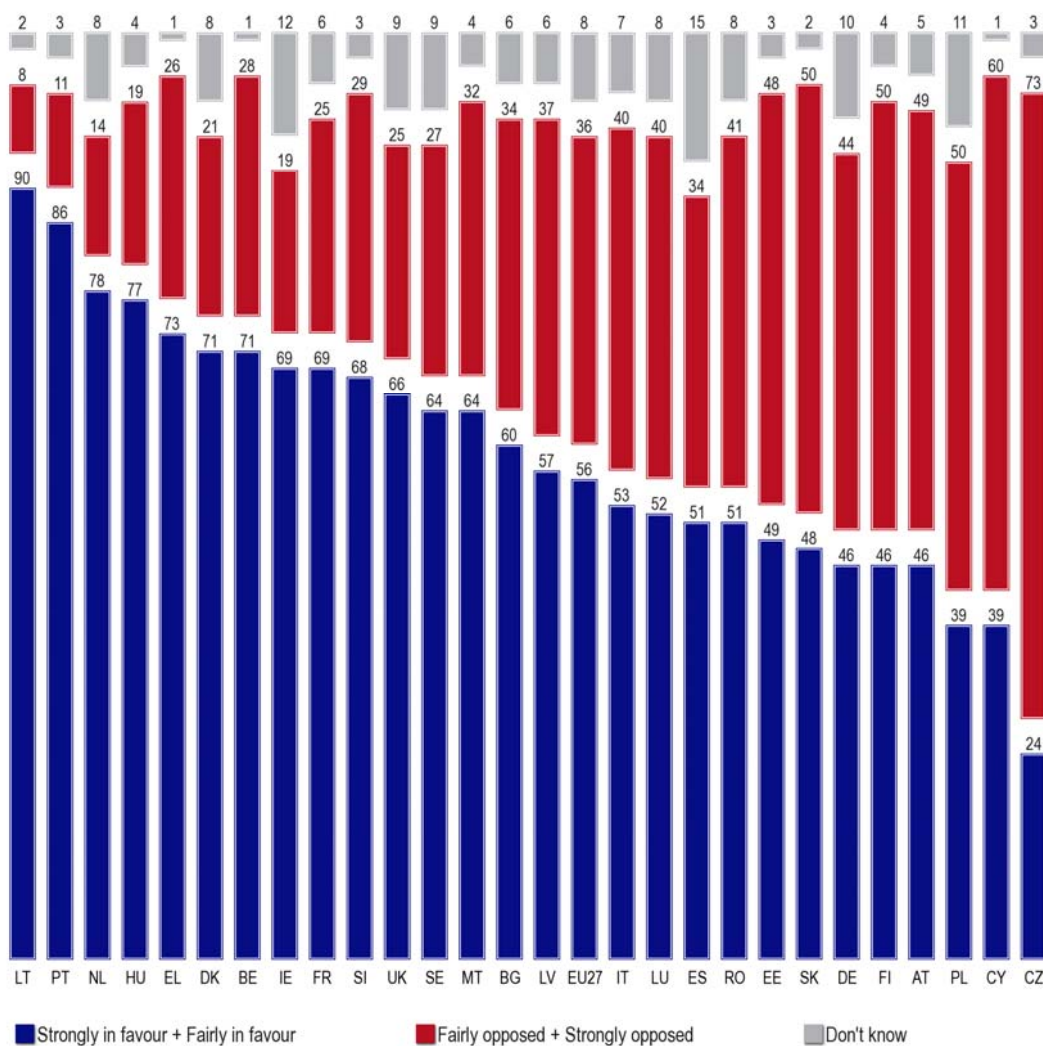
³⁶ QC8 And are you in favour of or opposed to men mainly looking after the children and the home?

QC8. And are you in favour of or opposed to men mainly looking after the children and the home?








Important differences exist in this respect between the Member States. In Lithuania 90% of respondents are in favour of men mainly looking after the children and the home, contrasting sharply with the other Baltic states; respondents in Latvia (57%) and Estonia (49%) are more divided. Lithuania, Portugal (86%), the Netherlands (78%) and Hungary (77%) are the four countries in which over three-quarters of respondents are in favour of men mainly looking after the children and the home. At the other end of the scale, less than a quarter of Czech respondents (24%) think this desirable.

QC8. And are you in favour of or opposed to men mainly looking after the children and the home?



A socio-demographic analysis shows that more women (60%) than men (54%) are in favour of "men mainly looking after the children and the home", though it is striking that a majority of men say they are in favour of this proposition.

The data also suggest those who finished education later (aged 20+) are more inclined (60%) to agree than those who left school earlier (51%).

QC8 And are you in favour of or opposed to men mainly looking after the children and the home?							
	Strongly in favour	Fairly in favour	Fairly opposed	Strongly opposed	DK	In favour	Opposed
EU27	16%	40%	28%	8%	8%	56%	36%
Sex							
 Male	15%	39%	30%	8%	8%	54%	38%
 Female	18%	42%	26%	6%	8%	60%	32%
Education (End of)							
 15-	13%	38%	32%	10%	7%	51%	42%
 16-19	16%	41%	28%	7%	8%	57%	35%
 20+	20%	40%	24%	6%	10%	60%	30%
Still studying	15%	44%	27%	6%	8%	59%	33%

Measures to allow a better work-life balance

Different measures could help women and men to have a better balance between work, private and family life. In this question we examine how it could best be achieved.

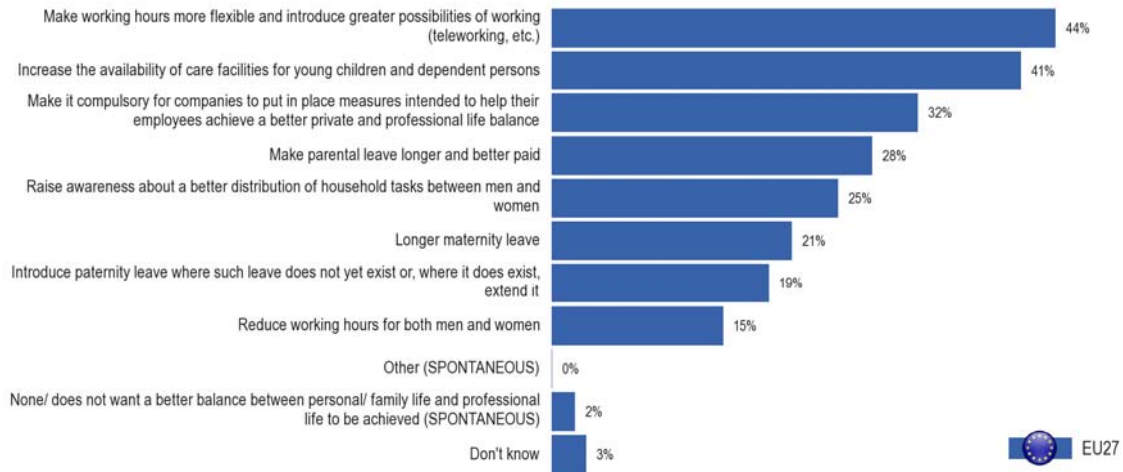
When asked to say which of a list of measures would help women and men balance their work, private and family life, 44% of Europeans mentioned "make working hours more flexible and introduce greater possibilities of working (teleworking etc.)"³⁷. This item ranks in first place.

A further 41% cited "increase the availability of care facilities for young children and dependent persons", while 32% said "make it compulsory for companies to put in place measures intended to help their employees achieve a better private and professional life balance".

The least popular option (15%) was to "reduce working hours for both women and men".

³⁷ QC9 In your opinion, which of the following measures should be taken as a matter of priority to help men and women achieve a better balance between their personal/ family life and their professional life?

QC9. In your opinion, which of the following measures should be taken as a matter of priority to help men and women achieve a better balance between their personal/ family life and their professional life?



Respondents in Finland (68%), Denmark (63%), the Netherlands (62%) and the UK (60%) are most in favour of "making working hours more flexible and introducing greater possibilities of working". Germany (53%), France (51%), Austria (46%) and Italy (45%) are most strongly in favour of increasing the availability of facilities for young children and dependents.

In Slovakia (54%), Greece (44%), Bulgaria (43%), Latvia (42%) and Romania (34%), respondents opt for longer and better paid parental leave.

QC9 In your opinion, which of the following measures should be taken as a matter of priority to help men and women achieve a better balance between their personal/ family life and their professional life? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)



	Make working hours more flexible and introduce greater possibilities of working (teleworking, etc.)	Increase the availability of care facilities for young children and dependent persons	Make it compulsory for companies to put in place measures intended to help their employees achieve a better private and professional life balance	Make parental leave longer and better paid	Raise awareness about a better distribution of household tasks between men and women	Introduce paternity leave where such leave does not yet exist or, where it does exist, extend it	Reduce working hours for both men and women	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None/ does not want a better balance between personal/ family life and professional life to be achieved (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	44%	41%	32%	28%	25%	19%	15%	0%	2%	3%
BE	50%	38%	29%	28%	29%	21%	21%	1%	2%	1%
BG	44%	42%	21%	43%	11%	16%	15%	0%	1%	6%
CZ	48%	43%	37%	33%	27%	15%	16%	0%	0%	2%
DK	63%	39%	31%	27%	25%	29%	23%	0%	1%	2%
DE	51%	53%	31%	28%	30%	16%	15%	0%	2%	3%
EE	50%	33%	21%	38%	16%	18%	15%	1%	2%	7%
IE	45%	34%	43%	24%	28%	27%	8%	1%	0%	7%
EL	25%	41%	33%	44%	29%	22%	15%	0%	0%	1%
ES	30%	29%	46%	22%	21%	23%	12%	1%	1%	2%
FR	47%	51%	39%	31%	27%	14%	17%	0%	0%	2%
IT	35%	45%	30%	25%	25%	25%	12%	0%	1%	2%
CY	34%	42%	32%	41%	23%	21%	19%	-	-	1%
LV	42%	32%	22%	42%	11%	15%	18%	1%	0%	4%
LT	50%	26%	26%	17%	42%	11%	20%	1%	3%	1%
LU	47%	37%	36%	26%	22%	15%	16%	0%	1%	2%
HU	58%	42%	37%	33%	23%	10%	20%	1%	1%	1%
MT	55%	33%	26%	25%	22%	19%	10%	0%	0%	3%
NL	62%	31%	33%	23%	33%	25%	15%	1%	1%	2%
AT	48%	46%	30%	34%	35%	19%	20%	1%	1%	1%
PL	28%	31%	23%	40%	19%	21%	12%	1%	3%	7%
PT	21%	31%	36%	23%	27%	25%	17%	0%	1%	6%
RO	31%	31%	23%	34%	26%	17%	13%	-	2%	8%
SI	50%	39%	38%	24%	27%	16%	22%	1%	1%	1%
SK	39%	34%	36%	54%	12%	13%	16%	0%	-	0%
FI	68%	32%	31%	32%	18%	33%	14%	1%	0%	1%
SE	58%	26%	34%	33%	33%	22%	32%	1%	1%	2%
UK	60%	40%	25%	19%	16%	18%	18%	0%	5%	5%
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> Highest percentage per item in the EU27 Lowest percentage per item in the EU27 </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> Highest percentage per country <i>Lowest percentage per country</i> </div>										

A socio-demographic analysis reveals some interesting differences in opinion. Managers (45%) are more likely than the unemployed (37%) or house persons (38%) to want increased childcare facilities. Those who have little difficulty paying the bills (42%) are also more likely to call for these measures (42%) than those who struggle to pay their bills (38%).

Interestingly, those who completed their education later (age 20+) (50%), managers (52%) and those with an Internet connection at home (49%) are more likely to want flexible hours and more opportunities for teleworking. This may well be because they have jobs which can be undertaken from a variety of locations using the Internet and email.

An interesting pattern emerges for those who have difficulties paying bills: they wish for longer and better paid parental leave (34%) than those who never have problems (26%), and would also like longer maternity leave (27%) than those who do not struggle with their bills (19%). This suggests that childcare is more of a financial burden for those who have difficulties paying bills than for those who are more comfortably off. This aspect is explored in greater detail in the next section.

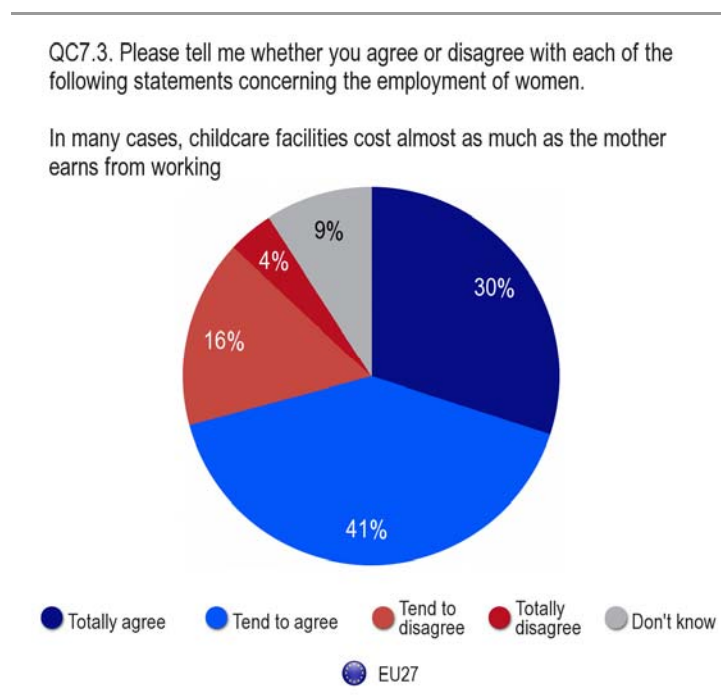
QC9 In your opinion, which of the following measures should be taken as a matter of priority to help men and women achieve a better balance between their personal/ family life and their professional life? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Make working hours more flexible and introduce greater possibilities of working (teleworking, etc.)	Increase the availability of care facilities for young children and dependent persons	Make it compulsory for companies to put in place measures intended to help their employees achieve a better private and professional life balance	Make parental leave longer and better paid	Raise awareness about a better distribution of household tasks between men and women	Longer maternity leave
EU27	44%	41%	32%	28%	25%	21%
Education (End of)						
 15-	39%	38%	29%	25%	24%	23%
16-19	45%	41%	32%	30%	24%	22%
20+	50%	44%	34%	27%	25%	19%
Still studying	39%	40%	33%	33%	26%	19%
Respondent occupation scale						
 Self-employed	42%	42%	31%	26%	25%	24%
Managers	52%	45%	37%	26%	26%	19%
Other white collars	46%	41%	33%	31%	23%	21%
Manual workers	45%	39%	34%	32%	23%	22%
House persons	43%	38%	30%	26%	24%	27%
Unemployed	45%	37%	33%	27%	24%	23%
Retired	43%	43%	28%	25%	25%	20%
Students	39%	40%	33%	33%	26%	19%
Internet connection at home						
Yes	49%	43%	33%	28%	25%	19%
No	37%	38%	30%	28%	24%	25%
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	41%	38%	30%	34%	20%	27%
From time to time	40%	40%	34%	31%	23%	25%
Almost never	47%	42%	32%	26%	26%	19%

"In many cases, childcare facilities cost almost as much as the mother earns from working"

As we have seen, one of the greatest issues in managing the work-life balance is the financial and practical support of children. This leads a number of parents to use private or state-run childcare services. The next question examines the relative cost of such services.





























Many Europeans agree that childcare facilities can cost almost as much as the mother earns; 71% support this statement and 20% disagree³⁸. Some 9% "don't know".



Large differences can be observed between Member States: agreement that childcare can cost almost as much as the mother earns is very high in Greece (92%) and Ireland (89%). Respondents in Portugal, the UK (both 83%) and Italy (82%) also agree.

The Nordic and Baltic countries exhibit a particular pattern; respondents in all six countries are the least likely to consider childcare costs to be unaffordable, with levels of agreement ranging from 29% in Sweden to 54% in Denmark.

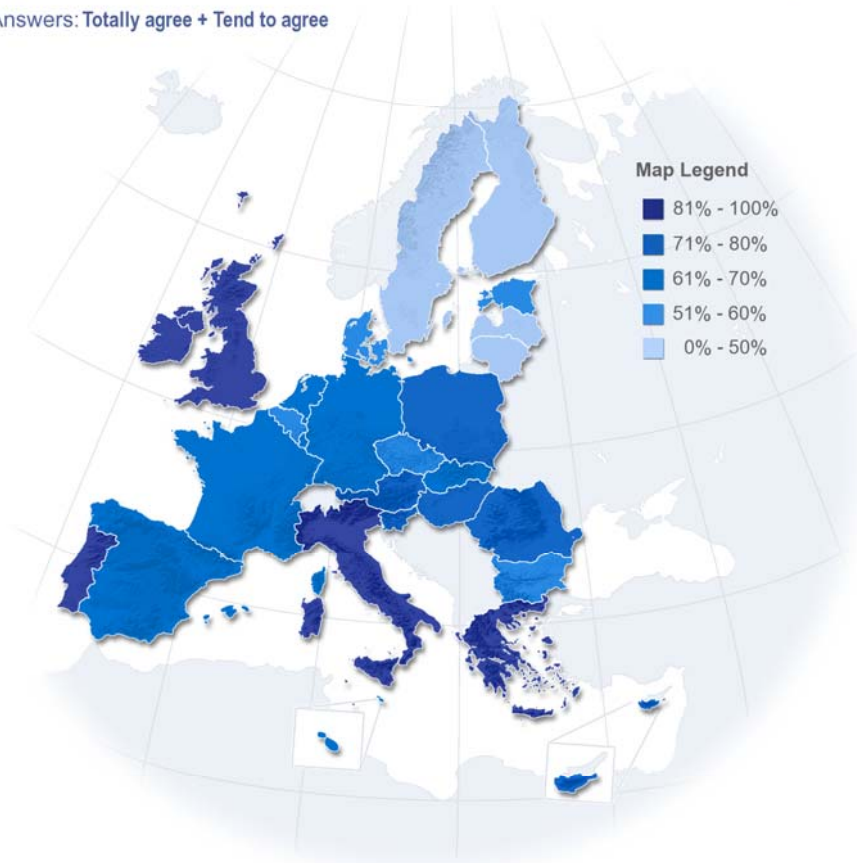
³⁸ QC7.3 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women. In many cases, childcare facilities cost almost as much as the mother earns from working

 EL	92%
 IE	89%
 UK	83%
 PT	83%
 IT	82%
 CY	80%
 PL	77%
 SI	76%
 HU	72%
 RO	71%
 EU27	71%
 AT	71%
 DE	70%
 ES	69%
 MT	68%
 NL	65%
 FR	64%
 LU	63%
 SK	62%
 BE	59%
 EE	58%
 CZ	54%
 DK	54%
 BG	53%
 LV	50%
 LT	48%
 FI	41%
 SE	29%

Question:QC7.3. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women.

Option: In many cases, childcare facilities cost almost as much as the mother earns from working



Answers: **Totally agree + Tend to agree**



A socio-demographic breakdown shows that there are some differences in opinion on this subject. Women (75%) are more likely than men (67%) to agree that childcare can "cost almost as much as the mother earns from working". This also appears to be an issue that affects those who have financial problems; 75% of those who "have difficulties paying the bills most of the time" agree, compared to 70% who "almost never" have problems paying their bills.

QC7.3 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women.

- In many cases, childcare facilities cost almost as much as the mother earns from working

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree
EU27	30%	41%	16%	4%	9%	71%	20%
Sex							
 Male	27%	40%	17%	5%	11%	67%	22%
 Female	33%	42%	14%	4%	7%	75%	18%
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	39%	36%	14%	3%	8%	75%	17%
From time to time	31%	43%	15%	4%	7%	74%	19%
Almost never	29%	41%	16%	5%	9%	70%	21%

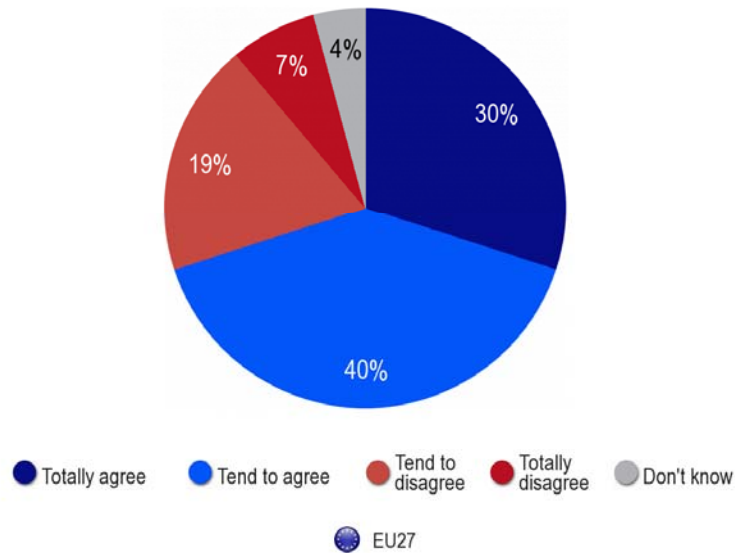
"A mother should put looking after her young child ahead of her career"

The following question examines the relationship Europeans expect a mother to have with her young child, and in so doing, presents an interesting dilemma; though Europeans seem to consider that equality for women at work is desirable, still many believe a mother should put looking after her young child before her career. Some 70% agree with this statement, while 26% disagree³⁹.

³⁹ QC7.4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women. A mother must put looking after her young child ahead of her career

QC7.4. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women.

A mother must put looking after her young child ahead of her career



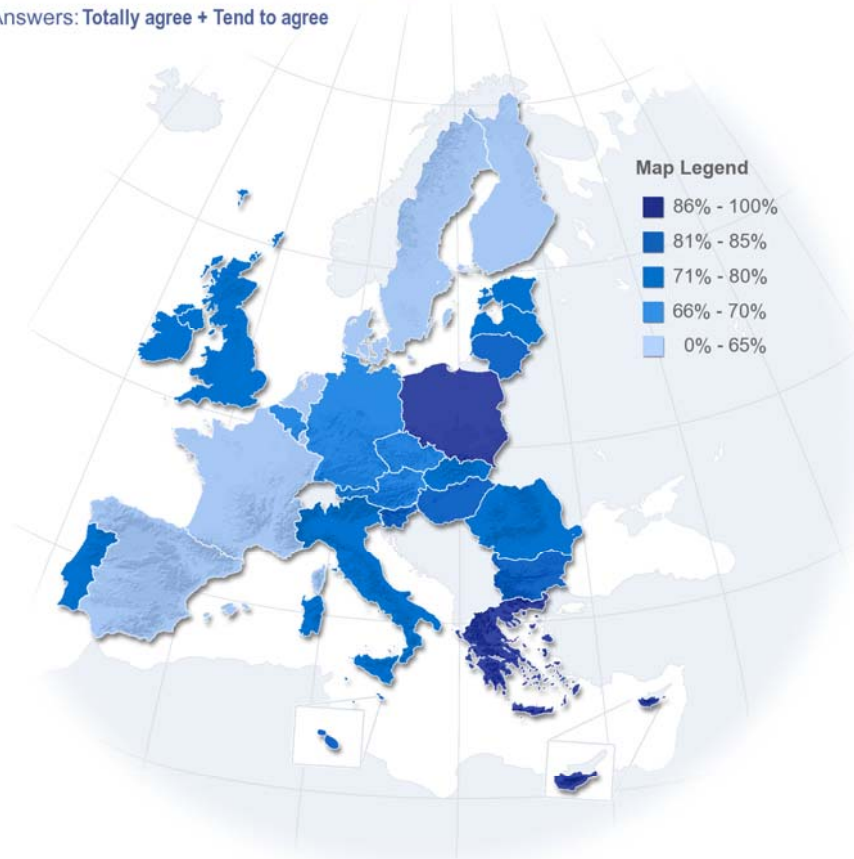
Respondents in Greece (93%) are very likely to agree that "a mother must put looking after her young child ahead her career". Agreement is also strong in Poland (88%) and Cyprus (87%). Finnish and Swedish respondents (both 49%) are the only two countries where the majority disagree with this statement.

 EL	93%
 PL	88%
 CY	87%
 LT	85%
 MT	85%
 BG	85%
 HU	83%
 SI	81%
 RO	80%
 SK	79%
 PT	78%
 EE	76%
 UK	75%
 LV	72%
 IT	71%
 IE	71%
 BE	70%
 EU27	70%
 CZ	68%
 AT	67%
 DE	67%
 FR	65%
 NL	65%
 LU	63%
 DK	56%
 ES	53%
 SE	48%
 FI	47%

Question: QC7.4. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women.

Option: A mother must put looking after her young child ahead of her career

Answers: Totally agree + Tend to agree













A socio-demographic analysis shows a few variations; women (69%) are slightly less likely than men (72%) to agree that "a mother must put looking after her young child ahead of her career".

Managers (58%) are also slightly less likely to agree that "a mother must put looking after her young child ahead of her career" than house persons (77%).

QC7.4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women.

- A mother must put looking after her young child ahead of her career

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree
EU27	30%	40%	19%	7%	4%	70%	26%
Sex							
 Male	30%	42%	18%	6%	4%	72%	24%
 Female	30%	39%	20%	7%	4%	69%	27%
Respondent occupation scale							
 Self-employed	29%	43%	18%	6%	4%	72%	24%
 Managers	20%	38%	27%	10%	5%	58%	37%
 Other white collars	24%	40%	23%	8%	5%	64%	31%
 Manual workers	28%	40%	21%	7%	4%	68%	28%
 House persons	38%	39%	14%	6%	3%	77%	20%
 Unemployed	30%	40%	18%	8%	4%	70%	26%
 Retired	37%	41%	14%	4%	4%	78%	18%
 Students	25%	40%	24%	7%	4%	65%	31%

"In a family, if the father's pay is lower than that of the mother, he is the one who should give up work to look after the children"

If the previous question presents women with a difficult dilemma, a choice between work and family life if they have a young child, then we must look to the role that men might play in resolving the potential conflict between family life and working life.

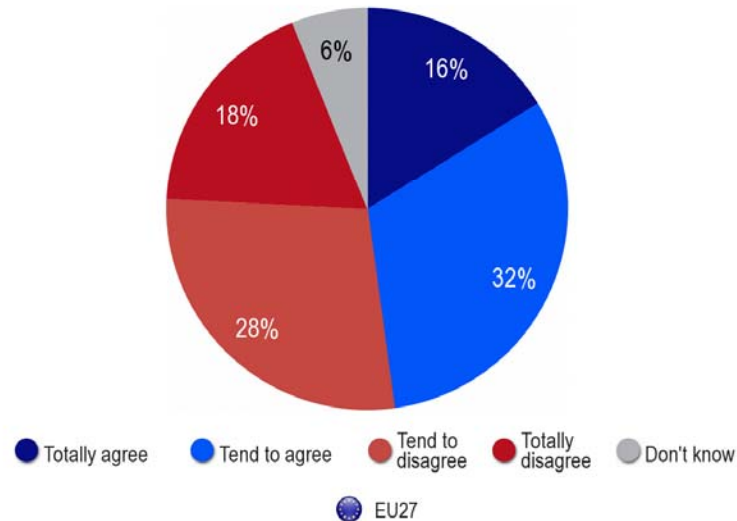
The following question seeks European opinion on the father's role and whether he should give up work to take care of the children, if his salary is the lower in the household.

Opinion is divided as to whether a father should give up work to look after children if he earns less than the mother; 48% of Europeans agree, but 46% disagree⁴⁰. Just 6% are unable to form a view.

⁴⁰ QC7.2 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women. In a family, if the father's pay is lower than that of the mother, he is the one who should give up work to look after the children

QC7.2. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women.

In a family, if the father's pay is lower than that of the mother, he is the one who should give up work to look after the children



A country-by-country analysis reveals very large variations on this question. German respondents are most likely to agree that a father should give up work to care for children if he is on the lower salary in the household (72%). In a number of countries this is the majority view: Slovakia (62%), Austria (61%), the Czech Republic (58%), Spain (58%), Ireland (55%), the UK (53%), Hungary, Poland, Portugal (all 49%) and Luxembourg (48%). By far the least likely to agree are respondents in Cyprus (11%).

There is no clear geographical pattern: although the three Member States recording the lowest rates of agreement are all Mediterranean states, we also note that Spain is above the average (58%).

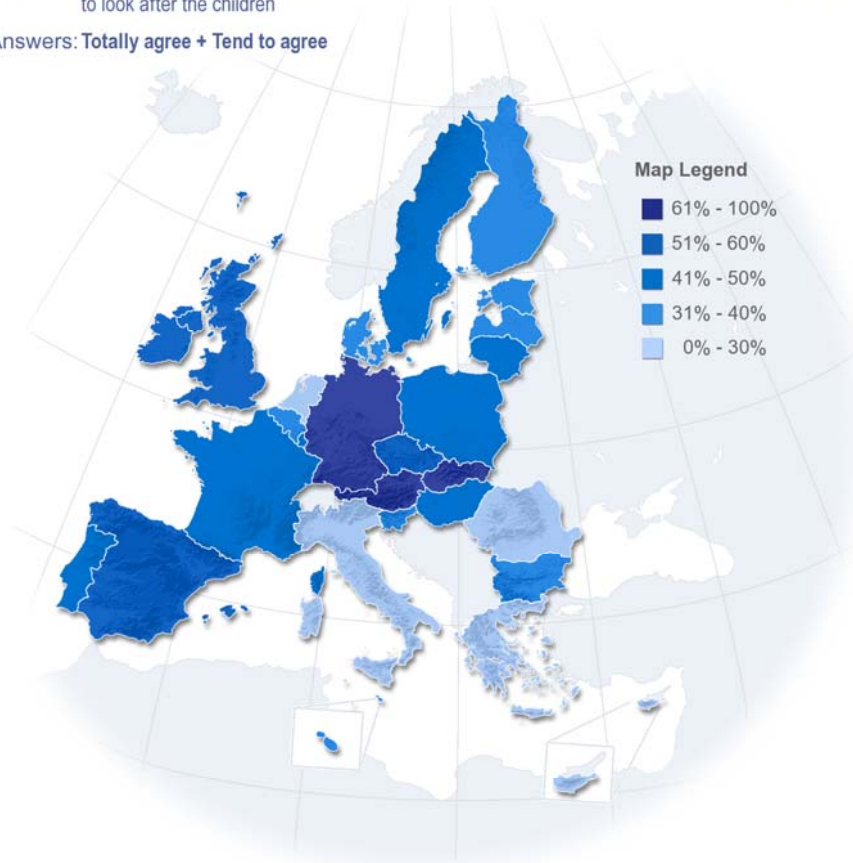
Of particular note is the position of the Netherlands: here just 29% of respondents believe that the father should give up paid work to take care of his children.

	DE	72%
	SK	62%
	AT	61%
	ES	58%
	CZ	58%
	IE	55%
	UK	53%
	PT	49%
	HU	49%
	PL	49%
	EU27	48%
	LU	48%
	LT	43%
	SE	42%
	FR	41%
	DK	39%
	FI	37%
	EE	37%
	LV	36%
	SI	35%
	BE	34%
	BG	34%
	MT	32%
	NL	29%
	RO	29%
	IT	26%
	EL	23%
	CY	11%

Question:QC7.2. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women.

Option: In a family, if the father's pay is lower than that of the mother, he is the one who should give up work to look after the children

Answers: Totally agree + Tend to agree



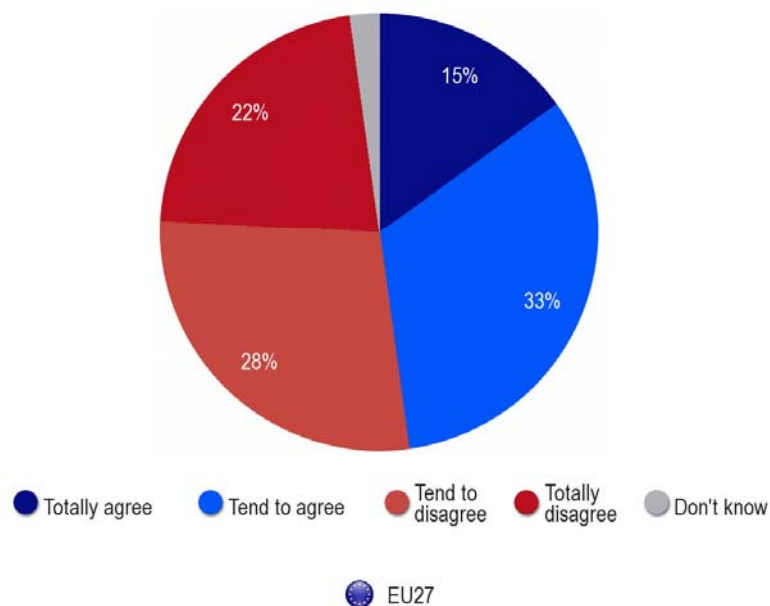
A socio-demographic breakdown reveals relatively few differences reflecting sex, age and occupational status; however those who have experienced gender-based discrimination (52%) are more likely to agree that men should give up work to look after the children than those who have not (45%).

Europeans are divided about whether it is normal for men to participate less than women in household tasks

Across Europe, opinion is split as to gender roles in the home. Half of the respondents (50%) do not think that it is normal for men to participate less than women in household tasks, but 48% consider it quite normal⁴¹.

QC7.7. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women.




It is normal that men participate less than women in household tasks



A country-by-country analysis shows that Member States appear to have very different views on this issue. Respondents in Finland (78%) and Denmark (69%) are most inclined to agree that it is normal for men participate less in household tasks. This is quite an unexpected result but in this case they appear to expect women to do more housework than men.

In contrast, respondents in France (16%) and the Netherlands (26%) are least likely to agree that this is normal.

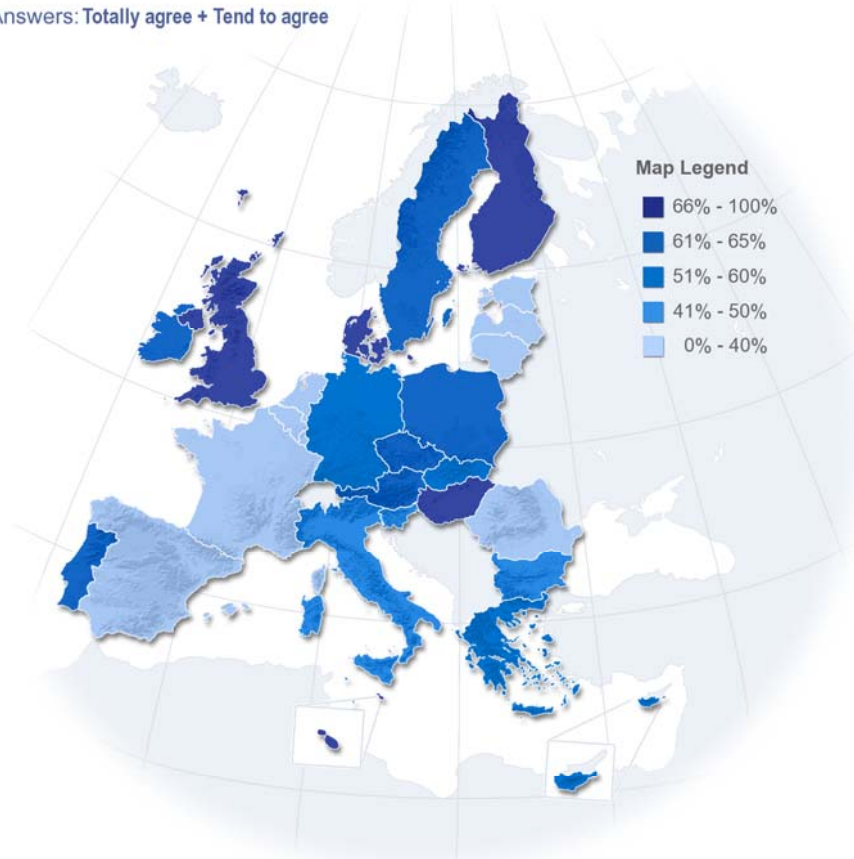
⁴¹ QC7.7 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women. It is normal that men participate less than women in household tasks

 FI	78%
 DK	69%
 MT	68%
 HU	68%
 UK	66%
 PL	64%
 CZ	64%
 PT	62%
 SE	62%
 AT	61%
 IE	61%
 DE	55%
 EL	52%
 SK	52%
 CY	51%
 EU27	48%
 BG	48%
 SI	45%
 IT	44%
 LT	40%
 EE	38%
 RO	37%
 LV	36%
 ES	34%
 BE	33%
 LU	30%
 NL	26%
 FR	16%

Question:QC7.7. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women.

Option: It is normal that men participate less than women in household tasks



Answers: Totally agree + Tend to agree



A socio-demographic breakdown of results shows that women (45%) are less likely than men (51%) to agree that "it is normal that men participate less than women in household tasks". Respondents who believe that gender-based discrimination is "rare" in their country (54%) are more inclined to agree with this statement than those who think it is "widespread".

QC7.7 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women.

- It is normal that men participate less than women in household tasks

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree
EU27	15%	33%	28%	22%	2%	48%	50%
Sex							
 Male	15%	36%	30%	17%	2%	51%	47%
 Female	15%	30%	27%	26%	2%	45%	53%
Gender inequality in the country							
Widespread	15%	30%	29%	25%	1%	45%	54%
Rare	16%	38%	27%	17%	2%	54%	44%

2.3 Representation of women in politics

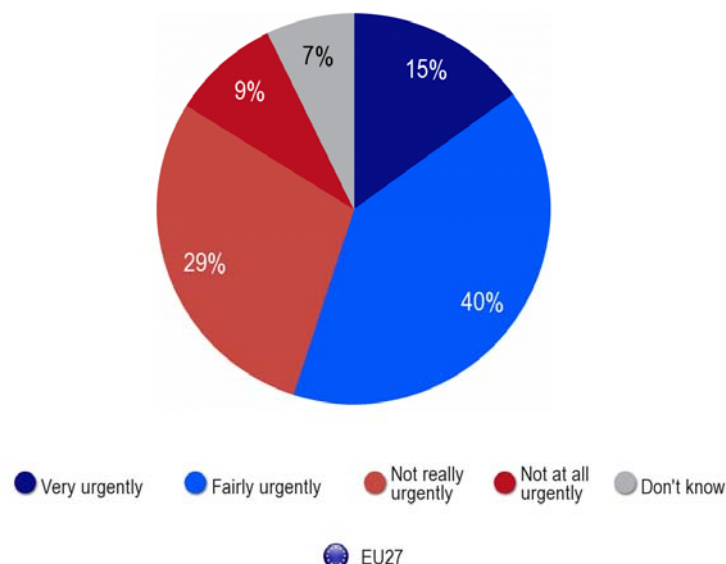
Urgent need to balance female/male representation in parliament

Having examined the position of women in the workplace, we now turn our attention to the question of women's representation in political life.

We have seen progress in women's political representation in the European Union in recent years: Angela Merkel was re-elected for a second term in 2009, the President of Lithuania, Dalia Grybauskaitė, was appointed in 2009 and Tarja Halonen has been the President of Finland since 2000. In 2007, Ségolène Royal reached the second round of the presidential election in France. It is clear that things are improving, but inequalities persist.

The following question examines European opinion on the imbalance of men to women in politics. The analysis reveals that over half (55%) of Europeans polled thought that the female/male ratio in parliament should be addressed "urgently", with 40% thinking the issue should be addressed "fairly urgently" and 15% "very urgently"⁴². A further 38% think the issue should not be addressed urgently. Some 7% had no opinion.

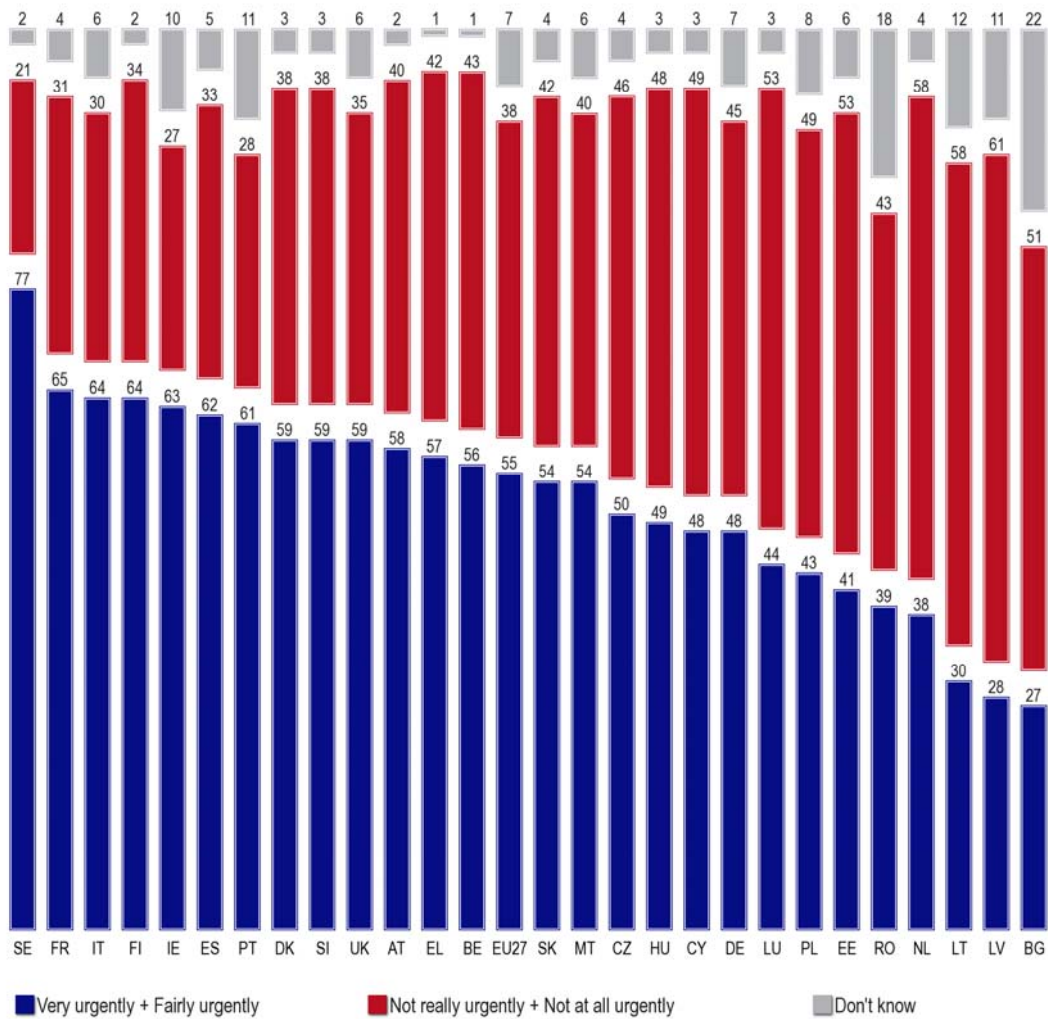
QC10. In the European Union, women represent on average approximately one out of four national MPs. In general, do you think that this should be treated ...?



⁴² QC10 In the European Union, women represent on average approximately one out of four national MPs. In general, do you think that this should be treated ...?

A country-by-country breakdown shows that respondents in Sweden (77%), France (65%), Italy (64%) and Finland (64%) are the most likely to agree that this issue should be addressed urgently, while those in Latvia (28%) and Bulgaria (27%) are least likely to agree that this is an urgent issue. However, 22% of Bulgarians are unable to form a view, which affects the level of agreement.

QC10. In the European Union, women represent on average approximately one out of four national MPs. In general, do you think that this should be treated ...?



A socio-demographic analysis shows a very striking difference in the opinions of women and men. We see that women are far more strongly in favour of the greater representation of women in parliament, 61% calling for this to happen "urgently". Men, on the other hand, appear far less concerned, with just 49% considering that this is an urgent issue. Clearly this is an issue that is much more important to women.

There is also a marked difference between those who think gender inequality is "widespread" (63%) and those who think it is rare (43%).

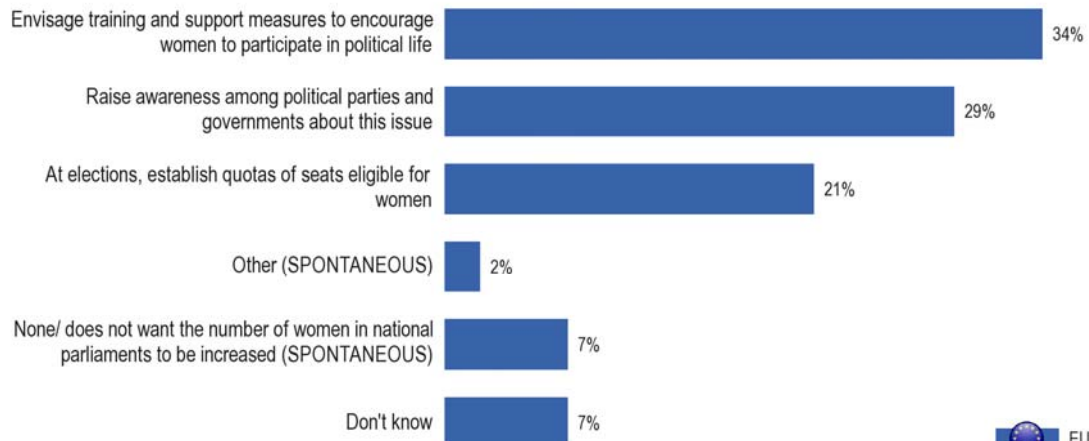
Priority measures to increase the number of women in parliament

Having seen that a large proportion of Europeans wish for the equal representation of women in politics, we now turn to examine the means by which this might be achieved. In this question we examine the actions which could increase the number of women in parliament.

It shows that the greater proportion of Europeans (34%) think that "training and support measures to encourage women to participate in political life" are a good way to increase the number of women in parliament⁴³. A further 29% think that "awareness among political parties and governments" should be raised. Some 21% believe "quotas should be established for seats eligible for women" at elections. A relatively small proportion of respondents (7%) do not want the number of women in national parliaments increased. An equal proportion (7%) have no opinion on this matter.

⁴³ QC11 In your opinion, which of the following measures should be taken as a matter of priority to increase the number of women members of national parliaments?

QC11. In your opinion, which of the following measures should be taken as a matter of priority to increase the number of women members of national parliaments?

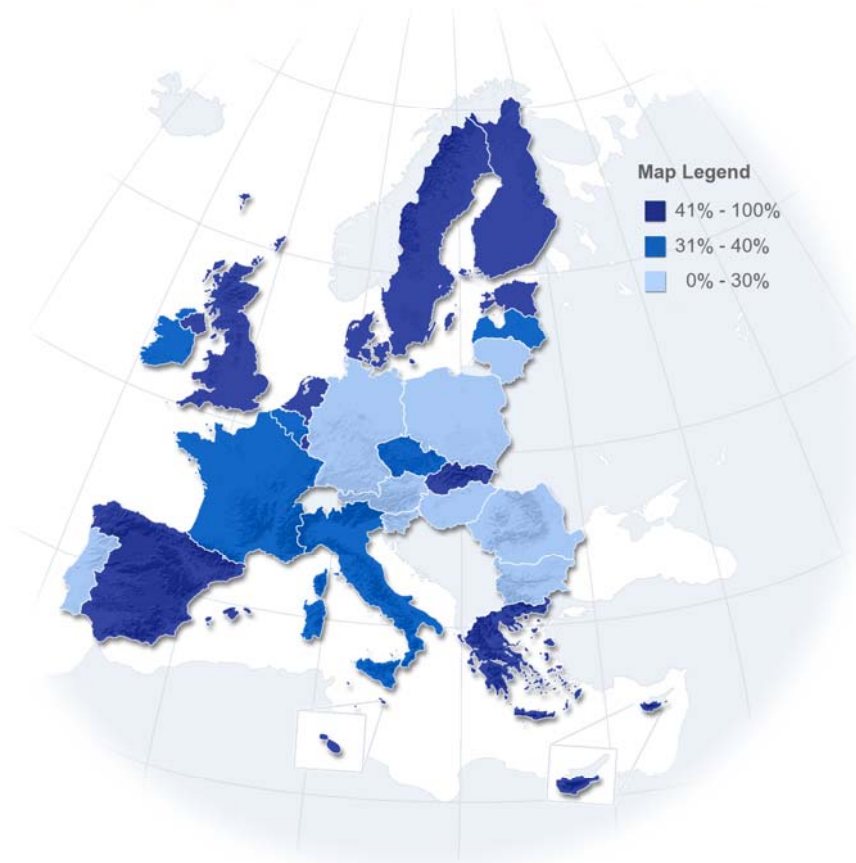


Respondents in Sweden (56%), Denmark (54%), Malta (53%) and Luxembourg (49%) are the most likely to cite "envisage training and support measures to encourage women to participate in political life". Those in Portugal and Poland (both 25%), and Austria and Slovenia (both 24%) are the least likely to do so.

 SE	56%
 DK	54%
 MT	53%
 NL	49%
 LU	49%
 FI	48%
 CY	43%
 EE	42%
 EL	42%
 ES	42%
 UK	41%
 SK	41%
 BE	39%
 IE	36%
 CZ	35%
 EU27	34%
 FR	34%
 IT	33%
 LV	32%
 BG	29%
 HU	29%
 RO	29%
 LT	27%
 DE	26%
 PL	25%
 PT	25%
 SI	24%
 AT	24%




Question:QC11. In your opinion, which of the following measures should be taken as a matter of priority to increase the number of women members of national parliaments?

Answers: Envisage training and support measures to encourage women to participate in political life



A socio-demographic breakdown shows that there are significant differences in opinion particularly with regard to "training and support measures to encourage women to participate in political life". Women are more likely (37%) to choose this than men (31%), as are those who completed their education later (39%) and those who position themselves higher on the social scale (37%). We also note a significant difference between those who are familiar with the EU's actions to combat gender inequality (36%) and those who have not (26%).

QC11 In your opinion, which of the following measures should be taken as a matter of priority to increase the number of women members of national parliaments? (ROTATE)

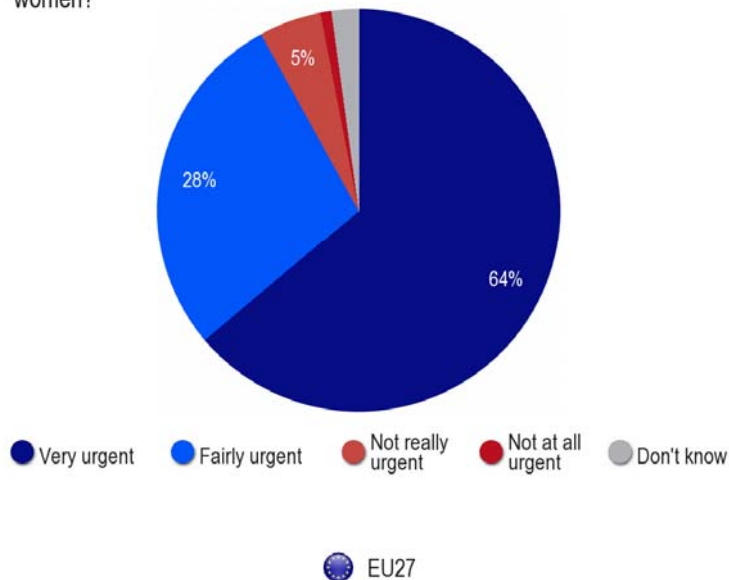
	Envisage training and support measures to encourage women to participate in political life	Raise awareness among political parties and governments about this issue	At elections, establish quotas of seats eligible for women
EU27	34%	29%	21%
Sex			
 Male	31%	31%	20%
 Female	37%	28%	22%
Education (End of)			
15-	30%	26%	23%
 16-19	34%	30%	21%
20+	39%	30%	19%
Still studying	35%	30%	21%
Self-positioning on the social staircase			
Low (1-4)	29%	28%	24%
Medium (5-6)	35%	29%	21%
High (7-10)	37%	31%	20%
EU's actions to combat gender inequalities			
Has heard/ read	36%	30%	22%
Has not heard/ read	26%	27%	19%

2.4 Gender-based violence

Urgent need for action to tackle the violence suffered by women

When asked if action should be taken urgently to tackle the violence suffered by some women in the European Union, a large majority of Europeans (92%) say it is "urgent"⁴⁴. Of these, 64% think it is "very urgent" while 28% consider it is "fairly urgent". A minority of people questioned (6%) think it is "not urgent" and only 1% of them rate it as "not urgent at all".

QC13. In the European Union, almost one in four women is a victim of physical violence, at least once in her adult life. Do you think that it is urgent or not urgent to take action against the violence suffered by women?



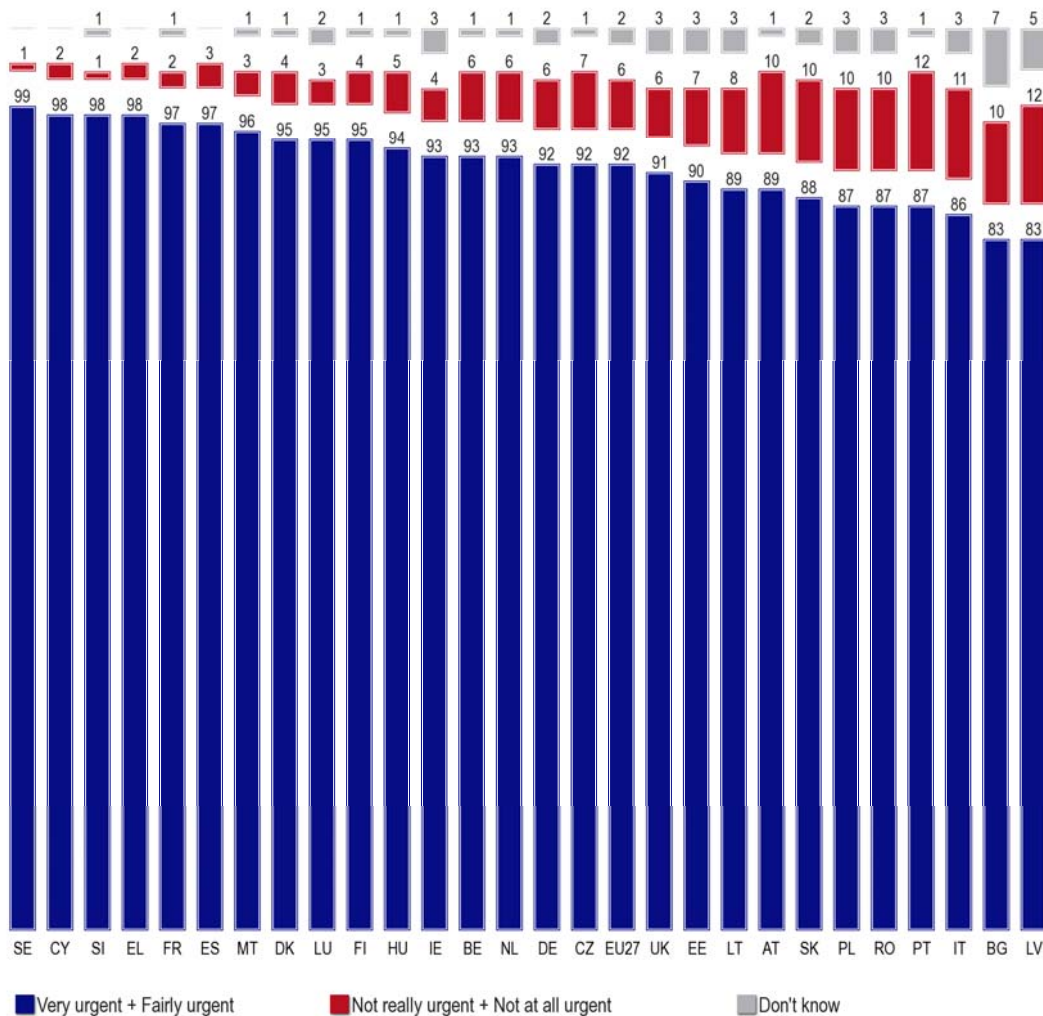
Across the Member States of the European Union, a large majority in all countries believe that violence against women should be addressed "urgently".

⁴⁴ QC13 In the European Union, almost one in four women is a victim of physical violence, at least once in her adult life. Do you think that it is urgent or not urgent to take action against the violence suffered by women?

Sweden tops the list, with 99% of respondents thinking that violence against women should be "urgently" addressed, followed by Greece, Cyprus, Slovenia (all 98%), Spain and France (both 97%).

The strength of opinion varies by country. Respondents in Sweden (91%), Cyprus (89%), Denmark (83%), Greece and Malta (both 81%) all say that violence against women should be tackled "very urgently". However, in Portugal (45%), Latvia (48%) and Bulgaria (49%) fewer than half of those questioned think that this issue needs to be addressed "very urgently".











QC13. In the European Union, almost one in four women is a victim of physical violence, at least once in her adult life. Do you think that it is urgent or not urgent to take action against the violence suffered by women?



Latvia and Portugal (12%) along with Italy (11%) contain the highest proportion of respondents who consider that the issue is "not urgent".

A socio-demographic analysis shows that both women (68%) and men (60%) agree that it is "very urgent" to address the issue of violence against women. House persons (69%) also agree, to a slightly higher degree than women. Those who believe that the current efforts in the EU to counter inequality are 'insufficient' are far more likely to consider this issue very urgent (72%) than those who are satisfied with the actions in the EU (57%).

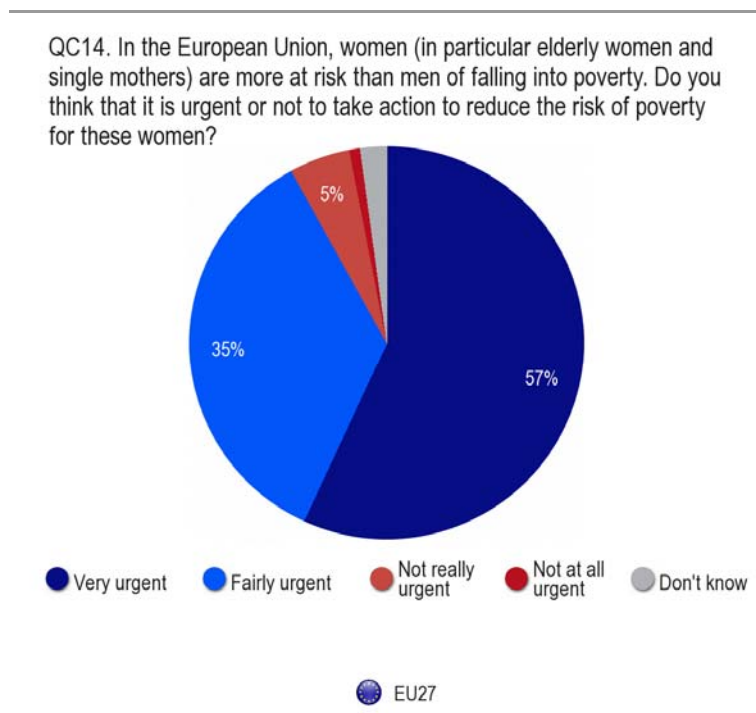
QC13 In the European Union, almost one in four women is a victim of physical violence, at least once in her adult life. Do you think that it is urgent or not urgent to take action against the violence suffered by women?

	Very urgent	Fairly urgent	Not really urgent	Not at all urgent	DK	Urgent	Not urgent
EU27	64%	28%	5%	1%	2%	92%	6%
Sex							
 Male	60%	30%	6%	2%	2%	90%	8%
 Female	68%	25%	4%	1%	2%	93%	5%
Respondent occupation scale							
 Self-employed	62%	29%	7%	1%	1%	91%	8%
 Managers	63%	30%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%
 Other white collars	62%	30%	6%	1%	1%	92%	7%
 Manual workers	66%	27%	4%	1%	2%	93%	5%
 House persons	69%	23%	5%	2%	1%	92%	7%
 Unemployed	66%	26%	5%	-	3%	92%	5%
 Retired	63%	28%	5%	2%	2%	91%	7%
 Students	63%	28%	6%	1%	2%	91%	7%
Gender equality in the EU - Current efforts							
Sufficient	57%	34%	7%	1%	1%	91%	8%
Not sufficient	72%	22%	4%	1%	1%	94%	5%

2.5 Women and poverty

Urgent need for action to reduce poverty among women

When asked to rate the urgency of addressing poverty among women in the European Union, 92% of Europeans believe this to be "urgent", with 57% considering this a "very urgent" issue⁴⁵. Just 6% of those polled think it is "not urgent".































In all the 27 Member States of the European Union, the majority of respondents agree that the problem of poverty among women should be addressed "urgently". However it appears that this is felt more strongly in some countries than in others.

⁴⁵ QC14 In the European Union, women (in particular elderly women and single mothers) are more at risk than men of falling into poverty. Do you think that it is urgent or not to take action to reduce the risk of poverty for these women?

In Greece (84%), Cyprus (82%) and Sweden (79%) in particular, a large proportion of respondents believe this issue needs to be addressed very urgently. However, in Portugal (41%), Italy (44%), Slovakia (45%), the Czech Republic (46%), Bulgaria and Poland (both 47%), Latvia and Romania (both 49%) fewer than half of respondents feel as strongly.




QC14 In the European Union, women (in particular elderly women and single mothers) are more at risk than men of falling into poverty. Do you think that it is urgent or not to take action to reduce the risk of poverty for these women?

		Very urgent	Fairly urgent	Not really urgent	Not at all urgent	DK	Urgent	Not urgent
	EU27	57%	35%	5%	1%	2%	92%	6%
	EL	84%	15%	1%	-	-	99%	1%
	CY	82%	15%	3%	-	-	97%	3%
	SE	79%	19%	1%	-	1%	98%	1%
	DK	71%	23%	4%	1%	1%	94%	5%
	MT	71%	24%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
	FR	70%	25%	3%	1%	1%	95%	4%
	SI	66%	29%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
	LU	64%	28%	4%	2%	2%	92%	6%
	ES	63%	32%	3%	-	2%	95%	3%
	BE	59%	36%	5%	-	-	95%	5%
	DE	59%	33%	5%	1%	2%	92%	6%
	IE	58%	34%	4%	1%	3%	92%	5%
	HU	57%	37%	4%	1%	1%	94%	5%
	UK	55%	35%	6%	1%	3%	90%	7%
	FI	53%	41%	4%	1%	1%	94%	5%
	NL	52%	39%	8%	-	1%	91%	8%
	EE	51%	38%	7%	-	4%	89%	7%
	AT	51%	40%	7%	1%	1%	91%	8%
	LT	50%	36%	7%	2%	5%	86%	9%
	LV	49%	38%	8%	1%	4%	87%	9%
	RO	49%	37%	7%	2%	5%	86%	9%
	BG	47%	39%	7%	-	7%	86%	7%
	PL	47%	43%	6%	1%	3%	90%	7%
	CZ	46%	45%	7%	1%	1%	91%	8%
	SK	45%	44%	8%	1%	2%	89%	9%
	IT	44%	41%	9%	3%	3%	85%	12%
	PT	41%	46%	10%	1%	2%	87%	11%

The socio-demographic analysis shows that women (62%) are more inclined than men (50%) to think it is "very urgent" to address the issue of women and poverty.

Those who believe that the efforts in the EU to address inequality are 'insufficient' are more likely to think this issue is very urgent (65%) than those who are happy with the actions in the EU (50%). Those who "have difficulty paying bills most of the time" (65%) are more likely to agree that this issue is very urgent than those who "almost never" have problems paying the bills (56%). This may be because financial difficulty tends to put women in a more vulnerable position.

QC14 In the European Union, women (in particular elderly women and single mothers) are more at risk than men of falling into poverty. Do you think that it is urgent or not to take action to reduce the risk of poverty for these women?

	Very urgent	Fairly urgent	Not really urgent	Not at all urgent	DK	Urgent	Not urgent
EU27	57%	35%	5%	1%	2%	92%	6%
Sex							
 Male	50%	39%	6%	2%	3%	89%	8%
 Female	62%	31%	4%	1%	2%	93%	5%
Respondent occupation scale							
Self-employed	54%	36%	6%	2%	2%	90%	8%
 Managers	52%	39%	6%	1%	2%	91%	7%
Other white collars	55%	36%	6%	1%	2%	91%	7%
Manual workers	59%	34%	4%	1%	2%	93%	5%
House persons	63%	30%	4%	1%	2%	93%	5%
Unemployed	61%	32%	4%	1%	2%	93%	5%
Retired	55%	35%	6%	1%	3%	90%	7%
Students	53%	38%	5%	1%	3%	91%	6%
Gender equality in the EU - Current efforts							
Sufficient	50%	41%	6%	1%	2%	91%	7%
Not sufficient	65%	29%	4%	1%	1%	94%	5%
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	65%	27%	5%	1%	2%	92%	6%
From time to time	55%	35%	5%	2%	3%	90%	7%
Almost never	56%	36%	5%	1%	2%	92%	6%

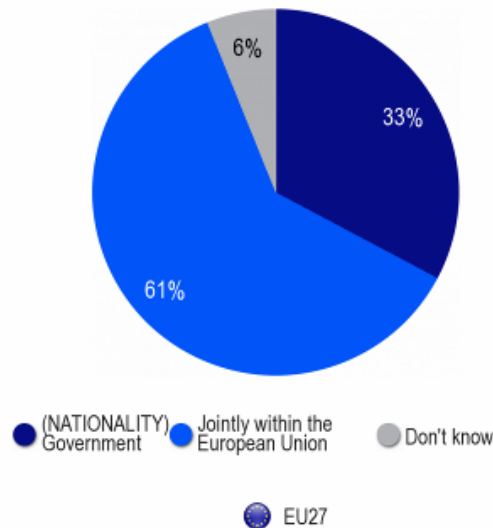
3. FIGHTING GENDER INEQUALITY - THE ROLE OF THE EU

- When it comes to gender equality, Europeans would prefer joint decision-making within the European Union -

3.1 Subsidiarity

When asked if decisions about gender equality should be made by national government, or jointly within the European Union, 61% of respondents choose joint decision-making within the EU⁴⁶. A third of interviewees (33%) believe it should be a matter for national government, while 6% have no opinion.

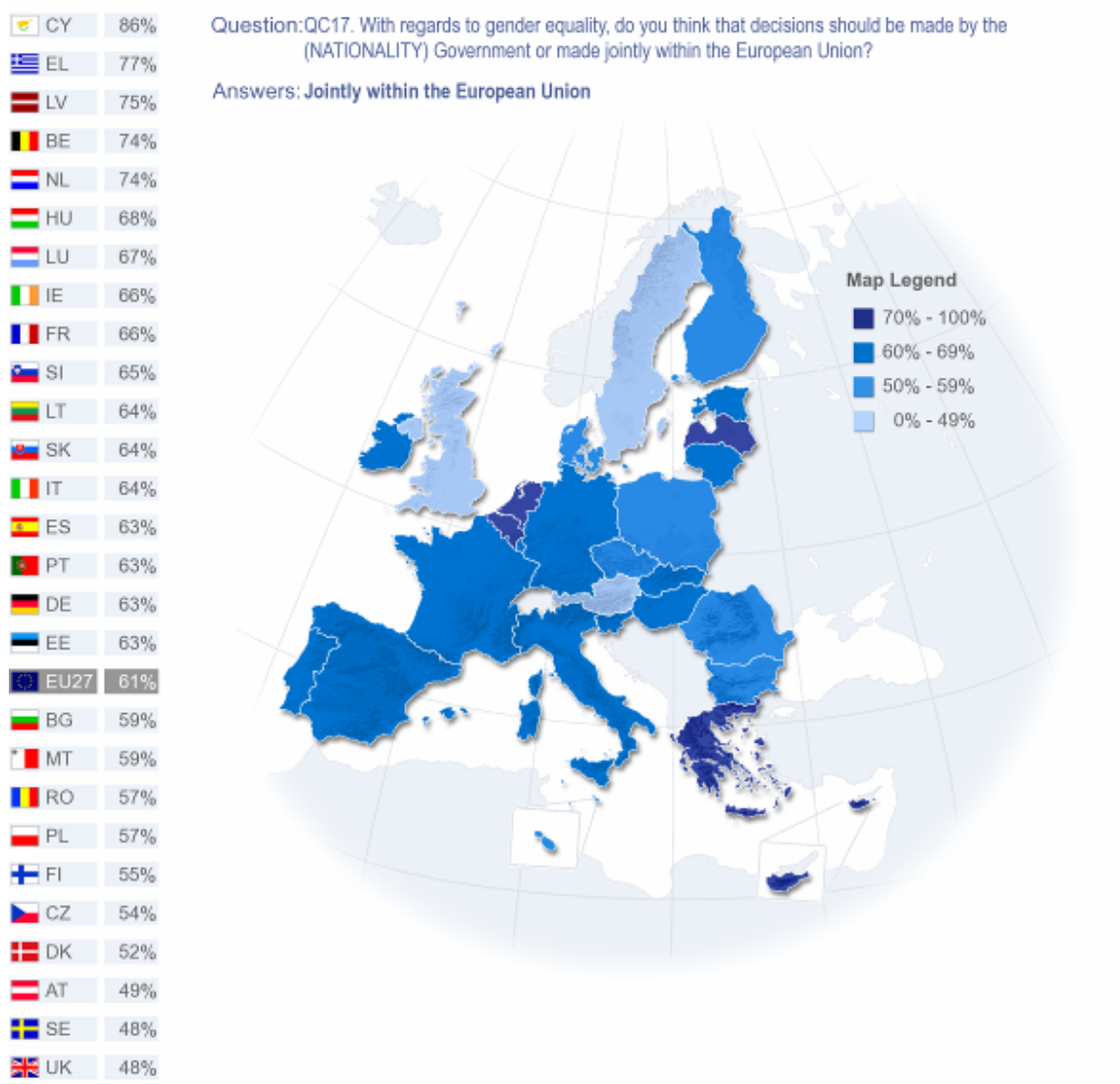
QC17. With regards to gender equality, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government or made jointly within the European Union?



⁴⁶ QC17 With regards to gender equality, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government or made jointly within the European Union?





In almost all countries in the European Union, the majority of respondents believe that decisions should be made jointly within the EU.

In Sweden, opinion is equally divided between national government (48%) and joint decisions within the EU (48%). Public opinion in the UK is also divided: 47% think that decisions should be made by the Government, while 48% would prefer these decisions to be taken jointly within the EU. In all other countries there is a preference for joint decision-making. This view is particularly widespread in Cyprus (86%) and Greece (77%), Latvia (75%), Belgium and the Netherlands (both 74%),



A socio-demographic analysis reveals little difference between the sexes; however there are notable variations in opinion between age groups. The younger respondents (aged 15-24) are more likely to think decisions should be made jointly within the EU (66%), and are less likely to think they should be made at a national level (28%). Although the majority in the older age group (aged 55+) also prefer collaboration within the EU, their preference is less strong; 38% think decisions should be taken at a national level, 56% think they should be made jointly within the EU. Similarly those who finished education earlier (at the age of 15 or below) are more likely to prefer decisions to be taken nationally (37%) than those who spent longer in education (29%).

QC17 With regards to gender equality, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government or made jointly within the European Union?

	(NATIONALITY) Government	Jointly within the European Union	DK
EU27	33%	61%	6%
Sex			
 Male	34%	61%	5%
 Female	33%	61%	6%
Age			
 15-24	28%	66%	6%
25-39	31%	64%	5%
40-54	32%	63%	5%
55 +	38%	56%	6%
Education (End of)			
 15-	37%	55%	8%
16-19	35%	60%	5%
20+	29%	67%	4%
Still studying	28%	66%	6%

3.2 Actors that have contributed most to gender equality

Having established that most Europeans prefer decisions on gender equality to be taken jointly within the EU, we now explore opinions regarding those organisations that Europeans consider to have contributed most to progress in the area of gender equality.

When asked to name the stakeholders or organisations that have contributed most to progress in the area of gender equality, more Europeans name "associations representing women's interests"⁴⁷(48%) than any other organisation⁴⁷, closely followed by the national equality organisation" (also named as equality body)⁴⁸ in the country in question (42%). This is followed at some distance by "trade unions" (24%). The European institutions come in fourth place (22%). This is an interesting result as it appears that Europeans believe that those who have contributed most to progress in gender equality are "specialists" in the field.

QC21. In your opinion, which stakeholders/ organisations have contributed most to progress in the area of gender equality?



⁴⁷ QC21 In your opinion, which stakeholders/ organisations have contributed most to progress in the area of gender equality?

⁴⁸ The exact name of the national equality organisation(s) was given to the respondent in each country.

Respondents in Denmark (71%) and Greece (70%) place greatest emphasis on the "associations representing women's interests", while those in Sweden (69%) and Cyprus (62%) are most likely to cite the "equality body". Respondents in Cyprus (46%), Slovakia (44%) and Greece (41%) are the most likely to mention the European Institutions, while those in the UK (10%) are the least likely to do so.

QC21 In your opinion, which stakeholders/ organisations have contributed most to progress in the area of gender equality? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

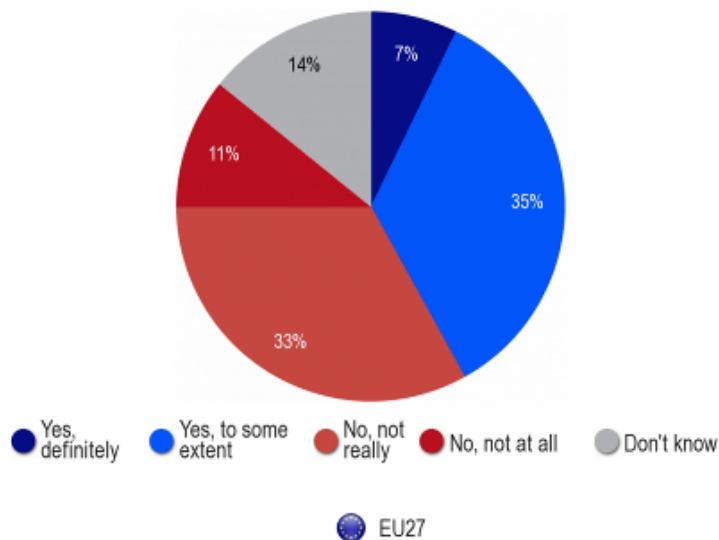
	Associations representing women's interests	Equality organisations (LIST THE NAME OF THE ORGANISATION DEPENDING ON THE MEMBER STATE)	Trade Unions	The European institutions (European Parliament, European Commission, European Council)	National public authorities	NGOs	Employers' representatives	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None/ no progress made (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU27	48%	42%	24%	22%	18%	16%	11%	1%	3%	11%
BE	57%	53%	35%	24%	19%	24%	11%	1%	1%	1%
BG	33%	35%	12%	39%	12%	18%	5%	-	3%	28%
CZ	53%	38%	17%	28%	12%	30%	11%	1%	1%	5%
DK	71%	59%	55%	14%	21%	10%	6%	-	1%	4%
DE	47%	34%	32%	20%	18%	13%	9%	1%	4%	11%
EE	56%	41%	17%	24%	10%	12%	9%	0%	2%	16%
IE	44%	36%	33%	40%	13%	7%	20%	0%	1%	18%
EL	70%	46%	27%	41%	18%	17%	5%	-	1%	1%
ES	47%	57%	21%	22%	22%	14%	5%	3%	1%	9%
FR	68%	34%	29%	22%	18%	22%	9%	0%	1%	8%
IT	42%	47%	14%	26%	20%	16%	15%	1%	3%	8%
CY	64%	62%	28%	46%	15%	14%	4%	0%	1%	7%
LV	52%	33%	16%	21%	6%	12%	7%	0%	4%	13%
LT	42%	39%	19%	28%	10%	7%	7%	0%	4%	17%
LU	62%	54%	25%	24%	16%	16%	8%	0%	-	7%
HU	58%	43%	9%	28%	12%	24%	11%	1%	6%	6%
MT	46%	30%	23%	40%	18%	14%	11%	0%	0%	12%
NL	59%	56%	36%	19%	22%	11%	8%	0%	0%	7%
AT	50%	47%	32%	21%	28%	13%	25%	1%	4%	5%
PL	40%	36%	10%	20%	17%	16%	8%	1%	4%	14%
PT	32%	29%	15%	27%	23%	9%	18%	0%	2%	21%
RO	36%	24%	14%	34%	20%	10%	12%	1%	4%	22%
SI	59%	44%	9%	27%	10%	35%	5%	2%	3%	6%
SK	55%	37%	9%	44%	13%	26%	11%	1%	2%	5%
FI	62%	48%	34%	12%	20%	34%	6%	1%	1%	3%
SE	57%	69%	41%	13%	21%	14%	8%	1%	1%	6%
UK	33%	43%	27%	10%	17%	13%	15%	1%	5%	17%
Highest percentage per item in the EU27					Lowest percentage per item in the EU27					
Highest percentage per country					Lowest percentage per country					

3.3 Efforts made to combat gender inequality in the EU

Having discussed the most appropriate level for action, and which actors have done the most to improve the situation, we now turn to the current efforts to combat gender inequality in the EU: is enough being done?

When asked if enough is being done in the European Union to combat gender inequality, European opinion is somewhat divided. While 42% think this is the case, another 44% disagree and 14% have no opinion⁴⁹. Responses tend to be rather moderate; only 7% think "yes, definitely" and 11% think "no, not at all". The greatest number of respondents think either "yes, to some extent" (35%) or "no, not really" (33%).

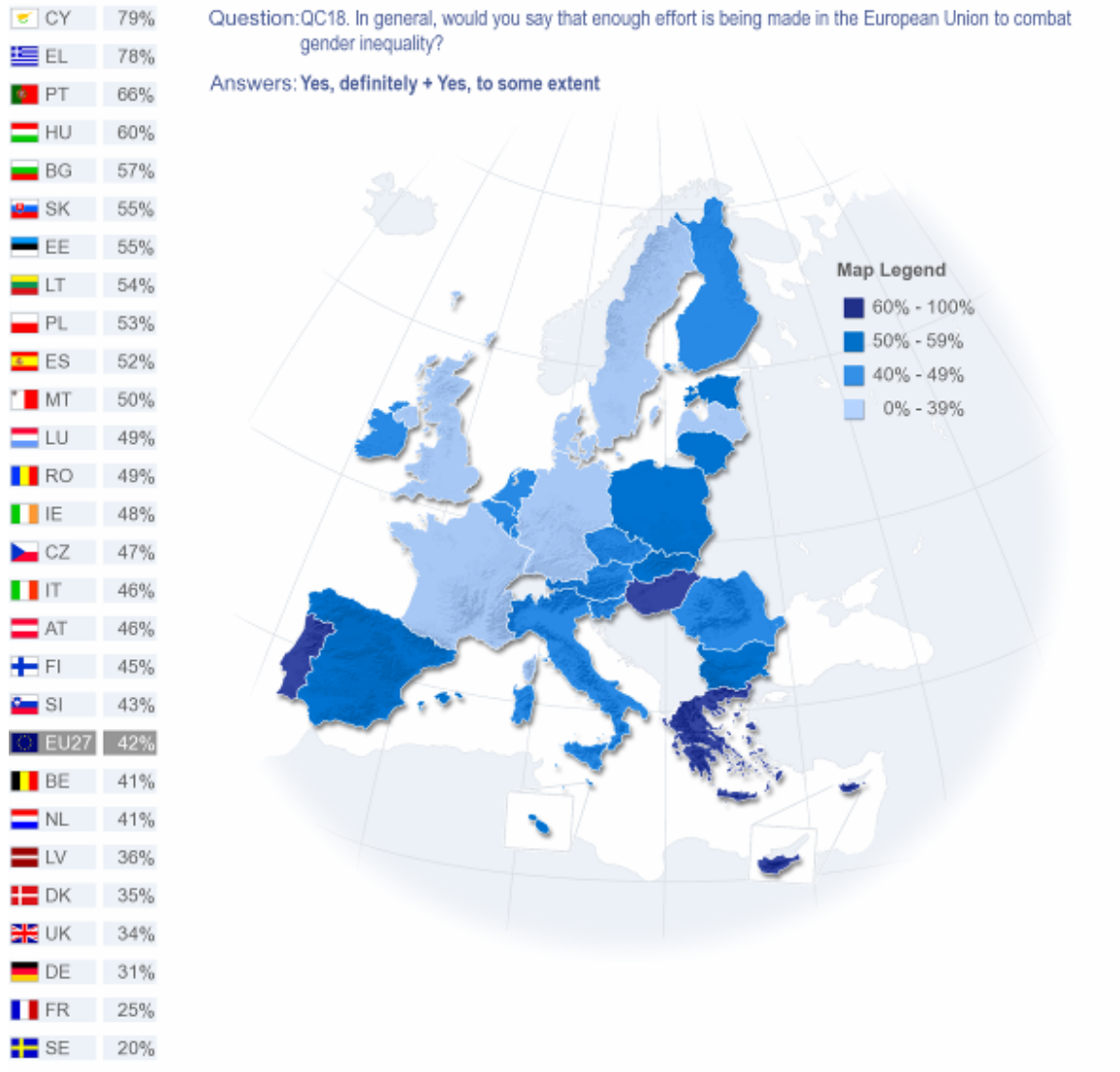
QC18. In general, would you say that enough effort is being made in the European Union to combat gender inequality?



Public opinion is divided at the European level, with sixteen Member States agreeing that enough is being done, and eleven Member States believing there is still progress to be made. There are great differences between individual countries.

⁴⁹ QC18 In general, would you say that enough effort is being made in the European Union to combat gender inequality?

Respondents from Cyprus (79%) and Greece (78%) are most likely to think that enough is being done to combat gender inequality, while respondents from Sweden are the least likely to agree (20%).



Countries with the highest proportions of very positive views – answering "yes, definitely" – include Cyprus (33%) and Greece (20%), followed by Hungary (19%), Romania (16%) and Bulgaria (12%). At the other end of the scale, respondents from Sweden (30%), Germany (23%), Denmark (18%) and France (17%) are the most likely to give strong negative views, responding "no, not at all" when asked if enough effort is going into fighting gender inequality.

A socio-demographic analysis uncovers a very significant difference between women's and men's opinions on the efforts made in the EU to combat gender inequality; while the majority of men (45%) think there is enough effort being made, a majority of women take the opposing view, that there is not enough effort being made (47%).

Similarly contrasting views are held by the different age groups studied; while the majority of the young (aged 15-24) think enough is being done (46%), the majority in the oldest group (55+) believe that too little effort is made (45%).

Those positioning themselves low and high on the social scale also take sharply contrasting views. 45% of those who place themselves low on the scale think that these efforts are not sufficient, while 46% of those who position themselves high on the scale believe that efforts to promote gender equality are adequate. This might be because the former group feel themselves to be disadvantaged and believe that not enough is being done to fight inequality *in general*, and gender inequality in particular.

We also note a marked difference between the views of those who think gender inequality is "widespread" in their country (38% think enough is being done) and those who think it "rare" (51%). Those who are more aware of gender inequality are more likely to believe that more needs to be done to counter it, whereas those who consider gender inequality rare are less likely to call for action. Finally, we see a strong contrast between the views of those who think that there has been progress in gender issues in the EU (57%) and those who think there has not (15%).

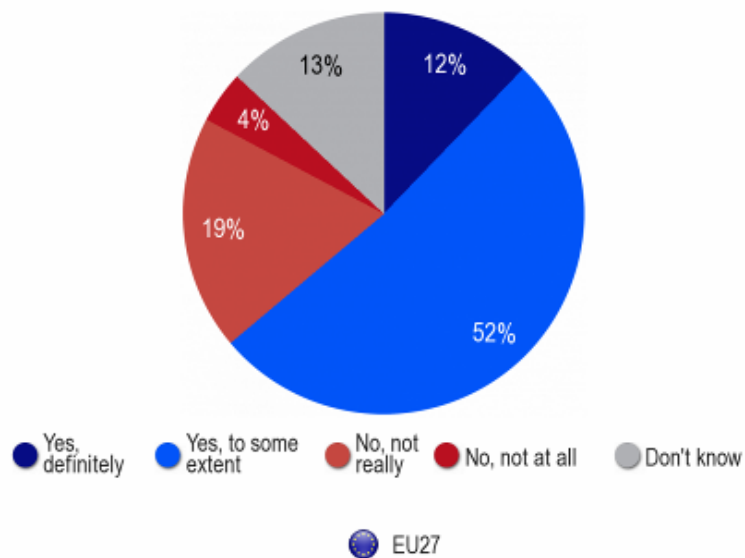
Progress made

- Most Europeans agree that progress has been made -

As we have noted, around 40% of respondents think that enough is being done, and a similar proportion think the opposite, despite the fact that urgent action is called for in different areas. We now turn to the question of whether Europeans consider that progress has been made in the past 10 years.

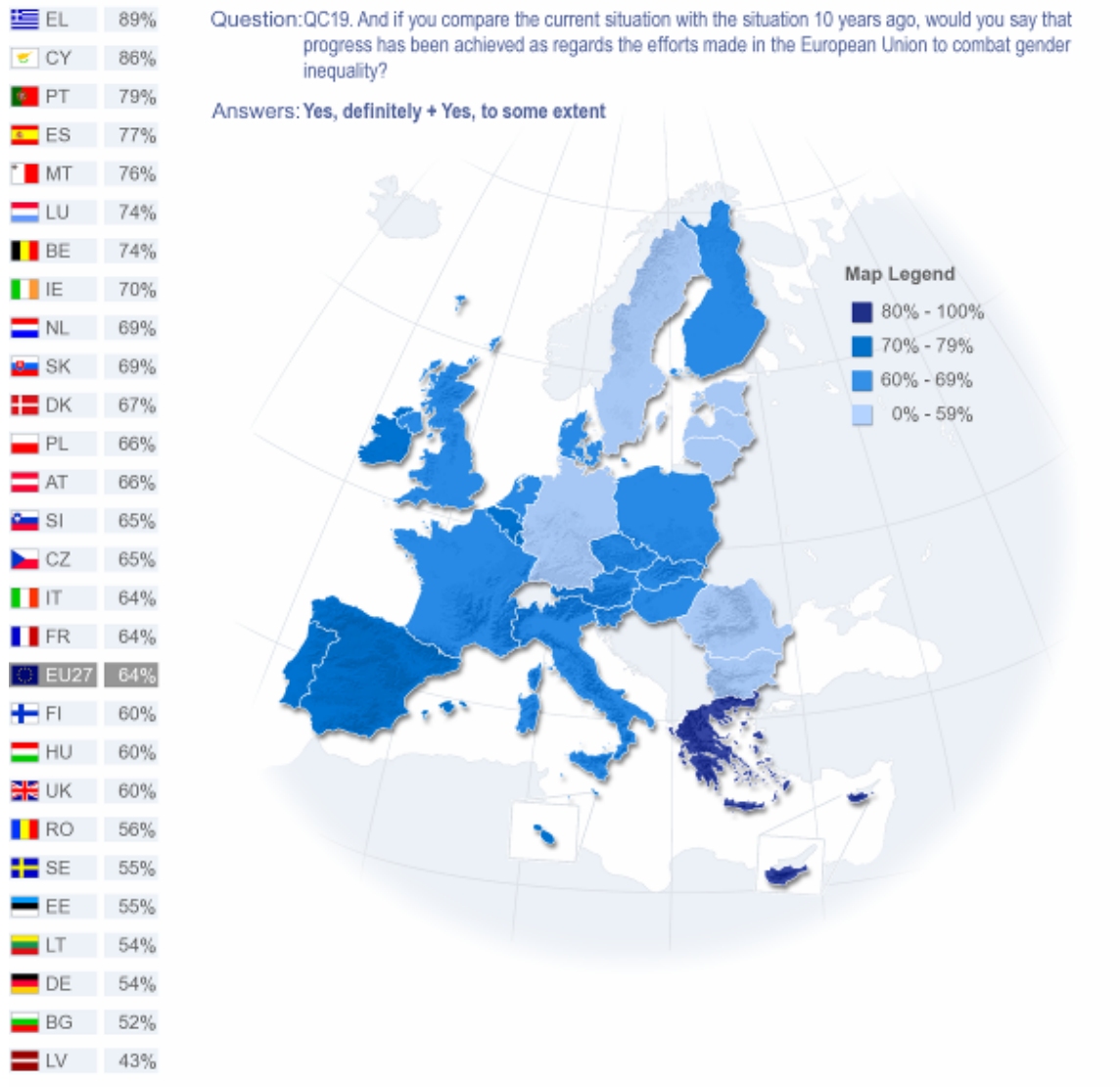
Most Europeans agree that progress has been made in the last decade to combat gender inequality (64%); however 23% disagree and 13% are undecided⁵⁰. The majority of respondents (52%) give a somewhat muted positive response, while relatively few have very positive ("yes definitely", 12%) or very negative ("no, not at all", 4%) views.

QC19. And if you compare the current situation with the situation 10 years ago, would you say that progress has been achieved as regards the efforts made in the European Union to combat gender inequality?



⁵⁰ QC19 And if you compare the current situation with the situation 10 years ago, would you say that progress has been achieved as regards the efforts made in the European Union to combat gender inequality?

The respondents most likely to agree that progress has been made are found in Greece (89%) and Cyprus (86%), followed by Portugal (79%) and Spain (77%).



Although the majority of respondents in all countries agree that progress has been made, the highest proportions of dissatisfied respondents are seen in Germany (34%), Austria (31%), Italy and Latvia (both 30%).

The most positive views were recorded in Cyprus (43%), followed by Malta (33%) and Greece (29%). While few respondents have very negative opinions ("no, not at all"), Germany and Sweden (both 8%) top the list.

A high proportion of "don't know" answers are recorded in Bulgaria (37%), and also in Latvia, Romania and Estonia (all 27%), where over one quarter of respondents were unable to answer the question.

Analysis by socio-demographic groups shows that there are some variations in the strength of opinion, although the majority of Europeans believe there has been progress in the last 10 years.

Women (62%), the 55+ group (60%), people who finished their education earliest (61%) and those who position themselves lower on the social scale (58%) are less likely to agree that progress has been made than men (65%), the young aged 15-24 (66%), people who studied longest (67%) and those who position themselves higher on the social scale (70%).

Quite logically, awareness of the EU's initiatives also affects perceptions of progress; those who are familiar with the EU's efforts to combat gender inequality (67%) are far more positive than those who are unaware of these initiatives (48%).

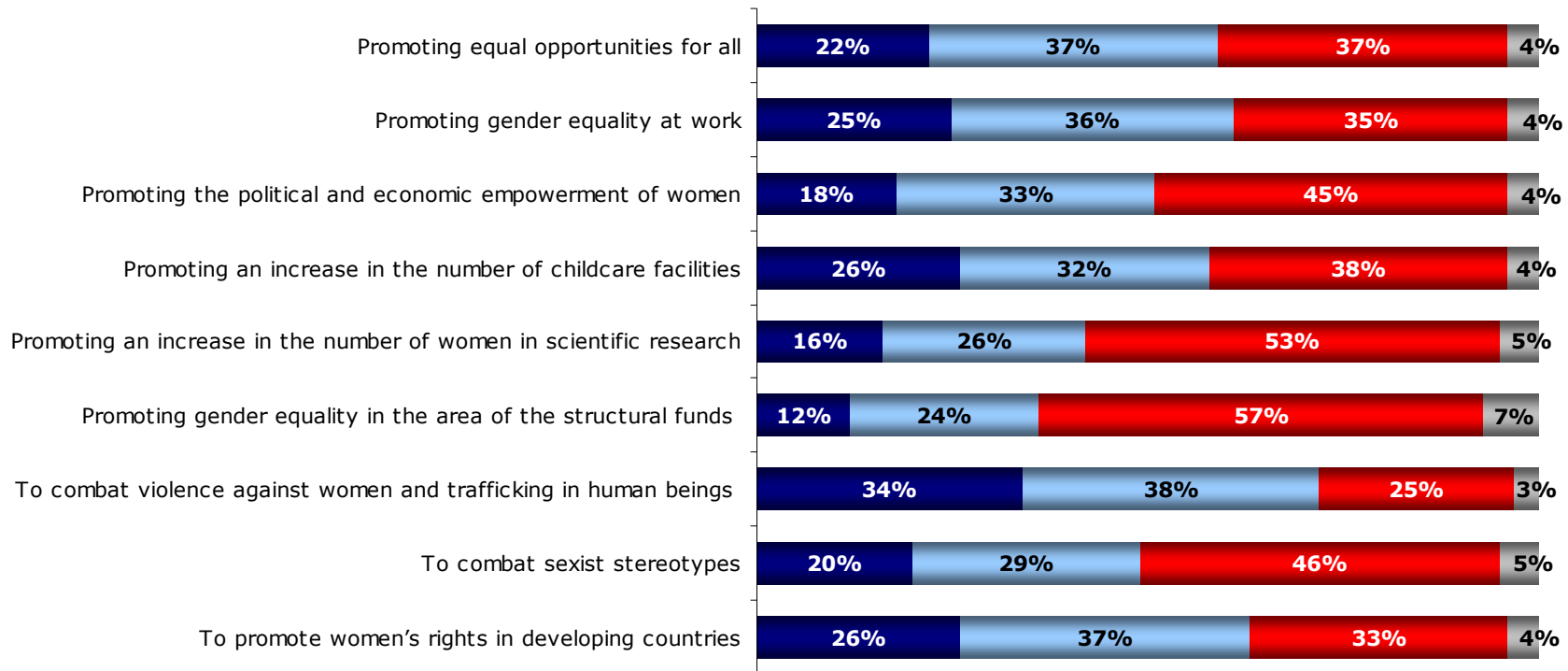
3.4 Awareness of EU actions to promote equality between women and men

- European awareness of actions is generally good -

Having considered the issues of subsidiarity, the actors that have contributed the most, the current efforts and the progress made, we now turn to the level of awareness of actions taken by the EU in different areas where gender inequality may exist.

QC20. For many years the European Union has been implementing a certain number of actions to combat gender inequality. For each of the following areas, please tell me whether you have already seen something in the newspapers or on the Internet or heard something on the radio or television about the EU's actions?

- Yes, and you know exactly what it involved
- Yes, but you do not know exactly what it involved
- No
- Don't know

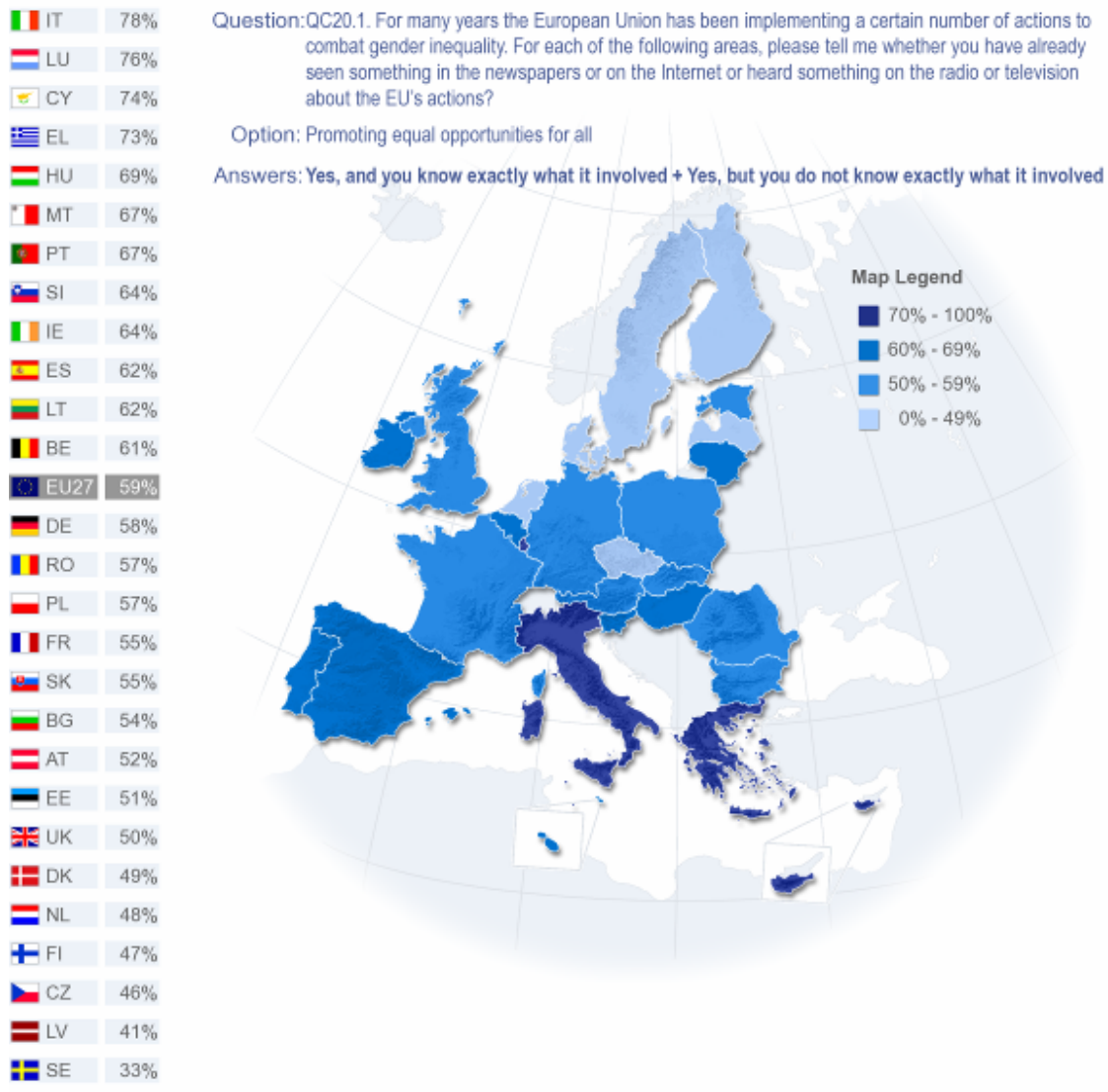


Equal opportunities for all

When asked if they have heard or seen information from the EU "promoting equal opportunities for all", 59% of Europeans reply "yes"⁵¹. Some 37% of Europeans respond "no". Of those who are aware of the communications, the larger proportion (37%) say they "do not know exactly what it involved", while 22% say they "know exactly what it involved".

In 22 of the 27 EU countries, the majority of respondents have some knowledge of the EU's communications on gender equality. Awareness is highest in Italy (78%) and Luxembourg (76%). The greatest levels of understanding are seen in Cyprus (44%) and Italy (43%), where respondents are aware and "understand exactly what is involved". In four countries the majority have not heard or seen any communications: Sweden (62%), Latvia, the Czech Republic and Finland (all 52%).

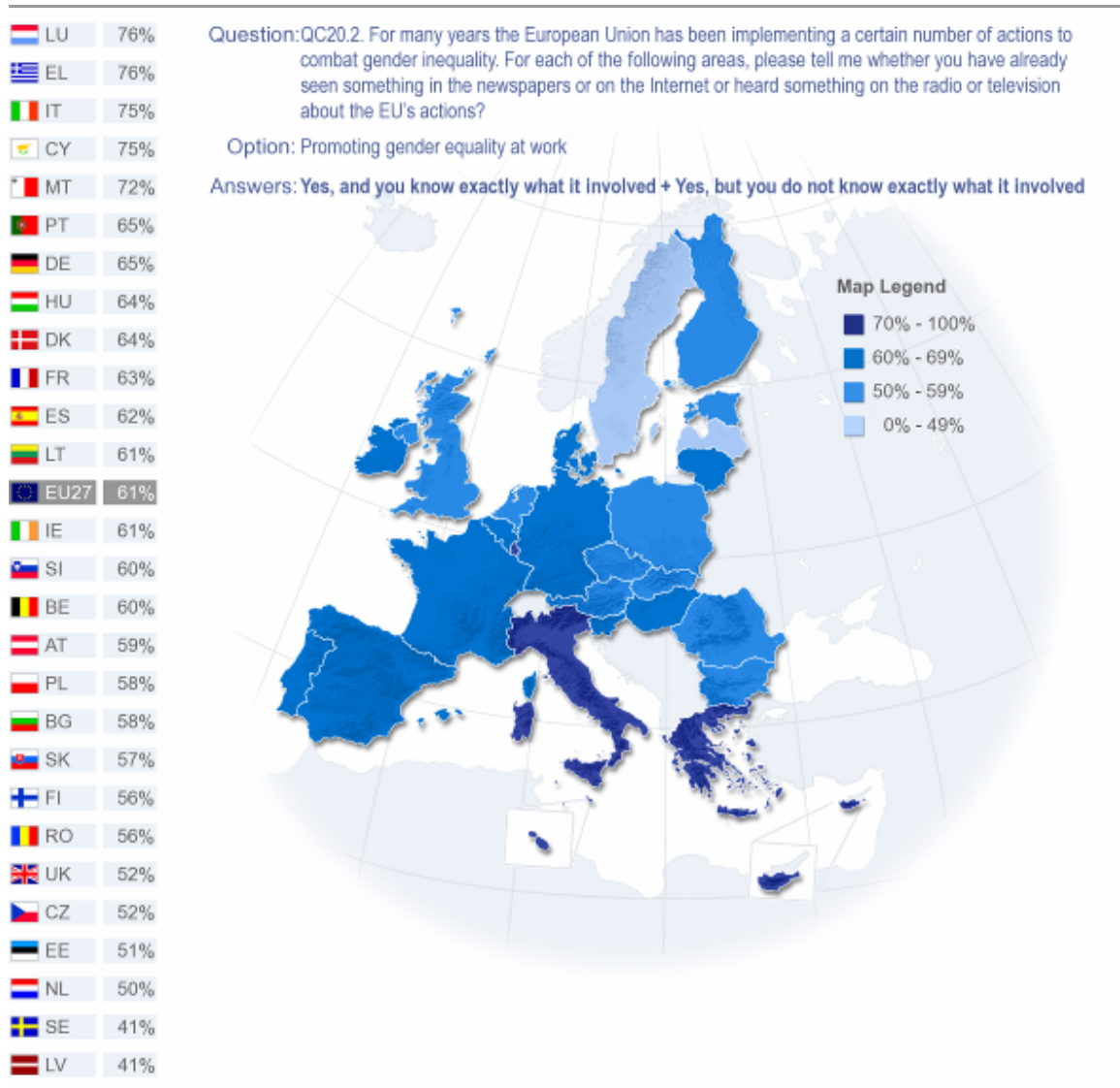
⁵¹ QC20 For many years the European Union has been implementing a certain number of actions to combat gender inequality. For each of the following areas, please tell me whether you have already seen something in the newspapers or on the Internet or heard something on the radio or television about the EU's actions? Promoting equal opportunities for all, Promoting gender equality at work, Promoting the political and economic empowerment of women, Promoting an increase in the number of childcare facilities, Promoting an increase in the number of women in scientific research, Promoting gender equality in the area of the structural funds (funds which finance various types of actions in the Member States, such as the European Social Fund), To combat violence against women and trafficking in human beings (girls and women), To combat sexist stereotypes, To promote women's rights in developing countries



Gender equality at work

The EU's actions to "promote gender equality at work", are also well known: the majority of respondents say that they have heard of them (61%). Of these people, 36% are aware but "do not know exactly what is involved" and a further 25% "know exactly what is involved". Just over a third (35%) are unaware of the communications.

Overall awareness is highest in Luxembourg (76%), Greece (76%), Italy and Cyprus (both 75%). We see the greatest levels of understanding in the same countries; in Cyprus 48% of respondents "know exactly what is involved", as they do in Italy (45%), Greece (39%) and Luxembourg (38%). In Sweden (54%) and Latvia (53%) the majority of respondents are unaware of the initiative. Again the highest proportions of "don't know" answers are recorded in Bulgaria (15%) and Romania (14%).































Political and economic empowerment of women

Just over half of interviewees are aware of communications "promoting the political and economic empowerment of women" (51%). Slightly fewer (45%) are unaware of this campaign, while 4% could not answer the question. Awareness for this item was slightly lower than for the first two topics.

Awareness is highest in Italy (71%), Cyprus (61%) and Luxembourg (60%). These same countries also record the highest level of understanding: Italy (36%), Cyprus (32%), and Luxembourg (26%), which indicates that where received, the message is understood.

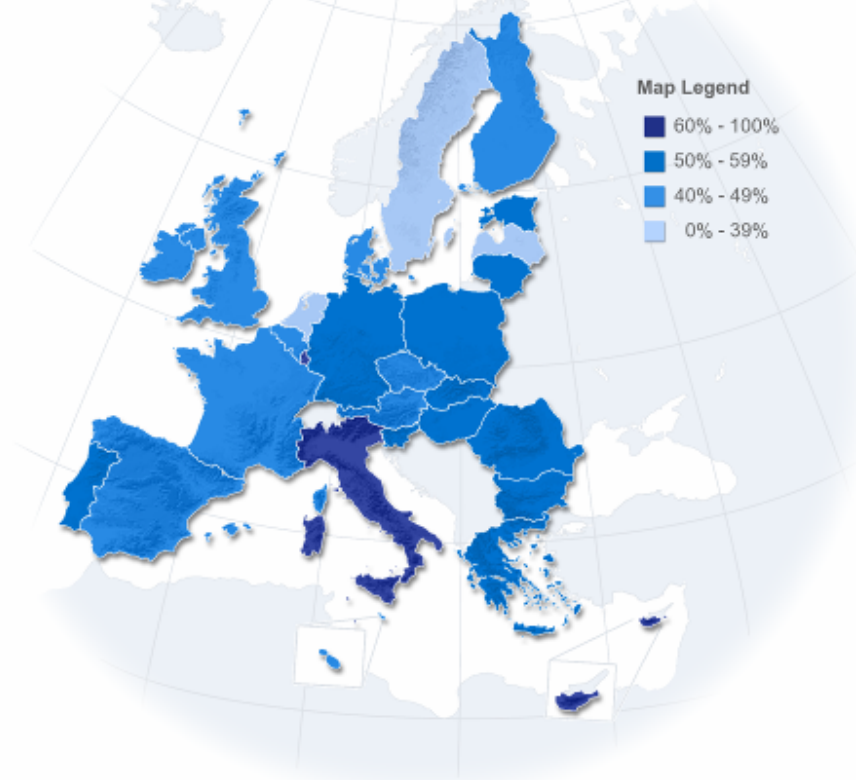
In most countries, the majority of respondents are conscious of the messages, but in eleven countries, led by Sweden (67%), the majority are not. High levels of 'don't know' answers in Bulgaria and Romania (15%) could mean that these respondents have no awareness of these EU initiatives.

 IT	71%
 CY	61%
 LU	60%
 EL	59%
 LT	57%
 PL	57%
 RO	56%
 PT	56%
 HU	54%
 DE	53%
 BG	53%
 EE	52%
 EU27	51%
 SK	51%
 SI	50%
 FI	49%
 IE	48%
 BE	47%
 FR	46%
 DK	46%
 ES	46%
 AT	45%
 MT	45%
 UK	40%
 CZ	40%
 LV	37%
 NL	36%
 SE	27%

Question:QC20.3. For many years the European Union has been implementing a certain number of actions to combat gender inequality. For each of the following areas, please tell me whether you have already seen something in the newspapers or on the Internet or heard something on the radio or television about the EU's actions?

Option: Promoting the political and economic empowerment of women

Answers: Yes, and you know exactly what it involved + Yes, but you do not know exactly what it involved



An increase in the number of childcare facilities

The majority of Europeans (58%) are aware of communications "promoting an increase in the number of childcare facilities", although 38% are not.

The greatest awareness of communications about childcare facilities was recorded in Italy (72%) and Luxembourg (71%). The highest levels of understanding were recorded in Italy and Slovenia (both 44%) and in Luxembourg (41%). The greatest proportion (69%) of respondents who were unaware of the communication was found in Sweden, while Romania (16%) and Bulgaria (15%) recorded the highest levels of 'don't know' answers.

An increase in the number of women in scientific research

At 42%, awareness of communications "promoting an increase in the number of women in scientific research" is at a lower level than that recorded for the other topics surveyed. A further 53% of respondents were unaware of these initiatives and 5% were unable to answer this question. Of those who know about the communications, 26% do not know exactly what is involved, whereas 16% say that they know what is involved.

Respondents in Italy (67%), Cyprus (58%) and Greece (54%) are again the most aware, with the highest comprehension levels once more in Italy (37%) and Cyprus (30%). At the other end of the scale, respondents in the Czech Republic and Latvia (68%) are least aware. Around one-fifth of respondents in Romania (21%) and Bulgaria (19%) could not answer the question.

Gender equality in the area of the structural funds

Most Europeans are not familiar with the communications "promoting gender equality in the area of the structural funds" (57%). Of those that are aware (36%), most do not know exactly what is involved (24%).

Awareness is greatest in Italy (63%), as is an understanding of what is involved (31%). It is lowest in Sweden where just 14% of respondents claim to have heard or seen the communications on this subject.

Combat violence against women and trafficking in human beings

Awareness of efforts to "combat violence against women and trafficking in human beings" is higher than for other initiatives, with 72% of respondents saying that they were familiar with this item and only one quarter that they were not. Of those who are aware of this initiative, the slight majority (38%) do not know exactly what is involved, though 34% do understand what is at stake.

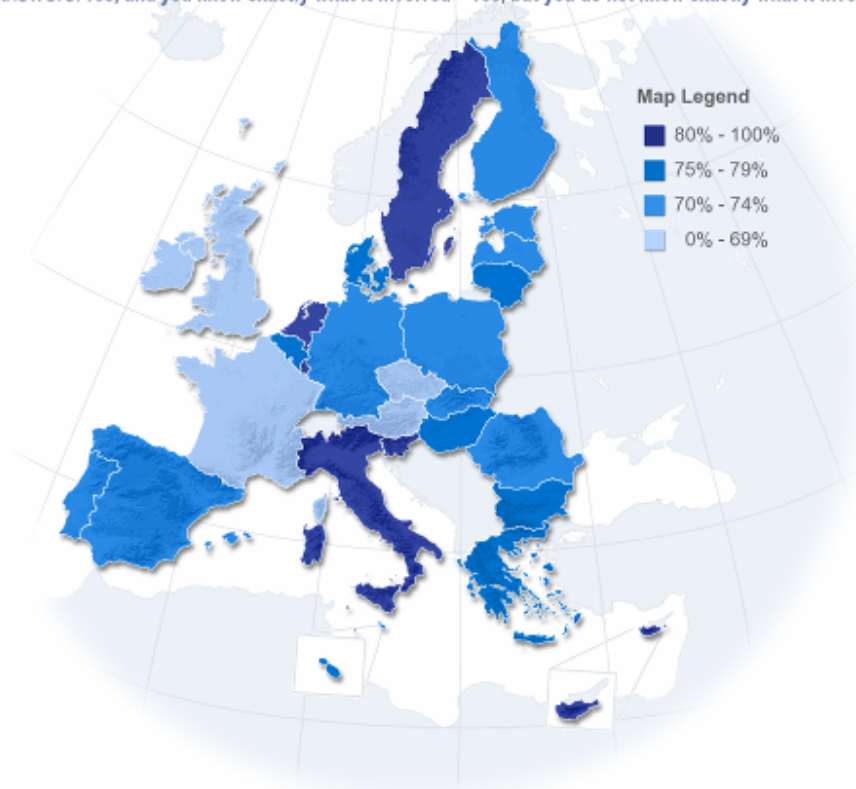
Awareness is high in Luxembourg (83%), Cyprus (81%) and Italy (80%) as with other initiatives. However, in this case, awareness is also high in Sweden (82%). Cyprus tops the list of countries in which respondents understand what the communications mean (60%), followed by Italy (53%) and Luxembourg (51%).

 LU	83%
 SE	82%
 CY	81%
 IT	80%
 NL	80%
 SI	80%
 EL	79%
 BE	78%
 LT	77%
 DK	77%
 MT	76%
 BG	75%
 HU	75%
 ES	73%
 PT	73%
 FI	73%
 SK	73%
 LV	73%
 EU27	72%
 DE	72%
 RO	72%
 PL	72%
 EE	72%
 FR	69%
 IE	66%
 CZ	65%
 AT	65%
 UK	62%

Question:QC20.7. For many years the European Union has been implementing a certain number of actions to combat gender inequality. For each of the following areas, please tell me whether you have already seen something in the newspapers or on the Internet or heard something on the radio or television about the EU's actions?

Option: To combat violence against women and trafficking in human beings (girls and women)

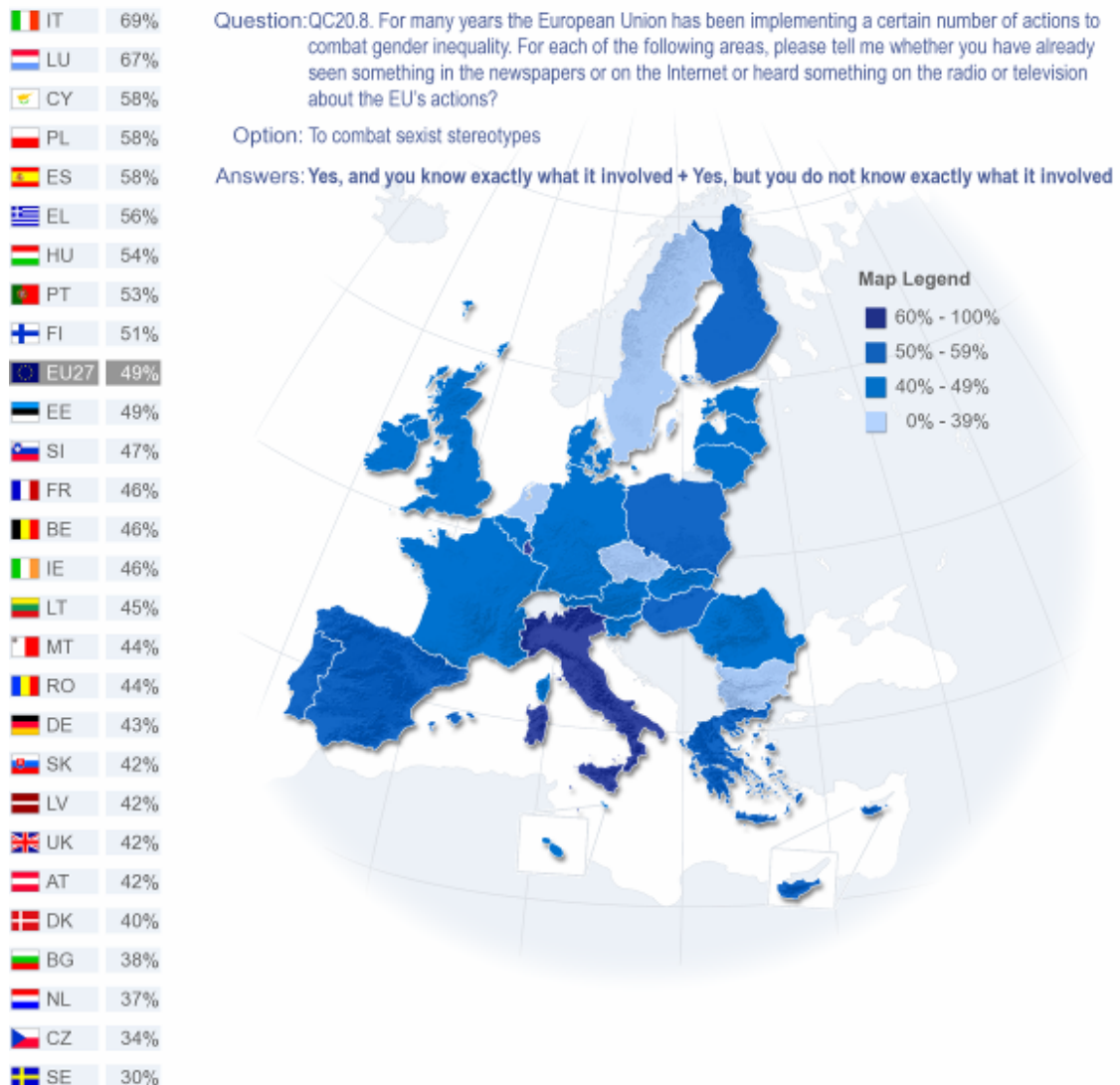
Answers: Yes, and you know exactly what it involved + Yes, but you do not know exactly what it involved



Combat sexist stereotypes

A slight majority of respondents are aware of the EU's actions to "combat sexist stereotypes" (49%), and of these, 20% "know exactly what is involved". A further 46% of interviewees are not aware of the initiatives, and 5% could not answer the question.

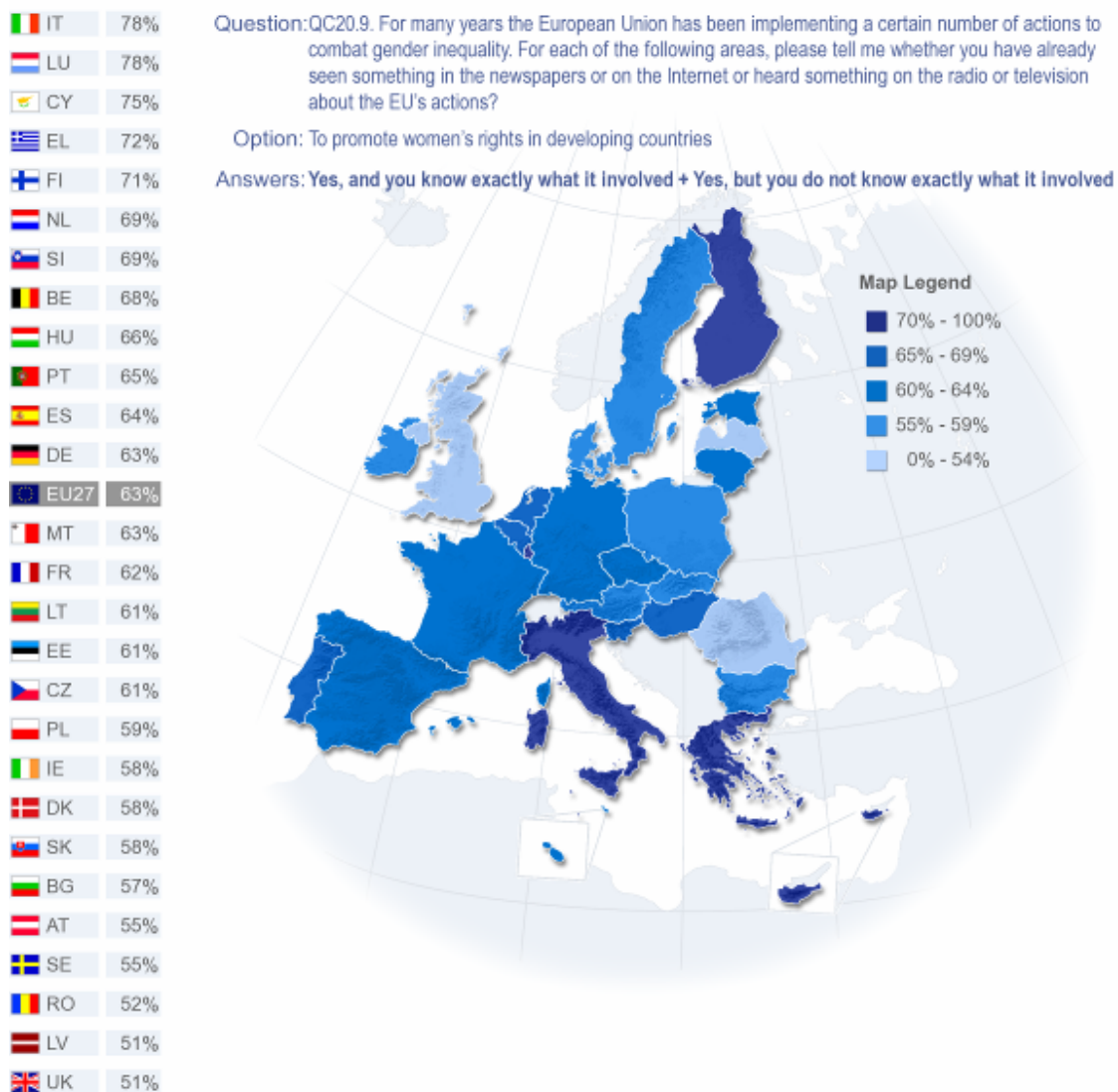
Italy (69%) and Luxembourg (67%) contain the greatest proportion of respondents who are aware of the actions, but Sweden, once again, has the fewest (30%). There is a very high prevalence of 'don't know' answers in Bulgaria (25%) and Romania (20%).



Promote women's rights in developing countries

Almost two-thirds of the interviewees know of the actions to "promote women's rights in developing countries" (63%), but 33% are unaware of these efforts. Again, the majority of those who are aware do not know the details.

Italy and Luxembourg (both 78%) contain the highest proportions of people who are aware of these initiatives. Respondents in Cyprus (48%) and Italy (47%) were most likely to say that they understood what was involved. The lowest proportions of respondents aware of these actions were recorded in the UK and Latvia (both 51%), but the majority of respondents in all countries are aware of the efforts being made.



A socio-demographic analysis of respondents' awareness of the EU's actions to promote equality between women and men reveals consistent differences.

Some differences in awareness exist by gender and, generally speaking, men claim to be more informed than women, with the exception of the item "promoting an increase in the number of childcare facilities". Here women (59%) are slightly more aware than men (57%).





Those who stayed in education longest (age 20+) are more likely to have seen or heard the communications than those who left school earliest (age 15 or under).

The occupational status of the respondents has also an impact: more managers are aware of the communications than house persons or the unemployed. However it should be remembered that occupation is highly correlated to level of education; those who studied longer are more likely to achieve higher occupational status.

The messages also appear to be reaching people who position themselves higher on the social scale more readily than those positioning themselves lower on the scale.

Generally, we observe that satisfaction with the actions in the EU and the progress achieved in the past 10 years tends to correlate with higher awareness of the EU's actions and communications. This positive correlation between awareness and satisfaction is very interesting. One possible explanation – apart from the socio-demographic characteristics of those who are more satisfied – would be that the satisfaction springs from the higher awareness. In other words, those people who are aware of the initiatives know that the EU is conducting these actions and taking steps to encourage change, so they are slightly more satisfied with current efforts than those who are unaware of the actions taking place.

QC20 For many years the European Union has been implementing a certain number of actions to combat gender inequality. For each of the following areas, please tell me whether you have already seen something in the newspapers or on the Internet or heard something on the radio or television about the EU's actions? - % "Heard"

	Promoting equal opportunities for all	Promoting gender equality at work	Promoting the political and economic empowerment of women	Promoting an increase in the number of childcare facilities	Promoting an increase in the number of women in scientific research	Promoting gender equality in the area of the structural funds	To combat violence against women and trafficking in human beings	To combat sexist stereotypes	To promote women's rights in developing countries
EU27	59%	61%	51%	58%	42%	36%	72%	49%	63%
Sex									
 Male	60%	63%	53%	57%	43%	38%	73%	51%	63%
 Female	58%	60%	50%	59%	41%	34%	71%	49%	63%
Education (End of)									
 15-	53%	55%	45%	54%	39%	34%	66%	43%	58%
16-19	58%	61%	51%	59%	41%	37%	71%	49%	61%
20+	65%	66%	57%	61%	46%	39%	79%	54%	69%
Still studying	63%	66%	52%	59%	44%	36%	75%	53%	66%
Respondent occupation scale									
 Self-employed	62%	64%	57%	58%	48%	43%	75%	52%	65%
Managers	67%	70%	59%	62%	48%	42%	82%	57%	71%
Other white collars	65%	67%	57%	63%	49%	44%	76%	55%	68%
Manual workers	58%	61%	49%	58%	39%	37%	72%	48%	63%
House persons	54%	56%	46%	59%	38%	34%	68%	48%	59%
Unemployed	58%	64%	46%	57%	37%	32%	72%	50%	60%
Retired	53%	55%	47%	54%	40%	31%	66%	42%	58%
Students	63%	66%	52%	59%	44%	36%	75%	53%	66%
Self-positioning on the social staircase									
Low (1-4)	52%	56%	45%	53%	35%	31%	68%	42%	56%
Medium (5-6)	60%	62%	52%	59%	43%	37%	72%	50%	64%
High (7-10)	64%	66%	56%	63%	47%	41%	78%	55%	68%
Gender equality issues in the EU - Progress made									
Yes	67%	70%	58%	64%	47%	41%	78%	56%	69%
No	51%	53%	46%	55%	40%	35%	67%	43%	58%
Gender equality in the EU - Current efforts									
Sufficient	68%	70%	60%	64%	50%	46%	77%	58%	69%
Not sufficient	57%	61%	48%	58%	40%	33%	73%	47%	62%

4. GENDER EQUALITY IN THE FUTURE

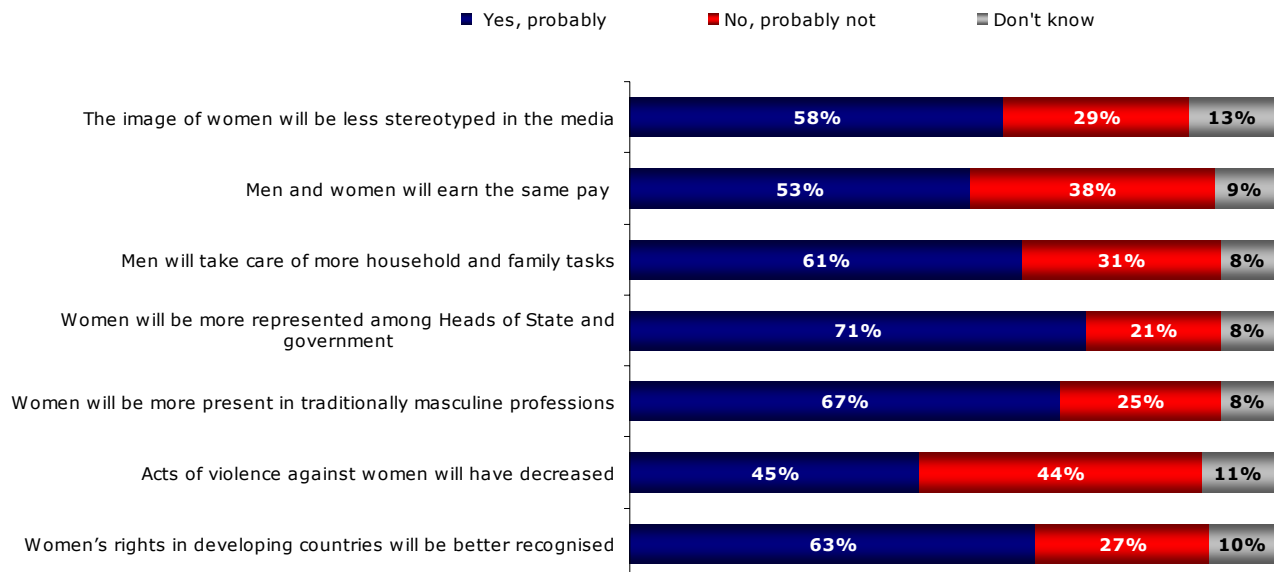
4.1 The perception of the future of gender equality

- Europeans are optimistic for the future of gender equality -

Having examined Europeans' opinions on the extent and impact of gender inequality, and the steps that are being taken to combat it, this last part of the report considers the future, and the predictions and expectations of Europeans for the period 20 years in the future.

In this section we shall see how respondents expect the situation to be in a number of different areas: stereotyping in the media, equal pay, sharing domestic tasks, political representation, women in traditionally 'masculine' roles, violence against women and rights of women in developing countries.

QC22. In your opinion, in (OUR COUNTRY) in 20 years time, that is to say in around 2030, do you think that ... ?




Some striking differences exist between the fifteen countries that were Member States before 2004 (EU15) and the twelve Member States which have joined the EU since 2004 (NMS12). There appear to be greater expectations of equality in 2030 in the EU15, particularly for the items "men taking care of more of the household and family tasks" (EU15, 66%, vs. NMS12, 44%), "women represented among Heads of States and governments" (EU15, 73%, vs. NMS12, 61%), and "women represented in traditionally masculine professions" (EU15, 71% vs. NMS12, 53%).

On the other hand, expectations are higher in the NMS12 about violence (EU15, 43% vs. NMS12, 52%).

QC22. In your opinion, in (OUR COUNTRY) in 20 years time, that is to say in around 2030, do you think that ...?

Answer: 'Yes, probably'
- % EU 27

		The image of women will be less stereotyped in the media	Men and women will earn the same pay	Men will take care of more household and family tasks	Women will be more represented among Heads of State and government	Women will be more present in traditionally masculine professions	Acts of violence against women will have decreased	Women's rights in developing countries will be better recognised
	EU27	58%	53%	61%	71%	67%	45%	63%
	EU15	59%	54%	66%	73%	71%	43%	63%
	NMS12	52%	50%	44%	61%	53%	52%	64%

In this section we examine each of these areas in more detail, to uncover Europeans' opinions and expectations for the future.

Stereotyping in the media

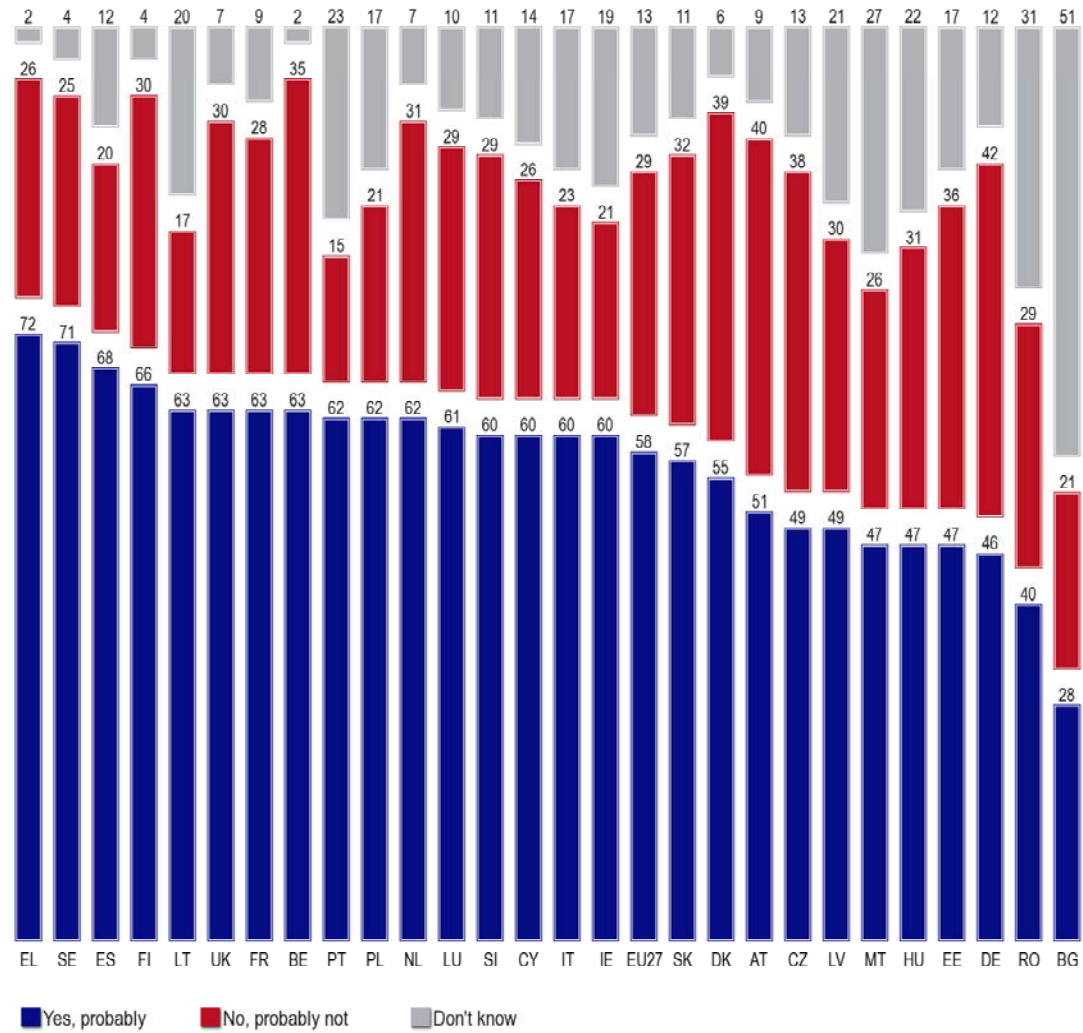
We have seen that a quarter of Europeans say that sexist stereotypes are frequently found in the media today. A majority of respondents expect that this will improve, with 58% believing that in twenty years' time the image of women will be less stereotyped in the media (58%)⁵². 29% think "probably not" and a relatively high level of respondents could not answer the question (13%).

Very significant differences exist between countries: respondents from Greece (72%), Sweden (71%) and Spain (68%) are the most optimistic about the future portrayal of women. However, respondents in Bulgaria (28%) and Romania (40%) are least likely to expect the image of women to improve. However, there are remarkably high levels of "don't know" answers (Bulgaria 51%, Romania 31%), which should be taken into account when considering the results in these two countries.

⁵² QC22 In your opinion, in (OUR COUNTRY) in 20 years time, that is to say in around 2030, do you think that ...? The image of women will be less stereotyped in the media, Men and women will earn the same pay, Men will take care of more household and family tasks, Women will be more represented among Heads of State and government, Women will be more present in traditionally masculine professions, Acts of violence against women will have decreased, Women's rights in developing countries will be better recognised

QC22.1. In your opinion, in (OUR COUNTRY) in 20 years time, that is to say in around 2030, do you think that ...?

The image of women will be less stereotyped in the media



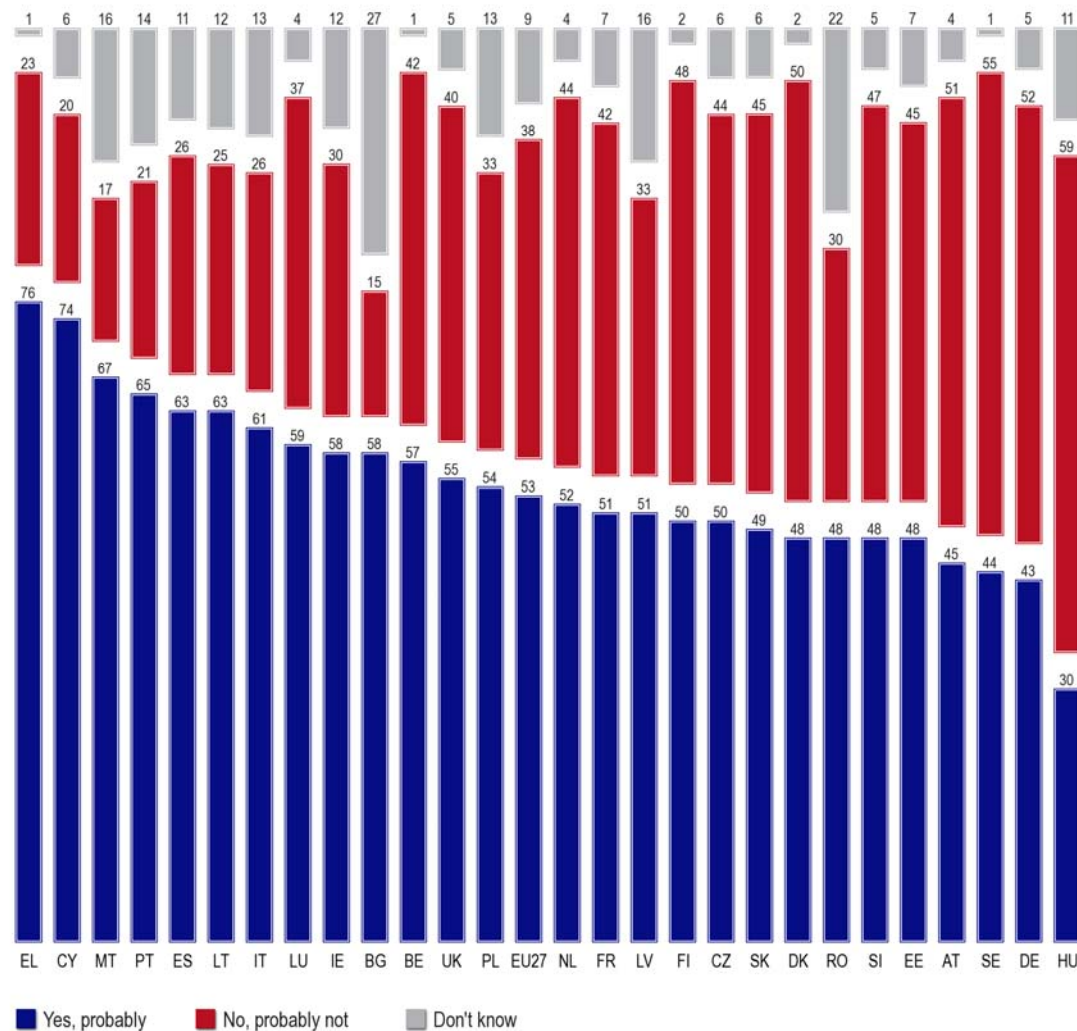
Equal pay

Over half of Europeans polled believe that women and men will earn the same pay in twenty years' time (53%), although 38% disagree and another 9% give no opinion.

Respondents from Greece (76%) and Cyprus (74%) are the most inclined to agree, but in all countries the majority of respondents believe there will be equal pay in twenty years' time. However, once again, there are very high levels of 'don't know' answers particularly in Bulgaria (27%) and Romania (22%).

QC22.2. In your opinion, in (OUR COUNTRY) in 20 years time, that is to say in around 2030, do you think that ...?

Men and women will earn the same pay

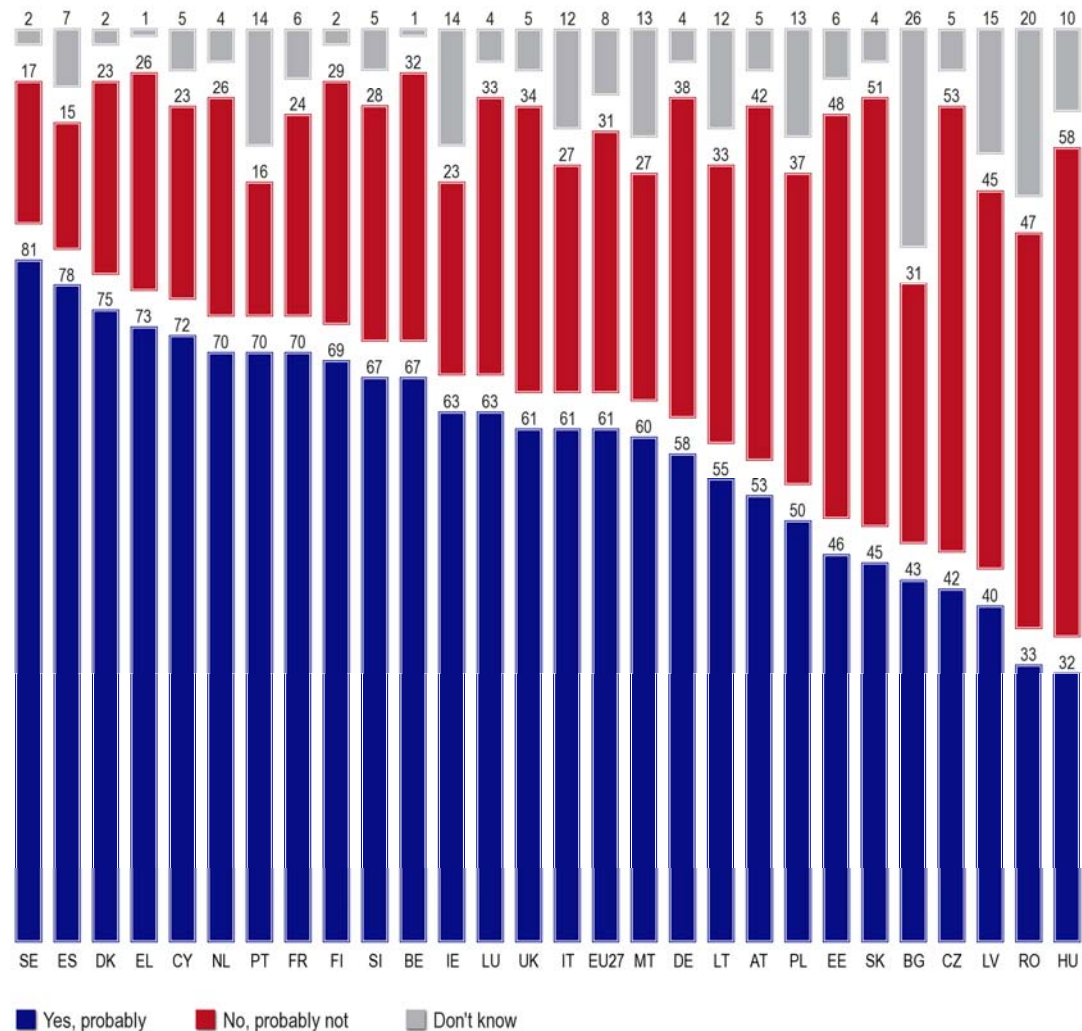


Equally shared household tasks

The majority of respondents (61%) believe that men will do more of the household tasks in twenty years' time.

QC22.3. In your opinion, in (OUR COUNTRY) in 20 years time, that is to say in around 2030, do you think that ...?

Men will take care of more household and family tasks



Sweden (81%), Spain (78%) and Denmark (75%) top the list of countries in which respondents expect this to happen. However, respondents in Hungary (32%) and Romania (33%) remain the least convinced.

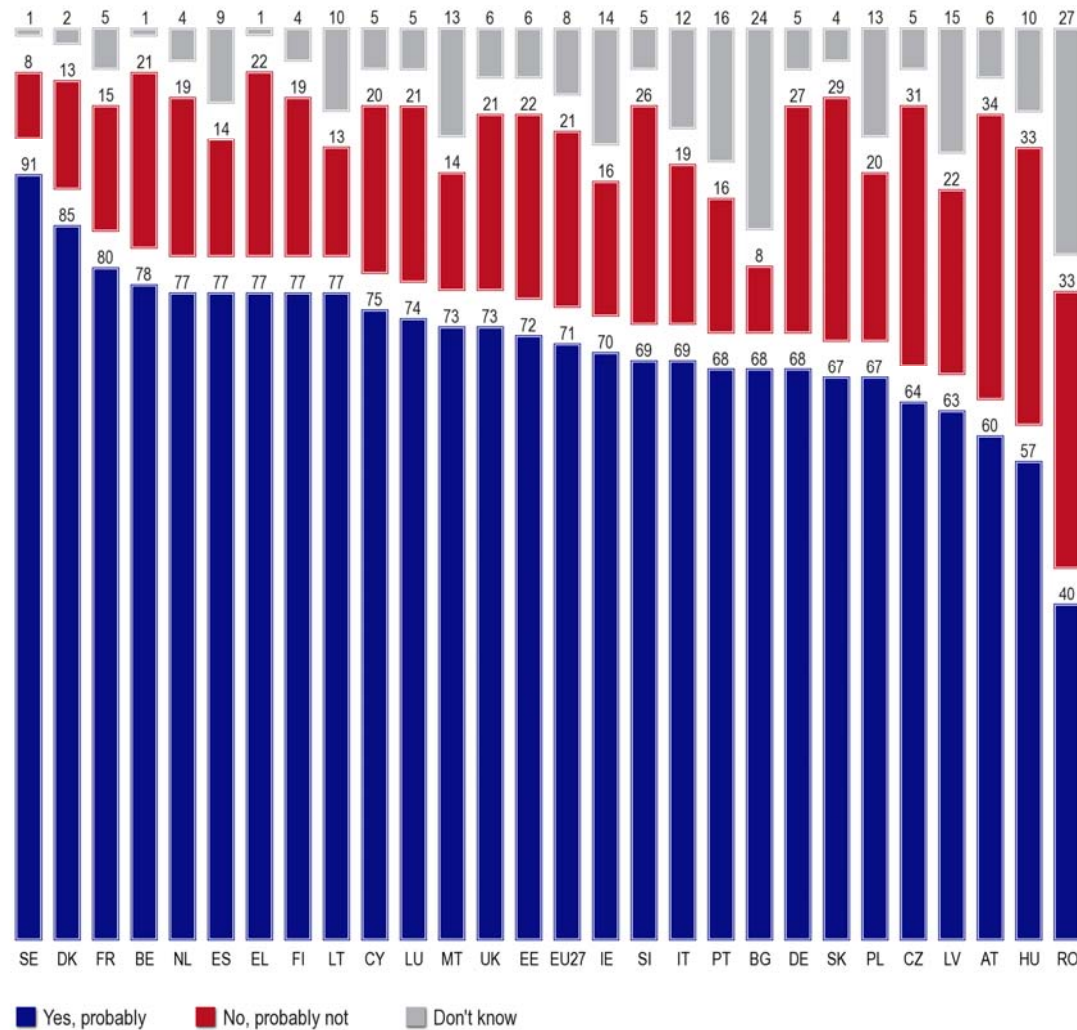
Equal political representation

Quite a large majority (71%) of respondents expect to see more women represented among Heads of States and governments in twenty years' time.

Respondents in Sweden (91%), Denmark (85%) and France (80%) are the most likely to believe this, while those in Romania (40%), Hungary (57%) and Austria (60%) are the least sure. It should be noted, however, that the majority view in all countries is that there will be more women represented in the future. As previously, Romanian responses contain a high proportion of 'don't know' answer which may skew the results from that country.

QC22.4. In your opinion, in (OUR COUNTRY) in 20 years time, that is to say in around 2030, do you think that ...?

Women will be more represented among Heads of State and government



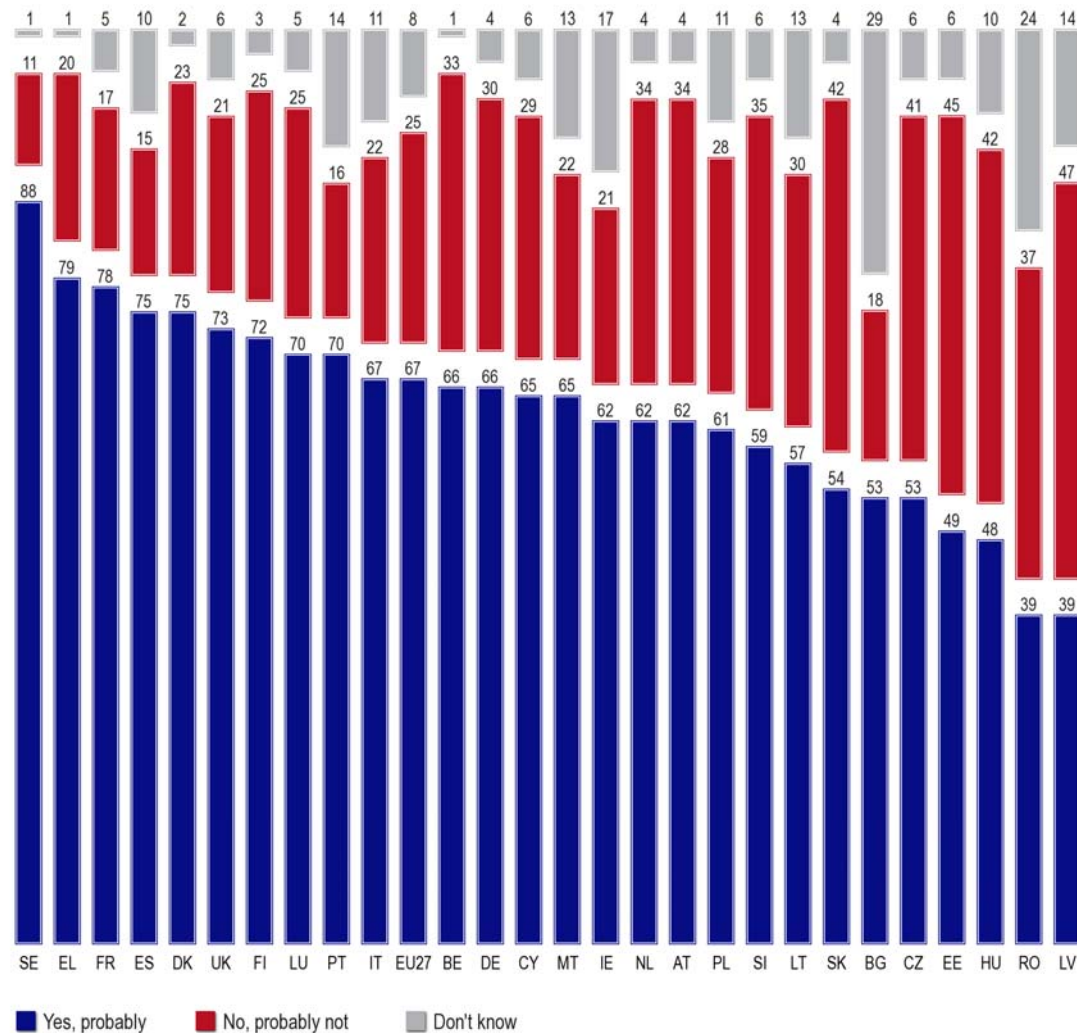
Women in traditionally masculine professions

Many Europeans (67%) also expect to see more women in "traditionally masculine professions" in twenty years time.

Respondents in Sweden (88%), Greece (79%) and France (78%) are the most convinced, while interviewees in Romania and Latvia (both 39%) are the least optimistic. Indeed, Latvia is the only country in which the majority (47%) believe there will not be more women present in "masculine" jobs.

QC22.5. In your opinion, in (OUR COUNTRY) in 20 years time, that is to say in around 2030, do you think that ...?

Women will be more present in traditionally masculine professions



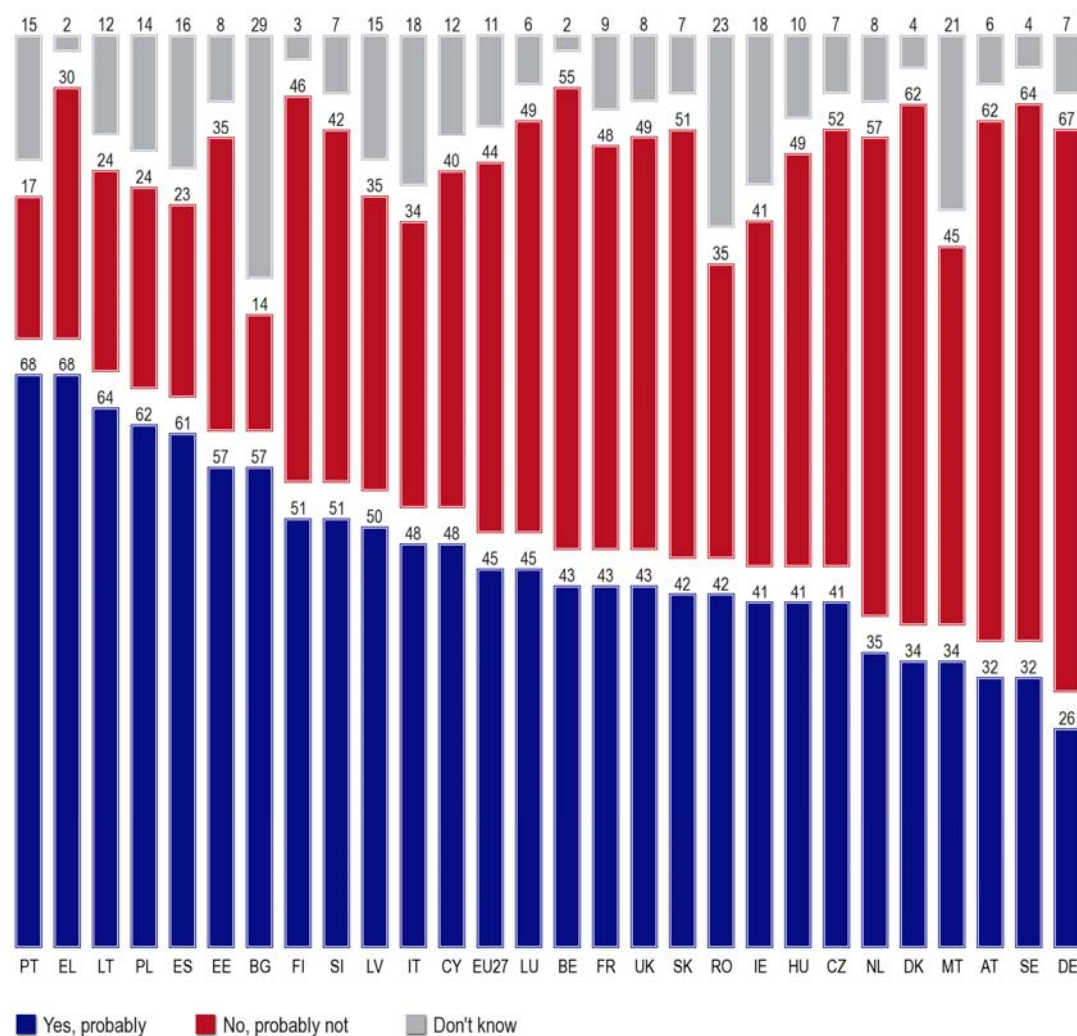
Reduction in acts of violence against women

Respondents' opinions are divided when asked if "acts of violence against women will have decreased" in twenty years' time; 45% agree, but 44% disagree and 11% are undecided.

In thirteen countries, led by Germany (67%) and Sweden (64%) the majority say "no, probably not" when asked if violence against women will decrease. In the remaining fourteen Member States - led by Greece and Portugal (both 68%) - the greater proportion of respondents think that violence against women will decrease. However, once again it is important to note that several countries record significant numbers of "don't know" responses, including Bulgaria (29%), Romania (23%) and Malta (21%).

QC22.6. In your opinion, in (OUR COUNTRY) in 20 years time, that is to say in around 2030, do you think that ...?

Acts of violence against women will have decreased

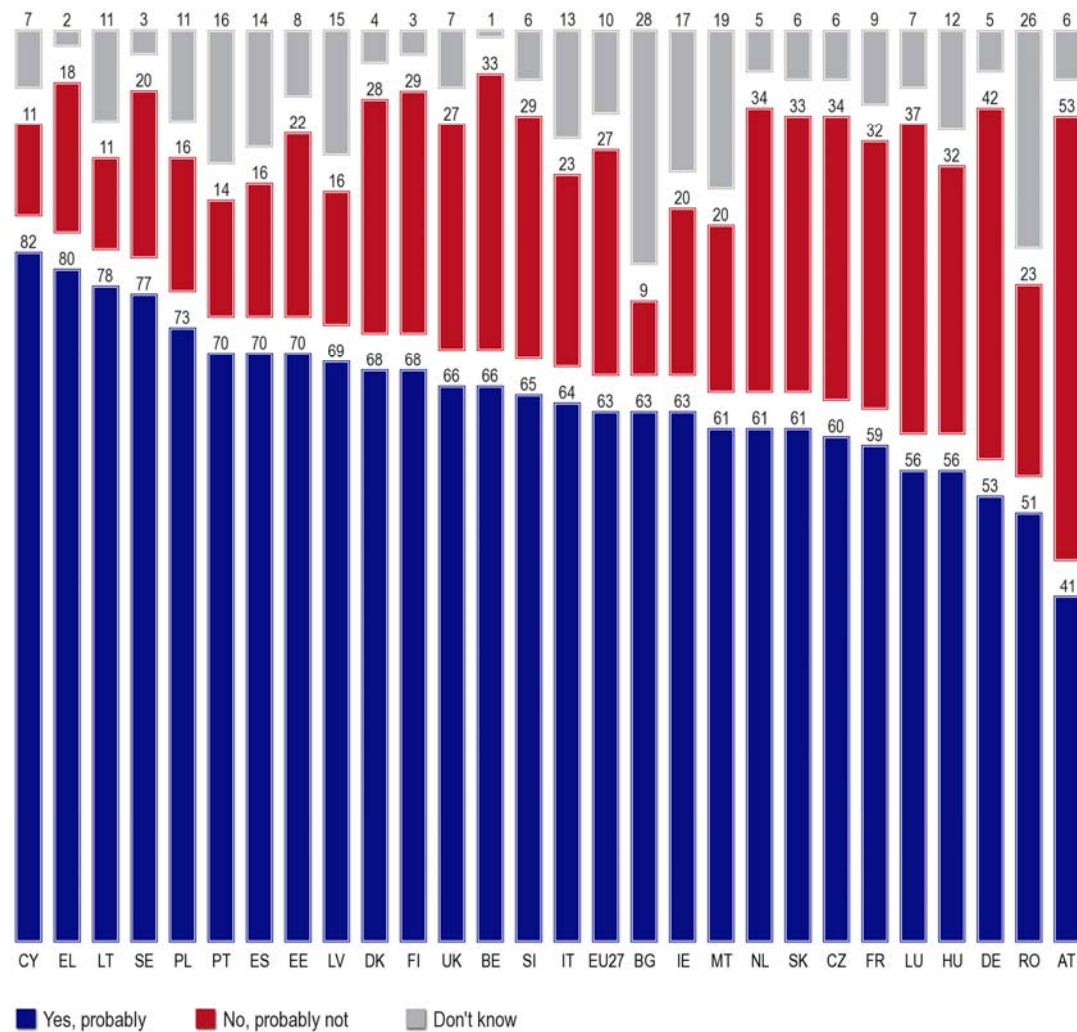


Rights of women in developing countries

Some 63% of Europeans believe that the rights of women in developing countries will be better recognised in twenty years time, 27% disagree and 10% are undecided.

QC22.7. In your opinion, in (OUR COUNTRY) in 20 years time, that is to say in around 2030, do you think that ...?

Women's rights in developing countries will be better recognised



Respondents in Cyprus (82%) and Greece (80%) are the most likely to agree. However, more Austrians disagree (53%) than agree (41%); this is the only Member State in which the majority is negative about the future prospects for women in developing countries.

An interesting pattern of responses emerges in the socio-demographic breakdown of the results to questions on the future of gender equality in 2030. Generally, men are more optimistic than women, while women have tended in this survey to be less positive about the current situation than men. This may be due to

men's inclination to be more confident than women when making future predictions. For example, men say that they believe violence against women will have decreased (48%), whereas the majority of women (47%) **do not believe** the situation regarding violence against women will improve by 2030.

Those who were educated for longest (age 20+) also tend to be more positive than those who left education earliest (15 or under). This may reflect the better prospects enjoyed by more educated respondents. The greatest divergence of opinion concerns the statement that the image of women will be less stereotyped in the media; the longer-educated (64%) are more likely to agree than the less educated (52%).




However, there is an exception to this general trend, in that the better-educated (45%) are no more convinced than the less educated (44%) that violence against women will decrease; neither group is convinced that the situation will improve.

Managers and other white-collar workers are more positive than the retired, perhaps because managerial workers tend to have more control over their fortunes than the retired or unwaged.

People who rate their standard of living better tend to be more optimistic about the future.

Overall, those who are more positive about the actions undertaken and progress made in the EU on gender issues tend also to be more positive about the future of gender equality. This is logical, as belief in current progress is likely to be accompanied by an expectation of **improvements in the future**.

QC22. In your opinion, in (OUR COUNTRY) in 20 years time, that is to say in around 2030, do you think that ...?

	Men and women will earn the same pay			Men will take care of more household and family tasks			Acts of violence against women will have decreased		
	Yes, probably	No, probably not	DK	Yes, probably	No, probably not	DK	Yes, probably	No, probably not	DK
EU27	53%	38%	9%	61%	31%	8%	45%	44%	11%
Sex									
 Male	57%	35%	8%	64%	29%	7%	48%	41%	11%
 Female	50%	41%	9%	58%	34%	8%	42%	47%	11%
Education (End of)									
 15-	50%	37%	13%	58%	31%	11%	44%	42%	14%
16-19	53%	39%	8%	60%	33%	7%	44%	46%	10%
20+	55%	39%	6%	67%	27%	6%	45%	45%	10%
Still studying	60%	33%	7%	60%	34%	6%	50%	40%	10%
Gender equality issues in the EU - Progress made									
Yes	61%	33%	6%	68%	27%	5%	52%	39%	9%
No	41%	51%	8%	50%	44%	6%	33%	59%	8%

CONCLUSION

This report analyses the perceptions and opinions of Europeans on issues related to gender equality in the European Union in 2009.

European citizens believe that gender inequality still exists in several areas of society in the European Union, even though the situation has improved in the last ten years. All sectors of society are impacted by gender inequality, and sexist stereotypes, primarily present in working life and advertising, act to reinforce the situation.

When asked whether enough effort is being made in the European Union to combat gender inequality today, respondents' answers were almost equally divided; nevertheless, a slight majority is unsatisfied with the situation. This dissatisfaction was mainly recorded among women, the older age group (55+) and those who position themselves low on the social scale.

Combating gender inequality is not an easy task, and a majority of Europeans believe that the European Union has an important role to play, and that decisions in this field should be taken jointly within the European Union. The European Union has also an important role to play alongside the other actors which have contributed most to progress in the area of gender equality: associations representing women's interests, the national equality bodies, and trade unions.

Overall, there are good reasons to be optimistic about the future. A majority of Europeans consider that the situation will have improved in twenty years' time in most of the areas examined in the survey. However, there is one important exception: although a very slim majority of respondents expect violence against women to diminish, an almost equal proportion take the opposite view. This concern is reflected in Europeans' almost unanimous view of the urgent need for action to combat the violence suffered by women.

In more detail, the results of the survey are as follows:

THE PERCEPTION OF GENDER EQUALITY

- Women more likely to report that gender inequality is "widespread" -

Broadly speaking Europeans believe that gender inequality is still common in their lives today. Among EU citizens, the French and the Spanish are the most likely to say that gender inequality is widespread; however, a majority of Bulgarians and Latvians think it is rare. And **we observe that women feel this more strongly than men.**

- Gender inequality less widespread than ten years ago – except in Hungary -

However, the trend appears to be positive, as two-thirds of Europeans (66%) consider gender inequality "less widespread" than ten years ago.

There are some significant variations between countries, and in Hungary a majority think gender inequality is **more widespread** now than ten years ago. Respondents record the greatest change in Greece and Cyprus, where 31% consider that gender inequality is "far less widespread" today.

- Better-educated, white-collar workers know their rights better than most

Many Europeans claim to know their rights well, but the better-educated and managerial workers are consistently more aware of their rights. There is room for improvement among manual workers and the less educated.

- Least gender-based discrimination reported in access to healthcare -

There is considerable variation in levels of reported gender-based discrimination by sector; the area in which the least gender-based discrimination is cited is "in access to health care". However, the most gender-based discrimination is reported "in society in general" where around one in seven have witnessed gender-based discrimination and a further 4% have been personally affected.

In Sweden, 32% of respondents state that they have witnessed gender-based discrimination "in society in general".

- Despite reported inequality, relatively few take action to assert their rights -

However, few Europeans who face gender-based discrimination exercise their rights. And of those who did take action, a slight majority report that their complaint was "badly handled".

- Women accept men in 'non-traditional' roles more readily than men -

Just as women perceive more gender inequality than men, they also tend to be more accepting of men taking less traditional roles; over half of women think men "should work more in child care sectors, such as day care nurseries".

- Combating violence against women and closing the gender pay gap are priorities for action -

Combating violence against women and closing the gender pay gap are considered to be the two top priorities for action. Moreover, more than four-fifths of respondents said that these issues should be addressed as a matter of urgency.

In Sweden and Portugal, respondents prioritise closing the pay gap over combating violence against women.

EMPLOYMENT

- Women more strongly in favour of representation in the workforce, equal pay and having their own money -

As a general pattern, women are more likely to agree that it is important for women to work and have their own money. They are less likely to agree that it is "normal for women to work less than men", would like to see more women represented in the workforce and want women to receive equal pay for equal work.

Most Europeans think that the best measures to increase the number of working women are an increase in women's pay so they earn the same as men and more care facilities for children and other dependents.

- The need to close the gender pay gap is widely recognised in Europe -

More than eight out of ten Europeans recognise the need to close the gender pay gap, though, women acknowledge this more readily than men. Europeans believe that companies guilty of gender-based discrimination should be penalised in order to reduce the pay gap between women and men.

- Better-educated, male workers in managerial positions want more flexibility in their working lives -

In general, we note a willingness on the part of better-educated men to take responsibility within the home for sharing work and childcare. Although many Europeans say flexible working is a desirable benefit, the better educated men in managerial roles are most in favour of more flexible working and teleworking in order to allow them to find a better work-life balance.

- Manual workers and the worst off financially feel the burden of childcare costs -

Many Europeans believe that childcare costs are high in relation to women's salaries. This is particularly true among those who are less financially comfortable, so **may represent a significant problem and barrier to women's equality.**

- Women are not less interested than men in positions of responsibility -

A majority feel that women are not under-represented in the work force because they are less interested in positions of responsibility than men; it is more that they have less time because of family responsibilities and are not considered for those roles.

Close to three-quarters of Europeans believe that the business community is dominated by men who overlook women's abilities. Respondents in France, Hungary and Sweden are particularly convinced, with four-fifths or more agreeing with this statement.

THE ROLE OF THE EU IN FIGHTING INEQUALITY

- Europeans support the EU's role in tackling inequality -

Most Europeans polled think that decisions about gender inequality should be made jointly within the European Union.

- A majority of Europeans are aware of EU actions to combat gender inequality -

Over half of the respondents were aware of the EU's efforts to combat gender inequality, with the exception of "promoting an increase in the number of women in scientific research" and "combating sexist stereotypes".

There is greatest awareness of initiatives to combat violence against women and trafficking in human beings. These are also among the areas which Europeans regard as the top priorities, so it is possible that the levels of concern may contribute to overall awareness.

EFFORTS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION TO COMBAT GENDER INEQUALITY

- Europeans are divided as to whether enough is being done today to combat gender inequality; however, they recognise that progress has been made -

Opinion over the effectiveness of the actions in the EU is somewhat divided; just over four in ten Europeans think there is enough being done to counter inequality, but a similar proportion disagree. However, almost two-thirds of Europeans feel that significant progress has been made in the past ten years.

GENDER EQUALITY IN THE FUTURE

- Europeans are optimistic for the future – most think 2030 will see improvements in gender equality -

Overall, Europeans take an optimistic view of the future and most believe that by 2030 there will be less stereotyping, greater pay equality, more sharing of household tasks, more political representation, more women in traditionally masculine professions and improved rights for women in developing countries.

- Opinion divided on the future incidence of gender-based violence -

Opinions on violence against women are more divided; while almost half say there will be less violence, an almost equal number disagree with this assessment. Interestingly, women are less optimistic that violence against women will diminish. The majority of women **do not** believe the situation will improve. The majority of men, however, think violence against women will decline.

Overall, Europeans perceive improvement, but women see a greater need for action than do men -

In summary, it appears that most Europeans desire more equality in the future, but, compared to men, women desire greater change and do not consider there has been sufficient progress to date.

ANNEX

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N° 326

“Gender equality”

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 11th of September and the 5th of October 2009, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out wave 72.2 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, “Research and Political Analysis”.

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N°326 is part of wave 72.2 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.

ABBR.	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.015	11/09/2009	27/09/2009	8.866.411
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.000	11/09/2009	24/09/2009	6.584.957
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.073	12/09/2009	25/09/2009	8.987.535
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.007	11/09/2009	27/09/2009	4.503.365
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.537	11/09/2009	28/09/2009	64.545.601
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.003	11/09/2009	28/09/2009	916.000
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	976	11/09/2009	27/09/2009	3.375.399
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	11/09/2009	27/09/2009	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.004	13/09/2009	27/09/2009	39.059.211
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.017	11/09/2009	27/09/2009	47.620.942
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.040	11/09/2009	27/09/2009	51.252.247
CY	Cyprus	Synovate	505	11/09/2009	27/09/2009	651.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.006	11/09/2009	29/09/2009	1.448.719
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.026	12/09/2009	27/09/2009	2.849.359
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	500	15/09/2009	05/10/2009	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.000	11/09/2009	27/09/2009	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	11/09/2009	26/09/2009	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.006	11/09/2009	29/09/2009	13.017.690
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.001	11/09/2009	27/09/2009	6.973.277
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	12/09/2009	28/09/2009	32.306.436
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.009	17/09/2009	27/09/2009	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.007	11/09/2009	21/09/2009	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.026	11/09/2009	30/09/2009	1.748.308
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.029	12/09/2009	27/09/2009	4.549.954
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.026	14/09/2009	01/10/2009	4.412.321
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.005	13/09/2009	30/09/2009	7.723.931
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.345	11/09/2009	27/09/2009	51.081.866
TOTAL			26.663	11/09/2009	05/10/2009	406.557.138

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 above.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, 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:

Observed percentages	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Confidence limits	± 1.9 points	± 2.5 points	± 2.7 points	± 3.0 points	± 3.1 points

QUESTIONNAIRE

Now let's talk about another topic.

ASK QC TO EU27

QC1 In your opinion, at the current time, is gender inequality very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very widespread	1
Fairly widespread	2
Fairly rare	3
Very rare	4
DK	5

NEW

QC2 And compared with 10 years ago, would you say that gender inequality is more widespread or less widespread in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Far more widespread	1
Slightly more widespread	2
Slightly less widespread	3
Far less widespread	4
DK	5

NEW

Parlons maintenant d'un autre sujet.

POSER QC EN UE27

QC1 D'après vous, à l'heure actuelle, les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes sont-elles très répandues, plutôt répandues, plutôt rares ou très rares en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

(UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Très répandues	1
Plutôt répandues	2
Plutôt rares	3
Très rares	4
NSP	5

NEW

QC2 Et par rapport à il y a 10 ans, diriez-vous que les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes sont plus répandues ou moins répandues en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Beaucoup plus répandues	1
Un peu plus répandues	2
Un peu moins répandues	3
Beaucoup moins répandues	4
NSP	5

NEW

QC3 On average, in the European Union, women work less than men. We are talking here about paid work. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on this subject.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE) (INT : IF RESPONDENT ASKS FOR SPECIFICATION, PRECISE THAT WE TALK AT THE SAME TIME ABOUT THE NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED OUT AND ABOUT THE PROPORTION OF WORKING WOMEN)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
--	---------------------	---------------	---------------	------------------	------------------	----

1	It is normal that women work less than men	1	2	3	4	5
2	The number of working women in (OUR COUNTRY) is too low	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QC4 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?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Introduce more flexible working hours	1,
Increase the number of care facilities for young children and dependent persons	2,
Improve access for women to sectors and jobs in which they are generally under-represented	3,
Improve access for women to better quality jobs	4,
Increase women's pay so that they earn the same as men for equal work and equal skills	5,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	6,
None/ does not want the number of working women to be increased (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
DK	8,

NEW

QC3 En moyenne, dans l'Union européenne, les femmes travaillent moins que les hommes. Nous parlons ici du travail rémunéré. Pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes à ce sujet.

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPOSE PAR LIGNE) (INT: SI BESOIN, PRECISER QU'ON PARLE A LA FOIS DU NOMBRE D'HEURES TRAVAILLEES ET DE LA PROPORTION DE FEMMES QUI TRAVAILLENT)

	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
--	-------------------	----------------------	-----------------	---------------------	----------------------	-----

1	Il est normal que les femmes travaillent moins que les hommes	1	2	3	4	5
2	Le nombre de femmes qui travaillent en (NOTRE PAYS) est trop bas	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QC4 Un des objectifs de l'Union européenne est d'augmenter la participation des femmes sur le marché du travail pour faire de l'Union européenne une économie plus compétitive. Parmi les mesures suivantes, quelles sont celles qui, selon vous, devraient être prises en priorité pour augmenter le nombre de femmes qui travaillent ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

Introduire des horaires de travail plus flexibles	1,
Augmenter le nombre de services de gardes d'enfants et des personnes dépendantes	2,
Améliorer l'accès pour les femmes à des secteurs et à des emplois dans lesquels elles sont généralement sous-représentées	3,
Améliorer l'accès pour les femmes à des emplois de meilleure qualité	4,
Augmenter les salaires des femmes pour qu'elles gagnent autant que les hommes à travail et compétences égaux	5,
Autre (SPONTANE)	6,
Aucune/ ne souhaite pas qu'on augmente le nombre de femmes qui travaillent (SPONTANE)	7,
NSP	8,

NEW

--

--

QC5 In the European Union women earn on average 17% less than men (that is what is known as the pay gap between men and women). In general, do you think that this issue should be dealt with by the European Union ...?

QC5 En moyenne dans l'Union européenne, les femmes gagnent 17% de moins que les hommes (c'est ce que l'on appelle l'écart de rémunération entre les femmes et les hommes). D'une manière générale, pensez-vous que cette question devrait être traitée par l'Union européenne ... ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Very urgently	1
Fairly urgently	2
Not really urgently	3
Not at all urgently	4
DK	5

De manière très urgente	1
De manière assez urgente	2
De manière pas vraiment urgente	3
De manière pas du tout urgente	4
NSP	5

NEW

NEW

--

--

QC6 In your opinion, which of the following measures should be taken as a matter of priority to reduce the pay gap between men and women?

QC6 Parmi les mesures suivantes, quelles sont celles qui, selon vous, devraient être prises en priorité pour réduire l'écart de rémunération entre les femmes et les hommes ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

Intensify efforts to combat prejudice and generally negative accepted ideas concerning women	1,
Enhance the standing of the sectors and jobs in which a majority of women are employed	2,
Improve access for women and for men to sectors and jobs in which they are generally under-represented	3,
Make pay in companies more transparent	4,
Impose penalties on companies guilty of gender-based pay discrimination	5,
Facilitate access for women to positions of responsibility	6,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
None/ does not want the pay gap between men and women to be reduced (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
DK	9,

Lutter davantage contre les préjugés, les idées reçues à l'encontre des femmes	1,
Revaloriser les secteurs et emplois dans lesquels on trouve une majorité de femmes	2,
Améliorer l'accès des femmes et des hommes à des secteurs et emplois dans lesquels ils sont généralement sous-représentés	3,
Rendre les salaires plus transparents dans les entreprises	4,
Appliquer des sanctions aux entreprises qui discriminent les femmes en ce qui concerne leur salaire	5,
Favoriser l'accès des femmes à des postes à responsabilité	6,
Autre (SPONTANE)	7,
Aucune/ ne souhaite pas qu'on réduise l'écart de rémunération entre les femmes et les hommes (SPONTANE)	8,
NSP	9,

NEW

NEW

QC7 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	Women who do not work are isolated from the world	1	2	3	4	5
2	In a family, if the father's pay is lower than that of the mother, he is the one who should give up work to look after the children	1	2	3	4	5
3	In many cases, childcare facilities cost almost as much as the mother earns from working	1	2	3	4	5
4	A mother must put looking after her young child ahead of her career	1	2	3	4	5
5	It is indispensable for a woman to have her own pay	1	2	3	4	5
6	Men should work more in child care sectors, such as day nurseries	1	2	3	4	5
7	It is normal that men participate less than women in household tasks	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QC7 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes sur le travail des femmes.

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
1	Les femmes qui ne travaillent pas sont coupées du monde	1	2	3	4	5
2	Dans une famille, si le père a un salaire inférieur à celui de la mère, c'est lui qui devrait s'arrêter de travailler pour s'occuper des enfants	1	2	3	4	5
3	Dans beaucoup de cas, la garde des enfants coûte à peu près autant que ce que le travail de la mère rapporte	1	2	3	4	5
4	Une mère doit donner la priorité à son jeune enfant plutôt qu'à son activité professionnelle	1	2	3	4	5
5	Il est indispensable pour une femme d'avoir son propre salaire	1	2	3	4	5
6	Les hommes devraient travailler davantage dans les secteurs de la petite enfance tels que les crèches	1	2	3	4	5
7	Il est normal que les hommes s'impliquent moins que les femmes dans les tâches domestiques	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QC8 And are you in favour of or opposed to men mainly looking after the children and the home?

QC8 Et êtes-vous favorable ou opposé(e) à ce que les hommes s'occupent principalement des enfants et du foyer ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Strongly in favour	1
Fairly in favour	2
Fairly opposed	3
Strongly opposed	4
DK	5

Tout à fait favorable	1
Plutôt favorable	2
Plutôt opposé(e)	3
Tout à fait opposé(e)	4
NSP	5

NEW

NEW

--

--

QC9 In your opinion, which of the following measures should be taken as a matter of priority to help men and women achieve a better balance between their personal/ family life and their professional life?

QC9 Parmi les mesures suivantes, quelles sont celles qui, selon vous, devraient être prises en priorité pour aider les femmes et les hommes à mieux concilier leur vie privée/ familiale avec leur vie professionnelle ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (INT.: IF NEEDED, PRECISE THAT WHAT DISTINGUISHES PARENTAL LEAVE FROM MATERNITY LEAVE IS THAT IT DOES NOT CONCERN THE MOTHER'S HEALTH BUT CONCERNS LOOKING AFTER YOUNG CHILDREN AND THEIR EDUCATION. AS A RESULT BOTH PARENTS ARE ELIGIBLE FOR PARENTAL LEAVE)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPONSES) (INT: SI BESOIN, PRECISER EN ITEM 3 QUE CE QUI DISTINGUE LE CONGE PARENTAL DU CONGE DE MATERNITE, C'EST QU'IL PORTE NON PAS SUR LA SANTE DE LA MERE, MAIS SUR LA PRISE EN CHARGE ET L'EDUCATION DES JEUNES ENFANTS, SI BIEN QUE LES DEUX PARENTS PEUVENT Y PRETENDRE)

Longer maternity leave	1,
Introduce paternity leave where such leave does not yet exist or, where it does exist, extend it	2,
Make parental leave longer and better paid	3,
Increase the availability of care facilities for young children and dependent persons	4,
Make it compulsory for companies to put in place measures intended to help their employees achieve a better private and professional life balance	5,
Raise awareness about a better distribution of household tasks between men and women	6,
Make working hours more flexible and introduce greater possibilities of working (teleworking, etc.)	7,
Reduce working hours for both men and women	8,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
None/ does not want a better balance between personal/ family life and professional life to be achieved (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

Un congé de maternité plus long	1,
Introduire un congé de paternité lorsqu'il n'existe pas encore ou alors allonger ce congé de paternité	2,
Allonger la durée du congé parental et mieux le rémunérer	3,
Augmenter la disponibilité de structures de garde d'enfants et des personnes dépendantes	4,
Obliger les entreprises à mettre en place des actions visant à mieux combiner la vie privée et la vie professionnelle de leurs employés	5,
Sensibiliser à une meilleure répartition des tâches domestiques entre les femmes et les hommes	6,
Accorder davantage de flexibilité dans les horaires de travail et une plus grande variété de formes de travail (télé-travail, etc.)	7,
Diminuer les heures de travail tant pour les femmes que pour les hommes	8,
Autre (SPONTANE)	9,
Aucune/ ne souhaite pas qu'on parvienne à une meilleure conciliation entre vie privée/ familiale, et vie professionnelle (SPONTANE)	10,
NSP	11,

NEW

NEW

--

--

QC10 In the European Union, women represent on average approximately one out of four national MPs. In general, do you think that this should be treated ...?

QC10 Dans l'Union européenne, les femmes représentent en moyenne environ un membre sur quatre des représentants des parlements nationaux. D'une manière générale, pensez-vous que cette question devrait être traitée ... ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Very urgently	1
Fairly urgently	2
Not really urgently	3
Not at all urgently	4
DK	5

De manière très urgente	1
De manière assez urgente	2
De manière pas vraiment urgente	3
De manière pas du tout urgente	4
NSP	5

NEW

NEW

--

--

QC11 In your opinion, which of the following measures should be taken as a matter of priority to increase the number of women members of national parliaments?

QC11 Parmi les mesures suivantes, quelle est celle qui, selon vous, devrait être prise en priorité pour augmenter le nombre de femmes dans les parlements nationaux ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

At elections, establish quotas of seats eligible for women	1
Raise awareness among political parties and governments about this issue	2
Envisage training and support measures to encourage women to participate in political life	3
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	4
None/ does not want the number of women in national parliaments to be increased (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

Aux élections, prévoir des quotas de places éligibles pour les femmes	1
Sensibiliser davantage les partis politiques et les gouvernements à cette question	2
Prévoir des mesures de formation et de soutien pour encourager les femmes à participer à la vie politique	3
Autre (SPONTANE)	4
Aucune/ ne souhaite pas qu'on augmente le nombre de femmes dans les parlements nationaux (SPONTANE)	5
NSP	6

NEW

NEW

--

QC12 At the present time, in the European Union, women are less likely than men to hold positions of responsibility. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on this subject.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
--	---------------------	---------------	---------------	------------------	------------------	----

1	Women are less interested than men in positions of responsibility	1	2	3	4	5
2	Women are less willing than men to fight to make a career for themselves	1	2	3	4	5
3	Women have less freedom because of their family responsibilities	1	2	3	4	5
4	The business community is dominated by men who do not have sufficient confidence in women	1	2	3	4	5
5	Women do not always have the necessary qualities and skills to fill positions of responsibility	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

--

QC12 Actuellement, dans l'Union européenne, les femmes occupent moins souvent que les hommes des postes à responsabilité. Pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes à ce propos.

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPOSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
--	-------------------	----------------------	-----------------	---------------------	----------------------	-----

1	Les femmes sont moins intéressées par les postes à responsabilité que les hommes	1	2	3	4	5
2	Les femmes sont moins prêtes que les hommes à se battre pour faire carrière	1	2	3	4	5
3	Les femmes sont moins disponibles en raison de leurs charges familiales	1	2	3	4	5
4	Le milieu professionnel est dominé par des hommes qui ne font pas suffisamment confiance aux femmes	1	2	3	4	5
5	Les femmes n'ont pas toujours les qualités et compétences requises pour occuper des postes à responsabilité	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

--

--

QC13 In the European Union, almost one in four women is a victim of physical violence, at least once in her adult life. Do you think that it is urgent or not urgent to take action against the violence suffered by women?

QC13 Dans l'Union européenne, près d'une femme sur quatre subit, au moins une fois dans sa vie d'adulte, des violences physiques. Pensez-vous qu'il est urgent ou pas urgent que l'on prenne des mesures contre les violences subies par les femmes ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Very urgent	1
Fairly urgent	2
Not really urgent	3
Not at all urgent	4
DK	5

Très urgent	1
Assez urgent	2
Pas vraiment urgent	3
Pas du tout urgent	4
NSP	5

NEW

NEW

--

--

QC14 In the European Union, women (in particular elderly women and single mothers) are more at risk than men of falling into poverty. Do you think that it is urgent or not to take action to reduce the risk of poverty for these women?

QC14 Dans l'Union européenne, les femmes (en particulier les femmes âgées et les mères célibataires) ont de plus grands risques que les hommes de se trouver dans une situation de pauvreté. Pensez-vous qu'il est urgent ou pas urgent que l'on prenne des mesures pour faire diminuer le risque pour ces femmes de se trouver en situation de pauvreté ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Very urgent	1
Fairly urgent	2
Not really urgent	3
Not at all urgent	4
DK	5

Très urgent	1
Assez urgent	2
Pas vraiment urgent	3
Pas du tout urgent	4
NSP	5

NEW

NEW

QC15	Sexist stereotypes, that is to say the phrases/clichés that are sometimes banded about men and women, are the cause of many inequalities. In your experience, where are such sexist stereotypes most frequently found?

QC15	Les stéréotypes sexistes, c'est-à-dire les clichés qu'on peut parfois entendre à propos des femmes et des hommes, sont la cause de nombreuses inégalités. D'après ce que vous en savez, où est-ce qu'on retrouve le plus souvent ce type de stéréotypes sexistes ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

In school programmes	1,
In working life	2,
In the news media	3,
In the world of sport	4,
In advertising	5,
In politics	6,
In the police	7,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
None/ does not think that sexist stereotypes exist (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
DK	10,

Dans les programmes scolaires	1,
Dans le monde du travail	2,
Dans les médias d'information	3,
Dans le milieu sportif	4,
Dans la publicité	5,
Dans la politique	6,
Dans la police	7,
Autre (SPONTANE)	8,
Aucun/ ne pense pas qu'il existe de stéréotypes sexistes (SPONTANE)	9,
NSP	10,

NEW

NEW

QC16	Here is a list of the areas where gender inequalities are apparent. In your opinion, in which of these areas should action be taken as a matter of priority?

QC16	Voici une liste de domaines dans lesquels se manifestent les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes. A votre avis, quels sont ceux pour lesquels des actions devraient être prises de manière prioritaire ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

The persistence of sexist stereotypes	1,
The pay gap between men and women	2,
The unequal sharing of household tasks between men and women	3,
The low level of women's political representation	4,
The small number of women holding positions of responsibility at work	5,
Acts of violence against women	6,
The violation of women's rights in developing countries	7,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
DK	10,

La persistance des stéréotypes sexistes	1,
L'inégalité de salaires entre les femmes et les hommes	2,
Le partage inégal des tâches domestiques entre les femmes et les hommes	3,
La faible représentation des femmes dans la politique	4,
Le faible nombre de femmes occupant des postes à haute responsabilité dans le monde du travail	5,
Les actes de violence envers les femmes	6,
Le non-respect des droits des femmes dans les pays en voie de développement	7,
Autre (SPONTANE)	8,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	9,
NSP	10,

NEW

NEW

--

--

QC17 With regards to gender equality, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government or made jointly within the European Union?

QC17 Pensez-vous qu'en ce qui concerne l'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes, les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

(NATIONALITY) Government	1
Jointly within the European Union	2
DK	3

Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	1
En commun au sein de l'Union européenne	2
NSP	3

NEW

NEW

--

--

QC18 In general, would you say that enough effort is being made in the European Union to combat gender inequality?

QC18 D'une manière générale, diriez-vous que l'on fait suffisamment d'efforts dans l'Union européenne pour lutter contre les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Yes, definitely	1
Yes, to some extent	2
No, not really	3
No, not at all	4
DK	5

Oui, tout à fait	1
Oui, plutôt	2
Non, pas vraiment	3
Non, pas du tout	4
NSP	5

NEW

NEW

--

--

QC19 And if you compare the current situation with the situation 10 years ago, would you say that progress has been achieved as regards the efforts made in the European Union to combat gender inequality?

QC19 Et si vous comparez avec la situation il y a 10 ans, diriez-vous que des progrès ont été réalisés en ce qui concerne les efforts faits dans l'Union européenne pour lutter contre les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Yes, definitely	1
Yes, to some extent	2
No, not really	3
No, not at all	4
DK	5

Oui, tout à fait	1
Oui, plutôt	2
Non, pas vraiment	3
Non, pas du tout	4
NSP	5

NEW

NEW

QC20	For many years the European Union has been implementing a certain number of actions to combat gender inequality. For each of the following areas, please tell me whether you have already seen something in the newspapers or on the Internet or heard something on the radio or television about the EU's actions?
------	---

QC20	L'Union européenne a mis en place depuis de nombreuses années un certain nombre d'actions pour lutter contre les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes. Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous avez déjà lu dans les journaux, vu sur Internet ou entendu à la radio ou à la télévision parler des actions de l'UE ?
------	--

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPOSE PAR LIGNE)

(READ OUT)	Yes, and you know exactly what it involved	Yes, but you do not know exactly what it involved	No	DK
------------	--	---	----	----

(LIRE)	Oui, et vous savez exactement de quoi il s'agissait	Oui, mais vous ne savez pas exactement de quoi il s'agissait	Non	NSP
--------	---	--	-----	-----

1	Promoting equal opportunities for all	1	2	3	4
2	Promoting gender equality at work	1	2	3	4
3	Promoting the political and economic empowerment of women	1	2	3	4
4	Promoting an increase in the number of childcare facilities	1	2	3	4
5	Promoting an increase in the number of women in scientific research	1	2	3	4
6	Promoting gender equality in the area of the structural funds (funds which finance various types of actions in the Member States, such as the European Social Fund)	1	2	3	4
7	To combat violence against women and trafficking in human beings (girls and women)	1	2	3	4
8	To combat sexist stereotypes	1	2	3	4
9	To promote women's rights in developing countries	1	2	3	4

1	Pour l'égalité des chances pour tous	1	2	3	4
2	En faveur de l'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes dans le domaine de l'emploi	1	2	3	4
3	En faveur de la promotion des femmes à la prise de décision politique et économique	1	2	3	4
4	En faveur de l'augmentation de l'offre de structures de gardes d'enfants	1	2	3	4
5	En faveur de l'augmentation du nombre de femmes dans le secteur de la recherche scientifique	1	2	3	4
6	En faveur de l'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes dans le domaine des fonds structurels (fonds qui financent des actions de différents types dans les Etats membres, tels que le Fonds social européen)	1	2	3	4
7	Pour lutter contre les violences faites aux femmes et la traite des êtres humains (les jeunes filles et les femmes)	1	2	3	4
8	Pour lutter contre les stéréotypes sexistes	1	2	3	4
9	Pour les droits des femmes dans les pays en voie de développement	1	2	3	4

NEW

NEW

--

--

QC21	In you opinion, which stakeholders/ organisations have contributed most to progress in the area of gender equality?
------	---

QC21	D'après vous, quels sont les acteurs/ organismes qui ont le plus contribué aux progrès en matière d'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes ?
------	--

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWRS)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPNSES)
--

The European institutions (European Parliament, European Commission, European Council)	1,
National public authorities	2,
Employers' representatives	3,
Trade Unions	4,
Associations representing women's interests	5,
Equality organisations (LIST THE NAME OF THE ORGANISATION DEPENDING ON THE MEMBER STATE)	6,
NGOs	7,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
None/ no progress made (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
DK	10,

Les institutions européennes (Parlement européen, Commission européenne, Conseil européen)	1,
Les pouvoirs publics nationaux	2,
Les représentants des employeurs	3,
Les syndicats des travailleurs	4,
Les associations représentant les intérêts des femmes	5,
Les organismes pour l'égalité (CITER LE NOM DE L'ORGANISME SELON L'ETAT MEMBRE)	6,
Les ONGs	7,
Autre (SPONTANE)	8,
Aucun/ aucun progrès réalisé (SPONTANE)	9,
NSP	10,

NEW

NEW

QC22 In your opinion, in (OUR COUNTRY) in 20 years time, that is to say in around 2030, do you think that ...?

QC22 Selon vous, en (NOTRE PAYS) dans 20 ans, c'est-à-dire vers 2030, pensez-vous que ...?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REponse PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT)	Yes, probably	No, probably not	DK
1	The image of women will be less stereotyped in the media	1	2	3
2	Men and women will earn the same pay	1	2	3
3	Men will take care of more household and family tasks	1	2	3
4	Women will be more represented among Heads of State and government	1	2	3
5	Women will be more present in traditionally masculine professions	1	2	3
6	Acts of violence against women will have decreased	1	2	3
7	Women's rights in developing countries will be better recognised	1	2	3

	(LIRE)	Oui, probablement	Non, probablement pas	NSP
1	L'image de la femme sera moins stéréotypée dans les médias	1	2	3
2	Les femmes et les hommes auront des revenus égaux	1	2	3
3	Les hommes s'occuperont plus des tâches domestiques et de la famille	1	2	3
4	Les femmes seront plus représentées parmi les chefs d'Etats et de gouvernements	1	2	3
5	Les femmes seront plus présentes dans des métiers traditionnellement masculins	1	2	3
6	Les actes de violence faits aux femmes auront diminué	1	2	3
7	Les droits des femmes dans les pays en voie de développement seront mieux reconnus	1	2	3

NEW

NEW

QC23 As far as the economic crisis is concerned, some say it will rather increase gender inequality while others think that it will reduce them. To which of the following two opinions do you feel the closest to? The economic crisis will rather ...

QC23 En ce qui concerne la crise économique, certains disent qu'elle va plutôt renforcer les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes. D'autres au contraire pensent qu'elle va plutôt réduire les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes. Laquelle de ces opinions se rapproche le plus de la vôtre ? La crise économique va plutôt ...

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REponse)

Increase gender inequality	1
Reduce gender inequality	2
The crisis will not have any influence on gender inequality (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK	4

Renforcer les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes	1
Réduire les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes	2
La crise n'aura pas d'influence sur les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes (SPONTANE)	3
NSP	4

NEW

NEW

--

QC24 To what extent are you aware of rights in each of the following areas?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Yes, very well	Yes, fairly well	No, fairly badly	No, very badly	DK
1	Gender-based discrimination	1	2	3	4	5
2	Equal pay for men and women	1	2	3	4	5
3	The protection of pregnant workers	1	2	3	4	5
4	Parental leave	1	2	3	4	5
5	Equal access for men and women to education and vocational training	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

--

QC24 Dans quelle mesure connaissez-vous les droits relatifs à chacun des domaines suivants ?

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REponse PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Oui, très bien	Oui, plutôt bien	Non, plutôt mal	Non, très mal	NSP
1	Les discriminations liées au sexe	1	2	3	4	5
2	L'égalité de rémunération entre les femmes et les hommes	1	2	3	4	5
3	La protection des travailleuses enceintes	1	2	3	4	5
4	Les congés parentaux	1	2	3	4	5
5	L'accès égal pour les femmes et les hommes à l'éducation et aux formations professionnelles	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QC25 During the last 3 years, have you been a victim of gender-based discrimination or a witness to such discrimination?

QC25 Avez-vous, au cours des 3 dernières années, été victime d'une discrimination sur base de votre sexe, ou été témoin d'une telle discrimination ?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPOSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT)	Yes, has personally been a victim	Yes, has been a witness to discrimination	No	DK
--	------------	-----------------------------------	---	----	----

	(LIRE)	Oui, a été personnellement victime	Oui, a été témoin d'une discrimination	Non	NSP
--	--------	------------------------------------	--	-----	-----

1	In access to education (which includes periods of compulsory and non-compulsory education and vocational training)	1	2	3	4
2	In the area of employment	1	2	3	4
3	In society in general	1	2	3	4
4	In political life	1	2	3	4
5	In access to health care	1	2	3	4
6	In another area (SPECIFY)	1	2	3	4

1	Dans l'accès à l'éducation (ce qui inclut les années d'éducation obligatoire, non obligatoire et les formations professionnelles)	1	2	3	4
2	Dans le domaine de l'emploi	1	2	3	4
3	Dans la société en général	1	2	3	4
4	Dans la vie politique	1	2	3	4
5	Dans l'accès aux soins de santé	1	2	3	4
6	Dans un autre domaine (SPECIFIER)	1	2	3	4

NEW

NEW

ASK QC25o IF CODE 1 OR 2 IN QC25 ITEM 6, OTHERS GO TO QC26

POSER QC25o SI CODE 1 OU 2 EN QC25 ITEM 6, LES AUTRES ALLER EN QC26

QC25o Which other area?

QC25o Quel autre domaine?

(WRITE DOWN – CODE AT THE OFFICE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(NOTER EN CLAIR – CODER AU BUREAU – UNE SEULE REPOSE)

NEW

NEW

ASK QC26 TO QC28 IF AT LEAST ONE CODE 1 IN Q25 – OTHERS GO TO QC29

POSER QC26 A QC28 SI AU MOINS UN CODE 1 EN QC25 – LES AUTRES ALLER EN QC29

QC26 Following this discrimination, did you take action to assert your rights (request for information, filed a complaint, etc.)?

QC26 Suite à cette discrimination, avez-vous entrepris une action pour faire valoir vos droits (demande de renseignements, dépôt d'une plainte, etc.) ?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

Oui	1
Non	2
NSP	3

NEW

NEW

ASK QC27 AND QC28 IF CODE 1 IN QC26 – OTHERS GO TO QC29

POSER QC27 ET QC28 SI CODE 1 EN QC26 – LES AUTRES ALLER EN QC29

QC27 And would you say that your request (request for information, filed a complaint, etc.) was well handled or badly handled?

QC27 Et diriez-vous que votre demande (demande de renseignements, dépôt d'une plainte, etc.) a été bien traitée ou mal traitée ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Very well handled	1
Fairly well handed	2
Fairly badly handled	3
Very badly handled	4
DK	5

Très bien traitée	1
Plutôt bien traitée	2
Plutôt mal traitée	3
Très mal traitée	4
NSP	5

NEW

NEW

--

--

QC28 Who did you contact?

QC28 Auprès de qui avez-vous entrepris votre action ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPNSES POSSIBLES)

A trade union	1,
Legal proceedings/the courts	2,
Equality organisations (LIST THE NAME OF THE ORGANISATION DEPENDING ON THE MEMBER STATE)	3,
The police	4,
A lawyer	5,
An association/ an NGO	6,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
DK	8,

Un syndicat	1,
La justice/ les tribunaux	2,
Les organismes pour l'égalité (CITER LE NOM DE L'ORGANISME SELON L'ETAT MEMBRE)	3,
La police	4,
Un avocat	5,
Une association/ une ONG	6,
Autre (SPONTANE)	7,
NSP	8,

NEW

NEW

ASK QC29 IF NO CODE 1 IN QC25 OR IF CODE 2 OR 3 IN QC26 – OTHERS GO TO QD1

POSER QC29 SI AUCUN CODE 1 EN QC25 OU SI CODE 2 OU 3 EN QC26 – LES
AUTRES ALLER EN QD1

--

--

QC29 If you were to take action following gender-based discrimination, who would you contact?

QC29 Si vous deviez entreprendre une action suite à une discrimination sur la base du sexe, auprès
de qui entreprendriez-vous cette action ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

A trade union	1
The Courts	2
Equality organisations (LIST THE NAME OF THE ORGANISATION DEPENDING ON THE MEMBER STATE)	3
The police	4
A lawyer	5
An association/an NGO	6
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7
DK	8

Un syndicat	1
La justice/ les tribunaux	2
Les organismes pour l'égalité (CITER LE NOM DE L'ORGANISME SELON L'ETAT MEMBRE)	3
La police	4
Un avocat	5
Une association/ une ONG	6
Autre (SPONTANE)	7
NSP	8

NEW

NEW

TABLES

Special Eurobarometer 326 – Gender Equality



QC1 D'après vous, à l'heure actuelle, les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes sont-elles très répandues, plutôt répandues, plutôt rares ou très rares en (NOTRE PAYS) ?
 QC1 In your opinion, at the current time, is gender inequality very widespread, fairly widespread, fairly rare or very rare in (OUR COUNTRY)?
 QC1 Ist Ihrer Meinung nach die Ungleichbehandlung von Männern und Frauen derzeit in (UNSER LAND) sehr verbreitet, ziemlich verbreitet, ziemlich selten oder sehr selten?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Très répandues	15	12	6	10	8	16	18	25	8	9
Plutôt répandues	47	49	22	42	49	46	47	49	34	34
Plutôt rares	28	32	39	41	33	25	24	18	38	32
Très rares	6	6	20	6	9	9	8	5	14	14
NSP	4	1	13	1	1	4	3	3	6	11
Répandues	62	61	28	52	57	62	65	74	42	43
Rares	34	38	59	47	42	34	32	23	52	46

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Very widespread	12	17	21	16	12	6	7	13	17	14
Fairly widespread	42	54	56	53	40	29	38	48	50	34
Fairly rare	34	24	20	23	36	39	37	30	22	40
Very rare	11	4	2	5	11	20	11	5	6	9
DK	1	1	1	3	1	6	7	4	5	3
Widespread	54	71	77	69	52	35	45	61	67	48
Rare	45	28	22	28	47	59	48	35	28	49

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Sehr verbreitet	10	17	9	12	14	7	16	7	12	13
Ziemlich verbreitet	44	52	34	50	39	41	43	52	57	47
Ziemlich selten	39	26	40	28	22	39	32	36	27	30
Sehr selten	6	4	9	4	13	10	7	4	2	4
WN	1	1	8	6	12	3	2	1	2	6
Verbreitet	54	69	43	62	53	48	59	59	69	60
Selten	45	30	49	32	35	49	39	40	29	34

QC2 Et par rapport à il y a 10 ans, diriez-vous que les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes sont plus répandues ou moins répandues en (NOTRE PAYS) ?
 QC2 And compared with 10 years ago, would you say that gender inequality is more widespread or less widespread in (OUR COUNTRY)?
 QC2 Und im Vergleich zur Situation vor 10 Jahren: Würden Sie sagen, dass die Ungleichbehandlung von Männern und Frauen in (UNSER LAND) heute weiter verbreitet oder weniger verbreitet ist?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Beaucoup plus répandues	7	3	4	5	5	4	6	13	6	5
Un peu plus répandues	18	16	19	23	18	12	15	26	17	12
Un peu moins répandues	52	64	33	53	59	56	53	43	41	37
Beaucoup moins répandues	14	16	18	14	14	18	16	8	13	28
NSP	9	1	26	5	4	10	10	10	23	18
Plus répandues	25	19	23	28	23	16	21	39	23	17
Moins répandues	66	80	51	67	73	74	69	51	54	65

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Far more widespread	12	6	4	11	11	6	10	10	12	19
Slightly more widespread	15	15	14	21	16	20	26	18	37	15
Slightly less widespread	41	56	65	50	40	37	34	49	34	37
Far less widespread	31	19	10	13	31	15	11	15	8	23
DK	1	4	7	5	2	22	19	8	9	6
More widespread	27	21	18	32	27	26	36	28	49	34
Less widespread	72	75	75	63	71	52	45	64	42	60

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Viel mehr verbreitet	4	14	3	6	9	7	8	2	3	8
Etwas mehr verbreitet	12	31	14	21	22	29	30	15	14	21
Etwas weniger verbreitet	66	42	51	52	31	45	45	64	66	51
Viel weniger verbreitet	14	9	15	15	19	12	12	12	10	11
WN	4	4	17	6	19	7	5	7	7	9
Mehr verbreitet	16	45	17	27	31	36	38	17	17	29
Weniger verbreitet	80	51	66	67	50	57	57	76	76	62

QC3.1 En moyenne, dans l'Union européenne, les femmes travaillent moins que les hommes. Nous parlons ici du travail rémunéré. Pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes à ce sujet.

Il est normal que les femmes travaillent moins que les hommes

QC3.1 On average, in the European Union, women work less than men. We are talking here about paid work. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on this subject.

It is normal that women work less than men

QC3.1 In der Europäischen Union arbeiten im Durchschnitt weniger Frauen als Männer, wenn man von bezahlter Arbeit spricht. Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu diesem Thema zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen

Es ist normal, dass Frauen weniger arbeiten als Männer

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait d'accord	14	12	38	13	18	14	13	9	33	13
Plutôt d'accord	34	34	38	50	38	32	30	22	36	40
Plutôt pas d'accord	30	33	15	25	25	30	31	34	19	24
Pas du tout d'accord	20	20	4	10	18	23	25	33	10	16
NSP	2	1	5	2	1	1	1	2	2	7
D'accord	48	46	76	63	56	46	43	31	69	53
Pas d'accord	50	53	19	35	43	53	56	67	29	40

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Totally agree	34	3	10	11	33	42	28	21	11	20
Tend to agree	45	24	26	33	27	36	43	33	33	40
Tend to disagree	13	40	30	33	20	13	18	23	32	22
Totally disagree	8	30	31	21	18	6	8	20	23	14
DK	0	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	4
Agree	79	27	36	44	60	78	71	54	44	60
Disagree	21	70	61	54	38	19	26	43	55	36

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	14	12	20	6	32	26	17	11	21	10
Stimme eher zu	32	33	45	38	36	34	45	37	35	41
Stimme eher nicht zu	29	33	24	38	18	22	28	31	20	31
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	24	21	7	15	9	16	9	18	22	15
WN	1	1	4	3	5	2	1	3	2	3
Stimme zu	46	45	65	44	68	60	62	48	56	51
Stimme nicht zu	53	54	31	53	27	38	37	49	42	46

QC3.2 En moyenne, dans l'Union européenne, les femmes travaillent moins que les hommes. Nous parlons ici du travail rémunéré. Pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes à ce sujet.

Le nombre de femmes qui travaillent en (NOTRE PAYS) est trop bas

QC3.2 On average, in the European Union, women work less than men. We are talking here about paid work. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on this subject.

The number of working women in (OUR COUNTRY) is too low

QC3.2 In der Europäischen Union arbeiten im Durchschnitt weniger Frauen als Männer, wenn man von bezahlter Arbeit spricht. Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu diesem Thema zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen

Die Anzahl arbeitender Frauen in (UNSER LAND) ist zu niedrig

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait d'accord	12	7	11	5	7	10	15	32	6	10
Plutôt d'accord	31	31	18	20	18	29	31	38	17	28
Plutôt pas d'accord	35	49	35	46	40	38	34	22	41	32
Pas du tout d'accord	13	9	23	26	31	16	14	3	28	11
NSP	9	4	13	3	4	7	6	5	8	19
D'accord	43	38	29	25	25	39	46	70	23	38
Pas d'accord	48	58	58	72	71	54	48	25	69	43

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Totally agree	15	10	11	17	6	7	8	10	12	24
Tend to agree	30	37	27	39	9	15	22	20	31	37
Tend to disagree	41	35	34	28	38	43	39	41	37	23
Totally disagree	13	11	15	9	39	25	19	13	17	10
DK	1	7	13	7	8	10	12	16	3	6
Agree	45	47	38	56	15	22	30	30	43	61
Disagree	54	46	49	37	77	68	58	54	54	33

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	11	11	14	5	14	15	6	3	12	6
Stimme eher zu	28	36	35	37	33	30	26	17	27	30
Stimme eher nicht zu	41	36	36	41	24	32	46	52	35	40
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	14	13	7	10	11	16	20	24	20	11
WN	6	4	8	7	18	7	2	4	6	13
Stimme zu	39	47	49	42	47	45	32	20	39	36
Stimme nicht zu	55	49	43	51	35	48	66	76	55	51

QC4 Un des objectifs de l'Union européenne est d'augmenter la participation des femmes sur le marché du travail pour faire de l'Union européenne une économie plus compétitive. Parmi les mesures suivantes, quelles sont celles qui, selon vous, devraient être prises en priorité pour augmenter le nombre de femmes qui travaillent ? (ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)
 QC4 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)
 QC4 Eines der Ziele der Europäischen Union ist es, den Frauenanteil an der Erwerbsbevölkerung zu erhöhen, um die Wirtschaft der Europäischen Union konkurrenzfähiger zu machen. Welche der folgenden Maßnahmen sollten Ihrer Meinung nach vorrangig ergriffen werden, um die Anzahl berufstätiger Frauen zu erhöhen? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 NENNUNGEN)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Introduire des horaires de travail plus flexibles	40	43	48	37	48	39	39	36	41	54
Augmenter le nombre de services de gardes d'enfants et des personnes dépendantes	41	37	44	32	54	50	50	51	31	46
Améliorer l'accès pour les femmes à des secteurs et à des emplois dans lesquels elles sont généralement sous-représentées	21	22	17	21	17	17	17	17	17	27
Améliorer l'accès pour les femmes à des emplois de meilleure qualité	23	19	23	28	14	20	20	20	21	20
Augmenter les salaires des femmes pour qu'elles gagnent autant que les hommes à travail et compétences égaux	44	58	38	54	50	46	48	58	50	28
Autre (SPONTANE)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Aucune/ Ne souhaite pas qu'on augmente le nombre de femmes qui travaillent (SPONTANE)	2	3	1	0	2	3	3	0	4	2
NSP	3	0	5	1	1	2	2	1	4	6

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Introduce more flexible working hours	38	49	34	37	55	38	51	58	43	68
Increase the number of care facilities for young children and dependent persons	56	36	45	45	57	33	25	42	24	49
Improve access for women to sectors and jobs in which they are generally under-represented	20	24	23	27	14	15	17	12	24	10
Improve access for women to better quality jobs	38	22	23	24	23	23	19	9	28	13
Increase women's pay so that they earn the same as men for equal work and equal skills	33	36	60	29	38	42	46	45	49	31
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	0
None/ does not want the number of working women to be increased (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	2	3	1	4	2	3	3	1
DK	0	2	1	2	1	3	5	2	1	2

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Flexiblere Arbeitszeiten einführen	54	41	30	21	36	31	30	40	39	45
Mehr Betreuungseinrichtungen für kleine Kinder und Pflegebedürftige schaffen	34	36	40	28	30	45	26	31	34	39
Frauen den Zugang in Branchen und Berufe erleichtern, in denen sie generell unterrepräsentiert sind	19	25	19	32	22	20	19	24	22	15
Frauen den Zugang zu anspruchsvolleren Jobs erleichtern	18	33	24	33	32	24	36	18	14	17
Lohnerhöhungen für Frauen, damit eine gleiche Bezahlung von Frauen und Männern bei gleicher Arbeit und gleicher Qualifikation gewährleistet ist	52	45	36	38	34	50	57	63	72	43
Andere (SPONTAN)	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1
Keine von diesen/ Möchte nicht, dass die Anzahl arbeitender Frauen erhöht wird (SPONTAN)	2	2	4	2	3	4	1	1	1	3
WN	2	1	4	6	8	1	1	1	2	4

QC5 En moyenne dans l'Union européenne, les femmes gagnent 17% de moins que les hommes (c'est ce que l'on appelle l'écart de rémunération entre les femmes et les hommes). D'une manière générale, pensez-vous que cette question devrait être traitée par l'Union européenne ... ?

QC5 In the European Union women earn on average 17% less than men (that is what is known as the pay gap between men and women). In general, do you think that this issue should be dealt with by the European Union ...?

QC5 In der Europäischen Union verdienen Frauen im Durchschnitt 17% weniger als Männer (es handelt sich hierbei um das Lohngefälle zwischen Männern und Frauen). Sind Sie allgemein der Meinung, dass sich die Europäische Union dieses Themas ... annehmen sollte?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
De manière très urgente	38	43	28	25	38	45	48	57	28	39
De manière assez urgente	44	44	36	51	43	39	37	32	45	40
De manière pas vraiment urgente	12	11	16	16	11	11	10	7	17	10
De manière pas du tout urgente	3	2	5	5	6	3	3	2	5	3
NSP	3	0	15	3	2	2	2	2	5	8
De manière urgente	82	87	64	76	81	84	85	89	73	79
De manière pas urgente	15	13	21	21	17	14	13	9	22	13

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Very urgently	45	47	43	24	34	25	26	46	39	45
Fairly urgently	40	40	47	53	40	40	46	38	49	26
Not really urgently	12	11	8	16	17	22	18	10	8	21
Not at all urgently	2	1	1	4	7	6	3	4	2	2
DK	1	1	1	3	2	7	7	2	2	6
Urgently	85	87	90	77	74	65	72	84	88	71
Not urgently	14	12	9	20	24	28	21	14	10	23

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Sehr dringend	46	38	27	29	27	53	32	39	66	34
Ziemlich dringend	35	47	48	53	42	35	47	50	26	45
Nicht sehr dringend	15	13	18	14	14	10	15	8	6	13
Überhaupt nicht dringend	3	1	3	1	4	1	3	2	2	4
WN	1	1	4	3	13	1	3	1	0	4
Dringend	81	85	75	82	69	88	79	89	92	79
Nicht dringend	18	14	21	15	18	11	18	10	8	17

Special Eurobarometer 326 – Gender Equality

QC6 Parmi les mesures suivantes, quelles sont celles qui, selon vous, devraient être prises en priorité pour réduire l'écart de rémunération entre les femmes et les hommes ? (ROTATION – MAX. 2 REponses)

QC6 In your opinion, which of the following measures should be taken as a matter of priority to reduce the pay gap between men and women? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QC6 Welche der folgenden Maßnahmen sollten Ihrer Meinung nach vordringlich ergriffen werden, um das Lohngefälle zwischen Männern und Frauen zu verringern? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 NENNUNGEN)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Lutter davantage contre les préjugés, les idées reçues à l'encontre des femmes	29	29	35	23	39	31	32	35	24	31
Revaloriser les secteurs et emplois dans lesquels on trouve une majorité de femmes	24	20	22	20	18	28	29	34	22	31
Améliorer l'accès des femmes et des hommes à des secteurs et emplois dans lesquels ils sont généralement sous-représentés	25	23	21	33	26	26	25	20	20	29
Rendre les salaires plus transparents dans les entreprises	30	33	24	28	36	31	32	34	39	29
Appliquer des sanctions aux entreprises qui discriminent les femmes en ce qui concerne leur salaire	33	36	36	35	30	26	28	34	21	27
Favoriser l'accès des femmes à des postes à responsabilité	26	37	22	31	24	27	26	21	23	19
Autre (SPONTANE)	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Aucune/ Ne souhaite pas qu'on réduise l'écart de rémunération entre les femmes et les hommes (SPONTANE)	2	1	1	0	2	2	2	1	5	1
NSP	4	1	12	2	2	3	3	1	7	8

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Intensify efforts to combat prejudice and generally negative accepted ideas concerning women	40	27	33	29	52	26	31	35	29	30
Enhance the standing of the sectors and jobs in which a majority of women are employed	34	30	21	21	35	23	17	16	32	20
Improve access for women and for men to sectors and jobs in which they are generally under-represented	26	25	16	30	20	13	21	21	30	19
Make pay in companies more transparent	34	32	32	23	24	33	39	35	27	31
Impose penalties on companies guilty of gender-based pay discrimination	29	36	47	30	29	28	28	31	23	36
Facilitate access for women to positions of responsibility	21	17	35	28	24	21	22	24	29	20
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0
None/ does not want the pay gap between men and women to be reduced (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	0	2	1	3	2	2	1	1
DK	0	2	1	3	2	6	6	3	3	7

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Verstärkte Bemühungen im Kampf gegen Vorurteile und allgemein akzeptierte negative Vorstellungen über Frauen	25	38	15	24	35	34	31	17	31	25
Verbesserte Bedingungen in den Branchen und Berufen, in denen mehrheitlich Frauen beschäftigt sind	17	36	24	28	34	21	18	30	50	14
Verbesserter Zugang für Frauen und für Männer zu Branchen und Berufen, in denen sie allgemein unterrepräsentiert sind	22	27	22	27	24	18	29	28	22	27
Die Gehaltsfestlegung in Unternehmen transparenter gestalten	38	32	29	23	18	24	23	41	20	32
Strafen gegen Unternehmen verhängen, die je nach Geschlecht sehr unterschiedlich bezahlen	40	26	28	30	23	47	32	29	30	34
Den Zugang von Frauen zu Führungspositionen erleichtern	31	26	29	23	17	30	35	27	26	19
Andere (SPONTAN)	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Keines von diesen/ Möchte nicht, dass das Lohngefälle zwischen Männern und Frauen verringert wird (SPONTAN)	1	1	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	3
WN	2	1	7	5	10	1	2	1	1	6

QC7.1 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes sur le travail des femmes.
 Les femmes qui ne travaillent pas sont coupées du monde
 QC7.1 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women.
 Women who do not work are isolated from the world
 QC7.1 Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob Sie den folgenden Aussagen über die Erwerbstätigkeit von Frauen zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.
 Frauen, die nicht arbeiten, sind vom Rest der Welt isoliert

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait d'accord	15	13	23	18	20	11	14	23	12	9
Plutôt d'accord	31	31	36	39	37	23	25	34	29	23
Plutôt pas d'accord	33	38	21	31	29	34	33	29	37	38
Pas du tout d'accord	19	18	14	11	13	31	27	14	21	23
NSP	2	0	6	1	1	1	1	0	1	7
D'accord	46	44	59	57	57	34	39	57	41	32
Pas d'accord	52	56	35	42	42	65	60	43	58	61

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Totally agree	16	6	21	11	11	12	15	11	21	6
Tend to agree	25	24	36	29	24	26	26	20	34	14
Tend to disagree	33	41	27	34	25	38	35	40	29	38
Totally disagree	26	26	14	23	39	22	22	29	15	40
DK	0	3	2	3	1	2	2	0	1	2
Agree	41	30	57	40	35	38	41	31	55	20
Disagree	59	67	41	57	64	60	57	69	44	78

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	9	12	18	8	22	22	24	5	17	14
Stimme eher zu	21	32	34	44	30	35	42	20	40	38
Stimme eher nicht zu	34	35	34	32	27	30	26	43	26	33
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	35	20	11	13	16	11	8	28	16	12
WN	1	1	3	3	5	2	0	4	1	3
Stimme zu	30	44	52	52	52	57	66	25	57	52
Stimme nicht zu	69	55	45	45	43	41	34	71	42	45

QC7.2 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes sur le travail des femmes.
 Dans une famille, si le père a un salaire inférieur à celui de la mère, c'est lui qui devrait s'arrêter de travailler pour s'occuper des enfants
 QC7.2 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women.
 In a family, if the father's pay is lower than that of the mother, he is the one who should give up work to look after the children
 QC7.2 Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob Sie den folgenden Aussagen über die Erwerbstätigkeit von Frauen zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.
 Wenn in einer Familie das Einkommen des Vaters niedriger ist als jenes der Mutter, sollte der Vater derjenige sein, der seinen Job aufgibt, um die Kinder zu betreuen

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait d'accord	16	8	7	13	14	32	32	32	10	15
Plutôt d'accord	32	26	27	45	25	40	40	39	27	40
Plutôt pas d'accord	28	39	32	31	31	17	17	18	34	21
Pas du tout d'accord	18	26	24	7	25	7	7	7	25	9
NSP	6	1	10	4	5	4	4	4	4	15
D'accord	48	34	34	58	39	72	72	71	37	55
Pas d'accord	46	65	56	38	56	24	24	25	59	30

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Totally agree	7	20	10	7	3	10	14	17	17	11
Tend to agree	16	38	31	19	8	26	29	31	32	21
Tend to disagree	37	22	33	33	23	34	32	26	32	33
Totally disagree	39	10	19	37	65	24	17	19	15	26
DK	1	10	7	4	1	6	8	7	4	9
Agree	23	58	41	26	11	36	43	48	49	32
Disagree	76	32	52	70	88	58	49	45	47	59

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	9	19	13	11	7	12	16	9	16	18
Stimme eher zu	20	42	36	38	22	23	46	28	26	35
Stimme eher nicht zu	35	25	30	29	35	38	27	36	27	25
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	33	9	13	14	28	24	7	22	24	12
WN	3	5	8	8	8	3	4	5	7	10
Stimme zu	29	61	49	49	29	35	62	37	42	53
Stimme nicht zu	68	34	43	43	63	62	34	58	51	37

QC7.3 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes sur le travail des femmes.
 Dans beaucoup de cas, la garde des enfants coûte à peu près autant que ce que le travail de la mère rapporte
 QC7.3 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women.
 In many cases, childcare facilities cost almost as much as the mother earns from working
 QC7.3 Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob Sie den folgenden Aussagen über die Erwerbstätigkeit von Frauen zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.
 In vielen Fällen kostet die Kinderbetreuung fast genauso viel, wie die Mutter durch Arbeiten verdient

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait d'accord	30	16	17	12	22	30	31	33	22	48
Plutôt d'accord	41	43	36	42	32	40	39	36	36	41
Plutôt pas d'accord	16	29	20	31	26	16	16	17	20	3
Pas du tout d'accord	4	6	11	9	13	5	5	4	8	0
NSP	9	6	16	6	7	9	9	10	14	8
D'accord	71	59	53	54	54	70	70	69	58	89
Pas d'accord	20	35	31	40	39	21	21	21	28	3

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Totally agree	48	26	23	39	47	20	13	28	33	26
Tend to agree	44	43	41	43	33	30	35	35	39	42
Tend to disagree	6	16	23	11	10	24	26	20	16	10
Totally disagree	1	3	4	3	2	10	8	7	4	4
DK	1	12	9	4	8	16	18	10	8	18
Agree	92	69	64	82	80	50	48	63	72	68
Disagree	7	19	27	14	12	34	34	27	20	14

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	33	27	30	30	30	34	17	8	7	42
Stimme eher zu	32	44	47	53	41	42	45	33	22	41
Stimme eher nicht zu	14	19	14	10	13	15	25	38	27	6
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	6	4	2	1	5	3	4	11	27	1
WN	15	6	7	6	11	6	9	10	17	10
Stimme zu	65	71	77	83	71	76	62	41	29	83
Stimme nicht zu	20	23	16	11	18	18	29	49	54	7

QC7.4 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes sur le travail des femmes.
 Une mère doit donner la priorité à son jeune enfant plutôt qu'à son activité professionnelle
 QC7.4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women.
 A mother must put looking after her young child ahead of her career
 QC7.4 Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob Sie den folgenden Aussagen über die Erwerbstätigkeit von Frauen zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.
 Eine Mutter sollte die Betreuung ihres Kleinkindes ihrer Karriere vorziehen

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait d'accord	30	25	42	23	24	36	33	23	44	30
Plutôt d'accord	40	45	43	45	32	35	34	30	32	41
Plutôt pas d'accord	19	24	11	26	28	18	21	33	15	17
Pas du tout d'accord	7	5	1	4	13	8	9	13	6	3
NSP	4	1	3	2	3	3	3	1	3	9
D'accord	70	70	85	68	56	71	67	53	76	71
Pas d'accord	26	29	12	30	41	26	30	46	21	20

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Totally agree	51	12	22	27	61	35	46	34	49	40
Tend to agree	42	41	43	44	26	37	39	29	34	45
Tend to disagree	6	28	23	20	8	20	10	24	11	8
Totally disagree	1	11	6	5	4	6	2	9	4	2
DK	0	8	6	4	1	2	3	4	2	5
Agree	93	53	65	71	87	72	85	63	83	85
Disagree	7	39	29	25	12	26	12	33	15	10

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	33	25	40	24	43	40	28	15	19	35
Stimme eher zu	32	42	48	54	37	41	51	32	29	40
Stimme eher nicht zu	24	23	8	15	12	14	18	37	26	15
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	9	6	1	2	4	3	2	12	23	6
WN	2	4	3	5	4	2	1	4	3	4
Stimme zu	65	67	88	78	80	81	79	47	48	75
Stimme nicht zu	33	29	9	17	16	17	20	49	49	21

QC7.5 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes sur le travail des femmes.
 Il est indispensable pour une femme d'avoir son propre salaire
 QC7.5 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women.
 It is indispensable for a woman to have her own pay
 QC7.5 Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob Sie den folgenden Aussagen über die Erwerbstätigkeit von Frauen zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.
 Für eine Frau ist ein eigenes Einkommen unverzichtbar

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait d'accord	41	45	48	43	54	36	41	59	53	27
Plutôt d'accord	40	42	43	44	32	39	37	31	31	51
Plutôt pas d'accord	12	11	4	11	10	18	16	8	10	13
Pas du tout d'accord	4	2	2	1	3	5	4	1	3	2
NSP	3	0	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	7
D'accord	81	87	91	87	86	75	78	90	84	78
Pas d'accord	16	13	6	12	13	23	20	9	13	15

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Totally agree	49	34	52	49	62	47	79	28	44	29
Tend to agree	44	48	37	37	29	40	17	32	40	41
Tend to disagree	6	13	7	9	7	9	3	30	13	19
Totally disagree	1	3	2	3	1	2	0	7	3	5
DK	0	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	0	6
Agree	93	82	89	86	91	87	96	60	84	70
Disagree	7	16	9	12	8	11	3	37	16	24

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	25	33	43	38	32	56	47	51	65	26
Stimme eher zu	34	47	44	52	43	34	45	32	21	39
Stimme eher nicht zu	25	16	9	7	14	6	7	12	9	18
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	14	3	1	1	4	2	1	4	4	8
WN	2	1	3	2	7	2	0	1	1	9
Stimme zu	59	80	87	90	75	90	92	83	86	65
Stimme nicht zu	39	19	10	8	18	8	8	16	13	26

QC7.6 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes sur le travail des femmes.
 Les hommes devraient travailler davantage dans les secteurs de la petite enfance tels que les crèches
 QC7.6 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women.
 Men should work more in child care sectors, such as day nurseries
 QC7.6 Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob Sie den folgenden Aussagen über die Erwerbstätigkeit von Frauen zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.
 Im Bereich der Kleinkinderbetreuung, z.B. in Kindertagesstätten, sollten mehr Männer arbeiten

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait d'accord	14	10	7	6	48	20	19	15	13	11
Plutôt d'accord	37	38	25	23	37	36	35	28	32	38
Plutôt pas d'accord	28	38	31	41	9	25	27	35	32	22
Pas du tout d'accord	14	12	24	27	3	14	15	19	22	14
NSP	7	2	13	3	3	5	4	3	1	15
D'accord	51	48	32	29	85	56	54	43	45	49
Pas d'accord	42	50	55	68	12	39	42	54	54	36

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Totally agree	14	15	15	9	8	7	7	21	10	16
Tend to agree	28	54	46	36	23	22	25	42	27	34
Tend to disagree	41	16	24	29	36	41	36	21	36	26
Totally disagree	16	4	8	18	29	26	26	10	23	15
DK	1	11	7	8	4	4	6	6	4	9
Agree	42	69	61	45	31	29	32	63	37	50
Disagree	57	20	32	47	65	67	62	31	59	41

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	10	12	8	13	5	20	5	30	55	15
Stimme eher zu	23	39	24	48	18	40	25	49	33	43
Stimme eher nicht zu	39	35	42	27	35	26	43	15	8	25
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	23	9	20	6	32	12	24	4	3	8
WN	5	5	6	6	10	2	3	2	1	9
Stimme zu	33	51	32	61	23	60	30	79	88	58
Stimme nicht zu	62	44	62	33	67	38	67	19	11	33

QC7.7 Pouvez-vous me dire si vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes sur le travail des femmes.
 Il est normal que les hommes s'impliquent moins que les femmes dans les tâches domestiques
 QC7.7 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the employment of women.
 It is normal that men participate less than women in household tasks
 QC7.7 Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob Sie den folgenden Aussagen über die Erwerbstätigkeit von Frauen zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.
 Es ist normal, dass sich Männer an der Hausarbeit weniger beteiligen als Frauen

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait d'accord	15	9	12	18	29	25	22	13	12	16
Plutôt d'accord	33	24	36	46	40	35	33	28	26	45
Plutôt pas d'accord	28	36	29	27	19	23	26	35	35	20
Pas du tout d'accord	22	31	18	8	11	16	18	23	26	12
NSP	2	0	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
D'accord	48	33	48	64	69	60	55	41	38	61
Pas d'accord	50	67	47	35	30	39	44	58	61	32

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Totally agree	15	5	4	12	17	13	12	11	26	30
Tend to agree	37	29	12	32	34	23	28	19	42	38
Tend to disagree	29	34	30	33	26	36	36	37	24	20
Totally disagree	19	30	52	21	22	25	22	31	8	10
DK	0	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	0	2
Agree	52	34	16	44	51	36	40	30	68	68
Disagree	48	64	82	54	48	61	58	68	32	30

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	9	16	18	11	10	16	11	27	30	26
Stimme eher zu	17	45	46	51	27	29	41	51	32	40
Stimme eher nicht zu	34	26	24	29	34	32	34	17	16	22
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	39	12	8	7	22	22	12	4	21	10
WN	1	1	4	2	7	1	2	1	1	2
Stimme zu	26	61	64	62	37	45	52	78	62	66
Stimme nicht zu	73	38	32	36	56	54	46	21	37	32

QC8 Et êtes-vous favorable ou opposé(e) à ce que les hommes s'occupent principalement des enfants et du foyer ?
 QC8 And are you in favour of or opposed to men mainly looking after the children and the home?
 QC8 Und sind Sie dafür oder dagegen, dass Männer sich überwiegend um Kinder und Haushalt kümmern?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait favorable	16	19	20	4	36	12	12	12	11	23
Plutôt favorable	40	52	40	20	35	32	34	42	38	46
Plutôt opposé(e)	28	24	27	56	14	35	35	35	40	15
Tout à fait opposé(e)	8	4	7	17	7	10	9	5	8	4
NSP	8	1	6	3	8	11	10	6	3	12
Favorable	56	71	60	24	71	44	46	54	49	69
Opposé(e)	36	28	34	73	21	45	44	40	48	19

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Strongly in favour	33	12	21	10	12	14	47	15	32	25
Fairly in favour	40	39	48	43	27	43	43	37	45	39
Fairly opposed	18	28	21	31	41	30	6	30	16	26
Strongly opposed	8	6	4	9	19	7	2	10	3	6
DK	1	15	6	7	1	6	2	8	4	4
In favour	73	51	69	53	39	57	90	52	77	64
Opposed	26	34	25	40	60	37	8	40	19	32

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Voll und ganz dafür	42	9	6	25	15	21	8	9	28	20
Eher dafür	36	37	33	61	36	47	40	37	36	46
Eher dagegen	11	40	38	10	27	25	41	37	21	20
Voll und ganz dagegen	3	9	12	1	14	4	9	13	6	5
WN	8	5	11	3	8	3	2	4	9	9
Dafür	78	46	39	86	51	68	48	46	64	66
Dagegen	14	49	50	11	41	29	50	50	27	25

Special Eurobarometer 326 – Gender Equality



QC9 Parmi les mesures suivantes, quelles sont celles qui, selon vous, devraient être prises en priorité pour aider les femmes et les hommes à mieux concilier leur vie privée/ familiale avec leur vie professionnelle ? (ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPONSES)
 QC9 In your opinion, which of the following measures should be taken as a matter of priority to help men and women achieve a better balance between their personal/ family life and their professional life? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
 QC9 Welche der folgenden Maßnahmen sollten Ihrer Meinung nach vordringlich eingeführt werden, um Männer und Frauen dahingehend zu unterstützen, dass sie eine bessere Balance zwischen ihrem persönlichen Leben/Familienleben und ihrem Arbeitsleben erreichen? (ROTIEREN – MAX. 3 NENNUNGEN)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Un congé de maternité plus long	21	25	43	16	8	16	15	11	16	24
Introduire un congé de paternité lorsqu'il n'existe pas encore ou alors allonger ce congé de paternité	19	21	16	15	29	16	16	13	18	27
Allonger la durée du congé parental et mieux le rémunérer	28	28	43	33	27	29	28	25	38	24
Augmenter la disponibilité de structures de garde d'enfants et des personnes dépendantes	41	38	42	43	39	52	53	56	33	34
Obliger les entreprises à mettre en place des actions visant à mieux combiner la vie privée et la vie professionnelle de leurs employés	32	29	21	37	31	27	31	46	21	43
Sensibiliser à une meilleure répartition des tâches domestiques entre les femmes et les hommes	25	29	11	27	25	29	30	33	16	28
Accorder davantage de flexibilité dans les horaires de travail et une plus grande variété de formes de travail (télé-travail, etc.)	44	50	44	48	63	50	51	56	50	45
Diminuer les heures de travail tant pour les femmes que pour les hommes	15	21	15	16	23	15	15	13	15	8
Autre (SPONTANE)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Aucune/ Ne souhaite pas qu'on parvienne à une meilleure conciliation entre vie privée/ familiale, et vie professionnelle (SPONTANE)	2	2	1	0	1	2	2	1	2	0
NSP	3	1	6	2	2	3	3	1	7	7

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Longer maternity leave	50	25	20	25	55	21	22	20	17	35
Introduce paternity leave where such leave does not yet exist or, where it does exist, extend it	22	23	14	25	21	15	11	15	10	19
Make parental leave longer and better paid	44	22	31	25	41	42	17	26	33	25
Increase the availability of care facilities for young children and dependent persons	41	29	51	45	42	32	26	37	42	33
Make it compulsory for companies to put in place measures intended to help their employees achieve a better private and professional life balance	33	46	39	30	32	22	26	36	37	26
Raise awareness about a better distribution of household tasks between men and women	29	21	27	25	23	11	42	22	23	22
Make working hours more flexible and introduce greater possibilities of working (teleworking, etc.)	25	30	47	35	34	42	50	47	58	55
Reduce working hours for both men and women	15	12	17	12	19	18	20	16	20	10
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
None/ does not want a better balance between personal/ family life and professional life to be achieved (SPONTANEOUS)	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	0
DK	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	2	1	3

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ein längerer Mutterschaftsurlaub	16	34	30	27	28	20	28	8	5	13
Die Einführung eines Vaterschaftsurlaubs, wo es dies noch nicht gibt oder die Verlängerung der Vaterschaftsurlaubs, wo es das schon gibt	25	19	21	25	17	16	13	33	22	18
Die Verlängerung und bessere Bezahlung der Elternzeit	23	34	40	23	34	24	54	32	33	19
Ein verbessertes Angebot von Einrichtungen zur Kinderbetreuung und Betreuung von Pflegebedürftigen	31	46	31	31	31	39	34	32	26	40
Unternehmen werden verpflichtet, verbindliche Maßnahmen zu ergreifen, um ihren Angestellten die Balance zwischen Privat- und Arbeitsleben zu erleichtern	33	30	23	36	23	38	36	31	34	25
Das Bewusstsein erhöhen, dass die Hausarbeit zwischen Männern und Frauen besser aufgeteilt werden sollte	33	35	19	27	26	27	12	18	33	16
Arbeitszeit flexibler gestalten und Einführung besserer Arbeitsmöglichkeiten (Telearbeit, usw.)	62	48	28	21	31	50	39	68	58	60
Arbeitszeitreduzierung sowohl für Männer und Frauen	15	20	12	17	13	22	16	14	32	18
Andere (SPONTAN)	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Keine von diesen/ Möchte nicht, dass eine bessere Balance zwischen persönlichem Leben/ Familienleben und Arbeitsleben erreicht wird (SPONTAN)	1	1	3	1	2	1	0	0	1	5
WN	2	1	7	6	8	1	0	1	2	5

QC10 Dans l'Union européenne, les femmes représentent en moyenne environ un membre sur quatre des représentants des parlements nationaux. D'une manière générale, pensez-vous que cette question devrait être traitée ... ?

QC10 In the European Union, women represent on average approximately one out of four national MPs. In general, do you think that this should be treated ...?

QC10 In der Europäischen Union ist im Durchschnitt einer von vier nationalen Parlamentsabgeordneten eine Frau. Sind Sie allgemein der Meinung, dass dies verändert werden sollte?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
De manière très urgente	15	15	7	12	17	12	13	15	9	22
De manière assez urgente	40	41	20	38	42	35	35	35	32	41
De manière pas vraiment urgente	29	35	34	36	25	33	32	29	37	22
De manière pas du tout urgente	9	8	17	10	13	13	13	13	16	5
NSP	7	1	22	4	3	7	7	8	6	10
De manière urgente	55	56	27	50	59	47	48	50	41	63
De manière pas urgente	38	43	51	46	38	46	45	42	53	27

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Very urgently	26	19	18	14	20	8	6	14	12	24
Fairly urgently	31	43	47	50	28	20	24	30	37	30
Not really urgently	30	27	26	23	33	40	40	39	35	32
Not at all urgently	12	6	5	7	16	21	18	14	13	8
DK	1	5	4	6	3	11	12	3	3	6
Urgently	57	62	65	64	48	28	30	44	49	54
Not urgently	42	33	31	30	49	61	58	53	48	40

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Sehr dringend	10	18	10	14	11	18	13	17	39	15
Ziemlich dringend	28	40	33	47	28	41	41	47	38	44
Nicht sehr dringend	45	32	34	22	30	30	34	26	17	29
Überhaupt nicht dringend	13	8	15	6	13	8	8	8	4	6
WN	4	2	8	11	18	3	4	2	2	6
Dringend	38	58	43	61	39	59	54	64	77	59
Nicht dringend	58	40	49	28	43	38	42	34	21	35

QC11 Parmi les mesures suivantes, quelle est celle qui, selon vous, devrait être prise en priorité pour augmenter le nombre de femmes dans les parlements nationaux ? (ROTATION)
 QC11 In your opinion, which of the following measures should be taken as a matter of priority to increase the number of women members of national parliaments? (ROTATE)
 QC11 Welche der folgenden Maßnahmen sollten Ihrer Meinung nach vordringlich ergriffen werden, um die Anzahl an weiblichen Abgeordneten in den nationalen Parlamenten zu erhöhen? (ROTIEREN)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Aux élections, prévoir des quotas de places éligibles pour les femmes	21	29	24	32	11	21	20	19	14	22
Sensibiliser davantage les partis politiques et les gouvernements à cette question	29	26	14	27	23	34	36	45	22	25
Prévoir des mesures de formation et de soutien pour encourager les femmes à participer à la vie politique	34	39	29	35	54	26	26	23	42	36
Autre (SPONTANE)	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1
Aucune/ Ne souhaite pas qu'on augmente le nombre de femmes dans les parlements nationaux (SPONTANE)	7	5	9	3	7	10	10	7	13	5
NSP	7	0	24	3	3	8	7	5	8	11

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
At elections, establish quotas of seats eligible for women	20	14	28	22	24	24	17	18	19	18
Raise awareness among political parties and governments about this issue	31	26	30	33	23	17	24	20	30	18
Envisage training and support measures to encourage women to participate in political life	42	42	34	33	43	32	27	49	29	53
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	0	4	1	2	0	1	3	2	1	0
None/ does not want the number of women in national parliaments to be increased (SPONTANEOUS)	6	4	3	5	6	14	16	6	15	4
DK	1	10	4	5	4	12	13	5	6	7

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Quoten einführen, die bei Wahlen eine bestimmte Anzahl Sitze für Frauen reservieren	13	34	24	23	19	32	33	17	11	15
Das Bewusstsein für dieses Thema in den politischen Parteien und Regierungen stärken	27	30	25	34	25	30	20	25	27	26
Training und Unterstützungsmaßnahmen vorsehen, um Frauen dazu zu ermuntern, am politischen Leben teilzunehmen	49	24	25	25	29	24	41	48	56	41
Andere (SPONTAN)	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	2	1
Keine von diesen/ Möchte nicht, dass die Anzahl Frauen in den nationalen Parlamenten erhöht wird (SPONTAN)	6	8	11	3	11	9	2	4	1	10
WN	3	3	14	14	15	3	4	4	3	7

QC12.1 Actuellement, dans l'Union européenne, les femmes occupent moins souvent que les hommes des postes à responsabilité. Pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes à ce propos.

Les femmes sont moins intéressées par les postes à responsabilité que les hommes

QC12.1 At the present time, in the European Union, women are less likely than men to hold positions of responsibility. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on this subject.

Women are less interested than men in positions of responsibility

QC12.1 Derzeit haben in der Europäischen Union weniger Frauen als Männer eine Führungsposition inne. Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu diesem Thema zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Frauen interessieren sich weniger für Führungspositionen als Männer

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait d'accord	5	4	6	6	7	9	9	10	8	4
Plutôt d'accord	25	26	23	38	44	31	29	22	32	20
Plutôt pas d'accord	37	42	32	38	28	35	37	43	38	35
Pas du tout d'accord	29	27	29	15	19	23	23	22	19	34
NSP	4	1	10	3	2	2	3	3	3	7
D'accord	30	30	29	44	51	40	38	32	40	24
Pas d'accord	66	69	61	53	47	58	60	65	57	69

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Totally agree	6	3	2	6	11	6	6	7	8	5
Tend to agree	20	13	19	25	24	23	31	19	24	17
Tend to disagree	41	34	34	36	29	44	41	44	37	46
Totally disagree	33	47	41	30	35	23	17	27	29	29
DK	0	3	4	3	1	4	5	3	2	3
Agree	26	16	21	31	35	29	37	26	32	22
Disagree	74	81	75	66	64	67	58	71	66	75

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	5	9	7	4	10	3	8	4	4	3
Stimme eher zu	27	30	32	27	27	18	36	34	27	20
Stimme eher nicht zu	35	37	42	39	36	37	39	40	26	43
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	30	22	12	25	20	41	15	20	42	30
WN	3	2	7	5	7	1	2	2	1	4
Stimme zu	32	39	39	31	37	21	44	38	31	23
Stimme nicht zu	65	59	54	64	56	78	54	60	68	73

QC12.2 Actuellement, dans l'Union européenne, les femmes occupent moins souvent que les hommes des postes à responsabilité. Pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes à ce propos.

Les femmes sont moins prêtes que les hommes à se battre pour faire carrière

QC12.2 At the present time, in the European Union, women are less likely than men to hold positions of responsibility. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on this subject.

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

QC12.2 Derzeit haben in der Europäischen Union weniger Frauen als Männer eine Führungsposition inne. Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu diesem Thema zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Frauen sind weniger als Männer bereit, für ihre eigene Karriere zu kämpfen

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait d'accord	6	5	5	8	7	10	9	8	9	6
Plutôt d'accord	27	28	19	38	40	31	30	29	30	20
Plutôt pas d'accord	35	42	35	38	30	32	33	37	38	37
Pas du tout d'accord	29	24	34	15	20	24	25	25	20	31
NSP	3	1	7	1	3	3	3	1	3	6
D'accord	33	33	24	46	47	41	39	37	39	26
Pas d'accord	64	66	69	53	50	56	58	62	58	68

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Totally agree	5	2	3	7	10	7	10	5	12	5
Tend to agree	21	14	19	27	24	23	35	20	30	19
Tend to disagree	41	34	33	34	32	40	36	46	33	44
Totally disagree	33	47	41	29	33	26	14	27	23	28
DK	0	3	4	3	1	4	5	2	2	4
Agree	26	16	22	34	34	30	45	25	42	24
Disagree	74	81	74	63	65	66	50	73	56	72

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	7	11	10	4	7	2	9	8	7	4
Stimme eher zu	32	33	35	30	23	17	39	42	41	27
Stimme eher nicht zu	32	32	38	36	36	37	36	35	24	40
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	27	22	12	25	26	43	15	13	27	25
WN	2	2	5	5	8	1	1	2	1	4
Stimme zu	39	44	45	34	30	19	48	50	48	31
Stimme nicht zu	59	54	50	61	62	80	51	48	51	65

QC12.3 Actuellement, dans l'Union européenne, les femmes occupent moins souvent que les hommes des postes à responsabilité. Pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes à ce propos.

Les femmes sont moins disponibles en raison de leurs charges familiales

QC12.3 At the present time, in the European Union, women are less likely than men to hold positions of responsibility. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on this subject.

Women have less freedom because of their family responsibilities

QC12.3 Derzeit haben in der Europäischen Union weniger Frauen als Männer eine Führungsposition inne. Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu diesem Thema zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Frauen haben aufgrund ihrer Verantwortung in der Familie weniger Freiheiten

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait d'accord	26	20	32	28	21	29	28	25	38	31
Plutôt d'accord	50	54	48	54	50	46	47	51	44	49
Plutôt pas d'accord	16	20	10	15	20	17	18	21	13	11
Pas du tout d'accord	6	5	5	3	8	7	6	2	4	6
NSP	2	1	5	0	1	1	1	1	1	3
D'accord	76	74	80	82	71	75	75	76	82	80
Pas d'accord	22	25	15	18	28	24	24	23	17	17

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Totally agree	39	22	20	29	47	36	26	30	52	29
Tend to agree	46	51	49	49	36	44	47	45	37	53
Tend to disagree	9	16	19	14	12	14	19	16	9	11
Totally disagree	6	9	10	6	5	4	6	6	2	6
DK	0	2	2	2	0	2	2	3	0	1
Agree	85	73	69	78	83	80	73	75	89	82
Disagree	15	25	29	20	17	18	25	22	11	17

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	20	27	29	13	27	38	31	19	27	25
Stimme eher zu	50	50	53	58	43	46	55	57	48	53
Stimme eher nicht zu	18	16	14	21	17	11	12	18	14	15
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	10	6	1	5	6	4	2	5	10	5
WN	2	1	3	3	7	1	0	1	1	2
Stimme zu	70	77	82	71	70	84	86	76	75	78
Stimme nicht zu	28	22	15	26	23	15	14	23	24	20

QC12.4 Actuellement, dans l'Union européenne, les femmes occupent moins souvent que les hommes des postes à responsabilité. Pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes à ce propos.

Le milieu professionnel est dominé par des hommes qui ne font pas suffisamment confiance aux femmes

QC12.4 At the present time, in the European Union, women are less likely than men to hold positions of responsibility. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on this subject.

The business community is dominated by men who do not have sufficient confidence in women

QC12.4 Derzeit haben in der Europäischen Union weniger Frauen als Männer eine Führungsposition inne. Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu diesem Thema zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Die Geschäftswelt wird von Männern dominiert, die zu Frauen nicht ausreichend Vertrauen haben

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait d'accord	27	26	20	17	22	27	30	39	27	23
Plutôt d'accord	47	48	46	50	45	44	44	43	44	46
Plutôt pas d'accord	17	21	13	24	22	20	18	12	18	16
Pas du tout d'accord	4	4	5	6	9	6	5	4	5	6
NSP	5	1	16	3	2	3	2	6	9	
D'accord	74	74	66	67	67	71	74	82	71	69
Pas d'accord	21	25	18	30	31	26	23	16	23	22

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Totally agree	23	31	33	25	39	19	22	27	38	18
Tend to agree	50	45	51	49	39	41	49	39	44	42
Tend to disagree	19	16	10	18	14	24	17	21	13	22
Totally disagree	7	4	3	5	4	7	4	7	3	7
DK	1	4	3	3	4	9	8	6	2	11
Agree	73	76	84	74	78	60	71	66	82	60
Disagree	26	20	13	23	18	31	21	28	16	29

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	26	27	20	12	26	34	19	18	34	23
Stimme eher zu	40	50	51	61	42	42	56	52	46	47
Stimme eher nicht zu	24	17	18	15	17	16	19	21	13	19
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	6	5	2	4	5	5	3	5	4	4
WN	4	1	9	8	10	3	3	4	3	7
Stimme zu	66	77	71	73	68	76	75	70	80	70
Stimme nicht zu	30	22	20	19	22	21	22	26	17	23

QC12.5 Actuellement, dans l'Union européenne, les femmes occupent moins souvent que les hommes des postes à responsabilité. Pouvez-vous me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacune des propositions suivantes à ce propos.

Les femmes n'ont pas toujours les qualités et compétences requises pour occuper des postes à responsabilité

QC12.5 At the present time, in the European Union, women are less likely than men to hold positions of responsibility. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements on this subject.

Women do not always have the necessary qualities and skills to fill positions of responsibility

QC12.5 Derzeit haben in der Europäischen Union weniger Frauen als Männer eine Führungsposition inne. Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu diesem Thema zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Frauen haben nicht immer die notwendigen Fähigkeiten und Qualifikationen, um Führungspositionen auszufüllen

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait d'accord	6	5	6	5	3	6	7	8	10	4
Plutôt d'accord	20	16	19	27	17	22	20	15	22	21
Plutôt pas d'accord	33	35	30	39	33	32	33	36	39	32
Pas du tout d'accord	38	44	34	28	45	38	38	40	28	35
NSP	3	0	11	1	2	2	1	1	1	8
D'accord	26	21	25	32	20	28	27	23	32	25
Pas d'accord	71	79	64	67	78	70	71	76	67	67

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Totally agree	6	4	2	8	6	9	8	3	8	4
Tend to agree	15	14	11	24	10	23	32	11	23	12
Tend to disagree	37	33	30	32	42	39	36	35	34	39
Totally disagree	41	46	55	34	40	24	19	48	34	42
DK	1	3	2	2	2	5	5	3	1	3
Agree	21	18	13	32	16	32	40	14	31	16
Disagree	78	79	85	66	82	63	55	83	68	81

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	5	8	6	4	9	3	9	2	2	5
Stimme eher zu	14	27	31	27	22	11	38	12	9	20
Stimme eher nicht zu	33	35	40	36	34	31	34	42	17	35
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	46	29	19	28	27	53	18	43	70	36
WN	2	1	4	5	8	2	1	1	2	4
Stimme zu	19	35	37	31	31	14	47	14	11	25
Stimme nicht zu	79	64	59	64	61	84	52	85	87	71

QC13 Dans l'Union européenne, près d'une femme sur quatre subit, au moins une fois dans sa vie d'adulte, des violences physiques. Pensez-vous qu'il est urgent ou pas urgent que l'on prenne des mesures contre les violences subies par les femmes ?

QC13 In the European Union, almost one in four women is a victim of physical violence, at least once in her adult life. Do you think that it is urgent or not urgent to take action against the violence suffered by women?

QC13 Nahezu eine von vier Frauen in der Europäischen Union ist zumindest einmal in ihrem Erwachsenenleben Opfer körperlicher Gewalt. Sind Sie der Meinung, dass es dringlich oder nicht dringlich ist, gegen Gewalt gegenüber Frauen vorzugehen?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Très urgent	64	63	49	50	83	63	64	66	59	65
Assez urgent	28	30	34	42	12	29	28	25	31	28
Pas vraiment urgent	5	5	9	6	3	4	4	5	6	3
Pas du tout urgent	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
NSP	2	1	7	1	1	2	2	2	3	3
Urgent	92	93	83	92	95	92	92	91	90	93
Pas urgent	6	6	10	7	4	6	6	7	7	4

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Very urgent	81	74	78	52	89	48	58	74	63	81
Fairly urgent	17	23	19	34	9	35	31	21	31	15
Not really urgent	2	3	2	8	1	10	6	2	4	3
Not at all urgent	0	0	0	3	1	2	2	1	1	0
DK	0	0	1	3	0	5	3	2	1	1
Urgent	98	97	97	86	98	83	89	95	94	96
Not urgent	2	3	2	11	2	12	8	3	5	3

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Sehr dringlich	63	54	50	45	57	79	50	67	91	67
Ziemlich dringlich	30	35	37	42	30	19	38	28	8	24
Nicht sehr dringlich	6	9	8	11	8	1	9	3	1	5
Überhaupt nicht dringlich	0	1	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	1
WN	1	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	0	3
Dringlich	93	89	87	87	87	98	88	95	99	91
Nicht dringlich	6	10	10	12	10	1	10	4	1	6

QC14 Dans l'Union européenne, les femmes (en particulier les femmes âgées et les mères célibataires) ont de plus grands risques que les hommes de se trouver dans une situation de pauvreté. Pensez-vous qu'il est urgent ou pas urgent que l'on prenne des mesures pour faire diminuer le risque pour ces femmes de se trouver en situation de pauvreté ?
 QC14 In the European Union, women (in particular elderly women and single mothers) are more at risk than men of falling into poverty. Do you think that it is urgent or not to take action to reduce the risk of poverty for these women?

QC14 In der Europäischen Union sind Frauen (insbesondere ältere Frauen und alleinerziehende Mütter) eher als Männer in Gefahr, zu verarmen. Sind Sie der Meinung, dass es dringlich oder nicht dringlich ist, etwas zu unternehmen, um das Armutsrisiko dieser Frauen zu verringern?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Très urgent	57	59	47	46	71	57	59	66	51	58
Assez urgent	35	36	39	45	23	35	33	27	38	34
Pas vraiment urgent	5	5	7	7	4	5	5	4	7	4
Pas du tout urgent	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	1
NSP	2	0	7	1	1	2	2	1	4	3
Urgent	92	95	86	91	94	92	92	93	89	92
Pas urgent	6	5	7	8	5	6	6	6	7	5

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Very urgent	84	63	70	44	82	49	50	64	57	71
Fairly urgent	15	32	25	41	15	38	36	28	37	24
Not really urgent	1	3	3	9	3	8	7	4	4	5
Not at all urgent	0	0	1	3	0	1	2	2	1	0
DK	0	2	1	3	0	4	5	2	1	0
Urgent	99	95	95	85	97	87	86	92	94	95
Not urgent	1	3	4	12	3	9	9	6	5	5

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Sehr dringlich	52	51	47	41	49	66	45	53	79	55
Ziemlich dringlich	39	40	43	46	37	29	44	41	19	35
Nicht sehr dringlich	8	7	6	10	7	5	8	4	1	6
Überhaupt nicht dringlich	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	1
WN	1	1	3	2	5	0	2	1	1	3
Dringlich	91	91	90	87	86	95	89	94	98	90
Nicht dringlich	8	8	7	11	9	5	9	5	1	7

QC15 Les stéréotypes sexistes, c'est-à-dire les clichés qu'on peut parfois entendre à propos des femmes et des hommes, sont la cause de nombreuses inégalités. D'après ce que vous en savez, où est-ce qu'on retrouve le plus souvent ce type de stéréotypes sexistes ? (ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPONSES)
 QC15 Sexist stereotypes, that is to say the phrases/ clichés that are sometimes banded about men and women, are the cause of many inequalities. In your experience, where are such sexist stereotypes most frequently found? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
 QC15 Stereotypen, die man als sexistisch bezeichnen kann, d.h. bestimmte Ausdrücke/ Klischees, die manchmal für Männer und Frauen verwendet werden, sind ein Grund für viele Ungleichheiten. Wo finden sich Ihrer Meinung nach am häufigsten derartige sexistische Stereotypen? (ROTIEREN – MAX. 3 NENNUNGEN)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Dans les programmes scolaires	9	8	8	8	12	6	8	11	8	18
Dans le monde du travail	54	58	45	61	54	52	53	57	27	52
Dans les médias d'information	25	26	13	24	20	14	15	16	53	32
Dans le milieu sportif	16	24	6	8	21	19	17	11	5	22
Dans la publicité	34	53	11	20	60	49	47	42	44	31
Dans la politique	24	29	26	33	22	9	11	16	13	27
Dans la police	14	23	13	14	21	10	11	13	5	10
Autre (SPONTANE)	2	1	5	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
Aucun/ Ne pense pas qu'il existe de stéréotypes sexistes (SPONTANE)	4	3	1	3	4	5	6	6	3	3
NSP	10	1	34	8	2	13	13	11	15	15

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
In school programmes	11	9	6	9	17	8	16	11	5	16
In working life	67	55	69	56	61	41	40	63	62	62
In the news media	44	25	18	30	43	21	26	29	28	13
In the world of sport	12	15	25	12	18	8	5	15	6	10
In advertising	38	51	31	27	39	15	22	49	20	42
In politics	18	17	46	25	17	30	15	19	33	21
In the police	9	9	30	9	10	18	7	13	8	8
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3
None/ does not think that sexist stereotypes exist (SPONTANEOUS)	5	3	1	3	1	10	5	1	5	1
DK	3	6	5	11	10	10	24	6	12	16

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
In schulischen Lehrplänen und Materialien	6	14	5	11	13	7	5	2	14	11
Im Arbeitsleben	56	61	35	55	40	50	62	45	60	49
In den Nachrichtenmedien	29	19	24	14	29	30	34	62	23	35
Im Sport	32	20	5	10	8	11	12	18	36	21
In der Werbung	56	42	20	10	10	28	21	61	64	30
In der Politik	10	28	21	23	28	32	23	26	19	24
Bei der Polizei	20	17	8	15	11	12	9	10	23	17
Andere (SPONTAN)	2	3	1	1	2	5	2	0	1	2
Keines von diesen/ Glaubt nicht, dass sexistische Stereotypen existieren (SPONTAN)	1	7	9	2	6	4	1	1	1	3
WN	5	5	19	17	20	13	7	4	3	9

Special Eurobarometer 326 – Gender Equality



QC16 Voici une liste de domaines dans lesquels se manifestent les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes. A votre avis, quels sont ceux pour lesquels des actions devraient être prises de manière prioritaire ? (ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPOSES)

QC16 Here is a list of the areas where gender inequalities are apparent. In your opinion, in which of these areas should action be taken as a matter of priority? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QC16 Hier folgt eine Liste von Bereichen, in denen die Ungleichbehandlung der Geschlechter offensichtlich ist. In welchen dieser Bereiche sollte Ihrer Meinung nach vordringlich etwas unternommen werden? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 3 NENNUNGEN)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
La persistance des stéréotypes sexistes	20	23	11	11	35	18	18	18	14	22
L'inégalité de salaires entre les femmes et les hommes	50	56	40	56	55	60	62	71	47	45
Le partage inégal des tâches domestiques entre les femmes et les hommes	20	18	29	20	19	13	14	17	20	22
La faible représentation des femmes dans la politique	16	14	16	22	16	11	11	13	16	31
Le faible nombre de femmes occupant des postes à haute responsabilité dans le monde du travail	20	21	26	24	19	20	21	24	13	30
Les actes de violence envers les femmes	62	65	57	65	67	66	66	66	57	52
Le non-respect des droits des femmes dans les pays en voie de développement	42	56	29	44	49	50	49	46	41	37
Autre (SPONTANE)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Aucun (SPONTANE)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
NSP	5	0	16	2	1	6	5	1	9	8

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
The persistence of sexist stereotypes	20	21	21	22	18	19	11	20	10	15
The pay gap between men and women	46	49	61	33	49	41	47	49	58	44
The unequal sharing of household tasks between men and women	24	30	16	22	23	21	29	22	26	29
The low level of women's political representation	20	12	20	19	27	14	13	15	19	18
The small number of women holding positions of responsibility at work	30	17	20	24	29	15	17	18	24	19
Acts of violence against women	69	61	75	53	60	56	63	64	62	63
The violation of women's rights in developing countries	37	36	49	43	46	19	25	51	28	41
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
None (SPONTANEOUS)	1	0	0	2	0	4	2	0	1	0
DK	2	3	2	4	4	5	8	3	4	4

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Fortbestehen sexistischer Stereotypen	28	27	19	13	14	12	14	21	22	22
Lohngefälle zwischen Männern und Frauen	45	63	39	48	33	51	54	59	66	49
Ungleiche Verteilung der Hausarbeit zwischen Männern und Frauen	16	22	21	26	33	23	23	15	16	12
Niedrigerer Frauenanteil in der Politik	12	20	15	20	20	20	19	13	25	15
Geringer Frauenanteil in beruflichen Führungspositionen	21	24	19	21	23	25	33	24	27	13
Körperliche Gewalt gegen Frauen	64	67	53	46	43	65	54	63	62	65
Verletzung der Frauenrechte in Entwicklungsländern	65	41	25	34	19	45	36	54	55	45
Andere (SPONTAN)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1
WN	2	1	7	7	17	4	2	1	1	6

Special Eurobarometer 326 – Gender Equality



QC17 Pensez-vous qu'en ce qui concerne l'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes, les décisions devraient être prises par le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) ou en commun au sein de l'Union européenne ?

QC17 With regards to gender equality, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government or made jointly within the European Union?

QC17 Sind Sie der Meinung, dass im Hinblick auf die Gleichstellung der Geschlechter Entscheidungen von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung oder gemeinsam innerhalb der Europäischen Union getroffen werden sollten?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Le Gouvernement (NATIONALITE)	33	25	30	44	46	29	30	29	31	27
En commun au sein de l'UE	61	74	59	54	52	63	63	66	63	66
NSP	6	1	11	2	2	8	7	5	6	7

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
(NATIONALITY) Government	22	32	30	28	12	21	31	29	29	37
Jointly within the EU	77	63	66	64	86	75	64	67	68	59
DK	1	5	4	8	2	4	5	4	3	4

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Von der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung	23	46	39	31	30	32	35	43	48	47
Gemeinsam innerhalb der EU	74	49	57	63	57	65	64	55	48	48
WN	3	5	4	6	13	3	1	2	4	5

QC18 D'une manière générale, diriez-vous que l'on fait suffisamment d'efforts dans l'Union européenne pour lutter contre les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes ?
 QC18 In general, would you say that enough effort is being made in the European Union to combat gender inequality?
 QC18 Sind Sie der Meinung, dass in der Europäischen Union alles in allem genug getan wird im Kampf gegen die ungleiche Behandlung von Männern und Frauen?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, tout à fait	7	6	12	5	4	4	4	4	10	7
Oui, plutôt	35	35	45	42	31	29	27	21	45	41
Non, pas vraiment	33	48	9	37	34	37	37	39	21	23
Non, pas du tout	11	8	3	8	18	20	23	30	4	8
NSP	14	3	31	8	13	10	9	6	20	21
Oui	42	41	57	47	35	33	31	25	55	48
Non	44	56	12	45	52	57	60	69	25	31

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, definitely	20	9	2	5	33	5	9	6	19	11
Yes, to some extent	58	43	23	41	46	31	45	43	41	39
No, not really	18	26	42	38	10	35	25	34	27	27
No, not at all	2	9	17	6	1	8	3	9	3	8
DK	2	13	16	10	10	21	18	8	10	15
Yes	78	52	25	46	79	36	54	49	60	50
No	20	35	59	44	11	43	28	43	30	35

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja, sicher	5	8	8	10	16	3	7	2	4	5
Ja, bis zu einem gewissen Grad	36	38	45	56	33	40	48	43	16	29
Nein, nicht wirklich	38	40	23	16	20	39	32	39	37	35
Nein, sicher nicht	9	10	3	2	6	11	7	8	30	10
WN	12	4	21	16	25	7	6	8	13	21
Ja	41	46	53	66	49	43	55	45	20	34
Nein	47	50	26	18	26	50	39	47	67	45

QC19 Et si vous comparez avec la situation il y a 10 ans, diriez-vous que des progrès ont été réalisés en ce qui concerne les efforts faits dans l'Union européenne pour lutter contre les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes ?

QC19 And if you compare the current situation with the situation 10 years ago, would you say that progress has been achieved as regards the efforts made in the European Union to combat gender inequality?

QC19 Und wenn Sie die gegenwärtige Situation mit der Situation vor 10 Jahren vergleichen: Würden Sie sagen, dass die Europäische Union bei der Bekämpfung der ungleichen Behandlung von Männern und Frauen Fortschritte gemacht hat?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, tout à fait	12	11	8	10	12	9	8	5	13	14
Oui, plutôt	52	63	44	55	55	49	46	34	42	56
Non, pas vraiment	19	21	9	21	16	24	26	34	15	11
Non, pas du tout	4	2	2	6	4	6	8	15	3	3
NSP	13	3	37	8	13	12	12	12	27	16
Oui	64	74	52	65	67	58	54	39	55	70
Non	23	23	11	27	20	30	34	49	18	14

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, definitely	29	18	8	11	43	6	10	22	15	33
Yes, to some extent	60	59	56	53	43	37	44	52	45	43
No, not really	8	13	18	26	7	24	19	13	24	11
No, not at all	2	3	5	4	1	6	4	3	4	2
DK	1	7	13	6	6	27	23	10	12	11
Yes	89	77	64	64	86	43	54	74	60	76
No	10	16	23	30	8	30	23	16	28	13

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja, sicher	14	12	10	18	18	10	11	4	8	10
Ja, bis zu einem gewissen Grad	55	54	56	61	38	55	58	56	47	50
Nein, nicht wirklich	16	27	10	9	14	23	21	26	19	19
Nein, sicher nicht	2	4	1	1	3	5	4	2	8	4
WN	13	3	23	11	27	7	6	12	18	17
Ja	69	66	66	79	56	65	69	60	55	60
Nein	18	31	11	10	17	28	25	28	27	23

QC20.1 L'Union européenne a mis en place depuis de nombreuses années un certain nombre d'actions pour lutter contre les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes. Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous avez déjà lu dans les journaux, vu sur Internet ou entendu à la radio ou à la télévision parler des actions de l'Union européenne ?
Pour l'égalité des chances pour tous

QC20.1 For many years the European Union has been implementing a certain number of actions to combat gender inequality. For each of the following areas, please tell me whether you have already seen something in the newspapers or on the Internet or heard something on the radio or television about the EU's actions?
Promoting equal opportunities for all

QC20.1 Viele Jahre lang hat die Europäische Union eine Reihe von Maßnahmen ergriffen, um die ungleiche Behandlung von Männern und Frauen zu bekämpfen. Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob Sie über die Aktionen der EU in diesem Bereich schon etwas in Zeitungen oder im Internet gesehen oder im Radio oder Fernsehen gehört haben?
Die Förderung gleicher Chancen für alle

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, et vous savez exactement de quoi il s'agissait	22	20	23	10	10	13	13	13	10	22
Oui, mais vous ne savez pas exactement de quoi il s'agissait	37	41	31	36	39	47	45	40	41	42
Non	37	38	31	52	49	38	40	45	46	30
NSP	4	1	15	2	2	2	2	2	3	6
Oui	59	61	54	46	49	60	58	53	51	64

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, and you know exactly what it involved	38	26	20	43	44	5	9	34	29	28
Yes, but you do not know exactly what it involved	35	36	35	35	30	36	53	42	40	39
No	27	36	43	15	23	52	32	21	30	28
DK	0	2	2	7	3	7	6	3	1	5
Yes	73	62	55	78	74	41	62	76	69	67

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja und Sie wissen genau darüber Bescheid	10	20	26	33	20	27	16	16	3	17
Ja, aber Sie wissen nicht genau darüber Bescheid	38	32	31	34	37	37	39	31	30	33
Nein	47	46	39	29	29	33	42	52	62	45
WN	5	2	4	4	14	3	3	1	5	5
Ja	48	52	57	67	57	64	55	47	33	50

QC20.2 L'Union européenne a mis en place depuis de nombreuses années un certain nombre d'actions pour lutter contre les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes. Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous avez déjà lu dans les journaux, vu sur Internet ou entendu à la radio ou à la télévision parler des actions de l'Union européenne ?
En faveur de l'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes dans le domaine de l'emploi

QC20.2 For many years the European Union has been implementing a certain number of actions to combat gender inequality. For each of the following areas, please tell me whether you have already seen something in the newspapers or on the Internet or heard something on the radio or television about the EU's actions?

Promoting gender equality at work

QC20.2 Viele Jahre lang hat die Europäische Union eine Reihe von Maßnahmen ergriffen, um die ungleiche Behandlung von Männern und Frauen zu bekämpfen. Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob Sie über die Aktionen der EU in diesem Bereich schon etwas in Zeitungen oder im Internet gesehen oder im Radio oder Fernsehen gehört haben?
Die Förderung der Gleichstellung in der Arbeitswelt

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, et vous savez exactement de quoi il s'agissait	25	25	27	15	21	16	16	15	13	21
Oui, mais vous ne savez pas exactement de quoi il s'agissait	36	35	31	37	43	51	49	42	38	40
Non	35	40	27	46	35	31	33	41	45	31
NSP	4	0	15	2	1	2	2	2	4	8
Oui	61	60	58	52	64	67	65	57	51	61

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, and you know exactly what it involved	39	29	24	45	48	6	8	38	29	33
Yes, but you do not know exactly what it involved	37	33	39	30	27	35	53	38	35	39
No	24	36	35	19	21	53	33	20	35	24
DK	0	2	2	6	4	6	6	4	1	4
Yes	76	62	63	75	75	41	61	76	64	72

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja und Sie wissen genau darüber Bescheid	15	25	31	30	23	27	19	25	11	19
Ja, aber Sie wissen nicht genau darüber Bescheid	35	34	27	35	33	33	38	31	30	33
Nein	45	39	39	31	30	37	40	43	54	43
WN	5	2	3	4	14	3	3	1	5	5
Ja	50	59	58	65	56	60	57	56	41	52

QC20.3 L'Union européenne a mis en place depuis de nombreuses années un certain nombre d'actions pour lutter contre les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes. Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous avez déjà lu dans les journaux, vu sur Internet ou entendu à la radio ou à la télévision parler des actions de l'Union européenne ? En faveur de la promotion des femmes à la prise de décision politique et économique

QC20.3 For many years the European Union has been implementing a certain number of actions to combat gender inequality. For each of the following areas, please tell me whether you have already seen something in the newspapers or on the Internet or heard something on the radio or television about the EU's actions? Promoting the political and economic empowerment of women

QC20.3 Viele Jahre lang hat die Europäische Union eine Reihe von Maßnahmen ergriffen, um die ungleiche Behandlung von Männern und Frauen zu bekämpfen. Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob Sie über die Aktionen der EU in diesem Bereich schon etwas in Zeitungen oder im Internet gesehen oder im Radio oder Fernsehen gehört haben? Die Förderung der Mitwirkungsmöglichkeiten von Frauen in Wirtschaft und Politik

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, et vous savez exactement de quoi il s'agissait	18	16	22	12	9	11	10	9	12	12
Oui, mais vous ne savez pas exactement de quoi il s'agissait	33	31	31	28	37	43	43	43	40	36
Non	45	53	32	58	52	44	45	46	45	43
NSP	4	0	15	2	2	2	2	2	3	9
Oui	51	47	53	40	46	54	53	52	52	48

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, and you know exactly what it involved	25	19	14	36	32	5	8	26	21	13
Yes, but you do not know exactly what it involved	34	27	32	35	29	32	49	34	33	32
No	41	51	52	22	34	57	37	34	44	45
DK	0	3	2	7	5	6	6	6	2	10
Yes	59	46	46	71	61	37	57	60	54	45

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja und Sie wissen genau darüber Bescheid	8	15	28	25	21	20	17	18	5	13
Ja, aber Sie wissen nicht genau darüber Bescheid	28	30	29	31	35	30	34	31	22	27
Nein	56	53	39	38	29	47	46	50	67	55
WN	8	2	4	6	15	3	3	1	6	5
Ja	36	45	57	56	56	50	51	49	27	40

QC20.4 L'Union européenne a mis en place depuis de nombreuses années un certain nombre d'actions pour lutter contre les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes. Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous avez déjà lu dans les journaux, vu sur Internet ou entendu à la radio ou à la télévision parler des actions de l'Union européenne ? En faveur de l'augmentation de l'offre de structures de gardes d'enfants

QC20.4 For many years the European Union has been implementing a certain number of actions to combat gender inequality. For each of the following areas, please tell me whether you have already seen something in the newspapers or on the Internet or heard something on the radio or television about the EU's actions? Promoting an increase in the number of childcare facilities

QC20.4 Viele Jahre lang hat die Europäische Union eine Reihe von Maßnahmen ergriffen, um die ungleiche Behandlung von Männern und Frauen zu bekämpfen. Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob Sie über die Aktionen der EU in diesem Bereich schon etwas in Zeitungen oder im Internet gesehen oder im Radio oder Fernsehen gehört haben? Die Förderung von mehr Betreuungseinrichtungen für Kleinkinder

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, et vous savez exactement de quoi il s'agissait	26	29	34	16	18	22	21	19	23	20
Oui, mais vous ne savez pas exactement de quoi il s'agissait	32	30	24	28	30	44	44	44	34	37
Non	38	41	27	54	50	32	33	34	40	34
NSP	4	0	15	2	2	2	2	3	3	9
Oui	58	59	58	44	48	66	65	63	57	57

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, and you know exactly what it involved	37	26	22	44	35	10	8	41	33	30
Yes, but you do not know exactly what it involved	28	30	32	28	25	35	44	30	33	37
No	35	42	44	21	35	50	42	24	33	27
DK	0	2	2	7	5	5	6	5	1	6
Yes	65	56	54	72	60	45	52	71	66	67

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja und Sie wissen genau darüber Bescheid	22	28	28	29	22	44	19	19	6	19
Ja, aber Sie wissen nicht genau darüber Bescheid	33	31	28	32	34	25	30	27	17	33
Nein	39	39	40	34	28	29	48	53	69	43
WN	6	2	4	5	16	2	3	1	8	5
Ja	55	59	56	61	56	69	49	46	23	52

QC20.5 L'Union européenne a mis en place depuis de nombreuses années un certain nombre d'actions pour lutter contre les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes. Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous avez déjà lu dans les journaux, vu sur Internet ou entendu à la radio ou à la télévision parler des actions de l'Union européenne ? En faveur de l'augmentation du nombre de femmes dans le secteur de la recherche scientifique

QC20.5 For many years the European Union has been implementing a certain number of actions to combat gender inequality. For each of the following areas, please tell me whether you have already seen something in the newspapers or on the Internet or heard something on the radio or television about the EU's actions? Promoting an increase in the number of women in scientific research

QC20.5 Viele Jahre lang hat die Europäische Union eine Reihe von Maßnahmen ergriffen, um die ungleiche Behandlung von Männern und Frauen zu bekämpfen. Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob Sie über die Aktionen der EU in diesem Bereich schon etwas in Zeitungen oder im Internet gesehen oder im Radio oder Fernsehen gehört haben? Förderung einer Erhöhung des Frauenanteils in der wissenschaftlichen Forschung

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, et vous savez exactement de quoi il s'agissait	16	17	16	8	10	7	7	6	12	11
Oui, mais vous ne savez pas exactement de quoi il s'agissait	26	22	27	21	28	37	36	33	25	27
Non	53	60	38	68	59	53	54	58	60	48
NSP	5	1	19	3	3	3	3	3	3	14
Oui	42	39	43	29	38	44	43	39	37	38

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, and you know exactly what it involved	22	17	11	37	30	5	5	21	22	13
Yes, but you do not know exactly what it involved	32	25	22	30	28	21	39	26	27	25
No	46	55	64	24	35	68	48	45	49	50
DK	0	3	3	9	7	6	8	8	2	12
Yes	54	42	33	67	58	26	44	47	49	38

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja und Sie wissen genau darüber Bescheid	9	13	19	24	14	23	13	10	7	11
Ja, aber Sie wissen nicht genau darüber Bescheid	22	25	24	29	26	26	23	28	21	18
Nein	61	60	54	41	39	48	61	61	65	64
WN	8	2	3	6	21	3	3	1	7	7
Ja	31	38	43	53	40	49	36	38	28	29

QC20.6 L'Union européenne a mis en place depuis de nombreuses années un certain nombre d'actions pour lutter contre les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes. Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous avez déjà lu dans les journaux, vu sur Internet ou entendu à la radio ou à la télévision parler des actions de l'Union européenne ? En faveur de l'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes dans le domaine des fonds structurels (fonds qui financent des actions de différents types dans les Etats membres, tels que le Fonds social européen)

QC20.6 For many years the European Union has been implementing a certain number of actions to combat gender inequality. For each of the following areas, please tell me whether you have already seen something in the newspapers or on the Internet or heard something on the radio or television about the EU's actions?

Promoting gender equality in the area of the structural funds (funds which finance various types of actions in the Member States, such as the European Social Fund)

QC20.6 Viele Jahre lang hat die Europäische Union eine Reihe von Maßnahmen ergriffen, um die ungleiche Behandlung von Männern und Frauen zu bekämpfen. Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob Sie über die Aktionen der EU in diesem Bereich schon etwas in Zeitungen oder im Internet gesehen oder im Radio oder Fernsehen gehört haben? Die Förderung der Gleichstellung im Bereich von Strukturfonds (Fonds, die verschiedene Maßnahmen in Mitgliedstaaten finanzieren, wie z.B. der Europäische Sozialfonds)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, et vous savez exactement de quoi il s'agissait	12	8	11	5	4	4	5	8	9	8
Oui, mais vous ne savez pas exactement de quoi il s'agissait	24	21	26	24	21	30	29	25	27	28
Non	57	70	41	67	70	62	62	63	59	50
NSP	7	1	22	4	5	4	4	4	5	14
Oui	36	29	37	29	25	34	34	33	36	36

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, and you know exactly what it involved	17	14	5	31	23	4	4	16	15	9
Yes, but you do not know exactly what it involved	29	24	18	32	32	22	37	25	30	26
No	54	58	72	26	36	68	49	51	51	50
DK	0	4	5	11	9	6	10	8	4	15
Yes	46	38	23	63	55	26	41	41	45	35

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja und Sie wissen genau darüber Bescheid	5	11	16	23	12	15	11	10	3	8
Ja, aber Sie wissen nicht genau darüber Bescheid	14	25	24	29	24	26	26	21	11	19
Nein	70	62	54	42	38	55	60	67	78	66
WN	11	2	6	6	26	4	3	2	8	7
Ja	19	36	40	52	36	41	37	31	14	27

QC20.7 L'Union européenne a mis en place depuis de nombreuses années un certain nombre d'actions pour lutter contre les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes. Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous avez déjà lu dans les journaux, vu sur Internet ou entendu à la radio ou à la télévision parler des actions de l'Union européenne ?
 Pour lutter contre les violences faites aux femmes et la traite des êtres humains (les jeunes filles et les femmes)

QC20.7 For many years the European Union has been implementing a certain number of actions to combat gender inequality. For each of the following areas, please tell me whether you have already seen something in the newspapers or on the Internet or heard something on the radio or television about the EU's actions?
 To combat violence against women and trafficking in human beings (girls and women)

QC20.7 Viele Jahre lang hat die Europäische Union eine Reihe von Maßnahmen ergriffen, um die ungleiche Behandlung von Männern und Frauen zu bekämpfen. Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob Sie über die Aktionen der EU in diesem Bereich schon etwas in Zeitungen oder im Internet gesehen oder im Radio oder Fernsehen gehört haben?
 Die Bekämpfung von Gewalt gegen Frauen und Menschenhandel (Mädchen- und Frauenhandel)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, et vous savez exactement de quoi il s'agissait	34	38	48	26	30	15	15	14	30	21
Oui, mais vous ne savez pas exactement de quoi il s'agissait	38	40	27	39	47	57	57	55	42	45
Non	25	22	14	33	22	27	27	30	26	27
NSP	3	0	11	2	1	1	1	1	2	7
Oui	72	78	75	65	77	72	72	69	72	66

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, and you know exactly what it involved	44	41	32	53	60	24	24	51	41	33
Yes, but you do not know exactly what it involved	35	32	37	27	21	49	53	32	34	43
No	21	25	29	13	15	24	20	14	24	21
DK	0	2	2	7	4	3	3	3	1	3
Yes	79	73	69	80	81	73	77	83	75	76

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja und Sie wissen genau darüber Bescheid	38	32	42	38	36	49	35	34	31	24
Ja, aber Sie wissen nicht genau darüber Bescheid	42	33	30	35	36	31	38	39	51	38
Nein	17	33	25	24	17	19	25	26	16	34
WN	3	2	3	3	11	1	2	1	2	4
Ja	80	65	72	73	72	80	73	73	82	62

QC20.8 L'Union européenne a mis en place depuis de nombreuses années un certain nombre d'actions pour lutter contre les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes. Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous avez déjà lu dans les journaux, vu sur Internet ou entendu à la radio ou à la télévision parler des actions de l'Union européenne ?

Pour lutter contre les stéréotypes sexistes

QC20.8 For many years the European Union has been implementing a certain number of actions to combat gender inequality. For each of the following areas, please tell me whether you have already seen something in the newspapers or on the Internet or heard something on the radio or television about the EU's actions?

To combat sexist stereotypes

QC20.8 Viele Jahre lang hat die Europäische Union eine Reihe von Maßnahmen ergriffen, um die ungleiche Behandlung von Männern und Frauen zu bekämpfen. Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob Sie über die Aktionen der EU in diesem Bereich schon etwas in Zeitungen oder im Internet gesehen oder im Radio oder Fernsehen gehört haben?

Die Bekämpfung sexistischer Stereotypen

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, et vous savez exactement de quoi il s'agissait	20	19	15	9	11	9	8	6	15	12
Oui, mais vous ne savez pas exactement de quoi il s'agissait	29	27	23	25	29	36	35	28	34	34
Non	46	53	37	63	58	51	54	64	47	41
NSP	5	1	25	3	2	4	3	2	4	13
Oui	49	46	38	34	40	45	43	34	49	46

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, and you know exactly what it involved	22	29	18	38	29	8	7	36	23	14
Yes, but you do not know exactly what it involved	34	29	28	31	29	34	38	31	31	30
No	44	39	52	22	34	53	44	27	43	44
DK	0	3	2	9	8	5	11	6	3	12
Yes	56	58	46	69	58	42	45	67	54	44

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja und Sie wissen genau darüber Bescheid	11	15	30	22	16	19	15	19	8	17
Ja, aber Sie wissen nicht genau darüber Bescheid	26	27	28	31	28	28	27	32	22	25
Nein	57	55	39	41	36	50	54	47	65	53
WN	6	3	3	6	20	3	4	2	5	5
Ja	37	42	58	53	44	47	42	51	30	42

QC20.9 L'Union européenne a mis en place depuis de nombreuses années un certain nombre d'actions pour lutter contre les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes. Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pouvez-vous me dire si vous avez déjà lu dans les journaux, vu sur Internet ou entendu à la radio ou à la télévision parler des actions de l'Union européenne ?
Pour les droits des femmes dans les pays en voie de développement

QC20.9 For many years the European Union has been implementing a certain number of actions to combat gender inequality. For each of the following areas, please tell me whether you have already seen something in the newspapers or on the Internet or heard something on the radio or television about the EU's actions?
To promote women's rights in developing countries

QC20.9 Viele Jahre lang hat die Europäische Union eine Reihe von Maßnahmen ergriffen, um die ungleiche Behandlung von Männern und Frauen zu bekämpfen. Bitte sagen Sie mir für jeden der folgenden Bereiche, ob Sie über die Aktionen der EU in diesem Bereich schon etwas in Zeitungen oder im Internet gesehen oder im Radio oder Fernsehen gehört haben?
Die Förderung der Frauenrechte in Entwicklungsländern

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, et vous savez exactement de quoi il s'agissait	26	31	29	22	16	12	11	10	20	17
Oui, mais vous ne savez pas exactement de quoi il s'agissait	37	37	28	39	42	53	52	46	41	41
Non	33	32	25	38	40	33	35	43	36	33
NSP	4	0	18	1	2	2	2	1	3	9
Oui	63	68	57	61	58	65	63	56	61	58

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, and you know exactly what it involved	35	33	23	47	48	9	10	45	29	25
Yes, but you do not know exactly what it involved	37	31	39	31	27	42	51	33	37	38
No	28	34	35	16	20	43	32	18	32	29
DK	0	2	3	6	5	6	7	4	2	8
Yes	72	64	62	78	75	51	61	78	66	63

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja und Sie wissen genau darüber Bescheid	30	24	30	33	21	37	24	31	15	19
Ja, aber Sie wissen nicht genau darüber Bescheid	39	31	29	32	31	32	34	40	40	32
Nein	27	43	38	31	29	29	39	28	40	45
WN	4	2	3	4	19	2	3	1	5	4
Ja	69	55	59	65	52	69	58	71	55	51

Special Eurobarometer 326 – Gender Equality



QC21 D'après vous, quels sont les acteurs/ organismes qui ont le plus contribué aux progrès en matière d'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes ? (ROTATION – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QC21 In you opinion, which stakeholders/ organisations have contributed most to progress in the area of gender equality? (ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QC21 Welche sozialen Akteure/ Organisationen haben Ihrer Meinung nach am meisten zu Fortschritten im Bereich der Gleichstellung der Geschlechter beigetragen? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 3 NENNUNGEN)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Les institutions européennes (Parlement européen, Commission européenne, Conseil européen)	22	24	39	28	14	21	20	16	24	40
Les pouvoirs publics nationaux	18	19	12	12	21	19	18	15	10	13
Les représentants des employeurs	11	11	5	11	6	10	9	8	9	20
Les syndicats des travailleurs	24	35	12	17	55	32	32	30	17	33
Les associations représentant les intérêts des femmes	48	57	33	53	71	47	47	46	56	44
Les organismes pour l'égalité (CITER LE NOM DE L'ORGANISME SELON L'ETAT MEMBRE)	42	53	35	38	59	33	34	38	41	36
Les ONGs	16	24	18	30	10	14	13	13	12	7
Autre (SPONTANE)	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Aucun/ aucun progrès réalisé (SPONTANE)	3	1	3	1	1	3	4	6	2	1
NSP	11	1	28	5	4	11	11	10	16	18

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
The European institutions (European Parliament, European Commission, European Council)	41	22	22	26	46	21	28	24	28	40
National public authorities	18	22	18	20	15	6	10	16	12	18
Employers' representatives	5	5	9	15	4	7	7	8	11	11
Trade Unions	27	21	29	14	28	16	19	25	9	23
Associations representing women's interests	70	47	68	42	64	52	42	62	58	46
Equality organisations (LIST THE NAME OF THE ORGANISATION DEPENDING ON THE MEMBER STATE)	46	57	34	47	62	33	39	54	43	30
NGOs	17	14	22	16	14	12	7	16	24	14
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
None/ no progress made (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	1	3	1	4	4	0	6	0
DK	1	9	8	8	7	13	17	7	6	12

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Die Europäischen Institutionen (das Europäische Parlament, die Europäische Kommission, der Europäische Rat)	19	21	20	27	34	27	44	12	13	10
Nationale Behörden	22	28	17	23	20	10	13	20	21	17
Arbeitgebervertreter	8	25	8	18	12	5	11	6	8	15
Gewerkschaften	36	32	10	15	14	9	9	34	41	27
Vereinigungen für die Vertretung von Fraueninteressen	59	50	40	32	36	59	55	62	57	33
Institution für Gleichstellungsfragen (Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes)	56	47	36	29	24	44	37	48	69	43
NGOs	11	13	16	9	10	35	26	34	14	13
Andere (SPONTAN)	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	1
Keine von diesen/ Es wurden keine Fortschritte gemacht (SPONTAN)	0	4	4	2	4	3	2	1	1	5
WN	7	5	14	21	22	6	5	3	6	17

QC22.1 Selon vous, en (NOTRE PAYS) dans 20 ans, c'est-à-dire vers 2030, pensez-vous que ...?
 L'image de la femme sera moins stéréotypée dans les médias
 QC22.1 In your opinion, in (OUR COUNTRY) in 20 years time, that is to say in around 2030, do you think that ...?
 The image of women will be less stereotyped in the media
 QC22.1 Glauben Sie, dass in 20 Jahren, d.h. ungefähr im Jahr 2030, in (UNSER LAND)...?
 Das Bild der Frauen in den Medien weniger stereotyp sein wird

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, probablement	58	63	28	49	55	48	46	42	47	60
Non, probablement pas	29	35	21	38	39	39	42	51	36	21
NSP	13	2	51	13	6	13	12	7	17	19

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, probably	72	68	63	60	60	49	63	61	47	47
No, probably not	26	20	28	23	26	30	17	29	31	26
DK	2	12	9	17	14	21	20	10	22	27

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja, wahrscheinlich	62	51	62	62	40	60	57	66	71	63
Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht	31	40	21	15	29	29	32	30	25	30
WN	7	9	17	23	31	11	11	4	4	7

QC22.2 Selon vous, en (NOTRE PAYS) dans 20 ans, c'est-à-dire vers 2030, pensez-vous que ...?
 Les femmes et les hommes auront des revenus égaux
 QC22.2 In your opinion, in (OUR COUNTRY) in 20 years time, that is to say in around 2030, do you think that ...?
 Men and women will earn the same pay
 QC22.2 Glauben Sie, dass in 20 Jahren, d.h. ungefähr im Jahr 2030, in (UNSER LAND)...?
 Frauen und Männer den gleichen Lohn erhalten werden

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, probablement	53	57	58	50	48	46	43	35	48	58
Non, probablement pas	38	42	15	44	50	49	52	62	45	30
NSP	9	1	27	6	2	5	5	3	7	12

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, probably	76	63	51	61	74	51	63	59	30	67
No, probably not	23	26	42	26	20	33	25	37	59	17
DK	1	11	7	13	6	16	12	4	11	16

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja, wahrscheinlich	52	45	54	65	48	48	49	50	44	55
Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht	44	51	33	21	30	47	45	48	55	40
WN	4	4	13	14	22	5	6	2	1	5

QC22.3 Selon vous, en (NOTRE PAYS) dans 20 ans, c'est-à-dire vers 2030, pensez-vous que ...?
 Les hommes s'occuperont plus des tâches domestiques et de la famille
 QC22.3 In your opinion, in (OUR COUNTRY) in 20 years time, that is to say in around 2030, do you think that ...?
 Men will take care of more household and family tasks
 QC22.3 Glauben Sie, dass in 20 Jahren, d.h. ungefähr im Jahr 2030, in (UNSER LAND)...?
 Männer sich mehr um Haushalt und Familie kümmern werden

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, probablement	61	67	43	42	75	60	58	52	46	63
Non, probablement pas	31	32	31	53	23	36	38	45	48	23
NSP	8	1	26	5	2	4	4	3	6	14

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, probably	73	78	70	61	72	40	55	63	32	60
No, probably not	26	15	24	27	23	45	33	33	58	27
DK	1	7	6	12	5	15	12	4	10	13

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja, wahrscheinlich	70	53	50	70	33	67	45	69	81	61
Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht	26	42	37	16	47	28	51	29	17	34
WN	4	5	13	14	20	5	4	2	2	5

QC22.4 Selon vous, en (NOTRE PAYS) dans 20 ans, c'est-à-dire vers 2030, pensez-vous que ...?
 Les femmes seront plus représentées parmi les chefs d'Etats et de gouvernements
 QC22.4 In your opinion, in (OUR COUNTRY) in 20 years time, that is to say in around 2030, do you think that ...?
 Women will be more represented among Heads of State and government
 QC22.4 Glauben Sie, dass in 20 Jahren, d.h. ungefähr im Jahr 2030, in (UNSER LAND)...?
 Frauen unter den Staats- und Regierungschefs stärker vertreten sein werden

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, probablement	71	78	68	64	85	71	68	61	72	70
Non, probablement pas	21	21	8	31	13	24	27	36	22	16
NSP	8	1	24	5	2	5	5	3	6	14

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, probably	77	77	80	69	75	63	77	74	57	73
No, probably not	22	14	15	19	20	22	13	21	33	14
DK	1	9	5	12	5	15	10	5	10	13

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja, wahrscheinlich	77	60	67	68	40	69	67	77	91	73
Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht	19	34	20	16	33	26	29	19	8	21
WN	4	6	13	16	27	5	4	4	1	6

QC22.5 Selon vous, en (NOTRE PAYS) dans 20 ans, c'est-à-dire vers 2030, pensez-vous que ...?
 Les femmes seront plus présentes dans des métiers traditionnellement masculins
 QC22.5 In your opinion, in (OUR COUNTRY) in 20 years time, that is to say in around 2030, do you think that ...?
 Women will be more present in traditionally masculine professions
 QC22.5 Glauben Sie, dass in 20 Jahren, d.h. ungefähr im Jahr 2030, in (UNSER LAND)...?
 Frauen in den traditionellen Männerberufen stärker vertreten sein werden

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, probablement	67	66	53	53	75	69	66	55	49	62
Non, probablement pas	25	33	18	41	23	27	30	42	45	21
NSP	8	1	29	6	2	4	4	3	6	17

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, probably	79	75	78	67	65	39	57	70	48	65
No, probably not	20	15	17	22	29	47	30	25	42	22
DK	1	10	5	11	6	14	13	5	10	13

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja, wahrscheinlich	62	62	61	70	39	59	54	72	88	73
Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht	34	34	28	16	37	35	42	25	11	21
WN	4	4	11	14	24	6	4	3	1	6

QC22.6 Selon vous, en (NOTRE PAYS) dans 20 ans, c'est-à-dire vers 2030, pensez-vous que ...?
 Les actes de violence faits aux femmes auront diminué
 QC22.6 In your opinion, in (OUR COUNTRY) in 20 years time, that is to say in around 2030, do you think that ...?
 Acts of violence against women will have decreased
 QC22.6 Glauben Sie, dass in 20 Jahren, d.h. ungefähr im Jahr 2030, in (UNSER LAND)...?
 Gewalttaten gegen Frauen zurückgegangen sein werden

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, probablement	45	43	57	41	34	26	26	28	57	41
Non, probablement pas	44	55	14	52	62	66	67	67	35	41
NSP	11	2	29	7	4	8	7	5	8	18

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, probably	68	61	43	48	48	50	64	45	41	34
No, probably not	30	23	48	34	40	35	24	49	49	45
DK	2	16	9	18	12	15	12	6	10	21

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja, wahrscheinlich	35	32	62	68	42	51	42	51	32	43
Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht	57	62	24	17	35	42	51	46	64	49
WN	8	6	14	15	23	7	7	3	4	8

QC22.7 Selon vous, en (NOTRE PAYS) dans 20 ans, c'est-à-dire vers 2030, pensez-vous que ...?
 Les droits des femmes dans les pays en voie de développement seront mieux reconnus
 QC22.7 In your opinion, in (OUR COUNTRY) in 20 years time, that is to say in around 2030, do you think that ...?
 Women's rights in developing countries will be better recognised
 QC22.7 Glauben Sie, dass in 20 Jahren, d.h. ungefähr im Jahr 2030, in (UNSER LAND)...?
 Frauenrechte in Entwicklungsländern mehr Beachtung finden werden

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, probablement	63	66	63	60	68	53	53	50	70	63
Non, probablement pas	27	33	9	34	28	41	42	46	22	20
NSP	10	1	28	6	4	6	5	4	8	17

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, probably	80	70	59	64	82	69	78	56	56	61
No, probably not	18	16	32	23	11	16	11	37	32	20
DK	2	14	9	13	7	15	11	7	12	19

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja, wahrscheinlich	61	41	73	70	51	65	61	68	77	66
Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht	34	53	16	14	23	29	33	29	20	27
WN	5	6	11	16	26	6	6	3	3	7

QC23 En ce qui concerne la crise économique, certains disent qu'elle va plutôt renforcer les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes. D'autres au contraire pensent qu'elle va plutôt réduire les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes. Laquelle de ces opinions se rapproche le plus de la vôtre ? La crise économique va plutôt ...

QC23 As far as the economic crisis is concerned, some say it will rather increase gender inequality while others think that it will reduce them. To which of the following two opinions do you feel the closest to? The economic crisis will rather ...

QC23 Mit Blick auf die Wirtschaftskrise sagen manche Leute, dass sie die ungleiche Behandlung von Männern und Frauen eher verstärken wird, während andere der Meinung sind, dass diese dadurch verringert wird. Welche der folgenden beiden Meinungen entspricht am ehesten Ihrer eigenen? Die Wirtschaftskrise wird ...

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Renforcer les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes	38	43	32	54	42	34	36	44	57	27
Réduire les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes	21	30	10	37	30	9	9	8	19	17
La crise n'aura pas d'influence sur les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes (SPONTANE)	31	26	39	5	22	48	47	43	15	33
NSP	10	1	19	4	6	9	8	5	9	23

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Increase gender inequality	46	45	45	22	32	48	52	35	39	25
Reduce gender inequality	14	10	24	27	15	23	16	21	16	21
The crisis will not have any influence on gender inequality (SPONTANEOUS)	38	36	20	43	37	20	18	32	39	29
DK	2	9	11	8	16	9	14	12	6	25

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Die ungleiche Behandlung eher verstärken	46	38	31	24	25	54	59	51	45	40
Die ungleiche Behandlung eher verringern	26	22	21	26	19	12	31	24	27	31
Die Wirtschaftskrise wird keinen Einfluss auf die ungleiche Behandlung der Geschlechter haben (SPONTAN)	19	35	34	26	34	27	6	18	20	15
WN	9	5	14	24	22	7	4	7	8	14

QC24.1 Dans quelle mesure connaissez-vous les droits relatifs à chacun des domaines suivants ?

Les discriminations liées au sexe

QC24.1 To what extent are you aware of rights in each of the following areas?

Gender-based discrimination

QC24.1 In welchem Maß ist Ihnen die rechtliche Situation in den folgenden Bereichen bewusst?

Geschlechtsspezifische Diskriminierung

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, très bien	11	12	7	15	11	18	17	12	10	6
Oui, plutôt bien	41	46	29	48	47	40	39	37	33	42
Non, plutôt mal	31	32	32	29	31	29	29	29	36	27
Non, très mal	13	10	24	6	9	9	11	17	16	15
NSP	4	0	8	2	2	4	4	5	5	10
Bien	52	58	36	63	58	58	56	49	43	48
Mal	44	42	56	35	40	38	40	46	52	42

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, very well	12	7	5	16	19	4	4	13	6	32
Yes, fairly well	38	48	28	51	37	28	31	36	22	44
No, fairly badly	34	33	41	22	33	48	48	32	51	12
No, very badly	16	11	22	6	9	16	11	13	19	8
DK	0	1	4	5	2	4	6	6	2	4
Well	50	55	33	67	56	32	35	49	28	76
Badly	50	44	63	28	42	64	59	45	70	20

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja, sehr bewusst	18	10	4	14	5	31	5	19	16	10
Ja, etwas bewusst	56	36	31	52	23	49	52	49	47	46
Nein, nicht sehr bewusst	18	39	41	19	32	14	35	28	30	27
Nein, überhaupt nicht bewusst	5	11	20	7	25	3	6	3	4	11
WN	3	4	4	8	15	3	2	1	3	6
Bewusst	74	46	35	66	28	80	57	68	63	56
Nicht bewusst	23	50	61	26	57	17	41	31	34	38

QC24.2 Dans quelle mesure connaissez-vous les droits relatifs à chacun des domaines suivants ?

L'égalité de rémunération entre les femmes et les hommes

QC24.2 To what extent are you aware of rights in each of the following areas?

Equal pay for men and women

QC24.2 In welchem Maß ist Ihnen die rechtliche Situation in den folgenden Bereichen bewusst?

Gleicher Lohn für Männer und Frauen

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, très bien	14	15	8	16	12	26	27	30	12	9
Oui, plutôt bien	41	49	29	48	55	43	41	34	34	45
Non, plutôt mal	30	28	32	28	24	22	22	20	32	23
Non, très mal	11	8	24	7	7	6	8	13	16	14
NSP	4	0	7	1	2	3	2	3	6	9
Bien	55	64	37	64	67	69	68	64	46	54
Mal	41	36	56	35	31	28	30	33	48	37

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, very well	11	7	7	21	23	5	3	14	8	30
Yes, fairly well	33	47	32	48	34	30	28	36	28	45
No, fairly badly	39	34	40	21	32	47	53	32	46	14
No, very badly	17	11	18	5	8	14	11	12	17	8
DK	0	1	3	5	3	4	5	6	1	3
Well	44	54	39	69	57	35	31	50	36	75
Badly	56	45	58	26	40	61	64	44	63	22

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja, sehr bewusst	25	12	5	17	8	33	7	17	22	11
Ja, etwas bewusst	48	41	32	51	30	47	45	54	51	46
Nein, nicht sehr bewusst	20	37	41	19	29	14	40	25	21	28
Nein, überhaupt nicht bewusst	4	8	18	8	21	3	6	3	4	10
WN	3	2	4	5	12	3	2	1	2	5
Bewusst	73	53	37	68	38	80	52	71	73	57
Nicht bewusst	24	45	59	27	50	17	46	28	25	38

QC24.3 Dans quelle mesure connaissez-vous les droits relatifs à chacun des domaines suivants ?

La protection des travailleuses enceintes

QC24.3 To what extent are you aware of rights in each of the following areas?

The protection of pregnant workers

QC24.3 In welchem Maß ist Ihnen die rechtliche Situation in den folgenden Bereichen bewusst?

Schutz von schwangeren Beschäftigten

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, très bien	19	20	12	23	18	42	40	32	12	9
Oui, plutôt bien	40	48	30	47	45	35	37	46	28	38
Non, plutôt mal	26	23	25	21	25	15	14	11	29	26
Non, très mal	11	9	24	7	10	5	6	9	21	16
NSP	4	0	9	2	2	3	3	2	10	11
Bien	59	68	42	70	63	77	77	78	40	47
Mal	37	32	49	28	35	20	20	20	50	42

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, very well	14	8	9	25	27	7	3	21	10	32
Yes, fairly well	37	47	37	45	32	26	25	40	35	44
No, fairly badly	27	32	34	19	31	43	49	23	37	13
No, very badly	22	11	17	7	8	19	16	11	16	6
DK	0	2	3	4	2	5	7	5	2	5
Well	51	55	46	70	59	33	28	61	45	76
Badly	49	43	51	26	39	62	65	34	53	19

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja, sehr bewusst	27	19	12	17	10	34	10	19	15	12
Ja, etwas bewusst	46	36	36	50	29	41	40	44	40	42
Nein, nicht sehr bewusst	19	30	35	18	30	17	38	29	31	27
Nein, überhaupt nicht bewusst	5	12	13	8	20	5	9	7	10	13
WN	3	3	4	7	11	3	3	1	4	6
Bewusst	73	55	48	67	39	75	50	63	55	54
Nicht bewusst	24	42	48	26	50	22	47	36	41	40

QC24.4 Dans quelle mesure connaissez-vous les droits relatifs à chacun des domaines suivants ?

Les congés parentaux

QC24.4 To what extent are you aware of rights in each of the following areas?

Parental leave

QC24.4 In welchem Maß ist Ihnen die rechtliche Situation in den folgenden Bereichen bewusst?

Elternzeit

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, très bien	18	19	10	21	18	36	35	29	15	9
Oui, plutôt bien	42	51	29	48	48	36	39	47	30	35
Non, plutôt mal	25	23	27	21	23	18	17	12	28	29
Non, très mal	11	7	25	8	9	7	7	9	18	16
NSP	4	0	9	2	2	3	2	3	9	11
Bien	60	70	39	69	66	72	74	76	45	44
Mal	36	30	52	29	32	25	24	21	46	45

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, very well	12	7	13	19	24	9	7	25	9	30
Yes, fairly well	35	39	49	43	32	33	33	42	36	43
No, fairly badly	28	37	24	24	32	35	41	20	37	14
No, very badly	25	15	12	8	9	18	12	8	16	8
DK	0	2	2	6	3	5	7	5	2	5
Well	47	46	62	62	56	42	40	67	45	73
Badly	53	52	36	32	41	53	53	28	53	22

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja, sehr bewusst	25	11	13	16	14	32	8	23	28	13
Ja, etwas bewusst	46	35	37	48	33	43	43	44	45	47
Nein, nicht sehr bewusst	20	37	33	20	25	16	36	25	19	22
Nein, überhaupt nicht bewusst	6	15	14	9	17	6	10	7	6	11
WN	3	2	3	7	11	3	3	1	2	7
Bewusst	71	46	50	64	47	75	51	67	73	60
Nicht bewusst	26	52	47	29	42	22	46	32	25	33

QC24.5 Dans quelle mesure connaissez-vous les droits relatifs à chacun des domaines suivants ?

L'accès égal pour les femmes et les hommes à l'éducation et aux formations professionnelles

QC24.5 To what extent are you aware of rights in each of the following areas?

Equal access for men and women to education and vocational training

QC24.5 In welchem Maß ist Ihnen die rechtliche Situation in den folgenden Bereichen bewusst?

Gleicher Zugang für Männer und Frauen zu Bildung und beruflicher Weiterbildung

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, très bien	19	21	15	24	24	34	35	35	21	11
Oui, plutôt bien	43	47	34	51	49	39	39	41	38	43
Non, plutôt mal	24	25	21	19	19	18	17	12	23	22
Non, très mal	10	6	22	4	6	6	6	8	12	13
NSP	4	1	8	2	2	3	3	4	6	11
Bien	62	68	49	75	73	73	74	76	59	54
Mal	34	31	43	23	25	24	23	20	35	35

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, very well	13	10	10	22	27	9	10	22	12	33
Yes, fairly well	34	47	41	47	35	37	43	41	38	41
No, fairly badly	34	29	31	20	28	35	34	22	34	13
No, very badly	19	12	14	6	7	14	8	9	14	7
DK	0	2	4	5	3	5	5	6	2	6
Well	47	57	51	69	62	46	53	63	50	74
Badly	53	41	45	26	35	49	42	31	48	20

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja, sehr bewusst	40	17	11	18	15	37	10	20	29	13
Ja, etwas bewusst	42	41	37	52	32	46	51	50	45	51
Nein, nicht sehr bewusst	14	34	33	17	24	11	33	25	21	20
Nein, überhaupt nicht bewusst	2	6	16	7	17	3	5	4	3	9
WN	2	2	3	6	12	3	1	1	2	7
Bewusst	82	58	48	70	47	83	61	70	74	64
Nicht bewusst	16	40	49	24	41	14	38	29	24	29

QC25.1 Avez-vous, au cours des 3 dernières années, été victime d'une discrimination sur base de votre sexe, ou été témoin d'une telle discrimination ?

Dans l'accès à l'éducation (ce qui inclut les années d'éducation obligatoire, non obligatoire et les formations professionnelles)

QC25.1 During the last 3 years, have you been a victim of gender-based discrimination or a witness to such discrimination?

In access to education (which includes periods of compulsory and non-compulsory education and vocational training)

QC25.1 Sind Sie innerhalb der letzten 3 Jahre Opfer einer geschlechtsspezifischen Diskriminierung geworden oder wurden Sie Zeuge einer derartigen Diskriminierung?

Beim Zugang zu Bildung (beinhaltet die Pflichtschulausbildung, die freiwillige Schulbildung und die berufliche Weiterbildung)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, a été personnellement victime	3	4	0	2	1	5	5	4	1	0
Oui, a été témoin d'une discrimination	6	6	2	10	7	7	7	5	4	3
Non	89	89	96	88	92	86	86	88	93	94
NSP	2	1	2	0	0	2	2	3	2	3

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, has personally been a victim	0	4	3	4	2	2	1	2	4	0
Yes, has been a witness to discrimination	3	8	5	8	5	5	5	2	9	1
No	97	87	91	85	92	88	90	95	86	98
DK	0	1	1	3	1	5	4	1	1	1

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja, wurde persönlich Opfer	2	5	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	3
Ja, wurde Zeuge einer Diskriminierung	5	11	6	7	4	6	9	6	9	5
Nein	92	83	90	86	88	93	88	91	87	90
WN	1	1	2	4	7	0	1	1	2	2

QC25.2 Avez-vous, au cours des 3 dernières années, été victime d'une discrimination sur base de votre sexe, ou été témoin d'une telle discrimination ?

Dans le domaine de l'emploi

QC25.2 During the last 3 years, have you been a victim of gender-based discrimination or a witness to such discrimination?

In the area of employment

QC25.2 Sind Sie innerhalb der letzten 3 Jahre Opfer einer geschlechtsspezifischen Diskriminierung geworden oder wurden Sie Zeuge einer derartigen Diskriminierung?

Im beruflichen Bereich

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, a été personnellement victime	5	5	2	4	5	6	6	5	4	3
Oui, a été témoin d'une discrimination	10	12	7	20	16	8	7	6	9	6
Non	83	83	88	76	79	85	86	88	85	89
NSP	2	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	2	2

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, has personally been a victim	4	6	8	4	5	5	3	4	6	2
Yes, has been a witness to discrimination	7	17	15	9	11	11	6	7	14	2
No	89	77	76	83	83	82	89	88	79	95
DK	0	0	1	4	1	2	2	1	1	1

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja, wurde persönlich Opfer	4	6	2	4	3	4	4	4	4	3
Ja, wurde Zeuge einer Diskriminierung	8	14	8	7	6	12	16	10	13	7
Nein	87	79	88	86	85	84	79	86	82	88
WN	1	1	2	3	6	0	1	0	1	2

QC25.3 Avez-vous, au cours des 3 dernières années, été victime d'une discrimination sur base de votre sexe, ou été témoin d'une telle discrimination ?

Dans la société en général

QC25.3 During the last 3 years, have you been a victim of gender-based discrimination or a witness to such discrimination?

In society in general

QC25.3 Sind Sie innerhalb der letzten 3 Jahre Opfer einer geschlechtsspezifischen Diskriminierung geworden oder wurden Sie Zeuge einer derartigen Diskriminierung?

In der Gesellschaft allgemein

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, a été personnellement victime	4	5	0	2	4	4	4	3	3	1
Oui, a été témoin d'une discrimination	14	17	8	23	28	13	13	10	13	8
Non	80	78	88	74	67	82	86	86	82	88
NSP	2	0	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	3

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, has personally been a victim	2	5	5	4	7	4	2	3	4	3
Yes, has been a witness to discrimination	10	20	20	11	15	17	9	8	18	2
No	88	74	74	81	77	77	87	88	76	94
DK	0	1	1	4	1	2	2	1	2	1

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja, wurde persönlich Opfer	3	4	3	3	2	4	3	4	5	4
Ja, wurde Zeuge einer Diskriminierung	19	18	9	9	9	13	19	19	32	11
Nein	77	77	86	85	82	83	77	77	62	83
WN	1	1	2	3	7	0	1	0	1	2

QC25.4 Avez-vous, au cours des 3 dernières années, été victime d'une discrimination sur base de votre sexe, ou été témoin d'une telle discrimination ?

Dans la vie politique

QC25.4 During the last 3 years, have you been a victim of gender-based discrimination or a witness to such discrimination?

In political life

QC25.4 Sind Sie innerhalb der letzten 3 Jahre Opfer einer geschlechtsspezifischen Diskriminierung geworden oder wurden Sie Zeuge einer derartigen Diskriminierung?

Im politischen Leben

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, a été personnellement victime	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
Oui, a été témoin d'une discrimination	7	7	2	10	13	5	5	4	6	2
Non	90	90	94	88	86	93	93	94	91	95
NSP	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	3

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, has personally been a victim	1	1	1	3	2	2	0	0	1	0
Yes, has been a witness to discrimination	3	6	10	7	6	6	4	2	9	1
No	96	92	87	86	91	89	94	95	88	98
DK	0	1	2	4	1	3	2	3	2	1

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja, wurde persönlich Opfer	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Ja, wurde Zeuge einer Diskriminierung	6	8	5	4	3	5	11	11	16	5
Nein	91	88	92	93	88	93	87	87	79	91
WN	2	2	2	2	8	1	1	1	4	2

QC25.5 Avez-vous, au cours des 3 dernières années, été victime d'une discrimination sur base de votre sexe, ou été témoin d'une telle discrimination ?

Dans l'accès aux soins de santé

QC25.5 During the last 3 years, have you been a victim of gender-based discrimination or a witness to such discrimination?

In access to health care

QC25.5 Sind Sie innerhalb der letzten 3 Jahre Opfer einer geschlechtsspezifischen Diskriminierung geworden oder wurden Sie Zeuge einer derartigen Diskriminierung?

Beim Zugang zur Gesundheitsfürsorge

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, a été personnellement victime	2	2	1	2	0	2	2	2	2	1
Oui, a été témoin d'une discrimination	5	4	2	10	8	3	3	3	6	3
Non	91	94	94	88	91	95	95	94	91	94
NSP	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	2

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, has personally been a victim	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	1	2	1
Yes, has been a witness to discrimination	4	4	5	8	6	5	4	2	11	2
No	95	94	92	84	90	90	92	96	86	97
DK	0	0	1	5	1	2	2	1	1	0

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja, wurde persönlich Opfer	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	3	2	2
Ja, wurde Zeuge einer Diskriminierung	3	6	4	6	5	3	10	4	10	2
Nein	94	91	92	90	84	96	87	92	87	94
WN	1	1	2	2	8	0	1	1	1	2

QC25.6 Avez-vous, au cours des 3 dernières années, été victime d'une discrimination sur base de votre sexe, ou été témoin d'une telle discrimination ?

Dans un autre domaine

QC25.6 During the last 3 years, have you been a victim of gender-based discrimination or a witness to such discrimination?

In another area

QC25.6 Sind Sie innerhalb der letzten 3 Jahre Opfer einer geschlechtsspezifischen Diskriminierung geworden oder wurden Sie Zeuge einer derartigen Diskriminierung?

In einem anderen Bereich

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui, a été personnellement victime	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Oui, a été témoin d'une discrimination	2	3	0	0	4	2	1	0	2	1
Non	94	93	63	98	94	96	96	98	92	90
NSP	3	1	37	2	1	2	2	1	5	8

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes, has personally been a victim	0	1	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
Yes, has been a witness to discrimination	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
No	100	96	92	95	95	93	94	89	95	96
DK	0	1	2	5	4	6	4	8	3	4

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja, wurde persönlich Opfer	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	1
Ja, wurde Zeuge einer Diskriminierung	4	2	1	1	1	2	3	6	10	2
Nein	92	94	97	95	85	96	95	90	85	95
WN	2	2	2	4	13	2	2	2	2	2

QC26 Suite à cette discrimination, avez-vous entrepris une action pour faire valoir vos droits (demande de renseignements, dépôt d'une plainte, etc.) ?

QC26 Following this discrimination, did you take action to assert your rights (request for information, filed a complaint, etc.)?

QC26 Haben Sie aufgrund dieser Diskriminierung etwas unternommen, um Ihre Rechte durchzusetzen (Anfrage nach Informationen, schriftliche Beschwerde, usw.)?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Oui	25	21	22	14	41	27	27	28	19	25
Non	72	79	78	86	59	69	69	68	79	69
NSP	3	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	2	6

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Yes	24	33	21	16	26	28	18	33	9	58
No	76	66	79	74	69	68	81	65	89	42
DK	0	1	0	10	5	4	1	2	2	0

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Ja	46	23	18	19	14	22	27	33	33	30
Nein	52	72	80	75	74	78	71	66	63	68
WN	2	5	2	6	12	0	2	1	4	2

QC27 Et diriez-vous que votre demande (demande de renseignements, dépôt d'une plainte, etc.) a été bien traitée ou mal traitée ?
 QC27 And would you say that your request (request for information, filed a complaint, etc.) was well handled or badly handled?
 QC27 Und würden Sie sagen, dass Ihre Anfrage (Anfrage nach Informationen, schriftliche Beschwerde, usw.) gut oder schlecht bearbeitet wurde?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Très bien traitée	14	11	21	17	26	12	12	10	0	18
Plutôt bien traitée	32	48	0	20	17	34	33	34	47	21
Plutôt mal traitée	25	27	0	18	14	19	23	38	41	7
Très mal traitée	26	14	79	45	39	30	28	18	12	41
NSP	3	0	0	0	4	5	4	0	0	13
Bien traitée	46	59	21	37	43	46	45	44	47	39
Mal traitée	51	41	79	63	53	49	51	56	53	48

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Very well handled	6	8	14	19	29	9	8	26	0	7
Fairly well handed	34	32	28	51	42	51	43	20	29	29
Fairly badly handled	31	39	9	11	20	7	25	34	17	20
Very badly handled	29	21	38	19	9	29	15	20	54	35
DK	0	0	11	0	0	4	9	0	0	9
Well handled	40	40	42	70	71	60	51	46	29	36
Badly handled	60	60	47	30	29	36	40	54	71	55

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Sehr gut bearbeitet	17	11	0	6	20	12	5	9	11	31
Ziemlich gut bearbeitet	30	40	33	35	19	33	50	27	27	25
Ziemlich schlecht bearbeitet	31	40	50	38	24	50	32	41	31	20
Sehr schlecht bearbeitet	22	7	17	21	37	5	13	14	27	22
WN	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	2
Gut bearbeitet	47	51	33	41	39	45	55	36	38	56
Schlecht bearbeitet	53	47	67	59	61	55	45	55	58	42

Special Eurobarometer 326 – Gender Equality



QC28 Auprès de qui avez-vous entrepris votre action ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)
 QC28 Who did you contact? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
 QC28 Wen haben Sie kontaktiert? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Un syndicat	27	28	0	32	46	22	22	19	7	21
La justice/ les tribunaux	19	23	0	25	0	11	14	22	0	26
Les organismes pour l'égalité (CITER LE NOM DE L'ORGANISME SELON L'ETAT MEMBRE)	9	10	0	21	6	3	8	26	10	25
La police	15	21	20	13	6	14	12	6	35	27
Un avocat	17	22	41	23	5	13	16	29	0	14
Une association/ une ONG	12	14	0	36	4	9	11	17	39	11
Autre (SPONTANE)	28	27	39	15	42	41	36	14	33	16
NSP	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
A trade union	19	24	33	44	12	12	8	0	17	18
Legal proceedings/ the courts	36	19	37	23	9	26	51	35	30	3
Equality organisations (LIST THE NAME OF THE ORGANISATION DEPENDING ON THE MEMBER STATE)	0	7	3	38	14	4	16	0	0	0
The police	35	12	25	20	0	23	23	12	11	6
A lawyer	13	13	27	18	37	30	7	17	12	23
An association/ an NGO	7	8	9	7	13	4	0	22	59	8
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	25	35	21	10	47	21	25	37	0	48
DK	0	2	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	3

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Eine Gewerkschaft	13	44	5	23	7	12	40	25	25	37
Strafverfahren/ die Gerichte	26	23	15	27	0	5	25	14	15	5
Institution für Gleichstellungsfragen (ANTIDISKRIMINIERUNGSSTELLE DES BUNDES)	7	11	0	19	15	14	4	7	11	0
Die Polizei	9	17	26	17	12	9	9	11	3	12
Einen Anwalt	18	37	32	6	0	5	21	19	6	5
Eine Vereinigung/ eine NGO	14	3	20	0	7	35	21	5	26	17
Andere (SPONTAN)	36	14	30	20	45	38	10	39	40	19
WN	10	0	0	0	28	0	5	1	0	10

Special Eurobarometer 326 – Gender Equality



QC29 Si vous deviez entreprendre une action suite à une discrimination sur la base du sexe, auprès de qui entreprendriez-vous cette action ?
 QC29 If you were to take action following gender-based discrimination, who would you contact?
 QC29 Wen würden Sie kontaktieren, um auf eine geschlechtsspezifische Diskriminierung zu reagieren?

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Un syndicat	9	20	2	8	46	8	8	8	5	14
La justice/ les tribunaux	14	13	9	11	5	12	11	10	15	6
Les organismes pour l'égalité (CITER LE NOM DE L'ORGANISME SELON L'ETAT MEMBRE)	24	29	25	26	24	19	19	20	24	31
La police	16	14	9	18	12	19	19	17	18	8
Un avocat	20	16	11	22	8	32	32	30	16	20
Une association/ une ONG	6	5	3	10	1	3	3	3	4	2
Autre (SPONTANE)	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
NSP	9	2	40	4	3	6	7	10	16	17

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
A trade union	6	8	11	6	9	6	3	9	2	9
The Courts	11	28	24	14	5	15	14	18	11	4
Equality organisations (LIST THE NAME OF THE ORGANISATION DEPENDING ON THE MEMBER STATE)	31	20	22	22	40	32	36	18	44	23
The police	19	18	11	20	11	11	11	16	11	24
A lawyer	28	12	16	29	14	14	9	16	14	19
An association/an NGO	2	4	9	3	4	3	4	3	6	5
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	2	1	1	6	4	3	1	2	2
DK	2	8	6	5	11	15	20	19	10	14

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Eine Gewerkschaft	16	10	4	4	2	4	4	19	19	14
Die Gerichte	3	14	14	19	9	8	12	6	2	5
Institution für Gleichstellungsfragen (ANTIDISKRIMINIERUNGSSTELLE DES BUNDES)	42	20	27	19	17	30	41	43	51	18
Die Polizei	16	17	15	26	14	11	14	11	10	15
Einen Anwalt	13	25	16	13	15	22	12	11	10	19
Eine Vereinigung/ eine NGO	3	4	6	3	3	8	8	4	3	19
Andere (SPONTAN)	2	1	3	1	1	8	1	2	1	2
WN	5	9	15	15	39	9	8	4	4	8