



SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 545

Gender Stereotypes

EUROBAROMETER SUMMARY REPORT

FIELDWORK: Jan.–Feb. 2024

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

This survey has been requested and co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication and Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers.

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.

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Document prepared by Pierre Dieumegard for [Europe-Democracy-Esperanto](#)

The purpose of this "provisional" document is to enable more people in the European Union to become aware of documents produced by the European Union (and financed by their taxes).

If there are no translations, citizens are excluded from the debate.

This document "Eurobarometer" [only existed in English](#), in a pdf-file. From the initial file, we created a odt-file, prepared by Libre Office software, for machine translation to other languages. The results are now [available in all official languages](#).

It is desirable that the EU administration takes over the translation of important documents. "Important documents" are not only laws and regulations, but also the important information needed to make informed decisions together.

In order to discuss our common future together, and to enable reliable translations, the international language Esperanto would be very useful because of its simplicity, regularity and accuracy.

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Introduction

The promotion of equality between women and men is a task for the Union, in all its activities, required by the Treaties¹. Gender equality is a core value of the EU, a fundamental right and key principle of the European Pillar of Social Rights². Thanks to robust equal treatment legislation and jurisprudence, efforts to mainstream the gender perspective into different policy areas, and laws to address particular inequalities, the EU has made significant progress in gender equality in the last decades. Encouraging trends are the higher number of women in the labour market and their progress in securing better education and training. However, while the gender gap in education is being closed, and is actually negative for several indicators, gender gaps in employment, pay, care, power and pensions persist.

In this context, in March 2020, the European Commission adopted the Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025, which sets out a vision, policy objectives and actions to make concrete progress on gender equality in Europe and towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals³. The Strategy presents policy objectives and actions to make significant progress by 2025 towards a gender-equal Europe. The goal is a Union where women and men, girls and boys, in all their diversity, are free to pursue their chosen path in life, have equal opportunities to thrive, and equally participate in and lead our European society. The Strategy pursues a dual approach of gender mainstreaming combined with targeted actions, and intersectionality is a horizontal principle for its implementation. While the Strategy focuses on actions within the EU, it is coherent with the EU's external policy on gender equality and women's empowerment.

One of the key objectives of the Strategy is to challenge gender stereotypes, which represent a root cause of gender inequality and affect all areas of society. They are often combined with other stereotypes such as those based on race or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation, and this can reinforce stereotypes' negative impacts. As a concrete deliverable of the Gender Equality Strategy, the Commission also launched on 8

March 2023 an EU-wide campaign to challenge gender stereotypes affecting both men and women in different spheres of life, including career choices, sharing care responsibilities and decision-making⁴.

This Special Eurobarometer survey aims at exploring perceptions around gender stereotypes and at measuring the extent to which these are still common among EU citizens. The survey partly builds on previous Special Eurobarometer studies on gender equality conducted on the topic of 'Gender equality' in 2009⁵, 2014⁶ and 2017⁷. Areas covered include:

- Perceptions of gender equality and general stereotypes about gender roles and attributes and acceptable behaviours;
- Perceptions of gender stereotypes concerning family and professional life;
- Perceptions of gender stereotypes in politics and in leadership positions.

The results are presented for the EU as a whole and by country, and significant variations by gender, age and gender-age. Whenever possible, the results from the present survey are compared with those from previous Eurobarometer surveys.

1 Article 8 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union states that 'In all its activities, the Union shall aim to eliminate inequalities, and to promote equality, between men and women'.

2 'The European Pillar of Social Rights in 20 principles': <https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?atId=1606&langId=en>.

3 'Gender equality strategy. Achievements and key areas for action https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/gender-equality/gender-equality-strategy_en.

4 '#EndGenderStereotypes': https://end-gender-stereotypes.campaign.europa.eu/index_en.

5 Special Eurobarometer 326: <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/808>

6 Special Eurobarometer 428: <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2048>.

7 Special Eurobarometer 465: <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2154>

Methodology

This Special Eurobarometer 545 on Gender Stereotypes was part of the Eurobarometer wave 100.3 and was conducted between 12 January and 4 February 2024. The methodology used was that of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication (“Media monitoring and Eurobarometer” Unit)⁸. Interviews were conducted face-to-face, either physically in people's homes or through remote video interaction in the appropriate national language. Interviews with remote video interaction (“online face-to-face” or CAVI, Computer Assisted Video Interviewing) were conducted only in Czechia, Denmark, Malta, and Finland. A technical note concerning the interviews conducted by the member institutes of the Verian network is annexed to this report. It also specifies the confidence intervals⁹.

Throughout the report, results are compared to Special Eurobarometer 465 of 2017, Special Eurobarometer 428 of 2015 and Special Eurobarometer 326 of 2010.

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

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	The Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	FR	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY *	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV		

European Union – weighted average for the 27 Member States	EU27
BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT, HR	euro area
BG, CZ, DK, HU, PL, RO, SE	Non-euro area

In accordance with the EU General Data Protection Regulation¹⁰ (GDPR), respondents were asked whether they would agree to be asked questions on issues that could be considered “sensitive”.

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the *acquis communautaire* has been suspended in the part of the country not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the ‘CY’ category and in the EU27 average.

We would like to thank the people across the European Union who have offered their time to take part in this survey.

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

8 <https://www.europa.eu/eurobarometer>

9 Confidence intervals indicate the range in which the results being estimated for the population would most likely fall, depending on the sample size and the observed percentage, holding other factors constant.

Key findings

For each of the tested situations regarding overall perception of equal treatment on the basis of gender, respondents are much more likely to point better treatment of men than of women

- Men are perceived to be treated better by half of the respondents in politics (54%) and at work (51%). Nearly a third believe that men are treated better in the media (31%), around a quarter share the same views when it comes to the advertising (26%), and about 1 in 5 when it comes to school or university (20%) and by the medical staff (19%).
- In all the areas, only the minority of respondents point to women being treated better (between 6% and 15%).
- In 4 out of 6 tested situations, the proportion of respondents believing women and men are treated equally is the highest. Nearly seven in ten respondents think that women and men are treated in the same way by medical staff (68%) and at school or university (67%). Similarly, just above half of respondents believe that women and men are treated the same in the media (54%) and in advertising (53%).
- However, fewer than half believe treatment is equal for women and men in politics (37%) and at work (40%).

Three quarters of the respondents say that men would also benefit from equality between women and men, but views are split on whether feminism has “gone too far”

- Three quarters of the respondents agree that men would also benefit from equality between women and men.
- Opinions are more divided on whether feminism has “gone too far”, with 45% agreeing with this statement and 48% disagreeing. Men are much more likely than women to agree with this statement (52% vs 39%) and less likely to agree that they would also benefit from gender equality (73% vs 78%).

More than six in ten agree that women are more likely to make decisions based on their emotions and sizeable proportions still believe in stereotypes about gender roles

- Still, about four in ten agree that the most important role of a man is to earn money (42%, -1 pp since 2017) and that the most important role of a woman is to take care of her home and family (38%, -6 pp). However, figures slightly improved as compared to 2017.

- The observed variations in perceptions across EU Member States are particularly high, with the gap between the highest and lowest proportions in agreement with each of these two statements reaching 64 percentage points.
- More than six in ten (62%) say that women are more likely than men to make decisions based on their emotions – a decrease of seven percentage points since 2017, but still a high share of respondents agreeing with this stereotype.

Most Europeans reject gender stereotypes about socially acceptable behaviour, even though nearly one quarter still believe it is unattractive for women to express strong opinions in public

- More than eight in ten respondents (85%, -3 percentage points since 2017) believe that it is acceptable for men to cry, with more than half (51%) totally agreeing with this statement.
- Around one quarter (23%) agree that it is unattractive for women to express strong opinions in public, while nearly three quarters (74%) disagree with this statement.

Most stereotypes around work-life decisions are rejected overall, but significant proportions still hold stereotypical views on women’s socially desired behaviours

- Around eight in ten respondents (81%) think that taking parental leave is enriching for a father and nine in ten agree that it is equally important for women and men to be financially independent.
- Around six in ten (61%) disagree that women should give priority to their family responsibilities over their career, while around one third (34%) agree with that. However, in six countries, more than half are in agreement, most notably in Hungary (64%) and in Malta and Slovakia (both 63%).
- Just over half (51%) agree that, all in all, family life suffers when the mother has a full time job. Agreement with this statement has decreased since 2014 (-9 percentage points) but remains still high.
- Slightly above half (51%, +3 percentage points since 2009) agree that, 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 a family decides one parent has to do so, while a very large proportion (41%) disagree.

Findings are mixed when it comes to perceptions of gender attributes at home

- One in five agree that for important family decisions men should have a final say, even though more than three quarters (77%) disagree with this statement.
- While more than half (53%) disagree that having children is more fulfilling for a woman than for a man, more than four in ten (43%) are still in agreement.
- Views are split on whether, overall, men are naturally less competent than women to perform household tasks (49% 'agree' vs 49% 'disagree').
- Opinions are divided on whether men are more ambitious than women in politics (47% 'agree' vs 49% 'disagree'), but agreement has significantly increased since 2017 (+12 percentage points).
- Although close to one in five (19%, +2 pp since 2017) agree that women do not have the necessary qualities and skills to fill positions of responsibility in politics, this statement is rejected by 78% of the respondents.

Stereotypes on attitudes and abilities of women and men in leadership positions are widely rejected, but more than one in five still hold stereotypical views on this subject

While gender stereotypes related to working life are generally rejected, at least around one in five are still in agreement with them

- More than seven in ten disagree that men taking parental leave show a lack of ambition for their career (77%) and that women are not ambitious enough to get the more senior positions in an organisation (74%), though around one in five agree with these statements (19% and 23%, respectively).
- Four in ten agree that men often earn more than women because their jobs are more demanding, even though most respondents (56%) say the opposite.
- Slightly more than half (52%) indicate that a woman has the same chances of getting promoted as a man.

- While seven in ten or more disagree that men make better leaders than women (70%) and that women in leadership positions do not show the necessary authority to be taken seriously (73%), one quarter or slightly less agree with these statements (25% and 23%, respectively).
- Similarly, the statement that 'women are too emotional to be good leaders' is rejected by three quarters of the respondents, even though around one in five are in agreement (21%).

At least six in ten agree on the positive impact of more gender equality in politics and leadership

While most Europeans dismiss stereotypes on attitudes and abilities of women and men in politics, opinions are split on whether men are more ambitious than women

- More than one third (35%) agree that women are less interested than men in positions of responsibility in politics. Conversely, six in ten disagree that this is the case.
- More than six in ten say that soft skills often attributed to women are important for being a good leader (63%) and close to three quarters agree that gender-balanced leadership teams are more successful (73%).
- More than half (55%) agree that temporary measures (e.g. quotas) are necessary to overcome the existing underrepresentation of women in politics, and six in ten think that having more women in politics leads to better policy decisions.

I. Perceptions of gender equality and general stereotypes about gender roles and attributes and acceptable behaviours

1. Overall perception of gender equality and equal treatment

For each surveyed situation, at least a third and up to two-thirds think that men and women are not treated in the same way.

For all given situations, a small share of respondents (between 6% up to 15%) say women are treated better. In most of these cases, the proportions of respondents who think men are treated better are more than twice (and up to nine times) as large as the ones who think that women are treated better. For example, more than half say that men are treated better than women in politics (54%) and at work (51%)¹¹. Nearly a third of respondents state the same when it comes to how they are treated in the media (31%) and around a quarter in advertising (26%). 20% of respondents find that men are treated better in school or university and 19% by the medical staff.

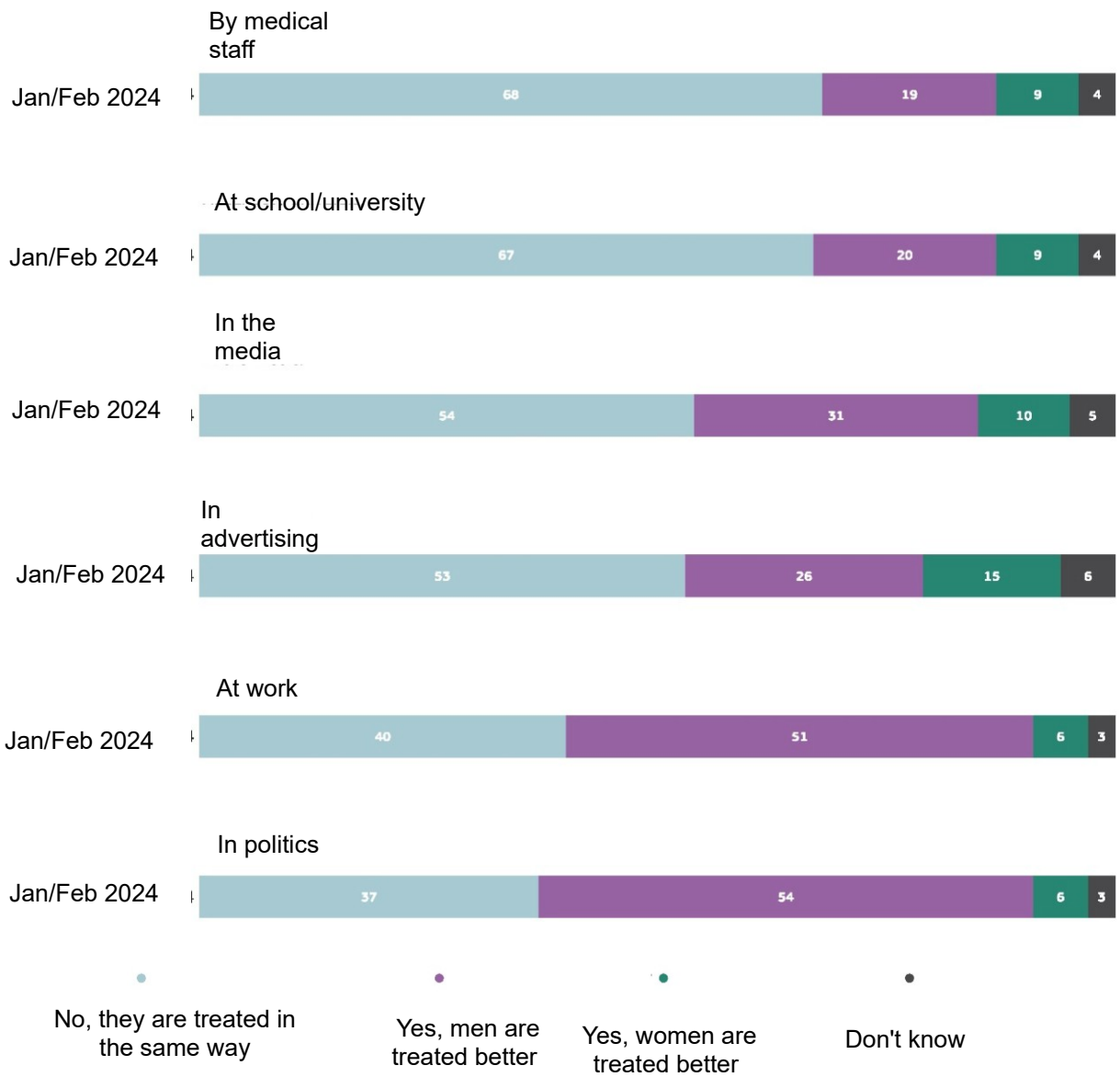
In two situations tested in the survey, more than two thirds think that women and men are treated in the same way: by medical staff (68%), at school or university (67%). Views are more divided in the media (54% 'they are treated in the same way', 31% 'men are treated better', 10% 'women are treated better') and in advertising (53% 'they are treated in the same way', 26% 'men are treated better', 15% 'women are treated better').

In four out of six situations, respondents are most likely to think that women and men are treated equally.

11 QD1. In your view, is there a difference in how women and men are treated in each of the following situations in (OUR COUNTRY)? 1) At school/university; 2) At work; 3) By medical staff; 4) In the media; 5) In advertising; 6) In politics. Yes, women are treated better; Yes, men are treated better; No, they are treated in the same way; Don't know.

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD1. In your view, is there a difference in how women and men are treated in each of the following situations in (OUR COUNTRY)? (EU27) (%)



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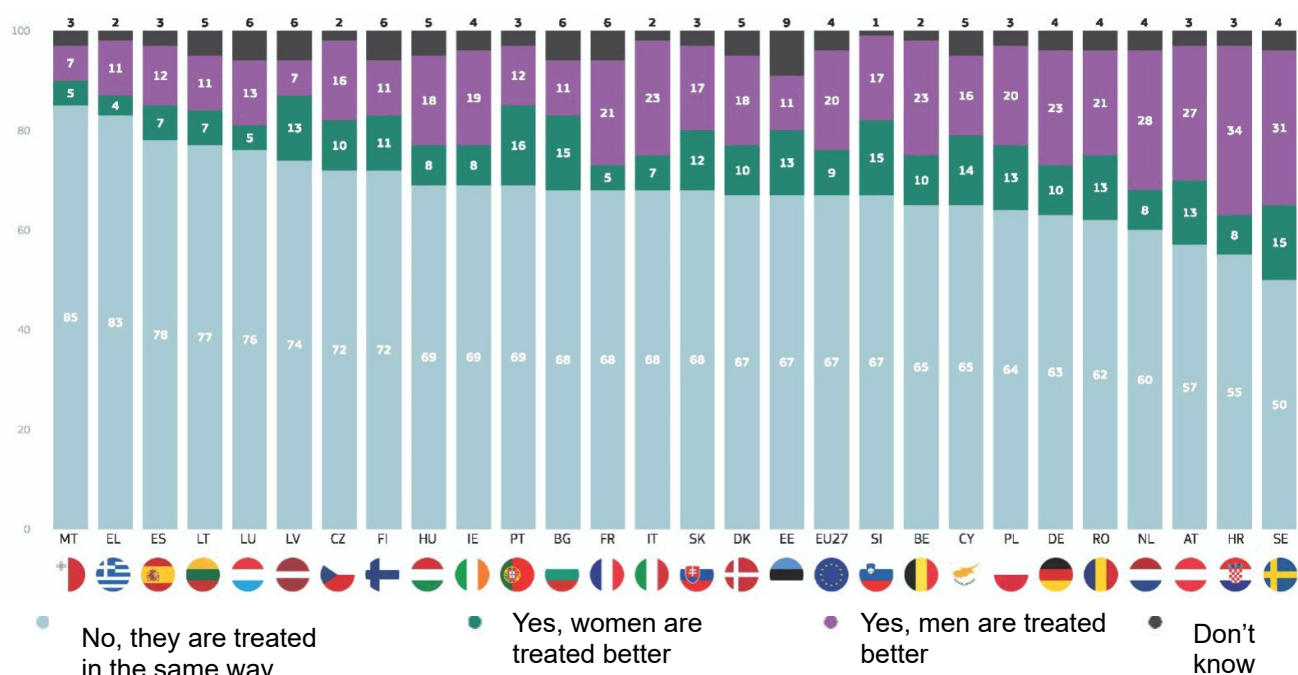
Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

Around two thirds of the respondents (67%) say that women and men are treated in the same way at school or university, while one fifth think that men are treated better and less than one in ten (9%) that women are treated better.

At least half of the respondents in all 27 EU Member States say that women and men are treated in the same way at school or university. This proportion ranges from 85% in Malta, 83% in Greece and 78% in Spain to less than six in ten in Sweden (50%), Croatia (55%) and Austria (57%).

In 22 countries, respondents are more likely to think that men are treated better at school or university than they are to think that women are treated better. This is especially the case for Croatia (34% 'men are treated better' vs 8% 'women are treated better'), the Netherlands (28% vs 8%) and Italy (23% vs 7%). The opposite is true in four countries: Latvia (13% 'women are treated better' vs 7% 'men are treated better'), Portugal (16% vs 12%), Bulgaria (15% vs 11%) and Estonia (13% vs 11%). These two proportions are equal in Finland (both 11%).

QD1.1. In your view, is there a difference in how women and men are treated in each of the following situations in (OUR COUNTRY)? :-At school / university (%)



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Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

Slightly more than half of the respondents (51%) think that men are treated better than women at work. Four in ten say they are treated in the same way and 6% believe that women are treated better.

3%) and Germany (62% vs 4%). Conversely, this is the narrowest in Bulgaria (21% vs 12%), Romania (28% vs 13%) and Latvia (22% vs 5%).

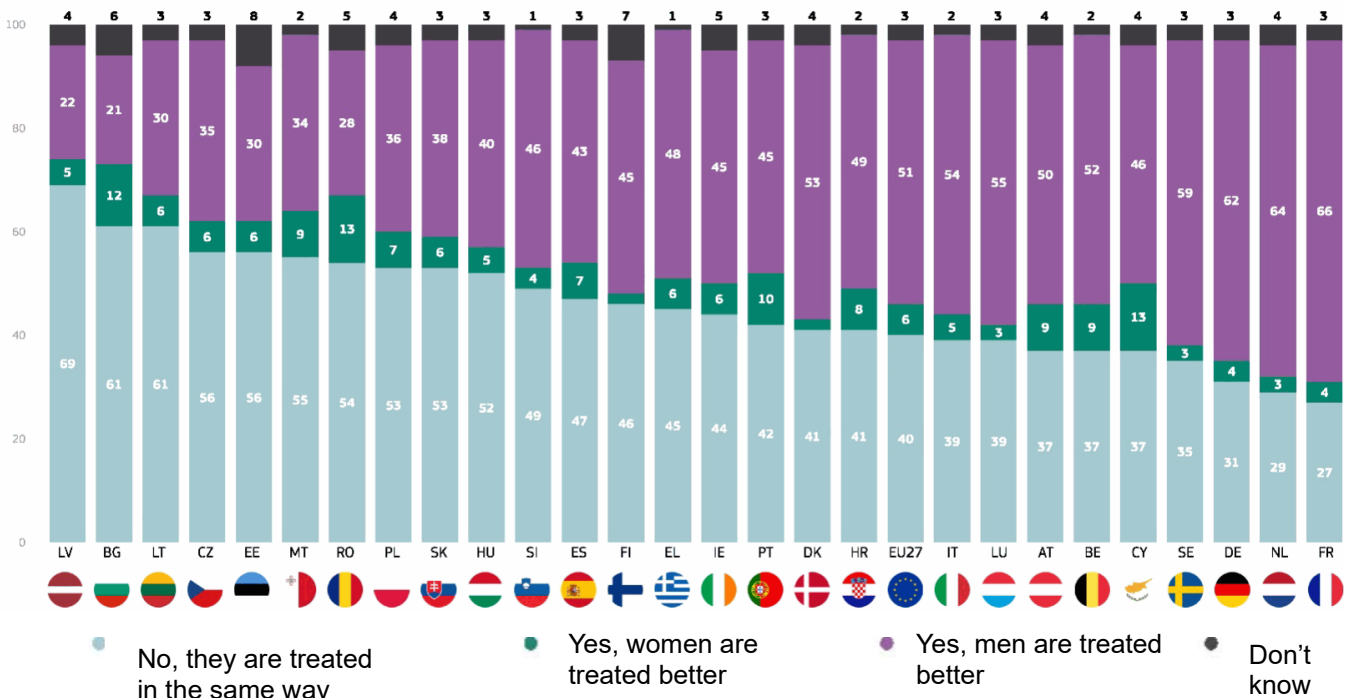
In ten EU Member States, more than half say that women and men are treated in the same way at work. Those in Latvia (69%) and in Bulgaria and Lithuania (both 61%) are the most likely to give this answer, while those in France (27%), the Netherlands (29%) and Germany (31%) are the least likely to do so.

At least half of the respondents in nine countries indicate that men are treated better than women at work. This proportion ranges from more than six in ten in France (66%), the Netherlands (64%) and Germany (62%) to less than three in ten in Bulgaria (21%), Latvia (22%) and Romania (28%).

By comparison, the shares of respondents saying women are treated better than men are much lower. Less than one fifth in all EU Member States give this answer, with the highest figures recorded in Cyprus and Romania (both 13%) and in Bulgaria (12%).

Consequently, in all countries, the proportion of respondents who indicate that men are treated better outweighs the proportion of those who say women are treated better. The gap between these shares is the widest in France (66% 'men are treated better' vs 4% 'women are treated better'), the Netherlands (64% vs

QD1.2. In your view, is there a difference in how women and men are treated in each of the following situations in (OUR COUNTRY)? :-At work (%)



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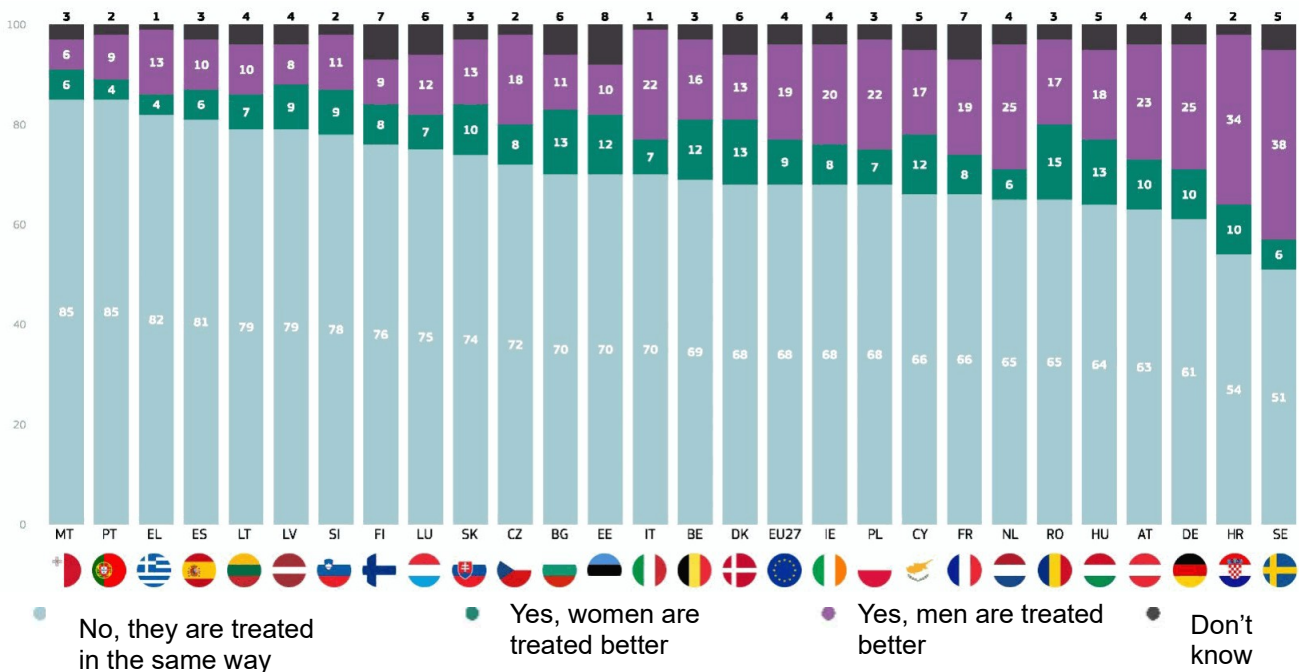
Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

Almost seven in ten (68%) indicate that women and men are treated in the same way by medical staff. Around one in five (19%) think that men are treated better, while slightly less than one in ten (9%) consider women as receiving a more favourable treatment.

More than half in all 27 EU Member States indicate that women and men are treated in the same way by medical staff. More than eight in ten respondents in Malta and Portugal (both 85%), Greece (82%) and Spain (81%) give this answer, compared to 51% in Sweden, 54% in Croatia and 61% in Germany.

In 22 countries, the proportion of respondents who say that men are treated better is higher than the one who say that women are treated better. This holds true in particular in Sweden (38% 'men are treated better' vs 6% 'women are treated better'), Croatia (34% vs 10%) and the Netherlands (25% vs 6%). At the other end of the spectrum, respondents are slightly more likely to say women are treated better than they are to say men are treated better in three countries: Bulgaria (13% 'women are treated better' vs 11% 'men are treated better'), Estonia (12% vs 10%) and Latvia (9% vs 8%). These proportions are equal in Denmark (both 13%) and Malta (both 6%).

QD 1.3. In your view, is there a difference in how women and men are treated in each of the following situations in (OUR COUNTRY)? :-By medical staff (%)



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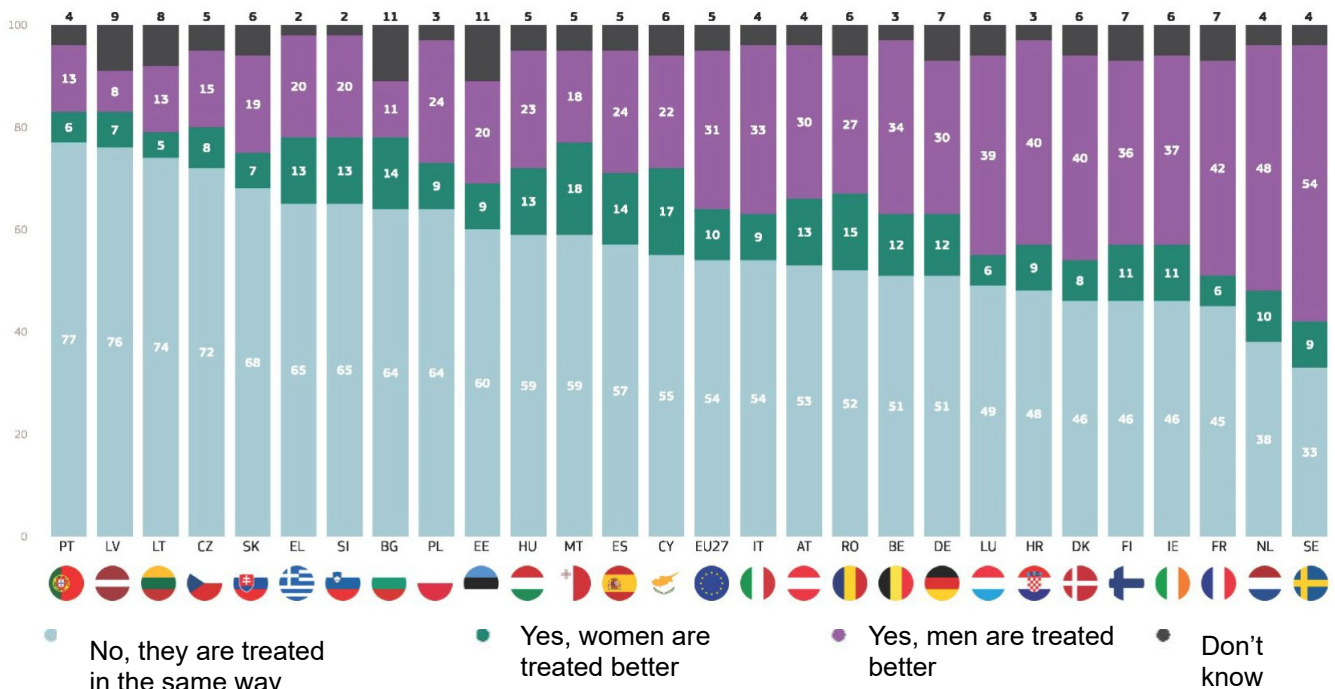
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Just above half of the respondents (54%) think that women and men are treated in the same way in the media. Around three in ten (31%) indicate that men are treated better and one in ten that women receive a more favourable treatment.

In 19 EU Member States, more than half indicate that women and men are treated in the same way in the media, with proportions ranging from 77% in Portugal, 76% in Latvia and 74% in Lithuania to 51% in Germany and Belgium, 52% in Romania and 53% in Austria. In the remaining eight Member States, less than half indicate that men and women are treated in the same way in the media, with the lowest proportions found in Sweden (33%), the Netherlands (38%) and France (45%). In Sweden (54%) and in the Netherlands (48%) around half of respondents say that men are treated better than women.

In 25 countries, the share of those who think men are treated better outweighs the share of those who think women are treated better, with this gap being the widest in Sweden (54% 'men are treated better' vs 9% 'women are treated better'), the Netherlands (48% vs 10%) and France (42% vs 6%). Respondents in Bulgaria are the only ones to say that women are better treated than men (14% 'women are treated better' vs 11% 'men are treated better'). These two proportions are equal in Malta (both 18%).

QD1.4. In your view, is there a difference in how women and men are treated in each of the following situations in (OUR COUNTRY)? :-In the media (%)



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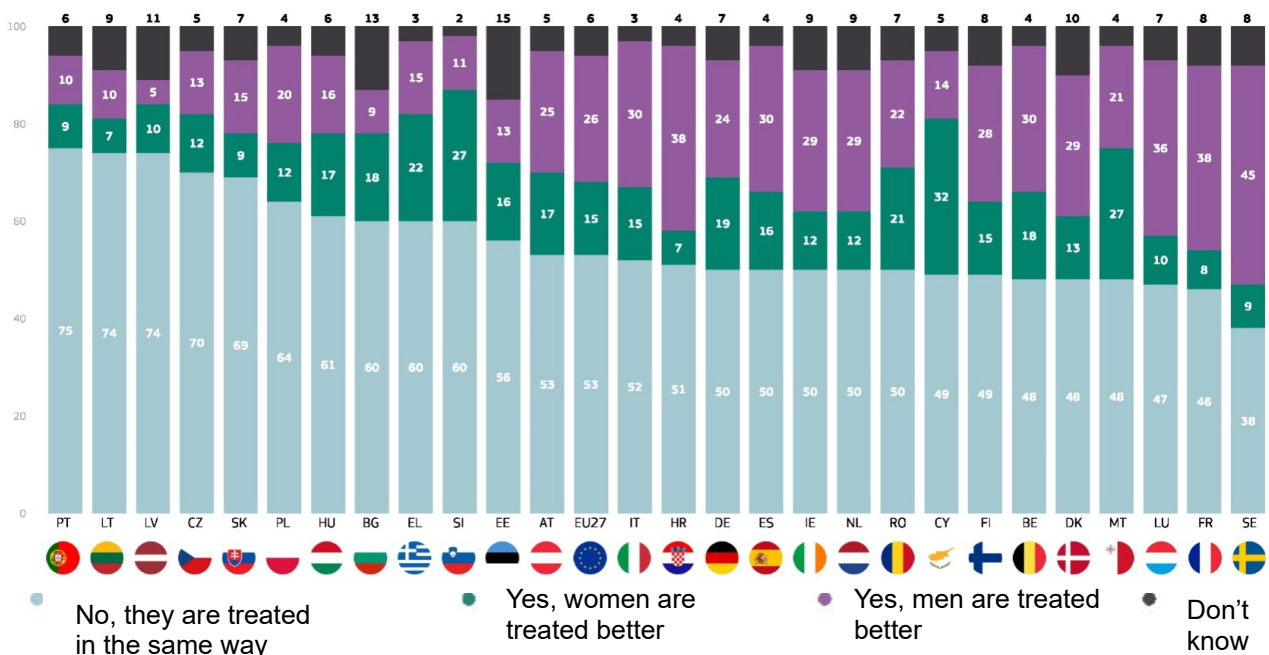
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Just above half of the respondents (53%) believe that women and men are treated in the same way in advertising. Around one quarter (26%) indicate that men receive a more favourable treatment, while 15% say that women are treated better.

At least half of the respondents in 19 countries believe women and men are treated in the same way in advertising. This share is the highest in Portugal (75%) and in Latvia and Lithuania (both 74%), while it is the lowest in Sweden (38%), France (46%) and Luxembourg (47%). Sweden is the country with the highest share of respondents who say that men are treated better (45%).

In 19 EU Member States, respondents are more likely to say men are treated better than they are to say women are treated better. This is most notably the case of those in Sweden (45% 'men are treated better' vs 9% 'women are treated better'), Croatia (38% vs 7%) and France (38% vs 8%). However, the opposite holds true in eight countries, particularly in Cyprus (32% 'women are treated better' vs 14% 'men are treated better'), Slovenia (27% vs 11%) and Bulgaria (18% vs 9%).

QD1.5. In your view, is there a difference in how women and men are treated in each of the following situations in (OUR COUNTRY)? : -In advertising (%)



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Just above half of the respondents (54%) think that men are treated better than women in politics. Nearly four in ten (37%) consider that they are treated in the same way and 6% that women are treated better.

and France (65% vs 4%), while it is the lowest but still very significant in Bulgaria (37% vs 9%) and Latvia (33% vs 5%) and Malta (42% vs 14%).

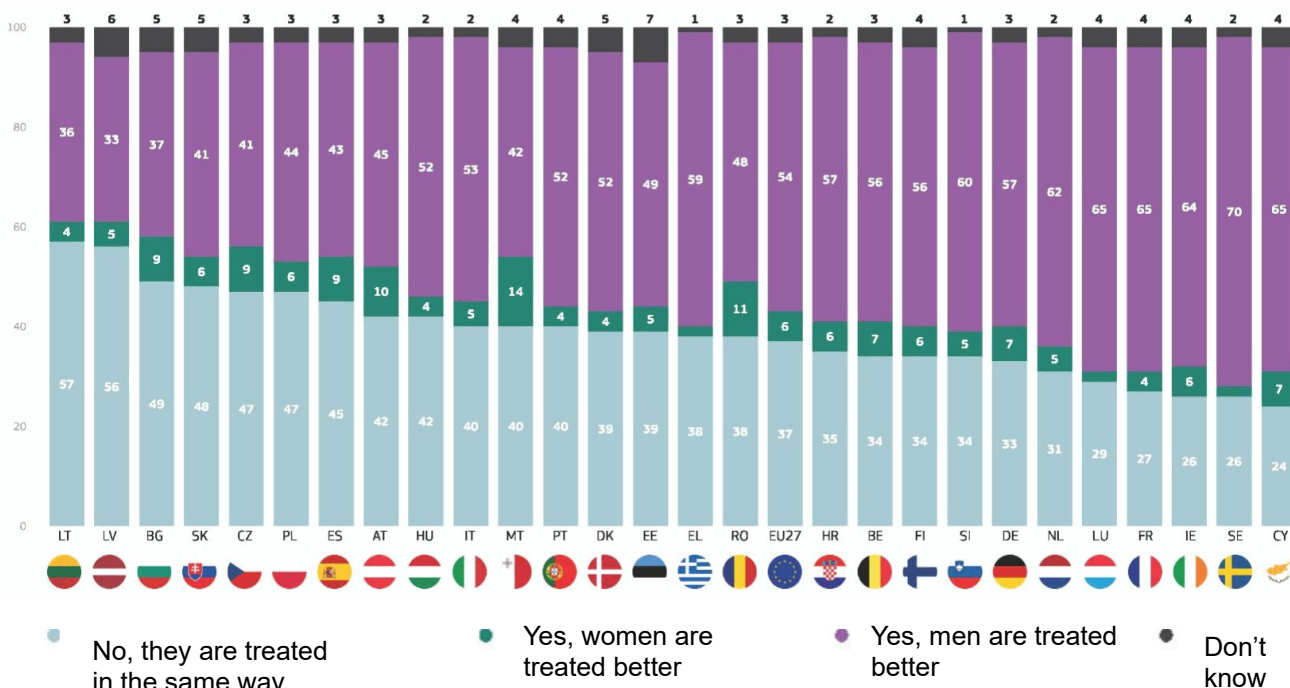
At least four in ten respondents in 12 EU Member States indicate that women and men are treated in the same way in politics. This proportion ranges from 57% in Lithuania, 56% in Latvia and 49% in Bulgaria to around a quarter in Cyprus (24%) and Ireland and Sweden (both 26%).

In 16 countries, more than half consider men to be treated better than women in politics, with this share of respondents ranging from 70% in Sweden and 65% in Cyprus, France and Luxembourg to less than four in ten in Latvia (33%), Lithuania (36%) and Bulgaria (37%).

Conversely, much lower proportions in all countries think women are treated better than men – from at least one in ten in Malta (14%), Romania (11%) and Austria (10%) to 2% in Greece, Luxembourg and Sweden.

In all countries, respondents are much more inclined to think men are treated better in politics than they are to think women are treated better. The gap between the two shares is very wide in all countries – it is the widest in Sweden (70% 'men are treated better' vs 2% 'women are treated better'), Luxembourg (65% vs 2%)

QD1.6. In your view, is there a difference in how women and men are treated in each of the following situations in (OUR COUNTRY)? :-In politics (%)



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The socio-demographic analysis highlights the following patterns:

- For all the domains tested in the survey, women are more likely than men to say that 'men are treated better', with the gap in perceptions being particularly high when referring to politics (61% of women, compared to 46% of men), work (58% vs 44%) and the media (36% vs 25%). Conversely, men are more likely than women to indicate that 'women are treated better', but this difference is not that meaningful: it reaches five percentage points in reference to the media (13% of men, compared to 8% of women), and is below this threshold when it comes to all the other situations tested in the survey. Lastly, women are less likely to indicate that women and men 'are treated in the same way' for all these situations. For instance, 11 percentage points separate the proportions of women and men giving this answer when referring to politics (32% vs 43%) and to work (35% vs 46%). The youngest respondents (aged 15-24) are the least likely to say that women and men 'are treated in the same way' for all six domains. For instance, 48% of the respondents from this age group give this answer for the media, compared to 56% of those aged 55+. In addition, the younger the respondents, the more likely they are to say that 'women are treated better' at school or university (14% of those aged 15-24, compared to 7% of those aged 55+) and that 'men are treated better' in the media (35% vs 28%).
- When looking at differences in attitudes by both gender and age, while women are generally more likely than men to say that 'men are treated better', this gender gap in perceptions is wider among 15- 24 year-olds for four out of the six situations tested: at school or university (10-percentage point difference between women and men aged 15-24, compared to 6 to 7-percentage point difference in older groups), by medical staff (12 pp vs 5-7 pp), in the media (17 pp vs 9-12 pp) and in advertising (14 pp vs 7-9 pp). Moreover, although women are generally less inclined than men to indicate that 'they are treated in the same way', a greater polarisation of views emerges within 15-24 year-olds when referring to medical staff (10-percentage point difference between men and women aged 15-24, compared to 1 to 3- percentage point difference in older groups) and advertising (10 pp vs 4-6 pp).

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QD1 In your view, is there a difference in how women and men are treated in each of the following situations in [YOUR COUNTRY]?																		
(% EU)																		
	At school / university			At work			By medical staff			In the media			In advertising			In politics		
	Yes, women are treated better	Yes, men are treated better	No, they are treated in the same way	Yes, women are treated better	Yes, men are treated better	No, they are treated in the same way	Yes, women are treated better	Yes, men are treated better	No, they are treated in the same way	Yes, women are treated better	Yes, men are treated better	No, they are treated in the same way	Yes, women are treated better	Yes, men are treated better	No, they are treated in the same way	Yes, women are treated better	Yes, men are treated better	No, they are treated in the same way
UE27	9	20	67	6	51	40	9	19	68	10	31	54	15	26	53	6	54	37
Gender																		
Man	11	17	69	7	44	46	10	16	70	13	25	57	17	22	55	8	46	43
Woman	7	23	66	4	58	35	8	22	67	8	36	51	13	31	50	4	61	32
Age																		
15-24	14	20	64	5	53	37	9	22	64	12	35	48	14	29	50	6	56	33
25-39	11	21	66	8	49	41	9	21	66	11	33	52	16	27	53	7	55	36
40-54	9	20	68	6	49	43	9	20	68	11	31	54	15	27	53	7	51	40
55+	7	20	68	4	53	39	7	18	71	9	28	56	14	25	54	5	53	38
Age – Woman																		
15-24	11	25	61	5	63	29	9	28	59	8	44	44	12	36	45	4	65	26
25-39	9	25	64	6	56	36	9	23	65	9	39	48	15	31	50	5	63	30
40-54	7	23	68	4	58	36	8	23	66	8	37	51	13	32	50	6	59	33
55+	5	23	66	3	57	35	6	20	71	7	32	54	12	29	52	3	60	33
Age – Man																		
15-24	16	15	67	6	44	44	10	16	69	15	27	52	16	22	55	7	49	39
25-39	12	18	68	10	42	46	10	18	68	13	27	56	17	24	55	9	47	42
40-54	12	16	69	8	40	50	11	16	69	13	25	58	17	23	56	8	44	46
55+	8	17	70	6	48	43	9	15	72	12	23	59	17	20	56	7	46	44

QD3.5. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-Men would also benefit from equality between women and men (EU27) (%)

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Ster

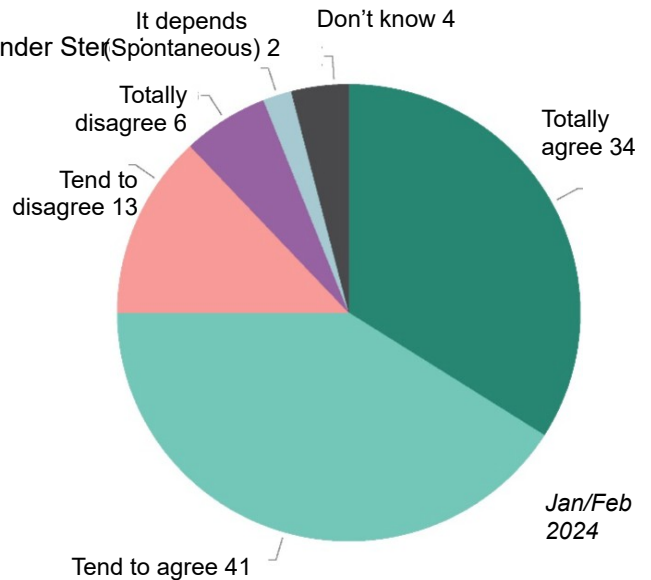
Respondents were asked about two statements concerning gender equality in more general terms.

Most respondents think that men would also benefit from equality between women and men

Three quarters think that men would also benefit from equality between women and men, with around one third (34%) being in total agreement with this statement. Close to one in five (19%) disagree that men would benefit¹².

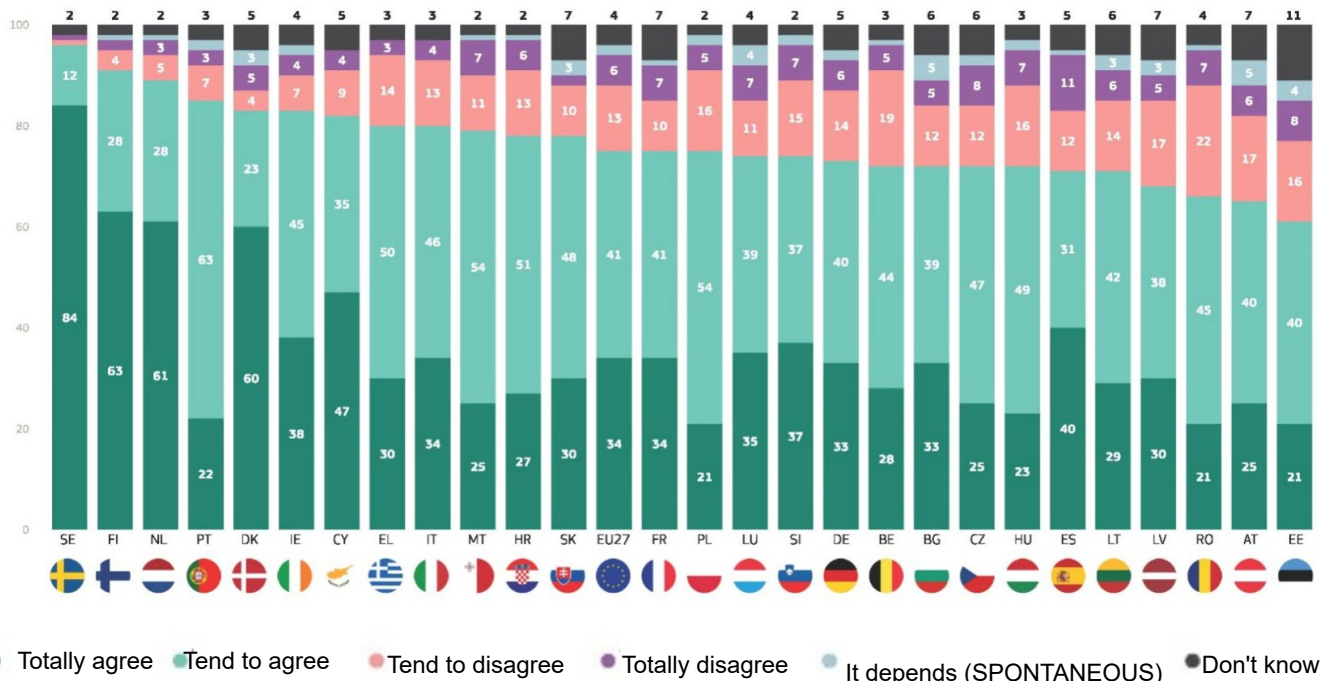
More than six in ten in all countries agree that men would also benefit from equality between women and men. This share of respondents is especially high in Sweden (96%), Finland (91%) and the Netherlands (89%). This compares to 61% in Estonia, 65% in Austria and 66% in Romania who agree with the statement.

Moreover, at least six in ten 'totally agree' in Sweden (84%), Finland (63%), the Netherlands (61%) and Denmark (60%).



Disagreement with this statement is most widespread in Romania (29%) as well as in Belgium and Estonia (both 24%).

QD3.5. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. - Men would also benefit from equality between women and men (%)



12 QD3. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. 5) Men would also benefit from equality between women and men. Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree; It depends (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know.

Opinions are divided on whether feminism has “gone too far”

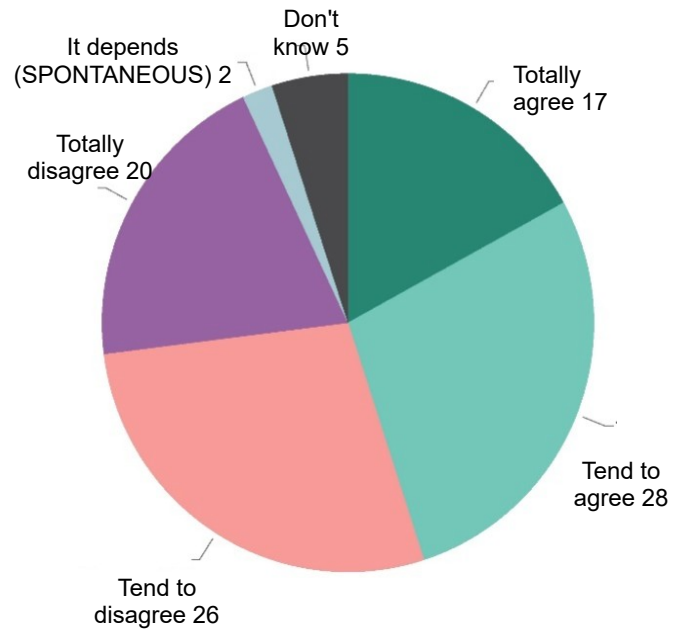
Finally, opinions are divided on whether feminism has “gone too far”: 45% of the respondents agree with this statement (including 17% who ‘totally agree’), while 48% disagree (including 20% who ‘totally disagree’)¹³.

In eight EU Member States, more than half of the respondents agree that feminism has “gone too far”, most notably in Cyprus (63%), Malta (61%) and Slovenia (55%). Conversely, around one third agree with this statement in Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden (all 34%).

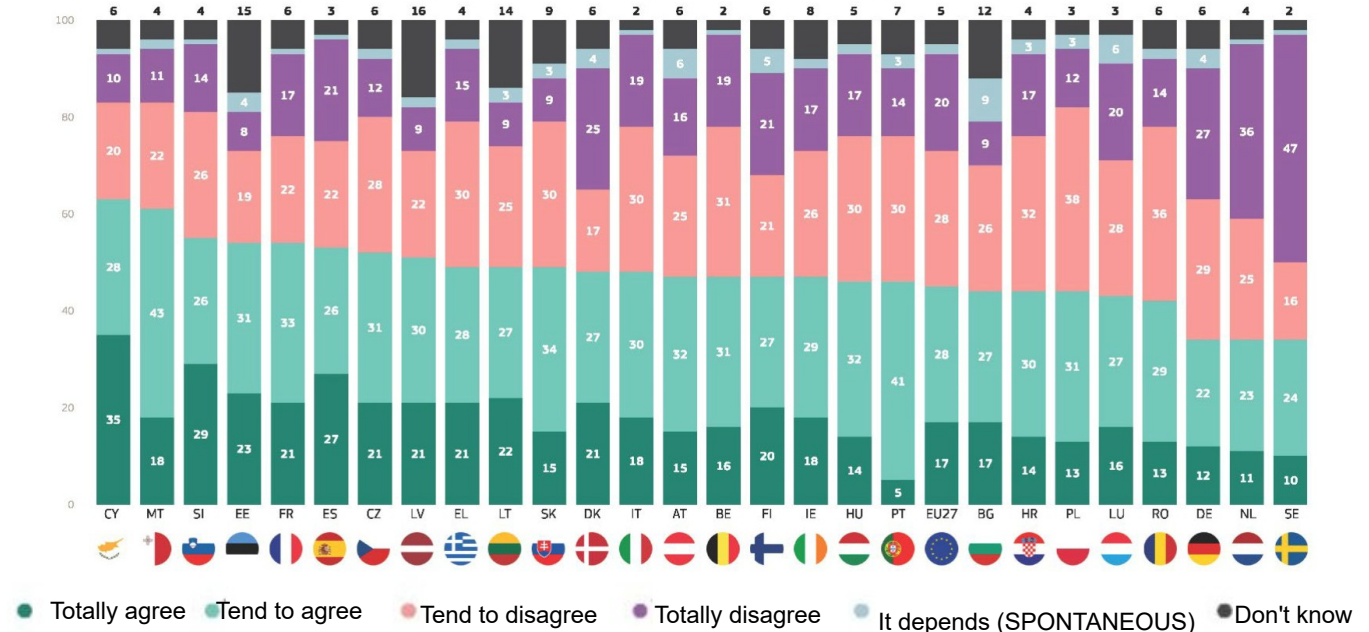
In addition, more than a quarter in Cyprus (35%), Slovenia (29%) and Spain (27%) ‘totally agree’ with this statement.

More than half disagree that feminism has “gone too far”, in Sweden (63%), the Netherlands (61%) and Germany (56%).

QD3.6. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. : - Feminism has “gone too far” (EU27) (%)



QD3.6. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. : - Feminism has “gone too far” (2%)



13 QD3. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. 6) Feminism has "gone too far". Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree; It depends (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know.

The socio-demographic analysis illustrates differences in perceptions on these two statements according to gender, age, education level, socio-professional category and financial difficulties of the respondents:

- Men are less likely than women to agree that men would also benefit from equality between women and men (73% vs 78%), and much more likely to agree that feminism has “gone too far” (52% vs 39%).
- The youngest respondents (aged 15-24) are the least likely to agree that feminism has “gone too far” (38%, compared to 44-47%), while no noticeable pattern can be observed with regard to the statement ‘men would also benefit from equality between women and men’.
- For both statements considered, the younger the respondents, the larger the differences in perceptions between men and women. The greater polarisation of views among the youth is especially noticeable for the statement that feminism has “gone too far” – while men are generally more likely to agree than women, this gender gap reaches 20 percentage points among 15-24 year-olds, compared to 11 to 16 pp among those aged 25+. This pattern is less clear-cut when considering agreement levels for the statement ‘men would also benefit from equality between women and men’, but becomes more evident when observing disagreement levels. Although in general men are more inclined than women to disagree, the gap in disagreement levels is larger among 15-24 year-olds than among older groups (8 pp vs 3-4 pp).
- The longer respondents remained in full-time education, the more likely they are to agree that men would also benefit from gender equality (81% of those who completed education aged 20 or older, compared to 70% of those who finished aged 15 or younger), and the less likely they are to agree that feminism has “gone too far” (44% vs 52%).
- Managers are the least likely to say that feminism has “gone too far” (42% vs 45-52% among those in other socio-professional categories), and the most likely to indicate that men would also benefit from gender equality (80% vs 72-78%).
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills are the most inclined to think that men would also benefit from equality between women and men (78%, compared to 69-73% of those who have difficulties more often), and the least inclined to agree that feminism has “gone too far” (43% vs 50%).

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QD3.5-6 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

Men would also benefit from equality between women and men

Feminism has "gone too far"

Total 'Agree'

Total 'Disagree'

Total 'Agree'

Total 'Disagree'

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	75	19	45	48
Gender				
Man	73	21	52	41
Woman	78	17	39	54
Age				
15-24	75	18	38	54
25-39	78	18	44	50
40-54	74	20	47	47
55+	76	17	47	45
Age - female				
15-24	78	14	27	66
25-39	81	16	37	57
40-54	76	19	39	56
55+	77	16	42	50
Age - male				
15-24	71	22	47	42
25-39	75	20	51	43
40-54	72	22	55	39
55+	74	19	53	40
Education (End of)				
-15	70	19	52	36
16-19	74	21	47	46
20+	81	14	44	51
Still studying	78	17	34	58
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	76	19	46	47
Managers	80	15	42	53
Other white collars	78	17	45	50
Manual workers	73	22	48	45
House persons	72	20	47	46
Unemployed	73	21	52	40
Retired	76	17	48	43
Students	78	17	34	58
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	69	25	50	41
From time to time	73	21	50	44
Almost never/ Never	78	16	43	50

2. Perceptions of gender roles and attributes

Respondents were asked whether they agree or disagree with a series of statements related to gender roles and attributes.

Most respondents attribute emotional behaviour to women but more than half reject stereotypes relating to gender roles

Around six in ten (62%) think women are more likely than men to make decisions based on their emotions, including close to one in five (19%) who are in total agreement with the statement. Around one third (34%) disagree, with 13% who 'totally disagree'. There has been a significant decline in the share of respondents who agree with this statement since 2017 (-7 percentage points)¹⁴.

About four in ten (42%) consider that the most important role of a man is to earn money, with 15% who 'totally agree' with this statement. Conversely, 56% disagree that this is the most important role of a man, including nearly three in ten (28%) who are in total disagreement. The level of agreement with this statement has remained broadly stable compared to 2017 (-1 percentage point).

Lastly, according to less than four in ten of the respondents (38%), the most important role of a woman is to take care of her home and family, including 12% who 'totally agree' this is the case – a significant decline since 2017 (-6 percentage points). Nonetheless, six in ten disagree with this statement, with close to one third (32%) in total disagreement.

QD2. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (EU27) (%)

Women are more likely than men to make decisions based on their emotions



The most important role of a man is to earn money



The most important role of a woman is to take care of her home and family



● Totally agree ● Tend to agree ● Tend to disagree ● Totally disagree ● It depends (SPONTANEOUS) ● Don't know

14 QD2. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. 2) Women are more likely than men to make decisions based on their emotions; 3) The most important role of a man is to earn money; 4) The most important role of a woman is to take care of her home and family. Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree; It depends (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know.

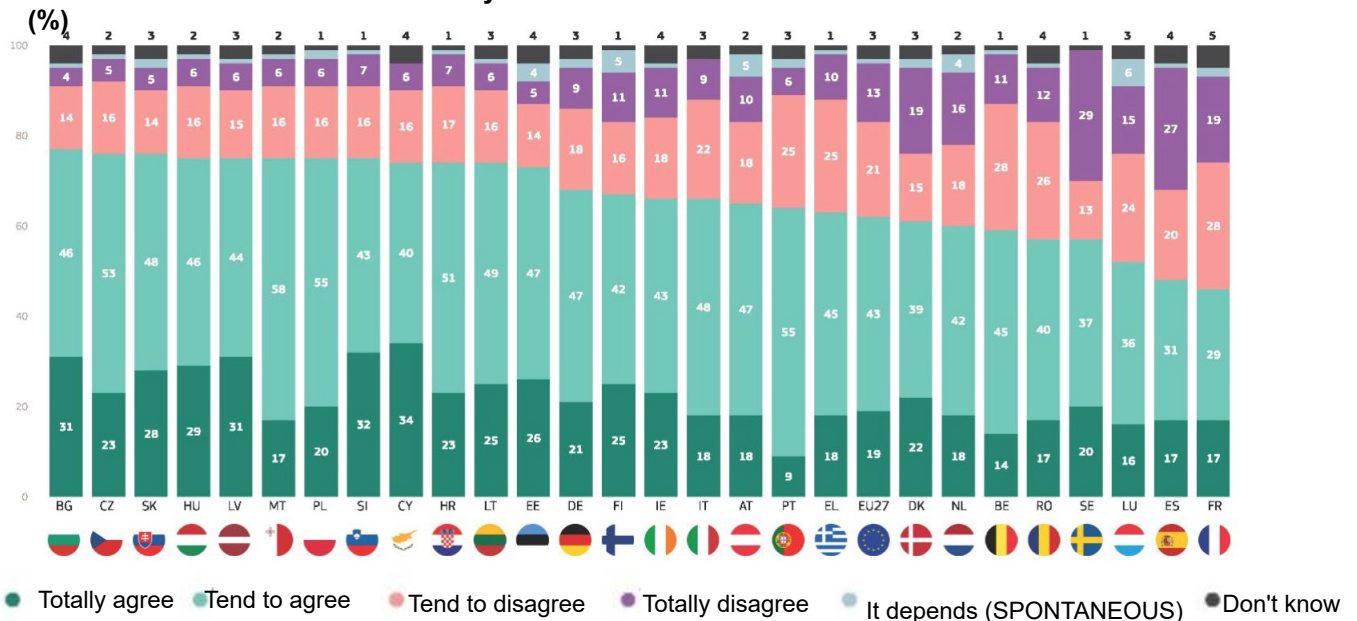
Although gaps in perceptions on gender roles and attributes across countries have narrowed since 2017, these are still wide and reach up to 64 percentage points

More than half of the respondents in 25 out of the 27 EU Member States agree that women are more likely than men to make decisions based on their emotions, most notably in Bulgaria (77%), Czechia and Slovakia (both 76%). Even in countries with the lowest scores, still this answer is given by 46% in France, by slightly less than half (yet still a relative majority) in Spain (48%) and by slightly over half in Luxembourg (52%).

More than three in ten 'totally agree' with this statement in Cyprus (34%), Slovenia (32%) and Bulgaria and Latvia (both 31%).

The largest shares of respondents who disagree that women are more likely to make decisions based on emotions are found in Spain and France (both 47%) and in Sweden (42%).

QD2.2. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-Women are more likely than men to make decisions based on their emotions



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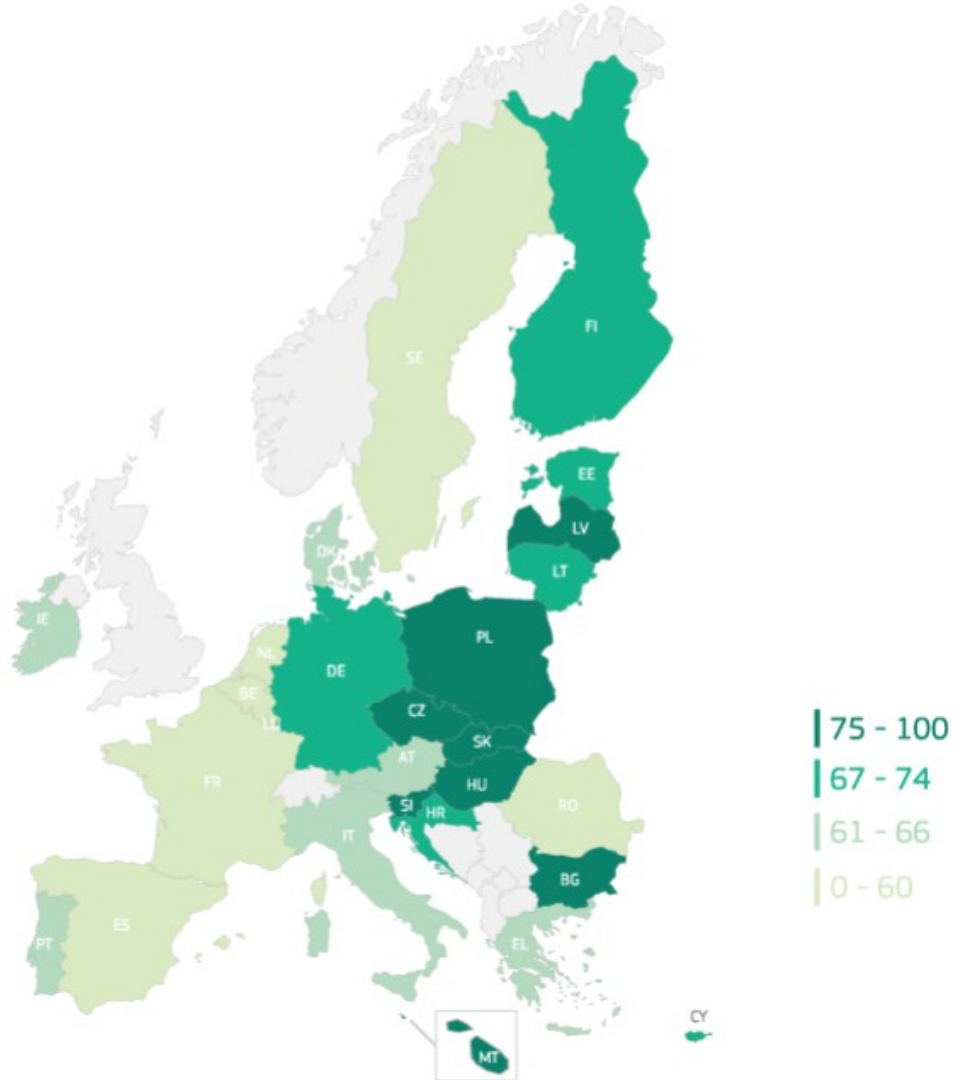
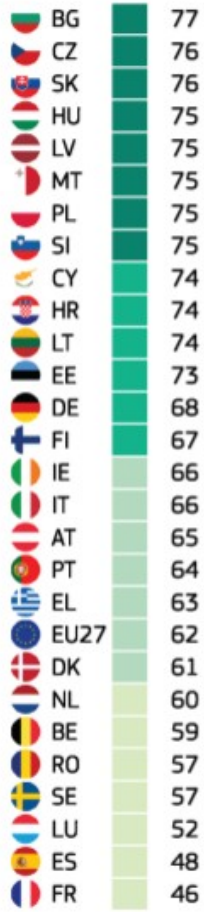
Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

In 25 out of the 27 EU Member States, the proportion who agree that women are more likely than men to make decisions based on their emotions has decreased compared to 2017, with declines of more than ten percentage points observed in Portugal (-15 pp), Greece (-14 pp), Italy (-13 pp), Hungary (-12 pp) and France (-11 pp). The level of agreement with this statement has increased by ten percentage points in Sweden and it has remained stable in Malta. Following these evolutions, the difference between the highest and the lowest agreement levels by EU Member State has decreased since 2017, from 40 (87% in Hungary vs 47% in Sweden in 2017) to 31 percentage points (77% in Bulgaria vs 46% in France in 2024).

QD2.2 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Women are more likely than men to make decisions based on their emotions (%)

		EU27	SE	MT	AT	HR	BE	DK	DE	EE	ES	CY	PL	BG	IE	LU	SI	CZ	LT	SK	FI	LV	NL	RO	FR	HU	IT	EL	PT
Total 'Agree'	Jan/Feb 2024	62	57	75	65	74	59	61	68	73	48	74	75	77	66	52	75	76	74	76	67	75	60	57	46	75	66	63	64
	Δ Jun 2017	-7	11 0	=	-1	-2	-3	-3	-4	-5	-5	-5	-5	-6	-6	-6	-6	-7	-7	-7	-7	-8	-8	-8	-1 1	-1 2	-1 3	-1 4	-1 5
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/Feb 2024	34	42	22	28	24	39	34	27	19	47	22	22	18	29	39	23	21	22	19	27	21	34	38	47	22	31	35	31
	Δ Jun 2017	17	-7	11	-2	13	12	13	14	12	16	13	17	15	14	13	16	15	17	18	14	18	19	17	11 0	11 1	11 2	11 3	11 3
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Jan/Feb 2024	1	0	1	5	1	1	2	2	4	1	0	2	1	1	6	1	1	1	2	5	1	4	1	2	1	0	1	2
	Δ Jun 2017	=	-2	=	3	=	11	11	=	3	-1	-1	11	=	11	14	=	11	=	11	15	=	11	=	12	11	-1	11	12
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2024	3	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	4	4	4	1	4	4	3	1	2	3	3	1	3	2	4	5	2	3	1	3
	Δ Jun 2017	=	-1	-1	=	-1	=	-1	=	=	=	3	-3	11	11	-1	=	11	=	-2	-2	=	-2	11	-1	=	12	=	=

QD2.2. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-Women are more likely than men to make decisions based on their emotions - Total 'Agree' (%)



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2024

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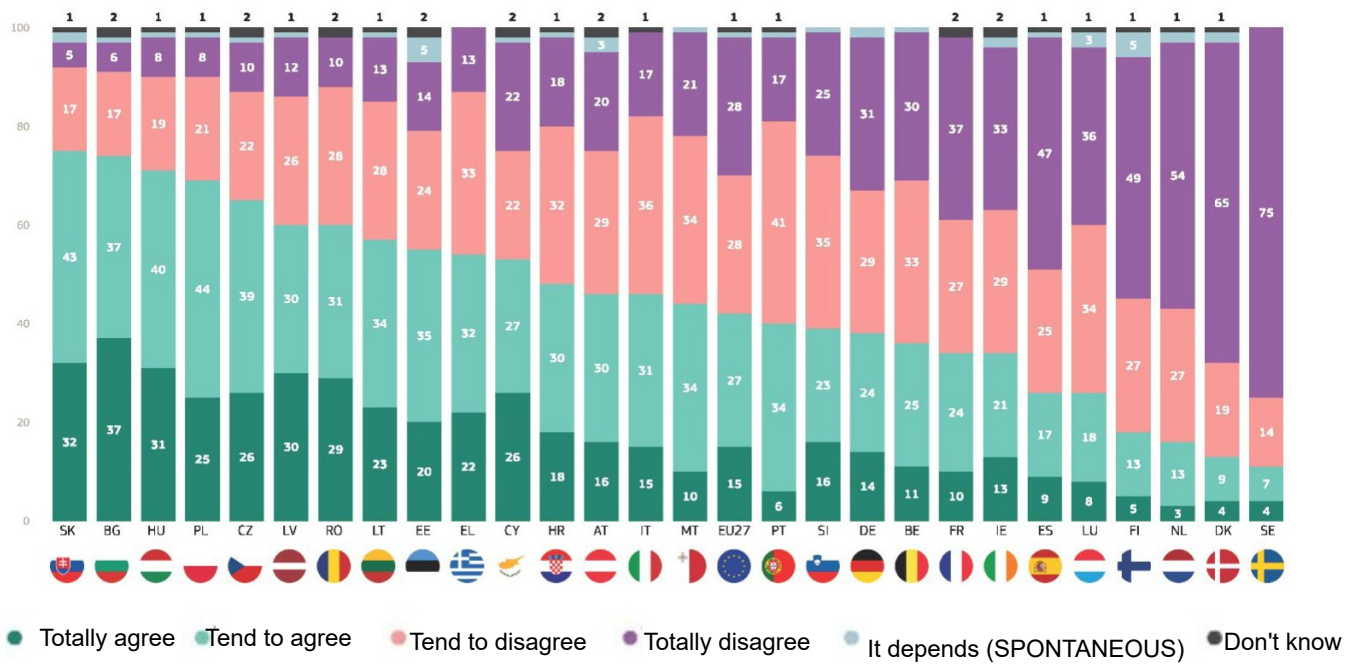
Across EU Member States, there is wide variation in attitudes towards the statement that ‘the most important role of a man is to earn money’, with a 64-percentage point difference between the highest and the lowest agreement levels.

More than half of the respondents in 11 countries agree with this statement, particularly in Slovakia (75%), Bulgaria (74%) and Hungary (71%), while respondents are least likely to give this answer in Sweden (11%), Denmark (13%) and the Netherlands (16%).

At least three in ten say they are in total agreement with this statement in four EU Member States: Bulgaria (37%), Slovakia (32%), Hungary (31%) and Latvia (30%).

At least half in 15 countries disagree that the most important role of a man is to earn money, with the highest proportions recorded in Sweden (89%), Denmark (84%) and the Netherlands (81%).

QD2.3. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-The most important role of a man is to earn money (%)



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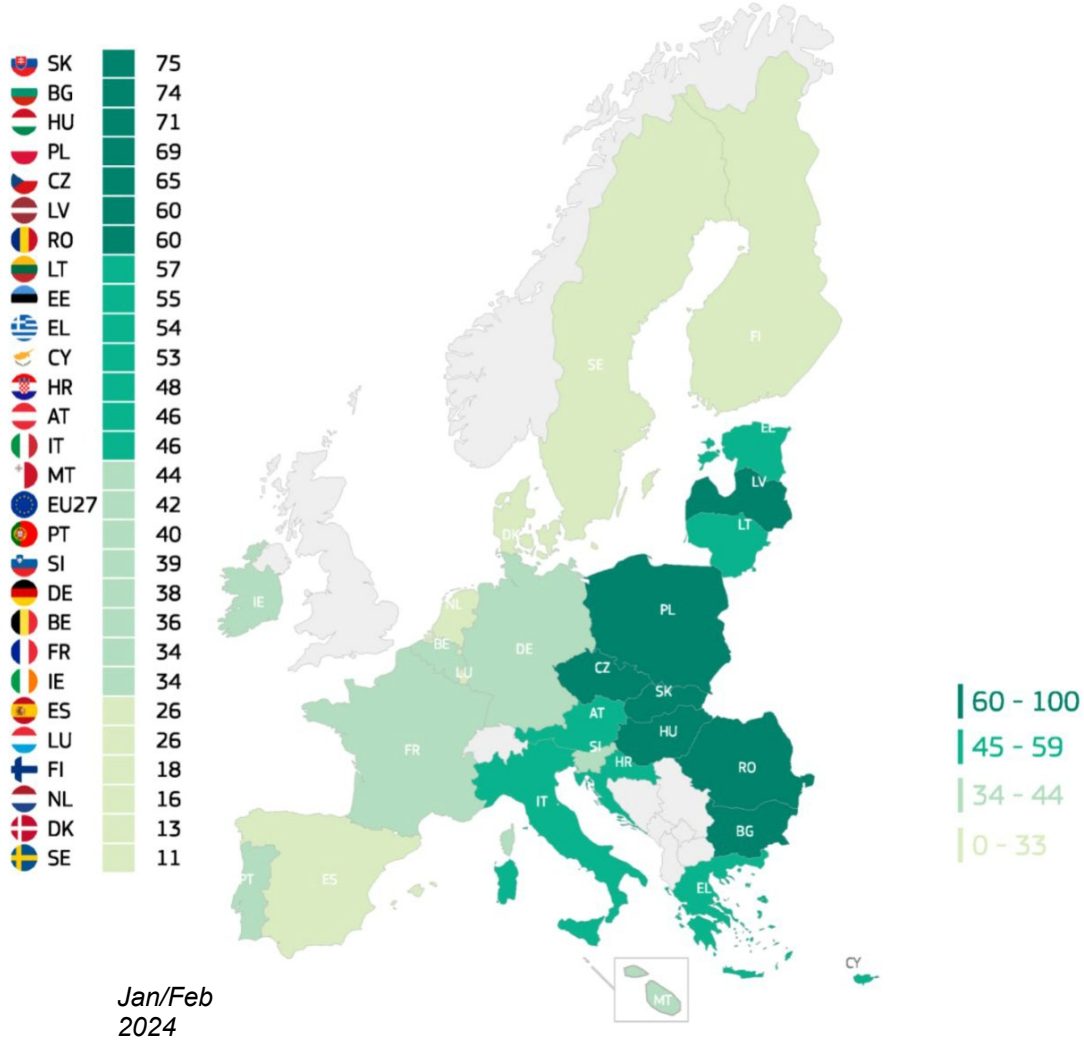
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Respondents in 17 EU Member States are less likely than they were in 2017 to agree that the most important role of a man is to earn money. Decreases by at least ten percentage points are recorded in Greece and Italy (both - 11 pp) and in Lithuania (-10 pp). Agreement levels have increased in eight countries, most notably in Cyprus (+14 pp), Malta (+8 pp) and Austria and Poland (both +4 pp). This figure has remained unchanged in Portugal and Slovakia. The gap in agreement levels between Member States has narrowed in the current survey compared to 2017, from 71 (81% in Bulgaria vs 10% in Sweden in 2017) to 64 percentage points (75% in Slovakia vs 11 in Sweden in 2024).

QD2.3 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.
The most important role of a man is to earn money (%)

		EU27	CY	MT	AT	PL	FR	EE	DE	SE	PT	SK	ES	NL	SI	BE	DK	IE	LU	BG	CZ	HR	RO	LV	HU	FI	LT	EL	IT	
Total 'Agree'	Jan/Feb 2024	42	53	44	46	69	34	55	38	11	40	75	26	16	39	36	13	34	26	74	65	48	60	60	71	18	57	54	46	
	Δ Jun 2017	- 1	11 4	8	4	4	3	2	1	1	=	=	- 1	- 2	- 3	- 4	- 4	- 5	- 5	- 7	- 7	- 7	- 7	- 8	- 8	- 8	- 1 0	- 1 1	- 11	
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/Feb 2024	56	44	55	49	29	64	38	60	89	58	22	72	81	60	63	84	62	70	23	32	50	38	38	27	76	41	46	53	
	Δ Jun 2017	11	- 1 6	- 6	- 7	- 4	- 4	- 7	- 2	1	- 1	2	1	=	3	3	4	3	3	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	3	8	1 1	1 2
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Jan/Feb 2024	1	1	1	3	1	0	5	2	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	0	1	1	5	1	0	0	
	Δ Jun 2017	=	=	- 1	2	=	=	4	1	- 1	=	=	- 1	1	1	1	=	=	2	=	=	=	- 1	1	1	4	1	=	- 1	
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2024	1	2	0	2	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
	Δ Jun 2017	=	2	- 1	1	=	1	1	=	- 1	1	- 2	1	1	- 1	=	=	2	=	1	1	=	1	=	=	1	1	=	=	

QD2.3. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-The most important role of a man is to earn money - Total 'Agree' (%)



Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

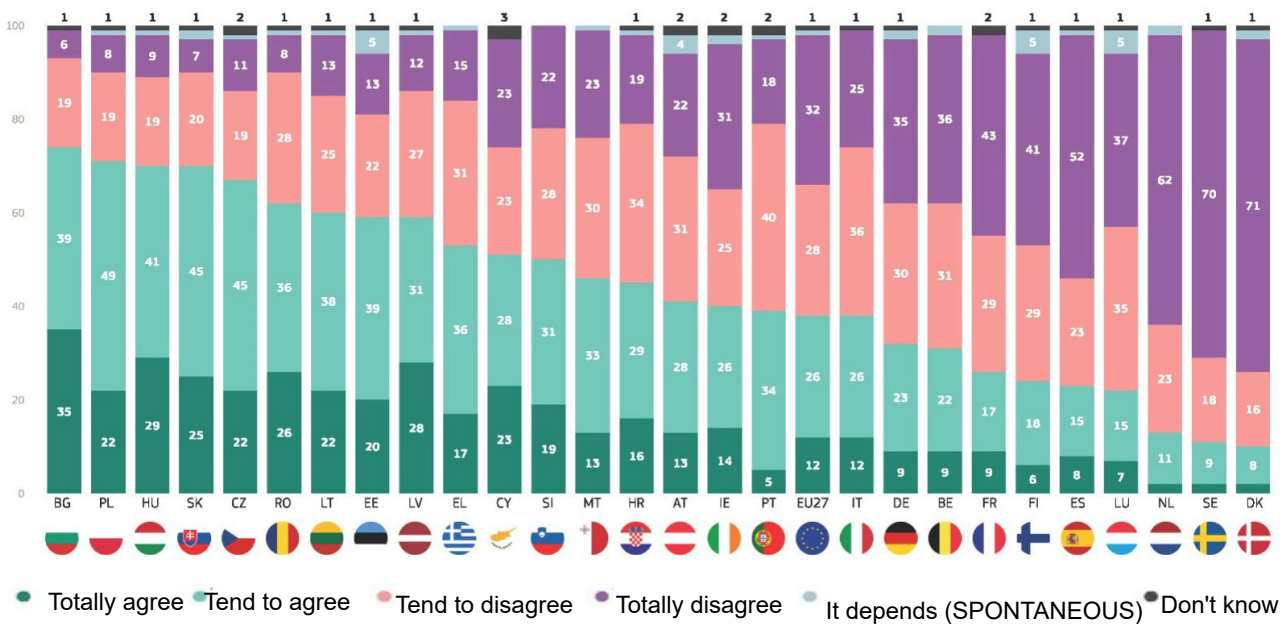
In similar vein, there is a large gap in perceptions on whether ‘the most important role of a woman is to take care of her home and family’, with a 64-percentage point range in agreement levels across the 27 EU Member States.

At least half of the respondents in 12 countries agree, including at least seven in ten in Bulgaria (74%), Poland (71%) and Hungary and Slovakia (both 70%). At the other end of the scale, less than a fifth give this answer in Denmark (10%), Sweden (11%), and the Netherlands (13%).

More than one quarter ‘totally agree’ with this statement in Bulgaria (35%), Hungary (29%), Latvia (28%) and Romania (26%).

However, at least half disagree that the most important role of a woman is to take care of her home and family in 16 countries, most notably in Sweden (88%), Denmark (87%) and the Netherlands (85%).

**QD2.4. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-
The most important role of a woman is to take care of her home and family (%)**



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In 23 countries, agreement with the statement ‘the most important role of a woman is to take care of her home and family’ is now less widespread than it was in 2017. The largest declines in agreement levels can be found in Finland and Greece (both -16 percentage points) and in Croatia and Latvia (both -15 pp), with decreases of at least ten percentage points found in a further six countries. The share of respondents who agree with this statement has increased in Germany (+4 pp) and has remained stable in Austria, Malta and Sweden. As a result of these evolutions, the difference in agreement levels by country has decreased since 2017, from 70 (81% in Bulgaria vs 11% in Sweden in 2017) to 64 (74% in Bulgaria vs 10% in Denmark in 2024) percentage points.

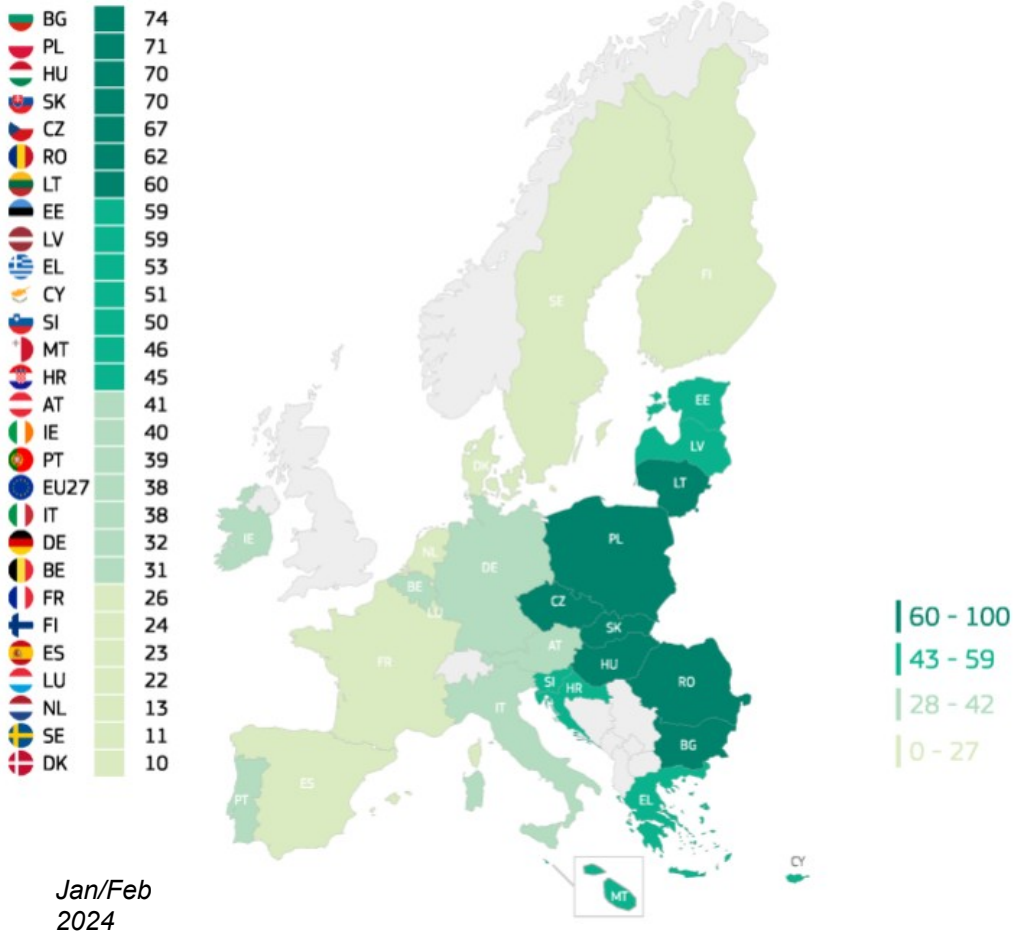
QD2.4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

The most important role of a woman is to take care of her home and family (%)

		EU27	DE	MT	AT	SE	FR	NL	SK	DK	SI	ES	PL	BE	BG	RO	HU	PT	CY	CZ	LU	EE	IE	IT	LT	HR	LV	EL	FI
Total 'Agree'	Jan/ Feb 2024	38	32	46	41	11	26	13	70	10	50	23	71	31	74	62	70	39	51	67	22	59	40	38	60	45	59	53	24
	Δ Jun 2017	- 6	4	=	=	=	- 1	- 2	- 3	- 4	- 5	- 6	- 6	- 7	- 7	- 7	- 8	- 8	- 8	- 9	- 10	- 10	- 11	- 12	- 13	- 13	- 15	- 15	- 16
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/ Feb 2024	60	65	53	53	88	72	85	27	87	50	75	27	67	25	36	28	58	46	30	72	35	56	61	38	53	39	46	70
	Δ Jun 2017	6	- 6	1	- 3	1	= 1	2	4	4	5	6	6	5	8	7	8	6	6	9	6	7	10	14	11	15	14	15	1
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Jan/ Feb 2024	1	2	1	4	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	5	5	2	0	1	1	1	1	5
	Δ Jun 2017	=	2	=	2	- 1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	2	- 1	=	1	=	=	=	4	4	1	1	- 1	- 1	1	1	5
Don't know	Jan/ Feb 2024	1	1	0	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1
	Δ Jun 2017	=	=	- 1	1	=	1	=	- 1	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	- 1	2	3	1	=	=	1	=	1	1	=	=	=

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD2.4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-The most important role of a woman is to take care of her home and family - Total 'Agree' (%)



The socio-demographic analysis reveals differences in agreement levels according to the respondents' gender, age, education level, socio-professional category and financial situation:

- Men are more likely than women to agree with stereotypes on gender roles: 'the most important role of a man is to earn money' (45% vs 39%) and 'the most important role of a woman is to take care of her home and family' (40% vs 36%). More than six in ten (62%) among both men and women agree that women are more likely than men to make decisions based on their emotions.
- The older the respondents the more inclined they are to agree with gender stereotypes on gender roles and attributes: 'women are more likely than men to make decisions based on their emotions' (67% of those aged 55 or older vs 55% of those aged 15-24), 'the most important role of a man is to earn money' (47% vs 37%) and 'the most important role of a woman is to take care of her home and family' (44% vs 29%). This pattern by age generally applies more to women than to men.
- Views on the role of women and men are more polarised among the youngest respondents (aged 15-24) than among older ones. While men are generally more likely than women to agree that the most important role of a man is to earn money and that the most important role of a woman is to take care of her home and family, this gender gap is much more significant among 15-24 year-olds (gaps of 12 and 10 percentage points, respectively) than among those aged 25+ (gaps of 4-6 and 2-5 pp, respectively). In addition, 15-24 year-old women are much more inclined than their male counterparts to disagree that women are more likely than men to make decisions based on their emotions (44% vs 33%), while there are only small differences in perceptions between women and men in older age groups.
- Those who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older are less inclined than those who finished education aged 19 or younger to think that women are more likely than men to make decisions based on their emotions (56% vs 66- 67%), that the most important role of a man is to earn money (33% vs 47-55%) and that the most important role of a woman is to take care of her home and family (29% vs 44-52%).
- Across socio-professional categories, agreement levels are the lowest among managers and the highest among house persons for all three statements considered here: 'women are more likely than men to make decisions based on their emotions' (54% of managers, compared to 66% of house persons), 'the most important role of a man is to earn money' (31%, compared to 53%) and 'the most important role of a woman is to take care of her home and family' (26%, compared to 48%).
- Respondents who have difficulties paying their bills at least from time to time are more inclined than those who never or almost never have difficulties to think that the most important role of a man is to earn money (46% vs 40%) and that the most important role of a woman is to take care of her home and family (42-44% vs 35%).

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

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

(% - EU)

	Women are more likely than men to make decisions based on their emotions		The most important role of a man is to earn money		The most important role of a woman is to take care of her home and family	
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	62	34	42	56	38	60
Gender						
Man	62	32	45	53	40	58
Woman	62	35	39	59	36	62
Age						
15-24	55	39	37	61	29	68
25-39	58	39	39	60	34	64
40-54	61	36	40	58	38	60
55+	67	28	47	51	44	54
Age - female						
15-24	53	44	31	67	24	74
25-39	59	38	37	62	33	65
40-54	60	37	37	61	35	63
55+	67	29	45	53	42	56
Age - male						
15-24	58	33	43	54	34	62
25-39	57	39	42	56	35	63
40-54	62	34	43	55	40	58
55+	66	28	49	49	45	52
Education (End of)						
-15	66	27	55	41	52	45
16-19	67	30	47	51	44	54
20	56	40	33	65	29	69
Still studying	54	40	33	65	26	72
Socio-professional category						
Self- employed	60	36	43	54	35	63
Managers	54	42	31	67	26	72
Other white collars	61	36	40	59	35	63
Manual workers	63	32	44	54	41	57
House persons	66	30	53	46	48	50
Unemployed	58	38	40	58	41	57
Retired	69	25	49	49	47	51
Students	54	40	34	64	26	72
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	62	34	46	52	42	56
From time to time	63	34	46	52	44	54
Almost never/ Never	61	34	40	58	35	63

3. Perceptions of gender-based socially acceptable behaviours

Most respondents agree that it is acceptable for men to cry, including more than half who ‘totally agree’

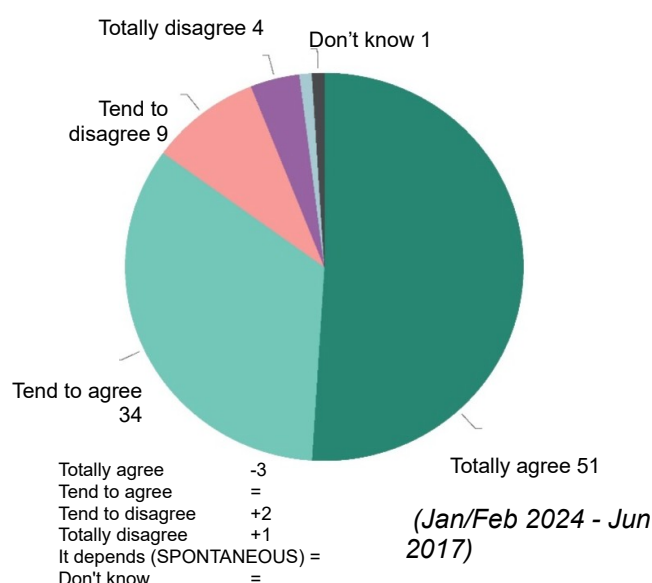
More than eight in ten respondents (85%) believe that it is acceptable for men to cry, with half of the respondents (51%) in total agreement. More than one in ten (13%) disagree with this statement, including 4% who ‘totally disagree’. The proportion of respondents who think that it is acceptable for men to cry has decreased by three percentage points since this question was last asked in 2017¹⁵.

Large majorities of respondents in all 27 EU Member States agree that it is acceptable for men to cry. This proportion ranges from 98% in Sweden, 96% in Finland and 95% in the Netherlands and Spain, to less than seven in ten in Romania (64%), Bulgaria (67%) and Lithuania (69%).

More than half of respondents ‘totally agree’ that it is acceptable for men to cry in ten countries, with the highest figures found in Sweden (95%), Finland (86%) and Denmark (82%).

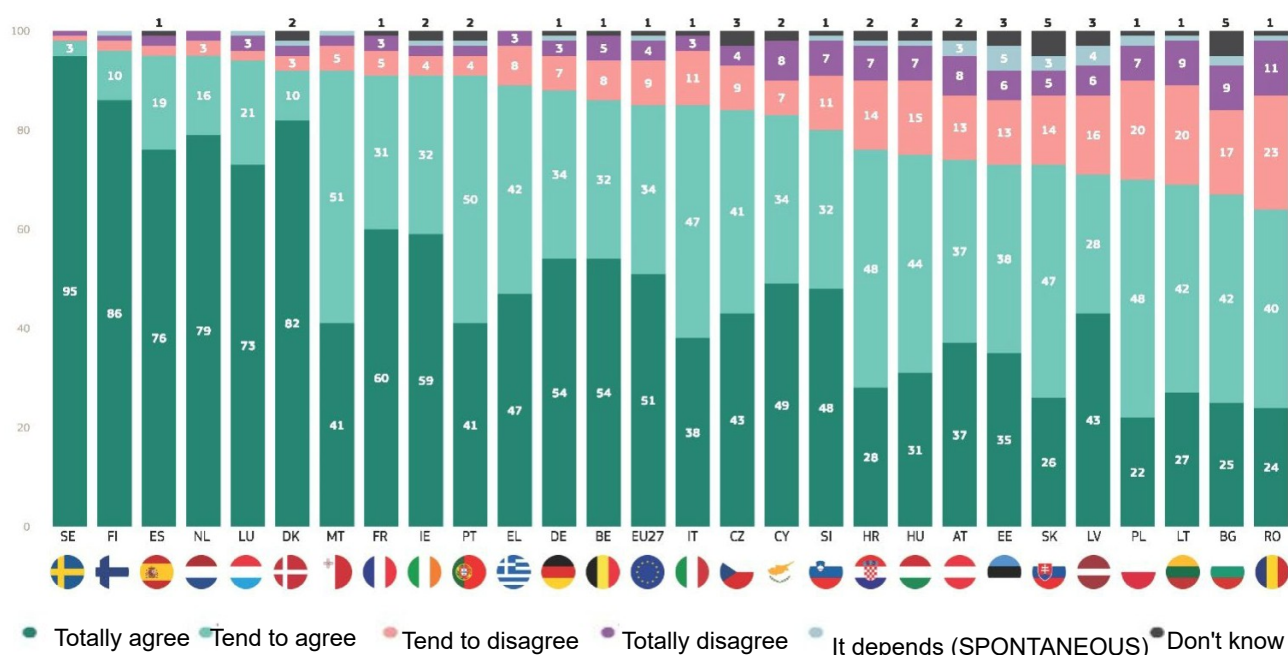
The highest shares of respondents who disagree with this statement are observed in Romania (34%), Lithuania (29%) and Poland (27%).

QD2.1. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-
It is acceptable for men to cry (EU27) (%)



15 QD2. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. 1) It is acceptable for men to cry. Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree; It depends (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know.

QD2.1. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-It is acceptable for men to cry (%)



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The share of respondents who agree that it is acceptable for men to cry has declined in 16 countries since the last time this question was asked in 2017, particularly in Estonia (-12 percentage points) as well as in Germany and Latvia (both -6 pp). Conversely, this proportion has risen in nine EU Member States. The largest increases can be observed in Greece (+9 pp), Lithuania (+6 pp) and Bulgaria, Croatia and Slovakia (all +5 pp). The level of agreement has remained unchanged in Italy and Romania.

As a result of the changes, the gap between the highest and the lowest agreement levels by country has slightly narrowed compared to 2017, from 37 (99% in Sweden vs 62% in Bulgaria in 2017) to 34 percentage points (Sweden 98% vs Romania 64% in 2024)¹⁶.

16 The table above shows evolution of results compared to the last wave when the same question was asked. The arrow pointing upwards indicates an increase compared to the past wave, while the arrow pointing downwards indicates a decrease. For example, -3 For "Total 'Agree'" in the EU27 means that in 2017 the percentage was 88 and it decreased to 2024 in 2024.

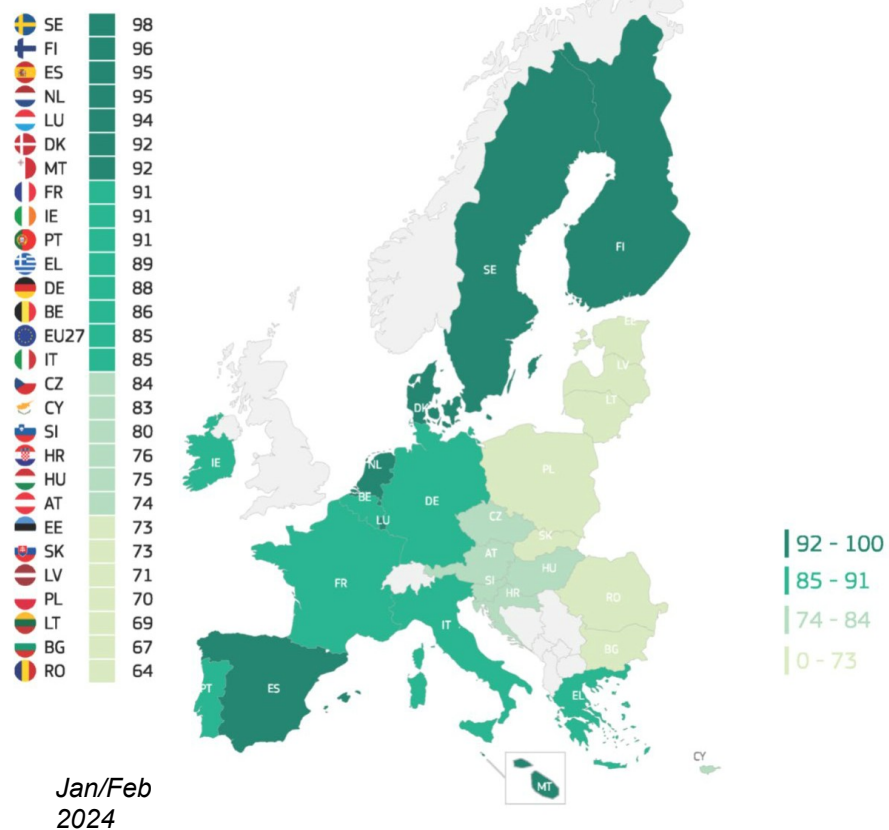
Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD2.1 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

It is acceptable for men to cry (%)

	EU27	EL	LT	BG	HR	SK	CZ	CY	ES	MT	IT	RO	SE	HU	PL	SI	FI	IE	FR	LU	NL	DK	BE	AT	PT	DE	LV	EE
Total 'Agree'	85	89	69	67	76	73	84	83	95	92	85	64	98	75	70	80	96	91	91	94	95	92	86	74	91	88	71	73
Δ Jun 2017	-3	▲9	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲1	▲1	=	=	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-3	-3	-3	-3	-4	-5	-5	-5	-6	-6	-12
Total 'Disagree'	13	11	29	26	21	19	13	15	4	7	14	34	2	22	27	18	3	6	8	5	5	5	13	21	6	10	22	19
Δ Jun 2017	▲3	-8	-5	-6	-4	-6	-4	-5	=	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲2	▲1	=	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲5	▲2	▲6
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	1	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	1	4	5
Δ Jun 2017	=	-1	=	=	-2	▲1	=	=	=	▲1	-2	=	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲3	▲4
Don't know	1	0	1	5	2	5	3	2	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	2	2	1	3	3
Δ Jun 2017	=	=	-1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▲2	-1	-2	=	-1	=	=	-3	=	=	▲2	=	-1	=	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲1	▲2

QD2.1. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-It is acceptable for men to cry - Total 'Agree' (%)



Around one quarter of respondents agree that it is unattractive for women to express strong opinions in public

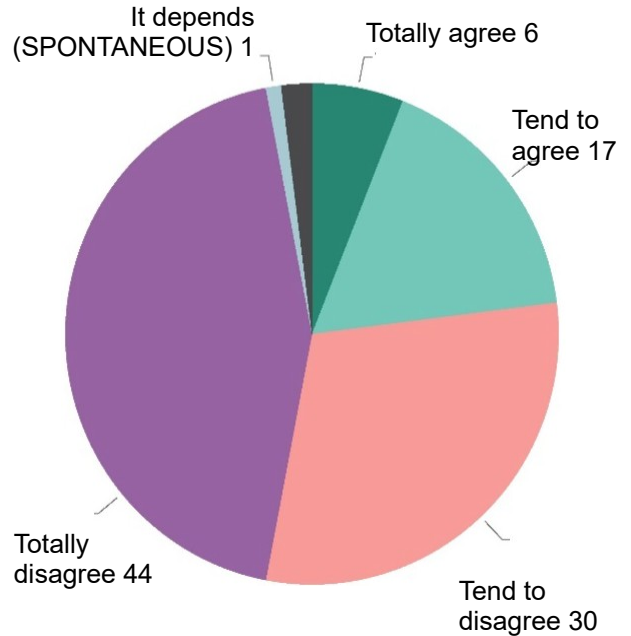
Nearly a quarter of the respondents (23%) believe that it is unattractive for women to express strong opinions in public, while close to three quarters (74%) disagree with this statement, including 44% who 'totally disagree'¹⁷.

In eight countries, at least three in ten agree that it is unattractive for women to express strong opinions in public, with at least four in ten expressing this opinion in Poland (47%), Czechia (45%), Slovakia (41%) and Italy (40%). Less than one in ten agree in the Netherlands (4%), Finland and Sweden (both 6%) and Denmark (9%).

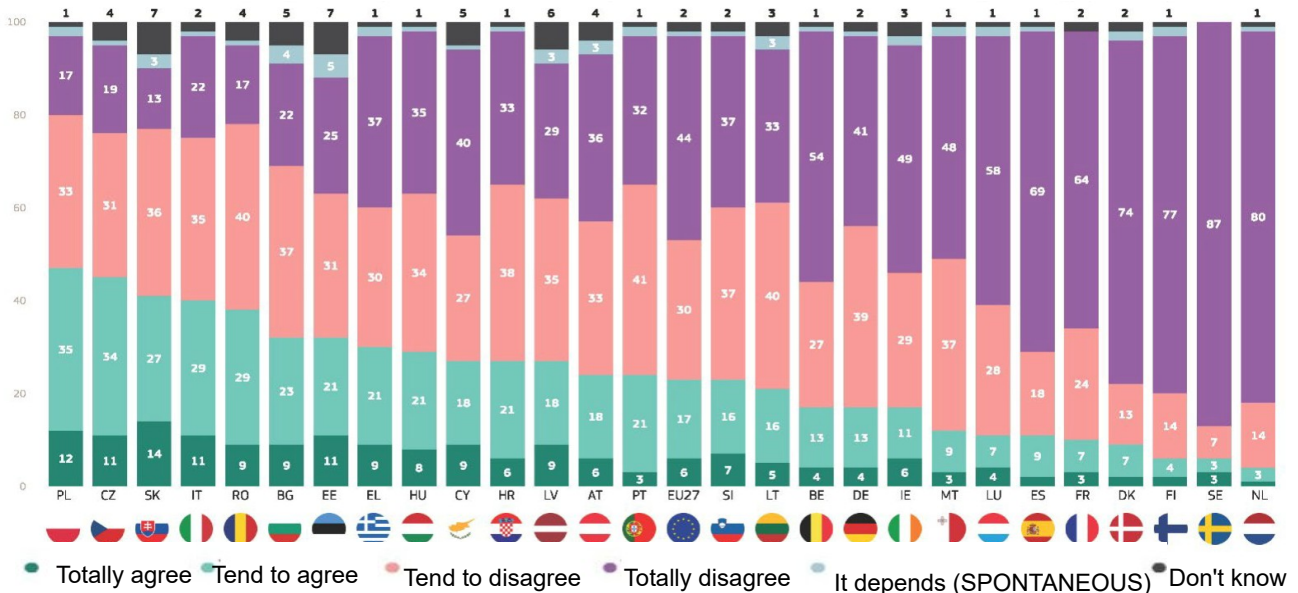
Respondents in Slovakia (14%), Poland (12%) and Czechia and Italy (both 11%) are also the most likely to 'totally agree', together with those in Estonia (11%).

Nonetheless, at least half of the respondents disagree with this statement in 26 out of the 27 EU Member States, with the level of disagreement being the highest in Sweden and the Netherlands (both 94%) and in Finland (91%). The only exception is Slovakia where 49% disagree with the statement.

QD3.4. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-It is unattractive for women to express strong opinions in public (EU27) (%)



QD3.4. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-It is unattractive for women to express strong opinions in public (%)



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17 QD3. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. 4) It is unattractive for women to express strong opinions in public. Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree; It depends (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know.

The socio-demographic analysis for the two statements on socially-accepted behaviours shows the following differences:

- Men are slightly less likely than women to agree that it is acceptable for men to cry (83% vs 87%) and to disagree that it is unattractive for women to express strong opinions in public (72% vs 76%).
- The youngest respondents (aged 15-24) are the least likely to agree that it is unattractive for women to express strong opinions in public (20%, compared to 23-24% among older respondents), while there is no discernible pattern by age when it comes to the statement 'it is acceptable for men to cry'.
- The younger the respondents, the larger the differences in perceptions between men and women with regard to the statement 'it is unattractive for women to express strong opinions in public'. In particular, while the difference in agreement levels between women and men among 15-24 year-olds equals six percentage points, this same difference stands at zero to four percentage points among those aged 25+. Nonetheless, this greater polarisation of opinions among the youth is more evident when observing disagreement levels: although in general women are slightly more inclined than men to disagree with the statement, the differences are wider among those aged 15-24 than among those aged 25+ (9 pp vs 2-5 pp).
- Respondents who remained in full-time education until the age of 20 or longer are the most likely to agree that it is acceptable for men to cry (88% vs 83% of those who finished education aged 19 or younger) and the least likely to agree that it is unattractive for women to express strong opinions in public (19% vs 25-27%).
- Managers are the most likely to think that it is acceptable for men to cry (88%, compared to 83-86% among those in other socio-professional categories) and the least likely to say that it is unattractive for women to express strong opinions in public (18% vs 20-26%).
- Respondents who have difficulties paying their bills at least from time to time are the least inclined to believe that it is acceptable for men to cry (81- 82% vs 87% of those who never or almost never have difficulties) and the most likely to say that it is unattractive for women to express strong opinions in public (25-29% vs 20%).

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD2.1 - QD3.4

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

(% - EU)

	It is acceptable for men to cry		It is unattractive for women to express strong opinions in public	
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	85	13	23	74
Gender				
Man	83	14	24	72
Woman	87	12	22	76
Age				
15-24	87	11	20	76
25-39	85	13	24	74
40-54	84	14	24	74
55+	85	12	23	73
Age - female				
15-24	90	9	17	81
25-39	87	12	22	76
40-54	86	13	23	75
55+	87	11	23	74
Age - male				
15-24	86	12	23	72
25-39	83	14	26	71
40-54	82	15	25	72
55+	83	14	23	72
Education (End of)				
-15	83	13	27	67
16-19	83	15	25	72
20+	88	10	19	79
Still studying	89	10	20	77
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	83	15	24	73
Managers	88	11	18	81
Other white collars	86	13	24	73
Manual workers	83	14	25	72
House persons	85	14	26	70
Unemployed	85	12	25	72
Retired	85	13	24	71
Students	89	10	20	77
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	82	15	25	72
From time to time	81	17	29	68
Almost never/ Never	87	11	20	77

II. Perceptions of gender stereotypes concerning family and professional life

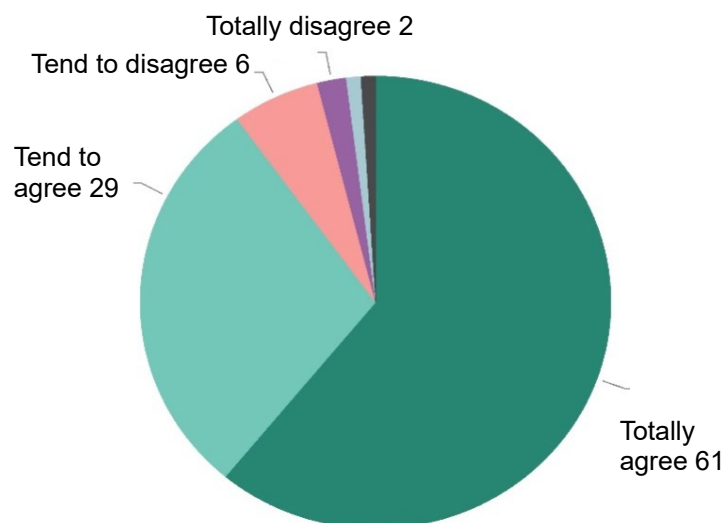
The report now moves to analysing EU citizens' perceptions around stereotypes on gender roles within the household and in the professional life. Opinions in these two areas are strictly interrelated, as decisions on career choices and on how to share family responsibilities when both parents have a full-time job are heavily influenced by stereotypes on gender roles in family life and related expectations.

1. Perceptions of gender stereotypes concerning family life

Overall, there is wide consensus around the idea that it is equally important for both women and men to be financially independent.

Nine in ten respondents agree that it is equally important for women and men to be financially independent, with around six in ten (61%) who 'totally agree'. Less than one in ten (8%) disagree with this statement¹⁸.

QD3.1. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-It is equally important for women and men to be financially independent (EU27) (%)



¹⁸ QD3. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. 1) It is equally important for women and men to be financially independent. Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree; It depends (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know.

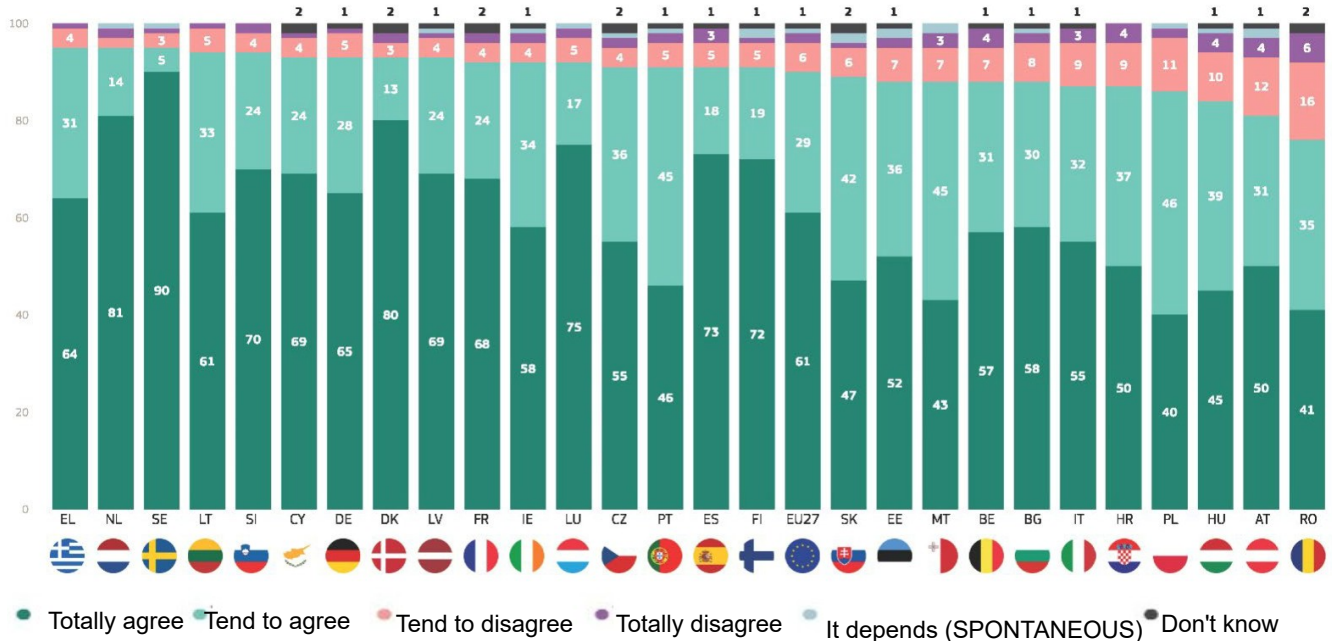
Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

Large majorities in all 27 EU Member States agree that it is equally important for women and men to be financially independent, with proportions ranging from 95% in Greece, the Netherlands and Sweden, to 76% in Romania, 81% in Austria and 84% in Hungary.

In addition, at least three quarters of the respondents are in total agreement with the statement in Sweden (90%), the Netherlands (81%), Denmark (80%) and Luxembourg (75%).

Only in Romania (22%) just a above a fifth disagree.

QD3.1. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-It is equally important for women and men to be financially independent (%)



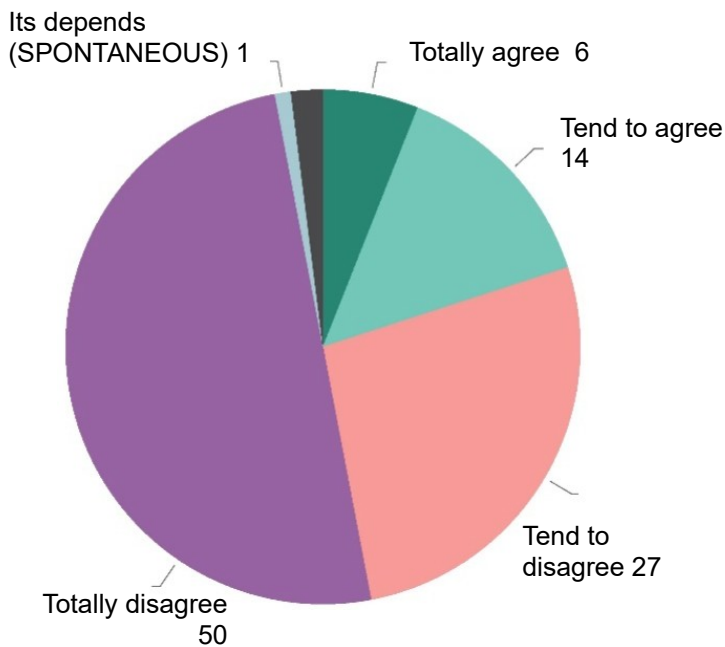
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Opinions are slightly more divided when it comes to gender roles within the family, with a sizeable proportion of respondents assigning a more prominent role in family decisions to men.

One in five respondents agree that men should have a final say for important family decisions

A sizeable proportion of respondents agree with the stereotypical view that for important family decisions men should have a final say, with one in five giving this answer. However, more than three quarters (77%) disagree with this statement, including half of the respondents who are in total disagreement¹⁹.

QD32. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-For important family decisions men should have a final say {EU27} (%)



19 QD3. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. 2) For important family decisions men should have a final say. Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree; It depends (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know.

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Although 77% of the respondents in the EU as a whole disagree that for important family decisions men should have a final say, large differences in attitudes can still be observed across EU Member States.

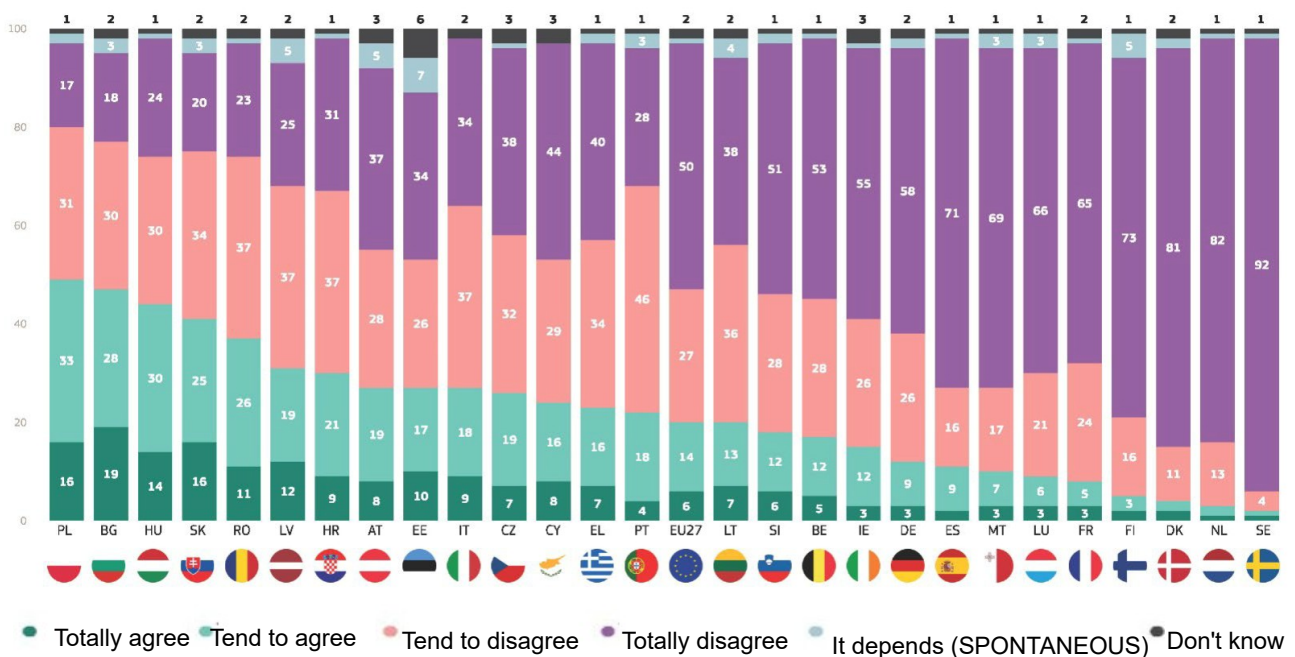
In 11 countries, more than one quarter agree with this statement. The level of agreement is the highest in Poland (49%), Bulgaria (47%) and Hungary (44%), while it is the lowest in Sweden (2%). the Netherlands (3%) and Denmark (4%).

Respondents in Bulgaria (19%) and Poland and Slovakia

(both 16%) are also the most likely to 'totally agree' with this statement.

Conversely, more than half in 25 countries disagree that for important family decisions men should have a final say, and this is especially the case in Sweden

QD3.2. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :- For important family decisions men should have a final say (%)



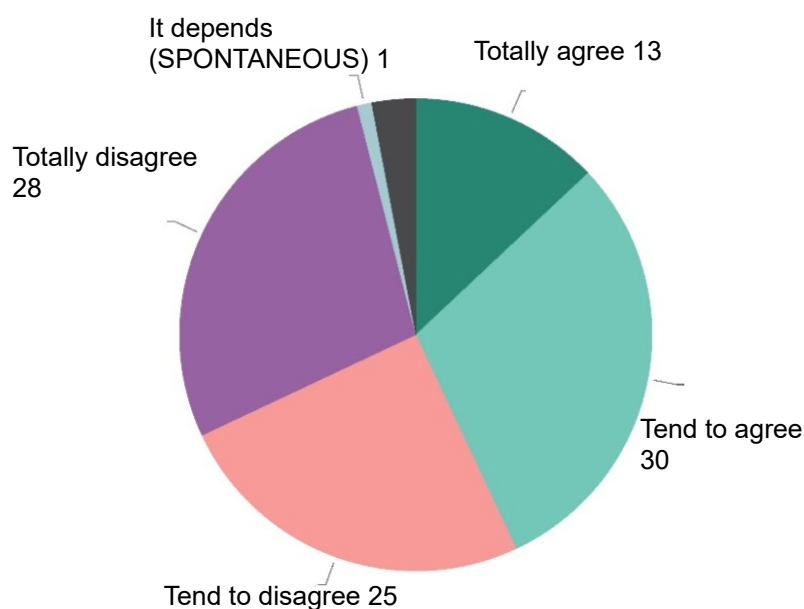
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(96%), the Netherlands (95%) and Denmark (92%).

Stereotypical views are even more widely held when considering parenthood where primary childcare is a role traditionally more associated with women than with men.

More than four in ten agree that having children is more fulfilling for a woman than for a man

A sizeable proportion (43%) indicate that having children is more fulfilling for a woman than for a man,²⁰ with more than one in ten (13%) being in total agreement with this statement. Just above half of them (53%) disagree, including more than a quarter who 'totally disagree' with the statement²¹

QD3.3. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :—Having children is more fulfilling for a woman than for a man (EU27) (%)



20 QD3. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. 3) Having children is more fulfilling for a woman than for a man. Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree; It depends (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know.

21 QD3. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. 3) Having children is more fulfilling for a woman than for a man. Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree; It depends (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know.

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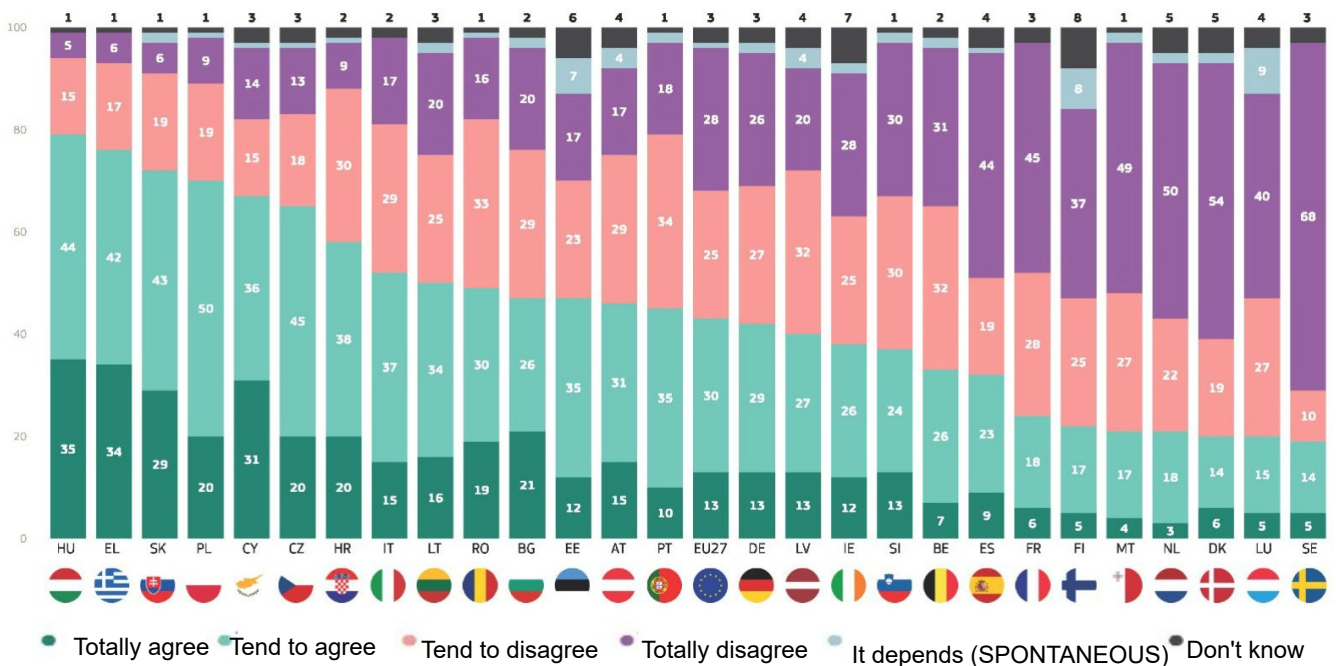
Wide variations in agreement levels, though more nuanced than in the previous question, can be observed across the 27 EU Member States, with the gap between the highest and the lowest proportions reaching 60 percentage points.

At least half of the respondents agree with this statement in nine EU Member States, ranging from more than seven in ten in Hungary (79%), Greece (76%) and Slovakia (72%) to one in five or less in Sweden (19%) and Denmark and Luxembourg (both 20%).

In addition, around a third are in total agreement with this statement in Hungary (35%), Greece (34%) and Cyprus (31%).

In 14 countries, more than half disagree that having children is more fulfilling for a woman than for a man, with respondents being most likely to disagree in Sweden (78%), Malta (76%) and Denmark and France (both 73%).

**QD3.3. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-
Having children is more fulfilling for a woman than for a man (%)**



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The socio-demographic data reveals the following differences by gender, age, education level, socio-professional category and household and financial situation of the respondents:

- Men are more likely than women to agree that for important family decisions men should have a final say (24% vs 16%), while they are less likely to agree that 'having children is more fulfilling for a woman than for a man' (41% vs 45%). The views of women and men are broadly aligned when it comes to the statement 'it is equally important for women and men to be financially independent' (91% of women agree, compared to 89% of men).
- The younger the respondents, the less likely they are to say that having children is more fulfilling for a woman than for a man (36% among those aged 15-24, compared to 48% of those aged 55+). The youngest respondents (aged 15-24) are also the least likely to believe that for important family decisions men should have a final say (17%, compared to 20-21% of older respondents).
- When considering age and gender together, it can be noted that, although, as observed above, women are generally more likely than men to agree that having children is more fulfilling for a woman than for a man, this is the opposite for the youngest respondents. Indeed, men aged 15-24 are more likely (37%) than their female peers (34%) to agree with this stereotype and less likely to disagree (55% vs 61%). The largest differences in agreement levels between women and men can be found in the central age cohorts, with 42-45% of women aged 25-54 agreeing with this stereotype, compared to 37-40% of men.
- The longer the respondents remained in full-time education, the more likely they are to agree that it is equally important for women and men to be financially independent (92% of those who ended education aged 20 or older, compared to 87% of those who finished aged 15 or younger), but the less likely they are to indicate that for important family decisions men should have a final say (15% vs 26%) and that having children is more fulfilling for a woman than for a man (35% vs 53%).
- Managers are the most inclined to think that it is equally important for women and men to be financially independent (92%, compared to 87-90% of those in other socio-professional categories). They are also the least inclined to say that for important family decisions men should have a final say (14% vs 19-23%) and that having children is more fulfilling for a woman than for a man (33% vs 41-57%).
- Those living in multiple households are more likely than those living in single households to say that for important family decisions men should have a final say (21-23% vs 15-18%) and that having children is more fulfilling for a woman than for a man (43-46% vs 38-41%).
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills are the most likely to agree that it is equally important for women and men to be financially independent (92%, compared to 86-88% of those who have difficulties more often), but the least likely to think that for important family decisions men should have a final say (17% vs 21-26%) and that having children is more fulfilling for a woman than for a man (40% vs 48-49%).

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD3.1-3

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

(% - EU)

	It is equally important for women and men to be financially independent		For important family decisions men should have a final say		Having children is more fulfilling for a woman than for a man	
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	90	8	20	77	43	53
Gender						
Man	89	10	24	72	41	54
Woman	91	8	16	82	45	52
Age						
15-24	90	8	17	79	36	58
25-39	89	9	21	77	40	57
40-54	89	10	21	77	43	54
55+	90	9	20	76	48	48
Age - female						
15-24	92	6	13	85	34	61
25-39	91	8	17	81	42	55
40-54	90	9	17	82	45	52
55+	92	7	15	82	49	48
Age - male						
15-24	87	10	21	74	37	55
25-39	88	11	24	72	37	59
40-54	89	10	26	71	40	56
55+	89	10	25	71	46	50
Education (End of)						
-15	87	10	26	69	53	42
16-19	89	10	23	74	48	49
20+	92	7	15	83	35	61
Still studying	91	8	14	83	33	60
Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	89	10	23	74	41	54
Managers	92	7	14	84	33	64
Other white collars	90	9	23	75	44	53
Manual workers	87	11	23	73	44	52
House persons	88	10	19	77	57	41
Unemployed	89	8	22	76	42	54
Retired	91	8	20	76	49	47
Students	91	8	15	82	33	60
Household situation						
Single Household without children	90	9	18	78	41	53
Single Household with children	92	7	15	83	38	60
Multiple Household without children	89	9	23	74	46	51
Household with children	90	9	21	77	43	55
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	88	9	21	75	49	47
From time to time	86	13	26	71	48	49
Almost never/ Never	92	7	17	79	40	55

Sizeable proportions of Europeans are inclined to believe in traditional, gender-specific choices in family life

In some respects, opinions on gender roles are less stereotypical than in the past. Nevertheless, these views are still held by significant shares of respondents. Just over half of the respondents (51%) agree that, all in all, family life suffers when the mother has a full time job, with 15% who totally agree with this statement. The level of agreement with this statement has significantly decreased since the last time this question was asked in 2014 (-9 percentage points)²². Conversely, more than four in ten (46%) disagree that family life suffers, including close to one in five (18%) who 'totally disagree'.

Similarly, a large share of respondents (49%) still agree with the statement that overall, men are naturally less competent than women to perform household tasks (including 15% in total agreement). Compared to 2014, the proportion of respondents who agree with that has remained broadly stable (-1 percentage point)²³. An equal proportion (49%) of respondent disagree (including 23% in total disagreement).

Finally, even though around eight in ten (81%) think that taking parental leave is enriching for a father, including nearly four in ten (39%) who are in total agreement, only slightly more than half (51%) agree that, 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 a family decides one parent has to do so, with 18% who 'totally agree'. Around four in ten (41%) disagree, including 17% who are in total disagreement. Respondents are however now slightly more likely to agree with this statement than they were the last time this question was asked in 2009 (+3 percentage points)²⁴.

22 QD4. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. 1) All in all, family life suffers when the mother has a full time job; 2) Taking parental leave is enriching for a father; 3) Overall, men are naturally less competent than women to perform household tasks; 4) 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 a family decides one parent has to do so. Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree; Don't know.

23 It should be noted that, in the current survey, the word 'naturally' has been added to the statement compared to its original wording in 2014.

24 It should be noted that this item has been slightly modified in the current survey. In 2009, the statement was worded as follows: 'In a family, if the father's pay is lower than that of the mother, he is

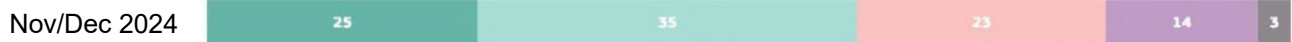
the one who should give up work to look after the children'.

QD4. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. (EU27) (%)

Taking parental leave is enriching for a father



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



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 a family decides one parent has to do so



Overall, men are naturally less competent than women to perform household tasks



● Totally agree
 ● Tend to agree
 ● Tend to disagree
 ● Totally disagree
 ● Don't know

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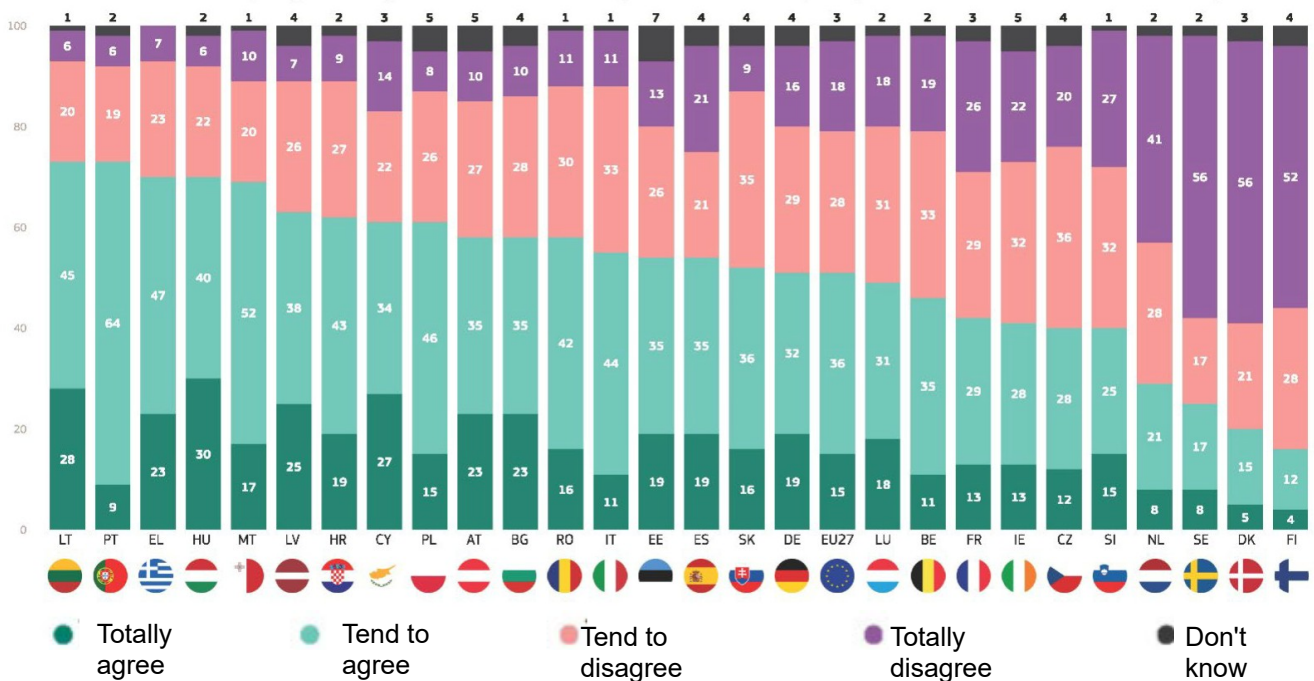
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More than half of the respondents in 17 EU Member States agree that, all in all, family life suffers when the mother has a full time job, with this proportion ranging from at least seven in ten in Lithuania and Portugal (both 73%) and in Greece and Hungary (both 70%) to one quarter or less in Finland (16%), Denmark (20%) and Sweden (25%). The gap between the highest and lowest agreement levels by country is therefore very large and stands at 57 percentage points.

More than one quarter are in total agreement with this statement in Hungary (30%), Lithuania (28%) and Cyprus (27%).

More than half disagree that, all in all, family life suffers when the mother has a full time job in nine countries, most notably in Finland (80%), Denmark (77%) and Sweden (73%).

QD4.1. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. - All in all, family life suffers when the mother has a full time job (%)



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Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

In 26 out of the 27 EU Member States, respondents are less likely than they were in 2014 to agree that, all in all, family life suffers when the mother has a full time job. Decreases of more than ten percentage points are observed in 14 countries, particularly in Slovenia (-21 pp), Czechia (-20 pp) and Luxembourg (-19 pp). Agreement with this statement has slightly increased in Lithuania (+3 pp).

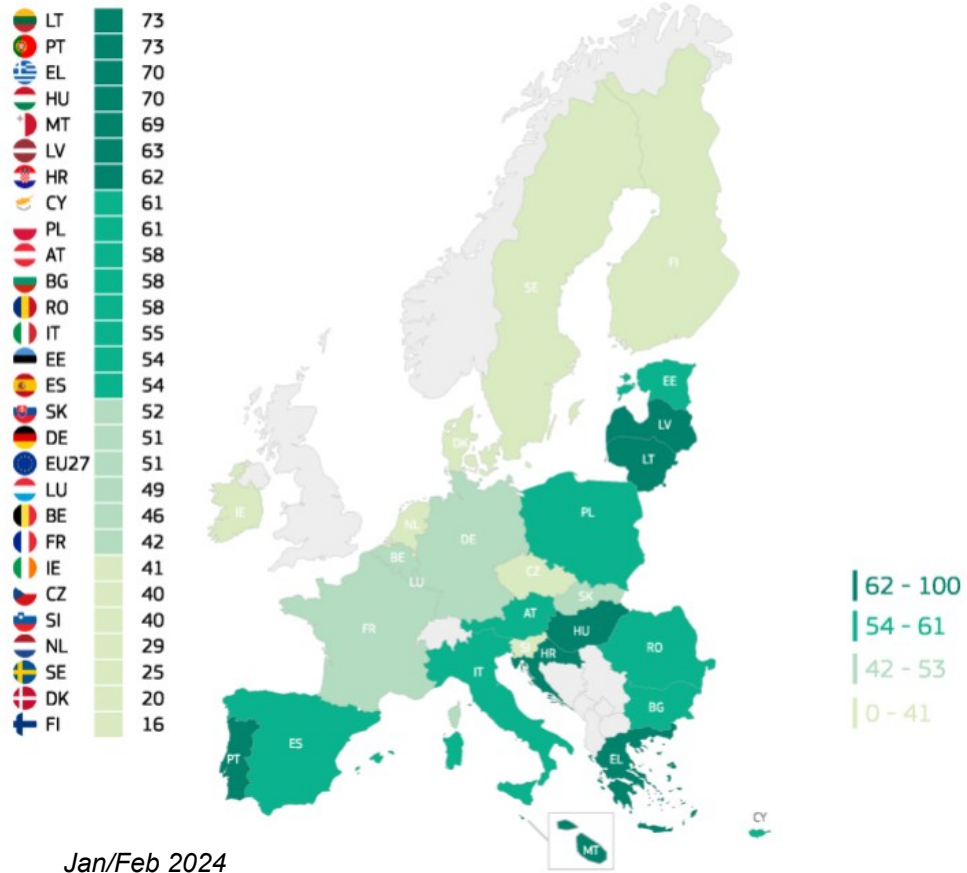
Some further divergence can be observed across countries. The difference between the highest and lowest agreement levels by country has slightly increased compared to 2014, from 52 (79% in Portugal vs 27% in Finland in 2014) to 57 (73% in Lithuania vs 16% in Finland in 2024) percentage points.

QD4.1 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

All in all, family life suffers when the mother has a full time job (%)

		EU27	LT	HR	EL	EE	PT	SK	RO	SE	HU	PL	MT	FR	DE	FI	DK	BE	CY	IE	LV	AT	IT	NL	BG	ES	LU	CZ	SI
Total 'Agree'	Jan/Feb 2024	51	73	62	70	54	73	52	58	25	70	61	69	42	51	16	20	46	61	41	63	58	55	29	58	54	49	40	40
	Δ Nov/Dec 2014	-9	3	-2	-5	-5	-6	-6	-7	-7	-7	-7	-8	-9	-9	-11	-12	-12	-12	-13	-15	-15	-17	-17	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/Feb 2024	46	26	36	30	39	25	44	41	73	28	34	30	55	45	80	77	52	36	54	33	37	44	69	38	42	49	56	59
	Δ Nov/Dec 2014	9	-2	1	5	3	5	5	11	7	6	6	9	9	7	10	12	11	9	12	13	12	18	16	15	16	20	18	21
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2024	3	1	2	0	7	2	4	1	2	2	5	1	3	4	4	3	2	3	5	4	5	1	2	4	4	2	4	1
	Δ Nov/Dec 2014	=	-1	1	=	2	1	1	-4	=	1	1	-1	=	2	1	=	1	3	1	2	3	-1	1	2	2	-1	2	=

QD4.1. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. : - All in all, family life suffers when the mother has a full time job - Total 'Agree' (%)

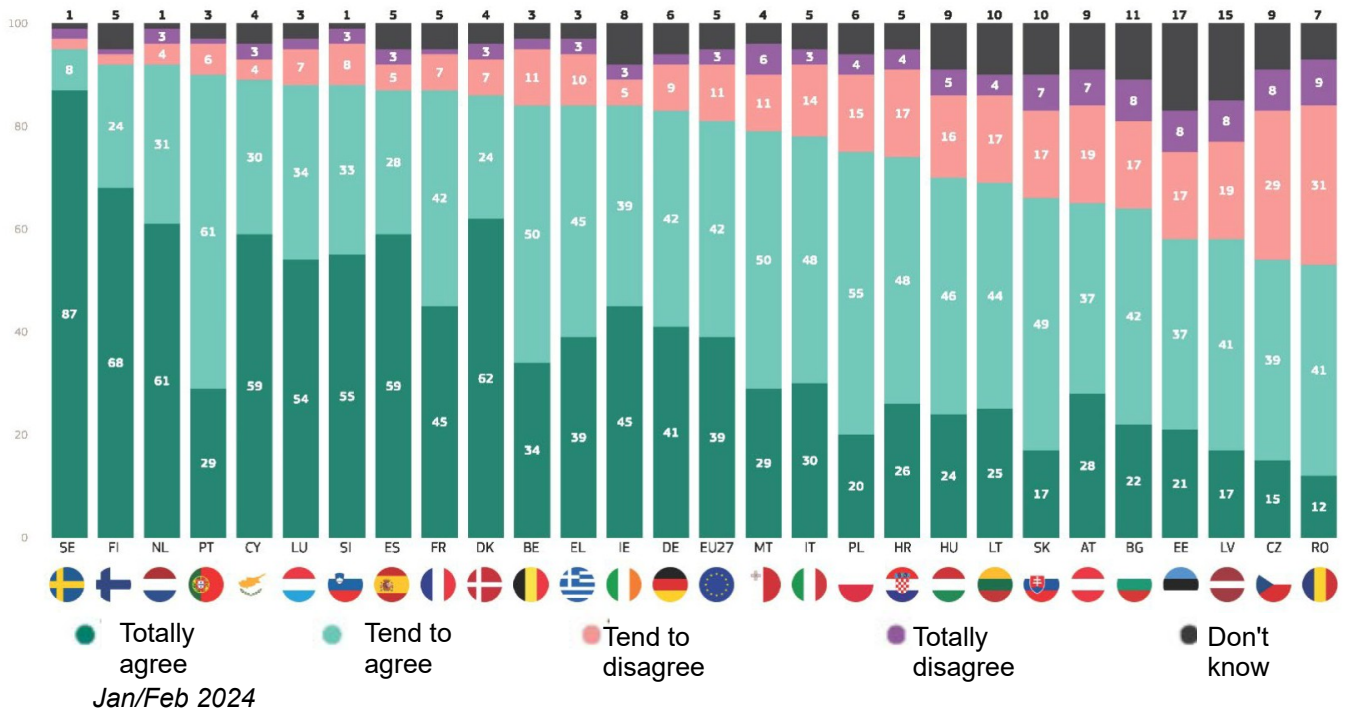


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More than half of the respondents in all EU Member States agree that taking parental leave is enriching for a father, with more than nine in ten expressing this opinion in Sweden (95%) and in the Netherlands and Finland (both 92%). This however compares to less than six in ten who give this answer in Romania (53%), Czechia (54%) and Estonia and Latvia (both 58%).

In eight countries, most respondents 'totally agree' with the statement, particularly in Sweden (87%), Finland (68%) and Denmark (62%). Conversely, more than one quarter disagree that taking parental leave is enriching for a father in Romania (40%), Czechia (37%), Latvia (27%) and Austria (26%).

QD4.2. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-Taking parental leave is enriching for a father (%)



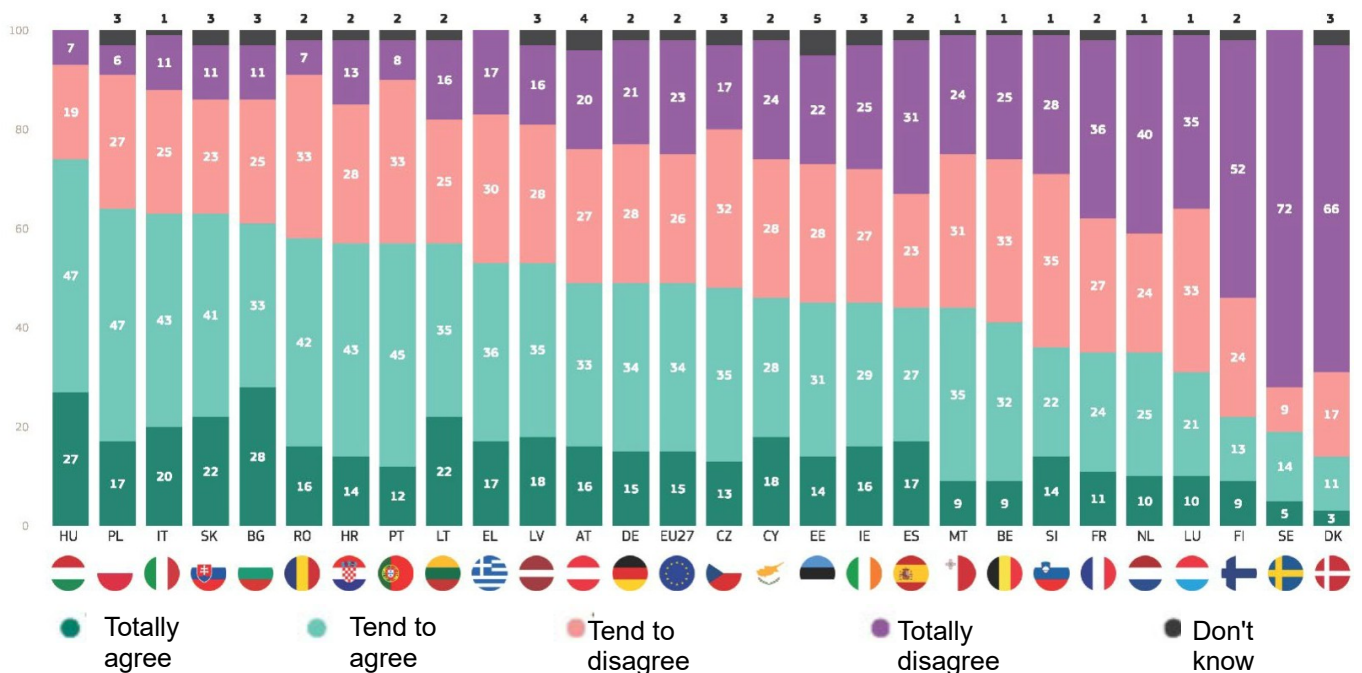
Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

In 11 countries, more than half of the respondents agree that, overall, men are naturally less competent than women to perform household tasks. This proportion is especially high in Hungary (74%), followed by Poland (64%) and Italy and Slovakia (both 63%). At the other end of the spectrum, less than a quarter agree in Denmark (14%), Sweden (19%) and Finland (22%). Hence, the variation in perceptions is particularly high for this statement, with the difference between the lowest and the highest agreement levels reaching 60 percentage points.

More than one in five are in total agreement with this statement in Bulgaria (28%), Hungary (27%) and Lithuania and Slovakia (both 22%).

However, at least half disagree that men are naturally less competent than women to perform household tasks in 13 countries, with more than three quarters giving this answer in Denmark (83%), Sweden (81%) and Finland (76%).

QD43. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :- Overall, men are naturally less competent than women to perform household tasks (%)



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In 17 countries, there have been declines since 2014 in the proportion who agree that, overall, men are naturally less competent than women to perform household tasks. The largest decreases are recorded in Finland (-15 percentage points), Spain (-14 pp) and Malta, Slovenia and Sweden (all -11 pp). Increases in this share of respondents can be observed in nine countries, especially in the Netherlands (+15 pp), Slovakia (+12 pp) and Croatia (+10 pp). This figure has remained unchanged in Portugal.

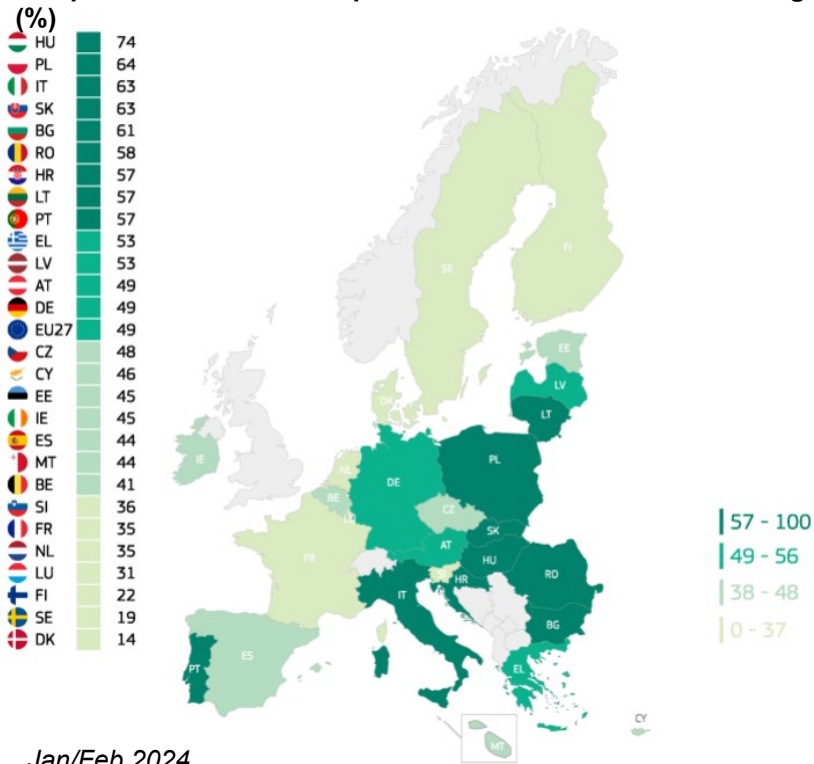
The gap between the highest and lowest agreement levels by EU Member State has increased since 2014, from 51 (71% in Hungary vs 20% in the Netherlands in 2014) to 60 (74% in Hungary vs 14% in Denmark in 2024) percentage points).

QD4.3 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

Overall, men are naturally less competent than women to perform household tasks (%)

		EU27	NL	SK	HR	PL	EE	LT	BE	FR	HU	PT	EL	DE	CY	CZ	LV	RO	LU	BG	IT	DK	IE	AT	MT	SI	SE	ES	FI
Total 'Agree'	Jan/Feb 2024	49	35	63	57	64	45	57	41	35	74	57	53	49	46	48	53	58	31	61	63	14	45	49	44	36	19	44	22
	Δ Nov/Dec 2014	- 1	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	=	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/Feb 2024	49	64	34	41	33	50	41	58	63	26	41	47	49	52	49	44	40	68	36	36	83	52	47	55	63	81	54	76
	Δ Nov/Dec 2014	/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2024	2	1	3	2	3	5	2	1	2	0	2	0	2	2	3	3	2	1	3	1	3	3	4	1	1	0	2	2
	Δ Nov/Dec 2014	=	-	=	=	-	/	=	/	=	-	/	=	=	/	/	/	-	=	/	-	/	/	/	-	-	-	=	/

QD4.3. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-Overall, men are naturally less competent than women to perform household tasks - Total 'Agree'



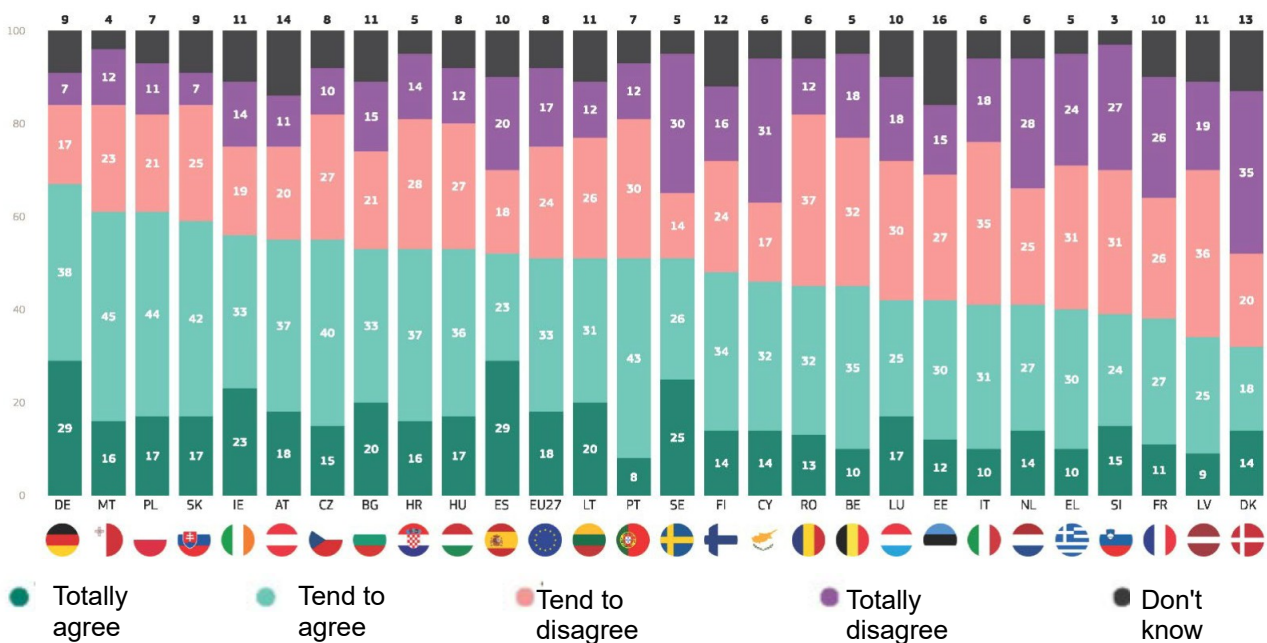
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More than half of the respondents in 14 EU Member States agree that, if the father's pay is lower than that of the mother, he is the one who should give up work to look after the children, if a family decides one parent has to do so. This view is particularly widespread in Germany (67%) and in Malta and Poland (both 61%). At the opposite end of the scale, respondents are least likely to say this in Denmark (32%), Latvia (34%) and France (38%).

The highest proportions who 'totally agree' with this statement can be observed in Germany and Spain (both 29%) and in Sweden (25%).

At least half in eight countries disagree that the father should give up work to look after the children if his pay is lower than the mother's. The level of disagreement is the highest in Slovenia (58%) and in Denmark, Greece and Latvia (all 55%).

QD4.4. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-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 a family decides one parent has to do so (%)



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In 17 EU Member States, respondents are more likely than they were in 2009 to say that, 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 a family decides one parent has to do so. Particularly large increases in the level of agreement with this statement are seen in Cyprus (+35 percentage points), Malta (+29 pp) and Bulgaria (+19 pp).

Conversely, agreement levels have declined in nine countries, most notably in Denmark (-7 pp) and in Austria, Spain and Luxembourg (all -6 pp)²⁵.

The gap between the highest and lowest proportions who agree with this statement at country level has significantly narrowed since 2009, from 61 (72% in Germany vs 11% in Cyprus) to 35 (67% in Germany vs 32% in Denmark in 2024) percentage points.

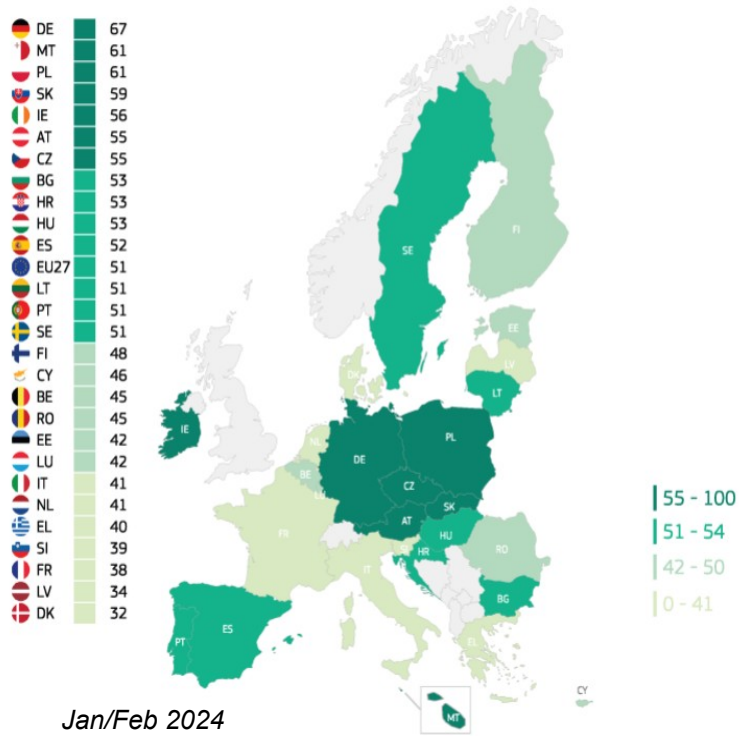
QD4.4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

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 a family decides one parent has to do so (%)

		EU27	HR	CY	MT	BG	EL	RO	IT	NL	PL	BE	FI	SE	LT	EE	HU	SI	PT	IE	LV	CZ	FR	SK	DE	ES	LU	AT	DK
Total 'Agree'	Jan/Feb 2024	51	53	46	61	53	40	45	41	41	61	45	48	51	51	42	53	39	51	56	34	55	38	59	67	52	42	55	32
	Δ Sep/Oct 2009	▲3	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲9	▲8	▲5	▲4	▲4	▲2	▲1	-2	-3	-3	-3	-5	-6	-6	-6
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/Feb 2024	41	42	48	35	36	55	49	53	53	32	50	40	44	38	42	39	58	42	33	55	37	52	32	24	38	48	31	55
	Δ Sep/Oct 2009	-5	▲4	-4	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-7	-1	-1	-8	-4	-1	▲3	-3	-1	=	-2	=	▲6	▲3	-3	-1
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2024	8	5	6	4	11	5	6	6	6	7	5	12	5	11	16	8	3	7	11	11	8	10	9	9	10	10	14	13
	Δ Sep/Oct 2009	▲2	▲5	▲5	-5	▲1	▲4	-2	▲2	▲3	-1	▲4	▲7	-2	▲3	▲1	▲4	=	-1	-4	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲5	▲5	=	▲3	▲9	▲8

²⁵ It should be noted that this question was not asked in Croatia in 2009, as the country was not an EU Member State at the time.

QD4.4. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. :-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 a family decides one parent has to do so - Total 'Agree' (%)



The socio-demographic analysis highlights that, while no significant differences in perceptions can be observed considering the gender of the respondents alone, age plays a key role concerning views on gender roles in family life:

- There are no wide gaps in attitudes between men and women when it comes to stereotypes about family life. However, while more than half among men (52%) agree that, all in all, family life suffers when the mother has a full time job, less than half (49%) among women do so. Conversely, men are slightly less likely than women to think that taking parental leave is enriching for a father (79% vs 82%). For the other two statements, differences are below three percentage points.
- The younger the respondents, the less likely they are to agree that family life suffers when the mother has a full time job (41% of 15-24 year-olds, compared to 56% of those aged 55+) and that, overall, men are naturally less competent than women to perform household tasks (42% vs 54%).
- This pattern is more pronounced among women, while it is less clear-cut (or even absent) among men. As was the case with some of the statements analysed in previous sections, differences in perceptions between women and men are at times larger among the youth than they are among older respondents. This is most noticeable for the statement 'family life suffers when the mother has a full time job'. Although in general men are slightly more likely than women to agree with this statement, this gap in perceptions is mainly driven by differences in agreement between 15-24 year-old men and their female counterparts (10 percentage points), while this divide is absent among 25-54 year-olds and stands at three percentage points among those aged 55+. Moreover, men aged 15-24 are more inclined than their female peers to say that men are naturally less competent than women to perform household tasks, with the gap in agreement levels reaching six percentage points (45% vs 39%). Nonetheless, among 25-39 year-olds, it is female respondents who are more likely to hold this stereotypical view (47%, compared to 40% of 25-39 year-old men), while differences are virtually absent among those aged 40+. Additionally, the gap in perceptions is slightly wider among the youngest respondents than among older ones in relation to the statement 'taking parental leave is enriching for a father'. In particular, the difference in agreement levels is six percentage points among 15-24 year-olds (83% of 15-24 year-old women, compared to 77% of their male peers), while it stands at 0-4 percentage points among those aged 25+. Finally, men aged 15-24 are slightly less likely than their female counterparts to agree that 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 (48% vs 52%), even though levels of disagreement are similar between the two groups.
- The less respondents stayed in full-time education, the more likely they are to agree that family life suffers when the mother has a full time job (65% of those who completed education aged 15 or younger, compared to 41% of those who finished aged 20 or older) and that men are naturally less competent than women to perform household tasks (63% vs 39%). Conversely, respondents who finished education earlier are less likely to agree that taking parental leave is enriching for a father (75% of those who ended education aged 15 or younger, compared to 85% of those who finished aged 20 or older).
- Managers are the least likely to agree that family life suffers when the mother has a full time job (40%) and that men are naturally less competent than women to perform household tasks (37%), while house persons are the most inclined to agree with both statements (61% and 64%, respectively). Together with other white collars, managers are also the most likely to say that taking parental leave is enriching for a father, while house persons are the least likely to do so (83-84% vs 76%). Finally, house persons are the least inclined to indicate that 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 (46%, compared to 50-52% of those in other socio- professional categories).
- Those living in single households with children are the most likely to say that taking parental leave is enriching for a father (86%, compared to 78-81% of those living in other household types). Those living in multiple households are more inclined than those living in single households to think that men are naturally less competent than women to perform household tasks (49-53% vs 45-47%).
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills are the least likely to agree that family life suffers when the mother has a full time job (47%, compared to 57-63% of those who have difficulties at least from time to time) and that men are naturally less competent

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than women to perform household tasks (46% vs 50-54%).

	All in all, family life suffers when the mother has a full time job		Taking parental leave is enriching for a father		Overall, men are naturally less competent than women to perform household tasks		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 a family decides one parent has to do so	
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
QD4.1-4								
Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.								
(% - EU)								
EU27	51	46	81	14	49	49	51	41
Gender								
Man	52	45	79	15	48	50	50	42
Woman	49	48	82	13	50	48	51	41
Age								
15-24	41	55	80	13	42	55	50	41
25-39	47	50	83	13	43	55	52	40
40-54	51	47	82	14	49	50	51	43
55 +	56	41	78	15	54	44	50	41
Age - female								
15-24	36	61	83	12	39	59	52	41
25-39	47	50	84	12	47	52	51	41
40-54	51	47	81	15	48	51	51	44
55+	54	43	80	14	54	44	50	40
Age - male								
15-24	46	49	77	15	45	51	48	42
25-39	47	50	82	14	40	58	51	41
40-54	51	47	81	14	48	51	52	41
55+	57	39	76	17	55	43	49	42
Education (End of)								
15-	65	31	75	16	63	34	48	41
16-19	56	41	78	17	54	45	53	40
20+	41	56	85	11	39	59	49	43
Still studying	40	56	81	12	41	56	50	41
Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	52	44	79	16	45	53	51	42
Managers	40	58	84	12	37	62	50	41
Other white collars	47	50	83	13	48	50	52	42
Manual workers	54	43	80	16	49	50	52	42
House persons	61	37	76	18	64	34	46	46
Unemployed	45	52	81	13	46	52	50	42
Retired	58	38	77	15	57	41	50	40
Students	40	56	82	11	41	56	51	40
Household situation								
Single Household without child	49	48	81	12	45	52	50	40
Single Household with children	51	47	86	11	47	52	51	42
Multiple Household without chi	53	44	78	16	53	45	50	41
Household with children	51	47	81	15	49	50	52	42
Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	63	34	80	15	50	48	51	42
From time to time	57	40	77	18	54	44	49	45
Almost never/ Never	47	50	81	13	46	52	51	40

career', including more than four in ten (46%) who 'totally disagree' At the same time, around one in five (19%) hold this stereotypical view.

2. Perceptions of gender stereotypes concerning professional life

The report continues by analysing Europeans' perceptions of gender stereotypes by focusing more specifically on a series of common stereotypes related to the professional life²⁶. There are clear links with the views on gender roles in the household and in family life.

Whereas most EU citizens reject common gender stereotypes related to professional life, the number of citizens holding stereotypical views is still large

Even though slightly more than half (52%) think that a woman has the same chances of getting promoted as a man – with 22% in total agreement with the statement – more than four in ten (45%) disagree, including 14% who 'totally disagree'.

More than half (56%) disagree that men often earn more than women because their jobs are more demanding, with around one quarter (27%) who are in total disagreement. Nonetheless, four in ten respondents believe this is true, with 13% who 'totally agree'.

The majority of respondents (61%) disagree that women should give priority to their family responsibilities over their career. with around three in ten (31%) in total disagreement. However, around one third of the respondents (34%) would expect women to do so.

High proportions (74%) are in disagreement with the statement 'women are not ambitious enough to get the more senior positions in an organisation', including 44% who 'totally disagree'. Whereas almost a quarter (23%) agree with that.

More than three quarters (77%) disagree that, 'men taking parental leave show a lack of ambition for their

26 QD5. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about work?
1) Women should give priority to their family responsibilities over their career; 2) A woman has the same chances of getting promoted as a man; 3) Men often earn more than women because their jobs are more demanding; 4) Men taking parental leave show a lack of ambition for their career.
Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree; It depends (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know.

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QD5. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about work?
 {EU27}
 (%)

A woman has the same chances of getting promoted as a man



Men often earn more than women because their jobs are more demanding



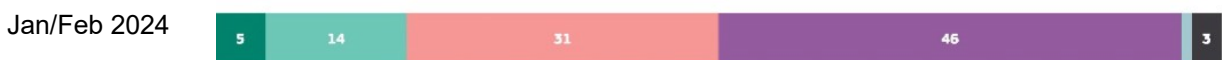
Women should give priority to their family responsibilities over their career



Women are not ambitious enough to get the more senior positions in an organisation



Men taking parental leave show a lack of ambition for their career



● Totally agree
 ● Tend to agree
 ● Tend to disagree
 ● Totally disagree
 ● It depends (SPONTANEOUS)
 ● Don't know

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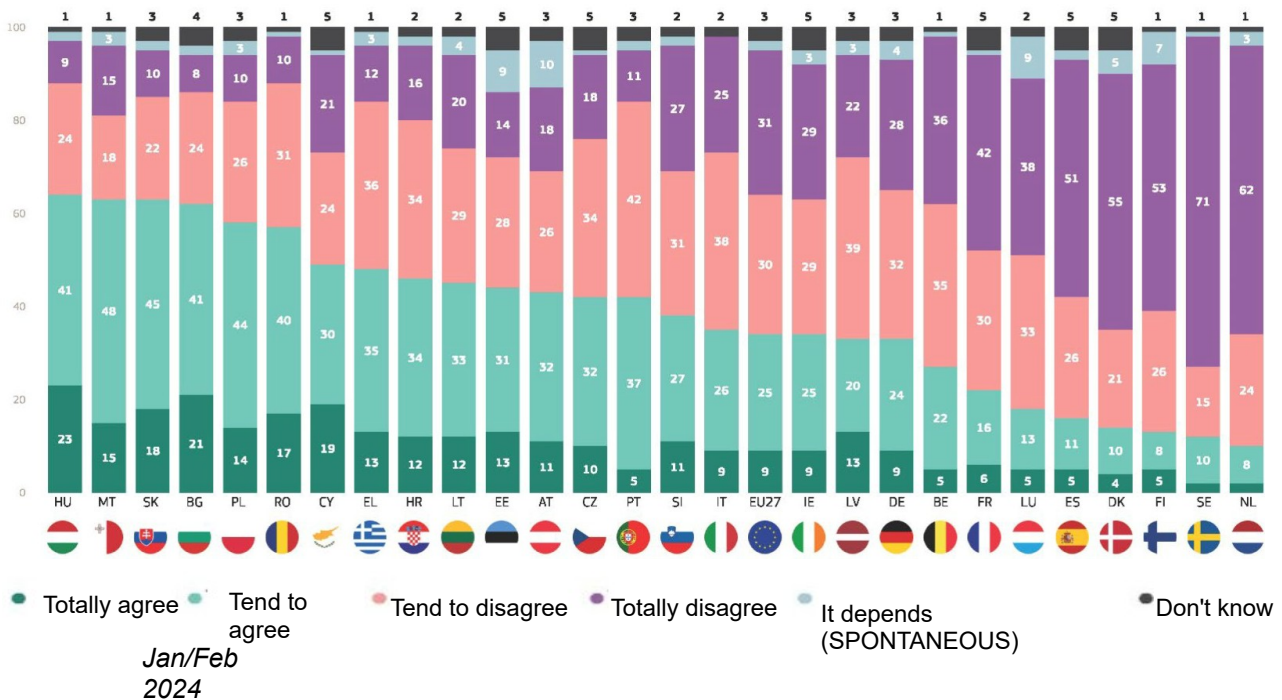
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One third of the respondents across the EU agree that women should give priority to their family responsibilities over their career, and more than half do so in six EU Member States, most notably in Hungary (64%) and in Malta and Slovakia (both 63%). Conversely, this view is least common in the Netherlands (10%), Sweden (12%) and Finland (13%).

The highest shares of respondents who are in total agreement with this statement are recorded in Hungary (23%), Bulgaria (21%) and Cyprus (19%).

In 16 countries, at least half disagree that women should give priority to their family responsibilities, with particularly high proportions expressing this view found in the Netherlands and Sweden (both 86%) and in Finland (79%).

QD5.1. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about work? :-
Women should give priority to their family responsibilities over their career (%)



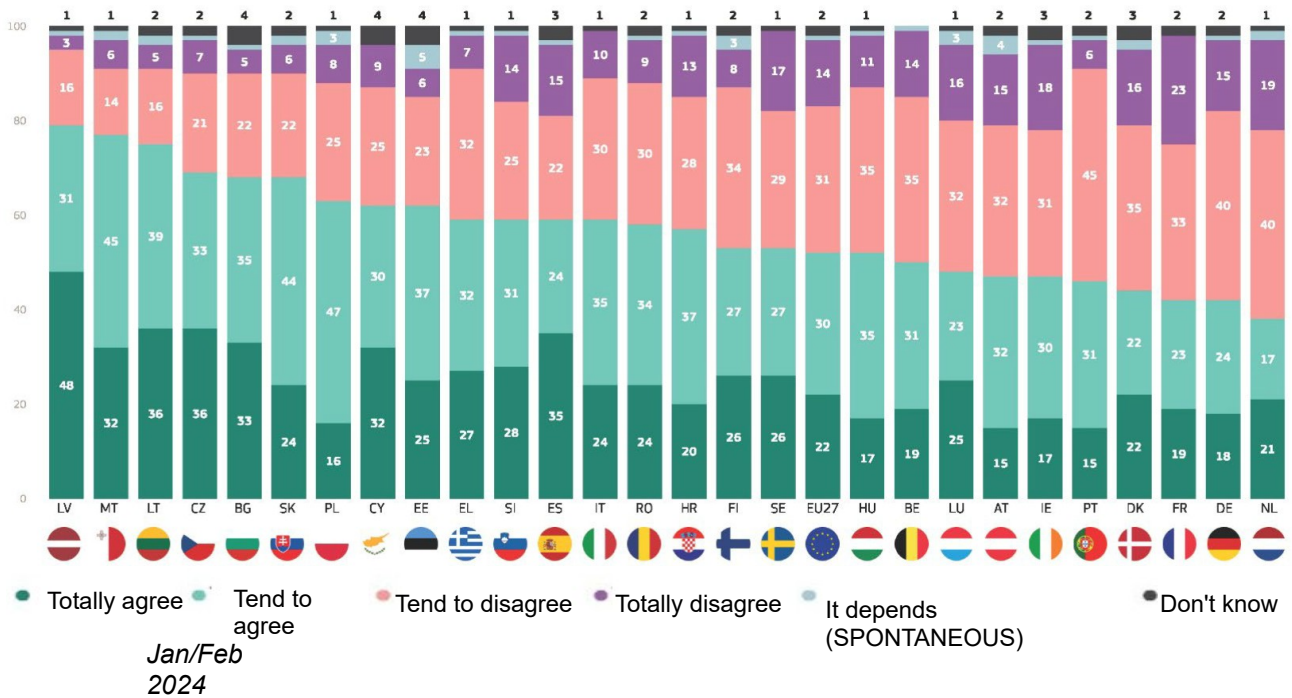
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At least half of the respondents in 19 countries agree that a woman has the same chances of getting promoted as a man. The levels of agreement are highest in Latvia (79%), Malta (77%) and Lithuania (75%). Conversely, they are lowest in the Netherlands (38%) and in France and Germany (both 42%).

More than a third of the respondents 'totally agree' with this statement in Latvia (48%), Czechia and Lithuania (both 36%) and Spain (35%).

In five EU Member States, more than half disagree that a woman has the same chances of getting promoted as a man, with this view held most prominently in the Netherlands (59%), France (56%) and Germany (55%).

QD5.2. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about work? :-
A woman has the same chances of getting promoted as a man (%)



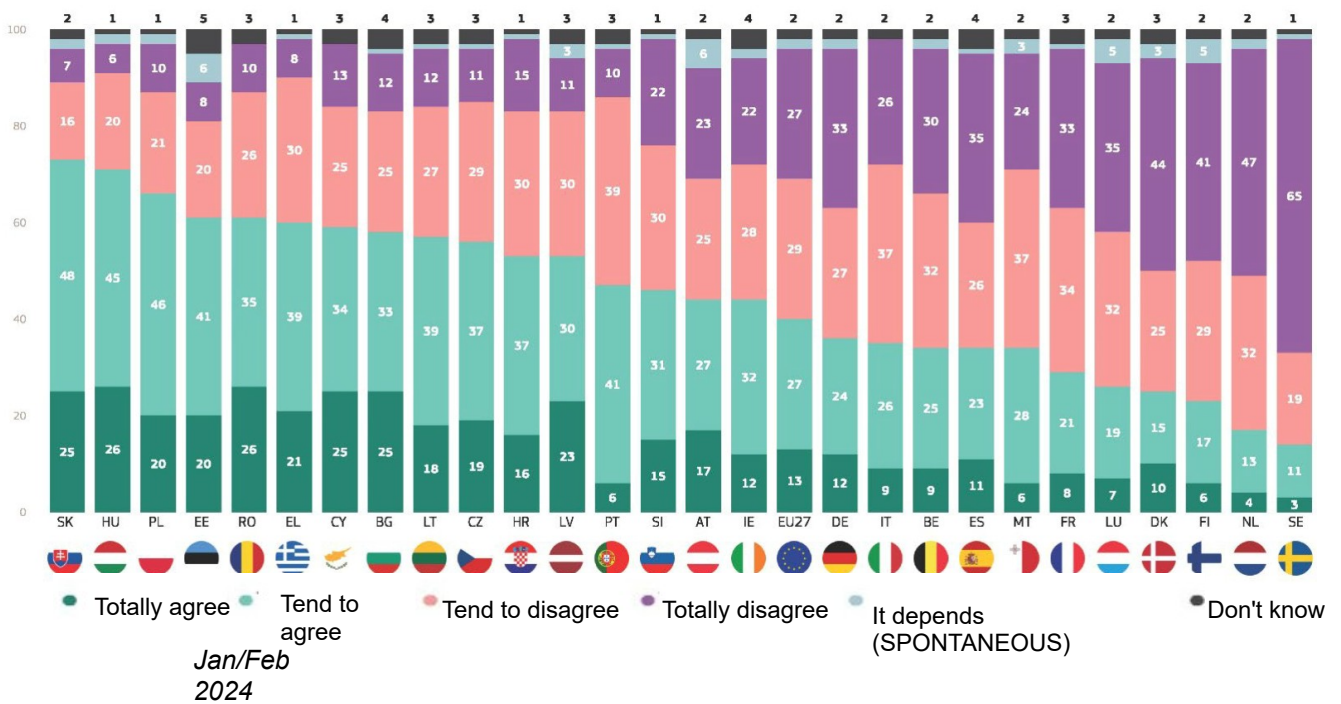
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Across the EU four in ten agree that men often earn more than women because their jobs are more demanding, and the level of agreement with this statement reaches more than half in 12 countries, with at least two thirds sharing this view in Slovakia (73%), Hungary (71%) and Poland (66%). This compares to less than one quarter who agree in Sweden (14%), the Netherlands (17%) and Finland (23%).

At least one quarter are in total agreement with the statement in Hungary and Romania (both 26%) and in Bulgaria, Cyprus and Slovakia (all 25%).

Nevertheless, at least half disagree that men often earn more than women because their jobs are more demanding in 13 EU Member States, especially in Sweden (84%), the Netherlands (79%) and Finland (70%).

QD5.3. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about work? :-Men often earn more than women because their jobs are more demanding (%)



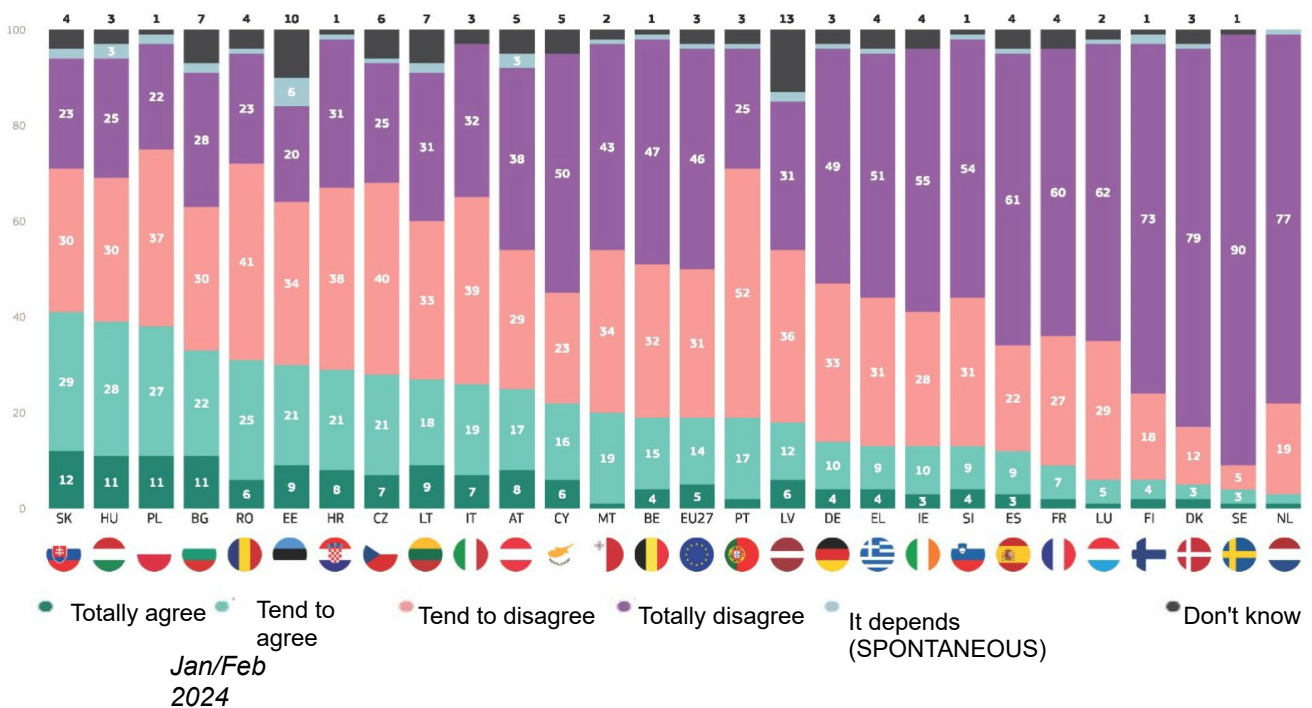
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In 11 EU Member States, at least one quarter agree that men taking parental leave show a lack of ambition for their career. The level of agreement is the highest in Slovakia (41%), Hungary (39%) and Poland (38%), while it is the lowest in the Netherlands (3%), Sweden (4%) and Denmark (5%).

More than one in ten 'totally agree' with the statement in Slovakia (12%) and in Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland (all 11%).

However, more than half in all 27 EU Member States disagree that men taking parental leave show a lack of ambition for their career. This statement is rejected by more than nine in ten in the Netherlands (96%), Sweden (95%) and Denmark, Finland and Luxembourg (all 91%).

QD5.4. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about work? :-
Men taking parental leave show a lack of ambition for their career (%)



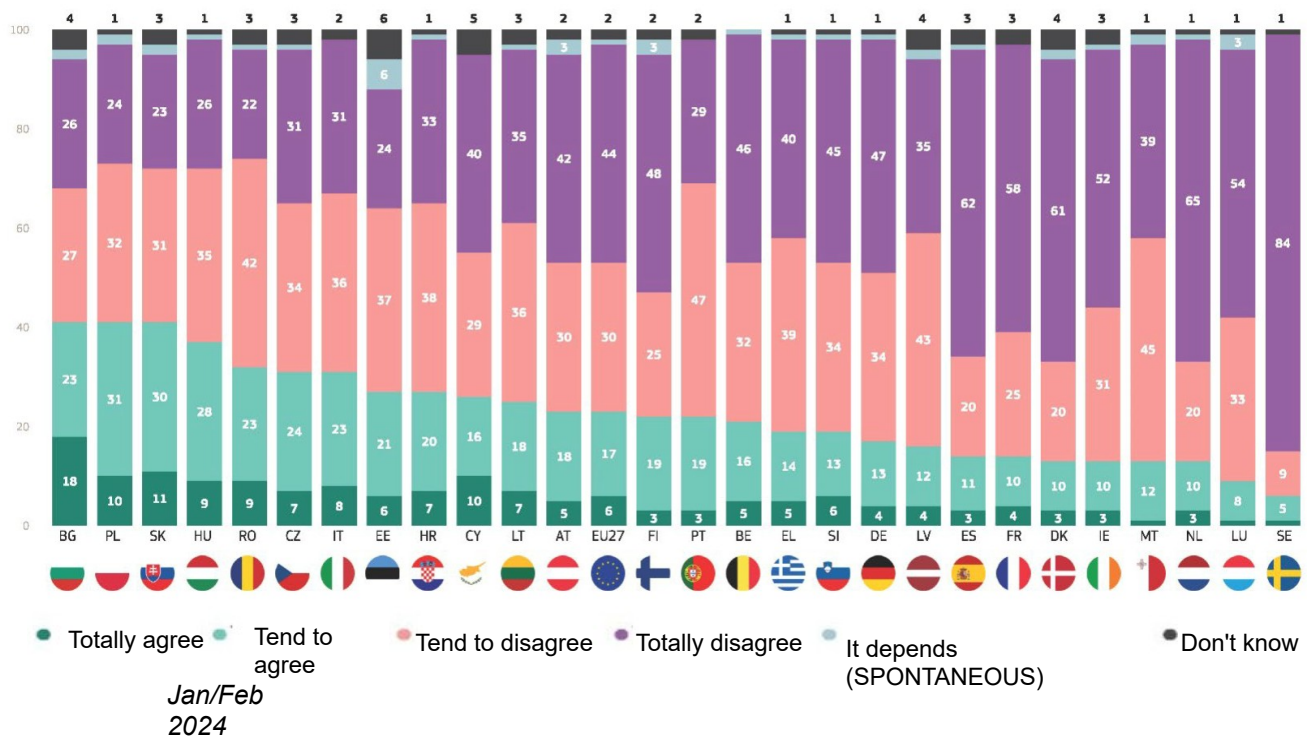
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In seven countries more than three in ten respondents agree that women are not ambitious enough to get the more senior positions in an organisation. Respondents in Bulgaria, Poland and Slovakia (all 41%) are the most likely to agree with this statement, while those in Sweden (6%), Luxembourg (9%) and Denmark, Ireland, Malta and the Netherlands (all 13%) are the least likely to do so.

In four countries, at least one in ten 'totally agree' with the statement: Bulgaria (18%), Slovakia (11%) and Cyprus and Poland (both 10%).

Nonetheless, in all EU Member States, more than half disagree that women are not ambitious enough to get the more senior positions in an organisation. Levels of disagreement are the highest in Sweden (93%), Luxembourg (87%) and the Netherlands (85%).

QD5.5. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about work? :-
Women are not ambitious enough to get the more senior positions in an organisation (%)



There are differences in perceptions according to the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents:

- Men are more likely than women to agree with statements regarding gender stereotypes at work. In particular, men are more inclined than women to agree that a woman has the same chances of getting promoted as a man (57% vs 47%), that men often earn more than women because their jobs are more demanding (46% vs 36%), that women should give priority to their family responsibilities over their career (36% vs 31%) and that men taking parental leave show a lack of ambition for their career (21% vs 17%). However, these differences are not as large for the statement 'women are not ambitious enough to get the more senior positions in an organisation' (23% vs 21%).
- The youngest respondents (aged 15-24) are the least likely to agree with gender stereotypes concerning professional life. For instance, around one quarter (23%) of 15-24 year-olds think that women should give priority to their family responsibilities over their career, compared with more than one third (37%) of those aged 55+. Moreover, respondents in central age cohorts (25- 39) (53-54%) are slightly more likely than younger or older ones (both 51%) to agree that a woman has the same chances of getting promoted as a man, even though differences are not significant.
- While men are generally more likely than women to agree with these statements, the polarisation in perceptions around gender stereotypes in the working life tend to be greater among the youngest respondents. This is particularly evident for 'women should give priority to their family responsibilities over their career' (10-percentage point gap among 15-24 year-olds, compared to 3 to 7 among those aged 25+), 'men often earn more than women because their jobs are more demanding' (14 pp vs 7-10 pp) and 'women are not ambitious enough to get the more senior positions in an organisation' (6 pp vs 0-2 pp). For the remaining two statements, i.e. 'a woman has the same chances of getting promoted as a man' and 'men taking parental leave show a lack of ambition for their career', this pattern is more noticeable when considering disagreement levels (15 pp vs 8-10 pp and 8 pp vs 3-4 pp, respectively).
- Those who ended full-time education aged 20 or older are the least inclined to agree with each of these statements about working life. For example, 26% of these respondents say that women should give priority to their family responsibilities over their career, compared to 39-44% of those who left education aged 19 or younger.
- Managers are the least likely to agree with each of these statements. This is particularly the case for the statement 'men often earn more than women because their jobs are more demanding' (33% of managers, compared to 39-46% of those in other socio-professional categories).
- Respondents living in multiple households are more likely than those living in single households to think that women should give priority to their family responsibilities over their career (33-38% vs 30%).
- Lastly, those who think that women are treated better at work are more likely to agree with all these statements than those who think that men are treated better or that they are treated in the same way. For instance, more than four in ten (43%) of those who think women are treated better agree that men taking parental leave show a lack of ambition for their career, compared to 15-20% of those who think that men are treated better or that they are treated in the same way.

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QD5 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about work? (% - EU)										
	Women should give priority to their family responsibilities over their career		A woman has the same chances of getting promoted as a man		Men often earn more than women because their jobs are more demanding		Men taking parental leave show a lack of ambition for their career		Women are not ambitious enough to get the more senior positions in an organisation	
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	34	61	52	45	40	56	19	77	23	74
Gender										
Man	36	58	57	40	46	50	21	75	23	74
Woman	31	64	47	50	36	60	17	79	21	76
Age										
15-24	23	69	51	45	36	59	15	80	19	77
25-39	32	63	53	44	40	57	19	78	22	76
40-54	33	63	54	44	40	57	20	77	23	74
55+	37	57	51	46	41	54	19	75	23	74
Age - female										
15-24	19	75	45	53	30	66	13	84	16	81
25-39	30	65	49	49	35	62	18	80	21	77
40-54	30	66	49	49	35	62	19	79	24	74
55+	36	59	47	50	38	57	17	77	21	75
Age - male										
15-24	29	62	56	38	44	51	17	76	22	73
25-39	34	60	57	40	45	52	20	77	22	76
40-54	37	59	59	39	45	52	22	75	24	73
55+	39	54	55	42	45	50	21	74	23	73
Education (End of)										
15-	44	49	53	42	46	47	22	68	26	68
16-19	39	56	53	44	45	51	21	75	24	74
20+	26	69	50	47	34	63	15	82	20	77
Still studying	22	72	49	47	33	63	14	81	18	79
Socio-professional category										
Self-employed	35	61	59	38	40	57	21	75	22	75
Managers	25	71	48	50	33	64	16	83	19	79
Other white collars	32	64	56	42	40	57	21	77	24	74
Manual workers	37	57	53	44	45	52	21	75	23	73
House persons	38	57	50	45	39	56	19	75	24	73
Unemployed	33	62	51	45	46	50	18	76	22	75
Retired	40	54	50	46	43	52	18	75	23	72
Students	22	71	50	46	33	63	14	81	18	79
Household situation										
Single Household without children	30	63	50	46	40	55	18	76	22	74
Single Household with children	30	66	52	46	34	61	15	82	19	79
Multiple Household without children	38	57	51	46	42	55	21	75	23	74
Household with children	33	62	54	43	39	58	19	78	23	75
At work										
Women are treated better	53	43	70	28	57	39	43	54	42	55
Men are treated better	28	68	38	60	34	64	15	82	20	78
They are treated in the same way	39	55	68	29	46	49	20	75	23	74

III. Perceptions of gender stereotypes in politics and in leadership positions

The third chapter first focuses the level of agreement among EU citizens with common gender stereotypes concerning the political life and leadership positions, and then moves to examine their perceptions about the impact of gender equality in politics and leadership.

1. Attitudes towards the abilities of women and men in politics

More than a third of EU citizens hold stereotypical views with regards to political ambitions and interests, while nearly one in five consider that women do not have the necessary skills for politics

Opinions are divided on whether men are more ambitious than women in politics: 47% agree with this statement (including 17% who 'totally agree'), while a slightly higher proportion (49%) disagrees (including 21% who 'totally disagree'). The view that men are more ambitious than women is currently more widespread than it was in 2017 (+12 percentage points)²⁷.

More than one third of the respondents (35%) agree that women are less interested than men in positions of responsibility in politics, with this figure remaining broadly stable since the question was last asked in the 2017 survey (+1 percentage point). However, six in ten disagree that this is the case, including one quarter who 'totally disagree'²⁸.

According to 19% of the respondents, women do not have the necessary qualities and skills to fill positions of responsibility in politics. Conversely, the level of disagreement with this statement reaches 78%, with 46% in total disagreement. The agreement level has slightly increased compared to 2017 (+2 percentage points).

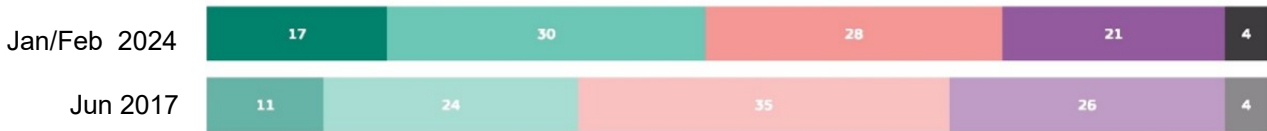
27 It should be noted that, in the current survey, the term 'in politics' was added at the end of the statement compared to its original wording in 2017.

28 QD6. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the political life. 1) Women are less interested than men in positions of responsibility in politics; 2) Men are more ambitious than women in politics; 3) Women do not have the necessary qualities and skills to fill positions of responsibility in politics; 4) Temporary measures (e.g. quotas) are necessary to overcome the existing underrepresentation of women in politics; 5) Having more women in politics leads to better policy decisions. Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree; Don't know.

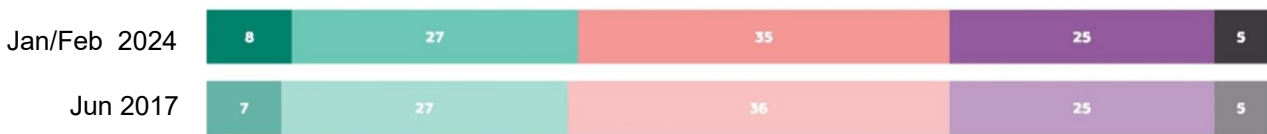
Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD5. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the political life. (EU27) (%)

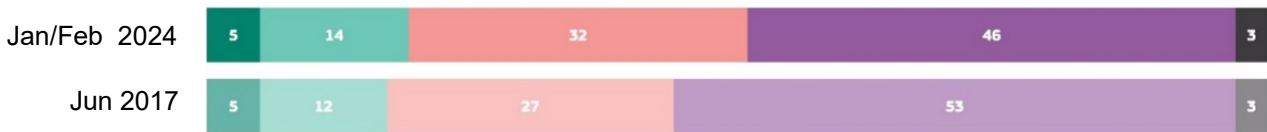
Men are more ambitious than women in politics



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



Women do not have the necessary qualities and skills to fill positions of responsibility in politics



● Totally agree
 ● Tend to agree
 ● Tend to disagree
 ● Totally disagree
 ● Don't know

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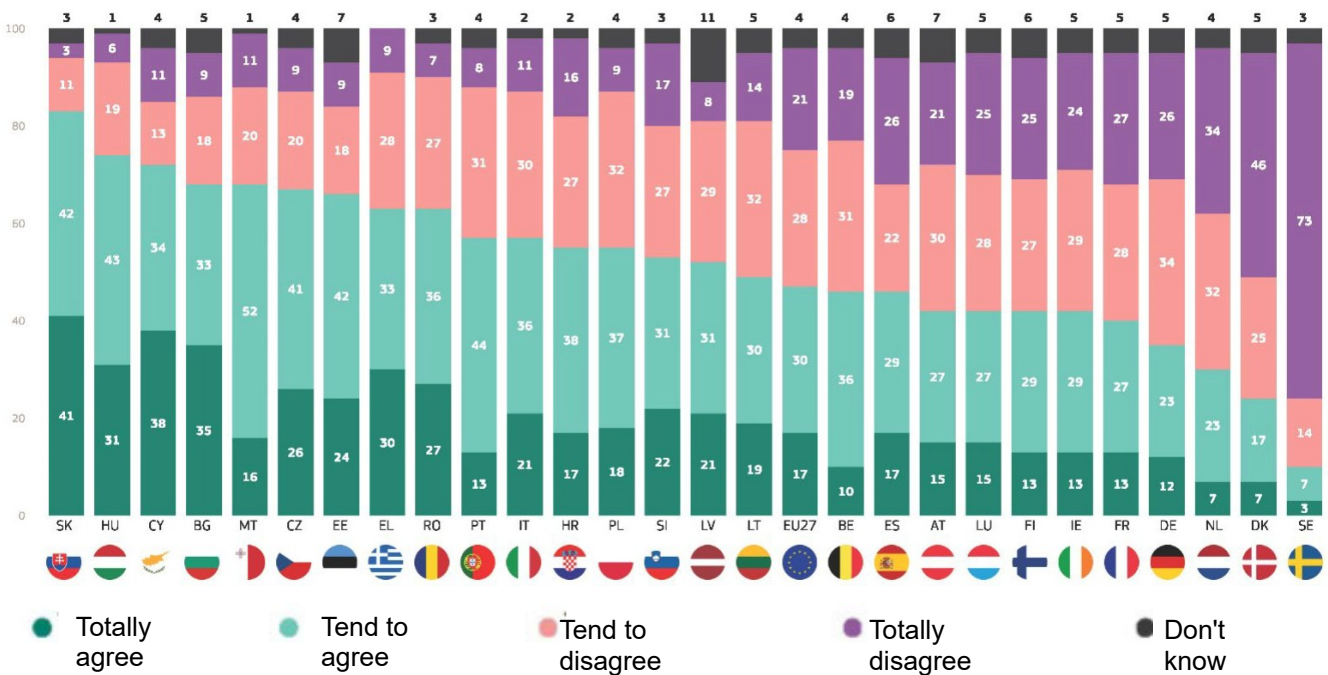
Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

Across EU Member States, there is large variation in perceptions around the statement that 'men are more ambitious than women in politics', with a 73-percentage point range between agreement levels. More than half of the respondents in 15 EU Member States agree with this statement, most notably in Slovakia (83%), Hungary (74%) and Cyprus (72%). At the opposite end of the spectrum, 10% in Sweden, 24% in Denmark and 30% in the Netherlands agree with this statement.

More than one third of the respondents 'totally agree' in Slovakia (41%), Cyprus (38%) and Bulgaria (35%).

Conversely, more than half of respondents in nine countries disagree that men are more ambitious than women in politics, with at least two thirds in Sweden (87%), Denmark (71%) and the Netherlands (66%) giving this answer.

QD6.2. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the political life. :-Men are more ambitious than women in politics (%)



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In 23 countries, the proportion who agree that men are more ambitious than women in politics has risen since 2017. Increases of at least 20 percentage points are recorded in six countries, most notably in Poland (+34 pp), Malta (+31pp) and Cyprus (+26 pp). This share of respondents has decreased in the remaining four countries: Denmark (-11 pp), Finland and the Netherlands (both -6 pp) and Lithuania (-3 pp). Following these evolutions, the difference between the highest and the lowest agreement levels by EU Member State has increased since 2017, from 52 (60% in Slovakia vs 8% in Sweden in 2017) to 73 (83% in Slovakia vs 10% in Sweden in 2024) percentage points.

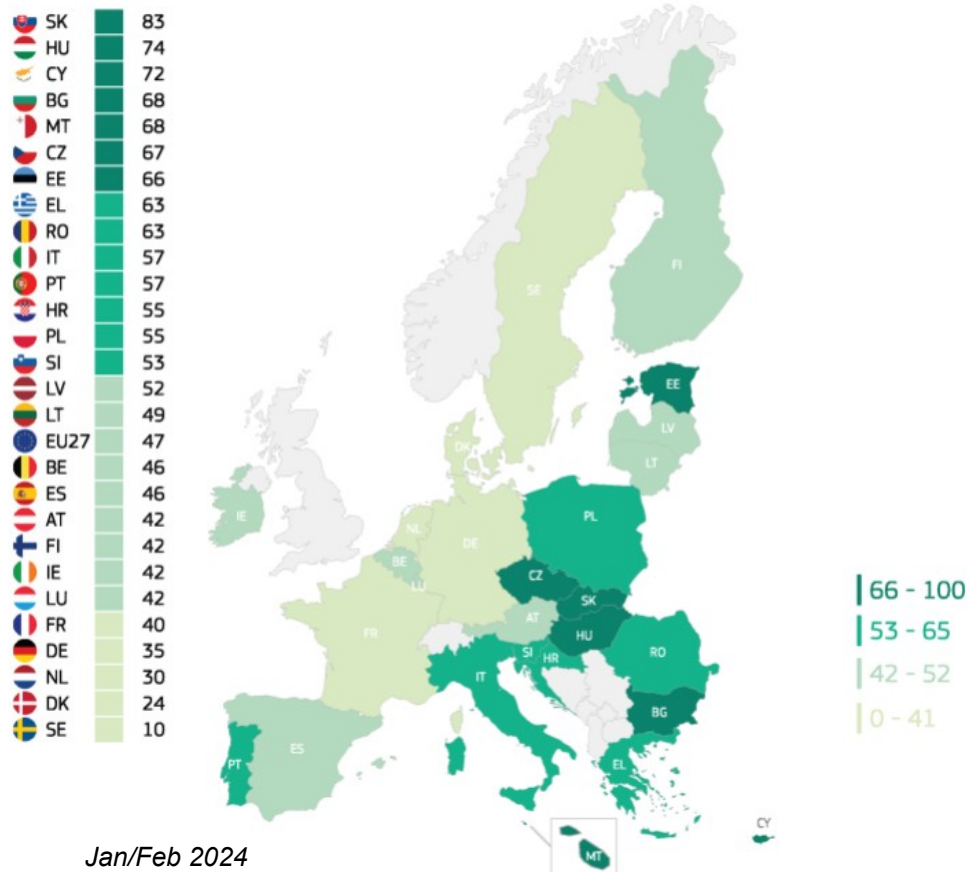
QD6.2 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the political life.

Men are more ambitious than women in politics (%)

		EU27	PL	MT	CY	BG	SK	EE	HU	DE	RO	SI	LU	FR	HR	PT	CZ	AT	IE	EL	BE	IT	ES	LV	SE	LT	NL	FI	DK
Total 'Agree'	Jan/Feb 2024	47	55	68	72	68	83	66	74	35	63	53	42	40	55	57	67	42	42	63	46	57	46	52	10	49	30	42	24
	Δ Jun 2017	▲12	▲34	▲31	▲26	▲24	▲23	▲20	▲17	▲16	▲14	▲14	▲12	▲11	▲11	▲11	▲10	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲5	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲2	-3	-6	-6	-11
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/Feb 2024	49	41	31	24	27	14	27	25	60	34	44	53	55	43	39	29	51	53	37	50	41	48	37	87	46	66	52	71
	Δ Jun 2017	-12	-31	-27	-27	-25	-19	-21	-14	-19	-14	-15	-11	-11	-11	-13	-12	-13	-7	-7	-8	-3	-3	-5	-3	▲1	▲5	▲3	▲10
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2024	4	4	1	4	5	3	7	1	5	3	3	5	5	2	4	4	7	5	0	4	2	6	11	3	5	4	6	5
	Δ Jun 2017	=	-3	-4	▲1	▲1	-4	▲1	-3	▲3	=	▲1	-1	=	=	▲2	▲2	▲5	=	=	▲3	-1	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲3	▲1

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD6.2. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the political life. :-Men are more ambitious than women in politics - Total 'Agree' (%)



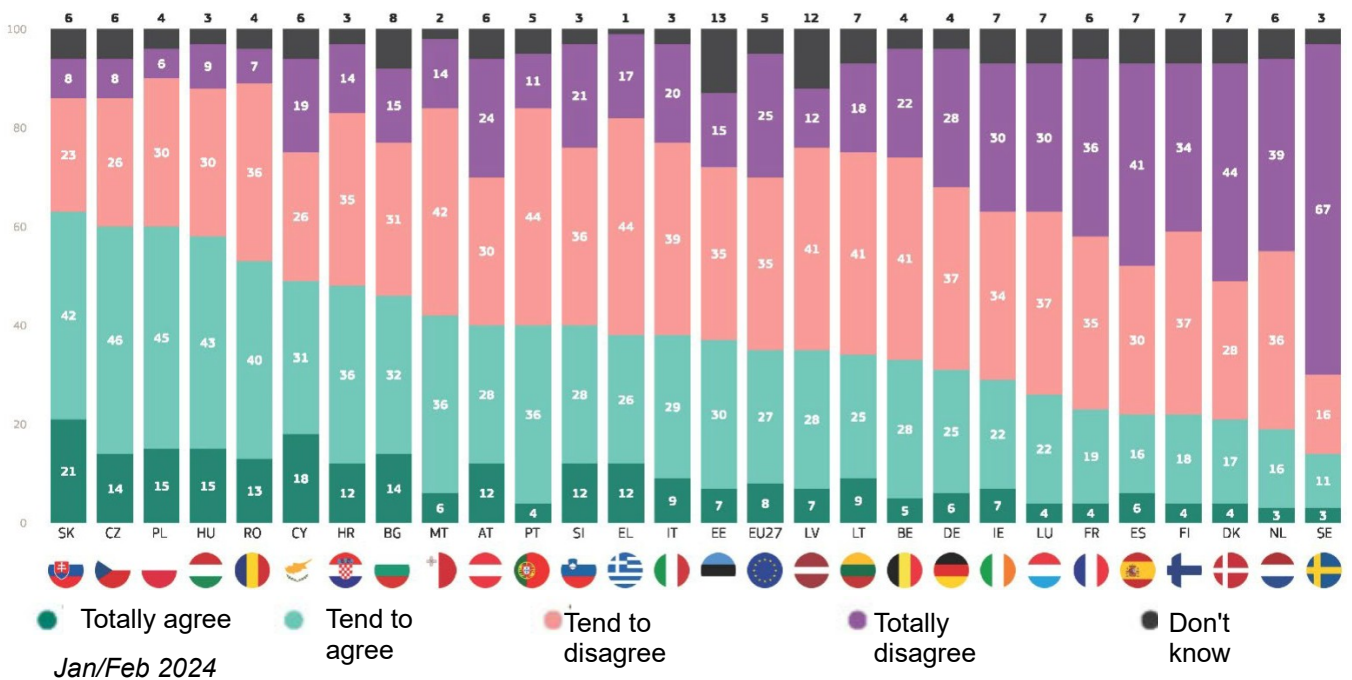
Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

At least four in ten in 12 countries agree that women are less interested than men in positions of responsibility in politics, with at least six in ten sharing this opinion in Slovakia (63%) and in Czechia and Poland (both 60%). The level of agreement is the lowest in Sweden (14%), the Netherlands (19%) and Denmark (21%).

Respondents in Slovakia (21%), Cyprus (18%) and Hungary and Poland (both 15%) are the most likely to be in total agreement with this statement.

However, more than half in 18 EU Member States disagree that women are less interested than men in positions of responsibility in politics. This proportion is particularly high in Sweden (83%), the Netherlands (75%) and Denmark (72%).

QD6.1. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the political life. :-Women are less interested than men in positions of responsibility in politics (%)



Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

Respondents in 17 EU Member States are less likely than they were in 2017 to agree that women are less interested than men in positions of responsibility in politics. This is especially the case for respondents in the Netherlands (-18 percentage points), Finland (-15 pp) and Luxembourg (-12 pp). At the other end of the scale, agreement levels have increased in nine countries, with the largest increases in Poland (+14 pp), Slovakia (+11 pp) and Portugal (+7 pp). This figure has remained stable in Czechia.

As a result of these changes, the difference between the highest and the lowest agreement levels by country has increased compared to 2017, from 40 (60% in Czechia vs 20% in France in 2017) to 49 (63% in Slovakia vs 14% in Sweden in 2024) percentage points.

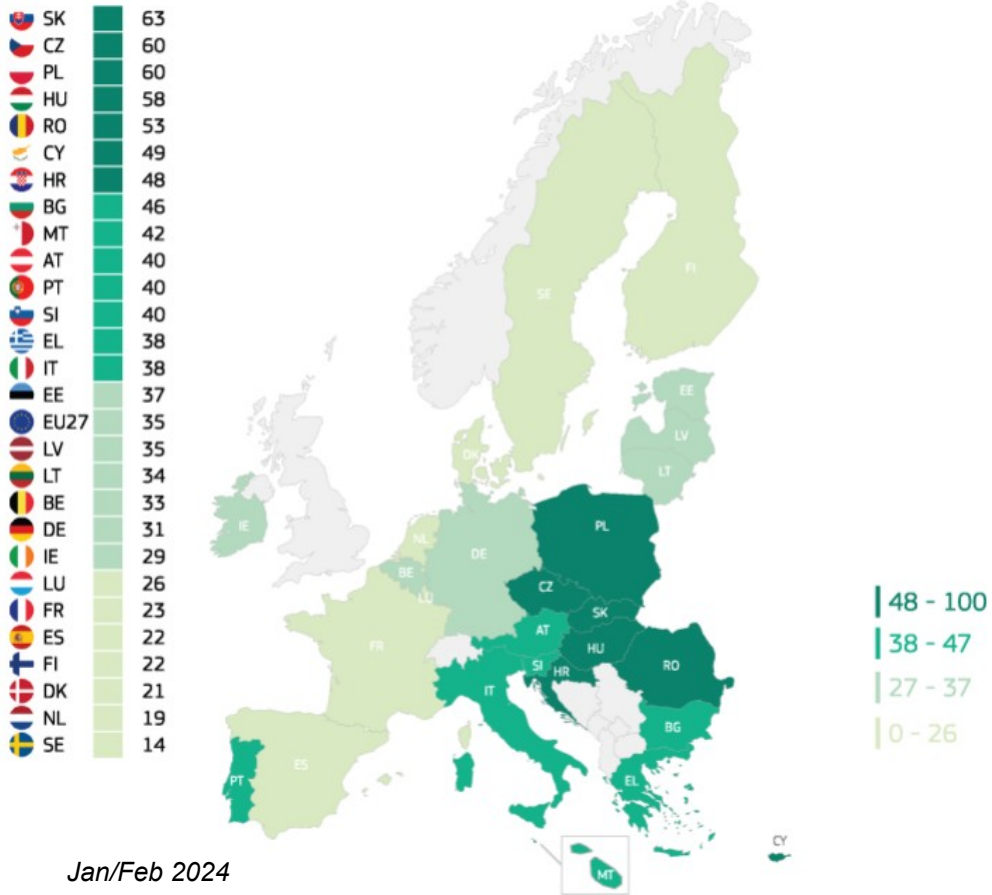
QD6.1 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the political life.

Women are less interested than men in positions of responsibility in politics (%)

		EU27	PL	SK	PT	BG	HR	FR	EE	ES	HU	CZ	IE	LV	BE	DE	MT	CY	AT	RO	IT	SI	LT	DK	SE	EL	LU	FI	NL	
Total 'Agree'	Jan/ Feb 2024	35	60	63	40	46	48	23	37	22	58	60	29	35	33	31	42	49	40	53	38	40	34	21	14	38	26	22	19	
	Δ Jun 2017	//1	//14	//11	//7	//5	//4	//3	//1	//1	//1	=	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/ Feb 2024	60	36	31	55	46	49	71	50	71	39	34	64	53	63	65	56	45	54	43	59	57	59	72	83	61	67	71	75	
	Δ Jun 2017	-1	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	//	=	//	-	//	//	//	-	=	//2	//	//	//	//	//	//	//	//	//	//
Don't know	Jan/ Feb 2024	5	4	6	5	8	3	6	13	7	3	6	7	12	4	4	2	6	6	4	3	3	7	7	3	1	7	7	6	
	Δ Jun 2017	=	-	-	//	=	//	//	//	//	-	=	=	//	//	=	-	//	//	//1	-	=	//	//	-	=	=	//	//	//1

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD6.1. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the political life. :-Women are less interested than men in positions of responsibility in politics - Total 'Agree' (%)



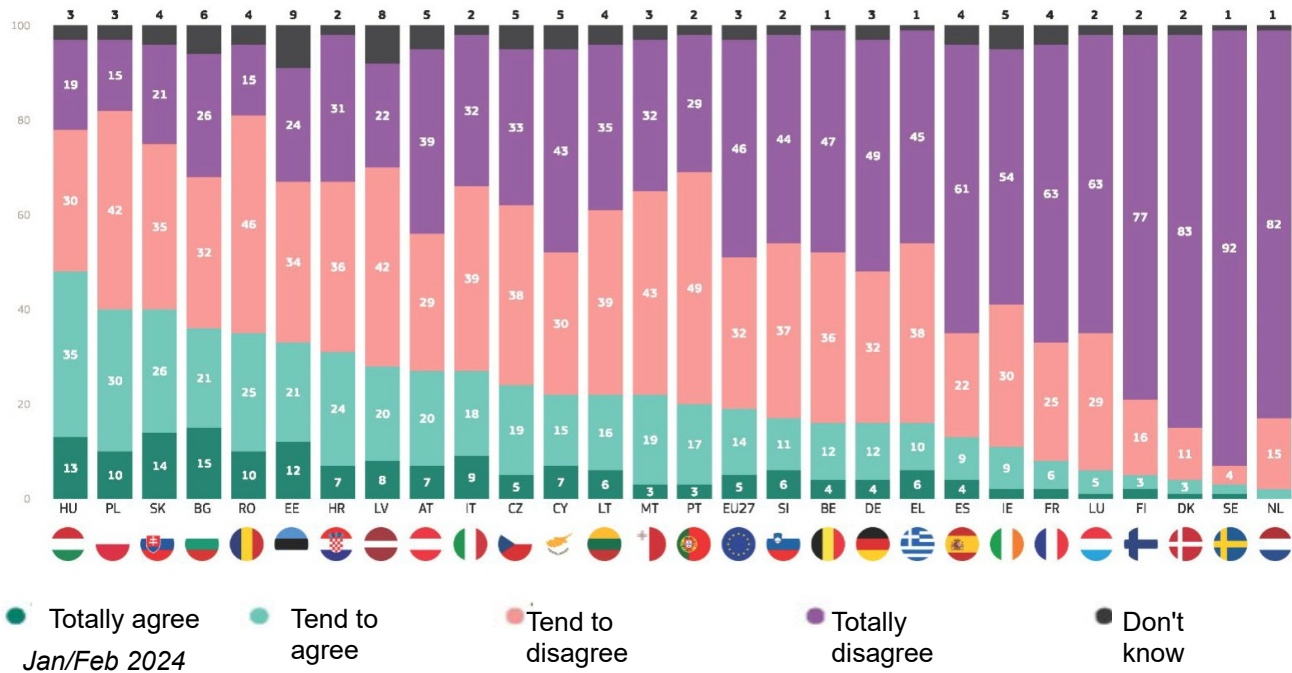
Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

In seven EU Member States, more than three in ten agree that women do not have the necessary qualities and skills to fill positions of responsibility in politics. This proportion of those who agree with this statement ranges from nearly half in Hungary (48%) and 40% in Poland and Slovakia to less than one in twenty in the Netherlands (2%), Sweden (3%) and Denmark (4%).

More than one in ten are in total agreement with this statement in Bulgaria (15%), Slovakia (14%), Hungary (13%) and Estonia (12%).

Nonetheless, more than half in 26 out of the 27 EU Member States disagree that women do not have the necessary qualities and skills to fill positions of responsibility in politics. The highest levels of disagreement are observed in the Netherlands (97%), Sweden (96%) and Denmark (94%), while opinion is divided in Hungary (49% 'disagree' vs 48% 'agree').

QD6.4. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the political life. :-Women do not have the necessary qualities and skills to fill positions of responsibility in politics (%)



Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

In 15 EU Member States, there have been increases since 2017 in the proportions who agree that women do not have the necessary qualities and skills to fill positions of responsibility in politics. The level of agreement has risen the most in Poland (+20 percentage points) and in Estonia and Slovakia (both +13 pp). Agreement is currently less widespread than it was in 2017 in nine countries, particularly in Italy (-10 pp), Latvia (-7 pp) and Romania (-6 pp). This figure has remained unchanged in Belgium, Cyprus and Sweden. The gap in agreement levels between Member States has widened in the current survey compared to 2017, from 38 (41% in Romania vs 3% in Sweden and the Netherlands in 2017) to 46 (48% in Hungary vs 2% in the Netherlands in 2024) percentage points.

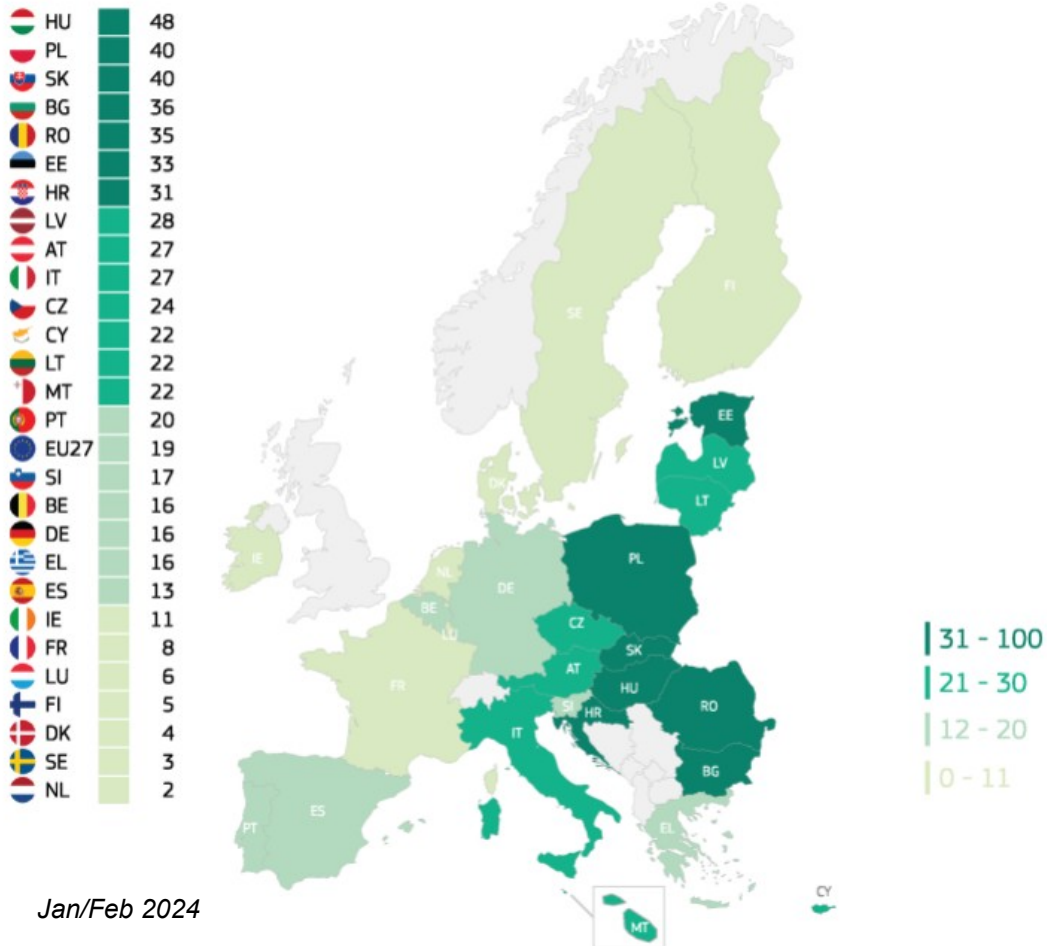
QD6.4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the political life.

Women do not have the necessary qualities and skills to fill positions of responsibility in politics (%)

		EU27	PL	EE	SK	BG	HR	HU	AT	PT	DE	ES	FR	LT	CZ	EL	MT	BE	CY	SE	NL	LU	SI	DK	IE	FI	RO	LV	IT
Total 'Agree'	Jan/Feb 2024	19	40	33	40	36	31	48	27	20	16	13	8	22	24	16	22	16	22	3	2	6	17	4	11	5	35	28	27
	Δ Jun 2017	12	20	13	13	12	17	17	15	14	13	13	13	12	11	11	11	=	=	=	-1	-3	-3	-4	-5	-5	-6	-7	-10
Total 'Disagree'	Jan/Feb 2024	78	57	58	56	58	67	49	68	78	81	83	88	74	71	83	75	83	73	96	97	92	81	94	84	93	61	64	71
	Δ Jun 2017	-2	-19	-18	-10	-12	-8	-6	-8	-5	-5	-5	-4	-4	-2	-1	-1	=	-5	=	11	14	12	14	14	16	15	16	10
Don't know	Jan/Feb 2024	3	3	9	4	6	2	3	5	2	3	4	4	4	5	1	3	1	5	1	1	2	2	2	5	2	4	8	2
	Δ Jun 2017	=	-1	5	-3	=	1	-1	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	=	=	=	5	=	=	-1	1	=	1	-1	1	1	=

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD6.4. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the political life. :-Women do not have the necessary qualities and skills to fill positions of responsibility in politics - Total 'Agree' (%)



The socio-demographic data highlights several differences in perceptions when it comes to gender roles in politics:

- Women are slightly less likely than men to agree that women do not have the necessary qualities and skills to fill positions of responsibility in politics (18% vs 22%). Differences are less significant for the statements 'women are less interested than men in positions of responsibility in politics' (36% of men vs 34% of women) and 'men are more ambitious than women in politics' (48% vs 46%).
- When considering the age of the respondents, it can be observed that younger respondents are less likely to agree with all these statements. More particularly, the youngest respondents (aged 15- 24) are the least inclined to agree that women are less interested than men in positions of responsibility in politics (30%, compared to 35- 36% of older respondents) and that women do not have the necessary qualities and skills to fill such positions (17% vs 20-21%). Together with 25-39 year-olds, 15-24 year-olds are also the least likely to say that men are more ambitious than women in politics (41-42% vs 46-52% of those aged 40+).
- When taking into account the gender of respondents together with their age, a greater polarisation of views among the youngest respondents can be observed for two statements. In particular, there is a wide gap (14 percentage point) in agreement levels between 15-24 year-old women and their male counterparts for the statement 'men are more ambitious than women in politics' (34% vs 48%), while differences are minimal or absent within older age groups. Similarly, while there is an eight- percentage point gap in agreement between 15-24 year-old women and men for the statement 'women are less interested than men in positions of responsibility in politics', this difference stands at two or three percentage points among older respondents.
- Respondents who completed their full-time education aged 20 or older are less likely than those who finished education earlier to agree that women are less interested than men in positions of responsibility (31% vs 37-38%), that men are more ambitious than women (43% vs 50-54%) and that women do not have the necessary qualities and skills to fill positions of responsibility (15% vs 22-23%).
- Managers are the least inclined to think that men are more ambitious than women (38%, compared to 45-53% of those in other socio-professional categories) and that women do not have the necessary qualities and skills to fill positions of responsibility (16% vs 19-23%). Together with the unemployed, managers are also the least likely to agree that women are less interested than men in positions of responsibility (29-30% vs 36-37% of those in other socio-professional categories).
- Finally, those who think that women are treated better in politics are more likely than those who think that men are treated better or that they are treated in the same way to agree that women are less interested than men in positions of responsibility (52% vs 33-36%), that men are more ambitious than women (58% vs 45-47%) and that women do not have the necessary qualities and skills to fill positions of responsibility (42% vs 17-21%).

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD6 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the political life. (% - EU

	Women are less interested than men in positions of responsibility in politics		Men are more ambitious than women in politics		Women do not have the necessary qualities and skills to fill positions of responsibility in politics	
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	35	60	47	49	19	78
Gender						
Man	36	58	48	47	22	75
Woman	34	62	46	50	18	80
Age						
15-24	30	61	41	52	17	78
25-39	35	61	42	54	21	77
40-54	35	61	46	50	20	78
55 +	36	60	52	44	20	77
Age - female						
15-24	27	68	34	61	15	83
25-39	36	61	42	55	18	80
40-54	33	63	46	51	20	78
55+	35	61	53	43	16	80
Age - male						
15-24	35	54	48	43	19	74
25-39	34	61	44	52	24	74
40-54	36	59	46	49	22	76
55+	37	58	51	45	23	74
Education (End of)						
15-	37	55	54	39	22	71
16-19	38	58	50	47	23	75
20+	31	65	43	53	15	83
Still studying	30	64	40	55	16	81
Socio-professional category						
Self- employed	36	59	45	50	21	77
Managers	30	68	38	59	16	83
Other white collars	36	60	50	47	21	77
Manual workers	37	58	46	49	23	74
House persons	37	59	53	43	20	77
Unemployed	29	64	46	49	19	77
Retired	38	57	53	43	18	78
Students	30	64	40	55	16	81
In politics						
Women are treated better	52	44	58	39	42	56
Men are treated better	33	64	47	50	17	81
They are treated in the same way	36	59	45	50	21	76

2. Stereotypes about attitudes and abilities of women and men in leadership positions

Gender stereotypes related to leadership positions are dismissed by at least seven in ten respondents

One quarter of respondents agree that men make better leaders than women, while seven in ten disagree with this statement, including 37% who 'totally disagree'²⁹.

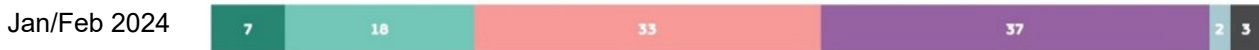
Similarly, 23% think that women in leadership positions do not show the necessary authority to be taken seriously, while nearly three quarters (73%) disagree

with the statement, with four in ten expressing total disagreement.

According to around one in five (21%), women are too emotional to be good leaders. However, three quarters of the respondents are in disagreement with this statement, including around four in ten (41%) who 'totally disagree'.

QD7. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about women and men in leadership positions? (EU27) (%)

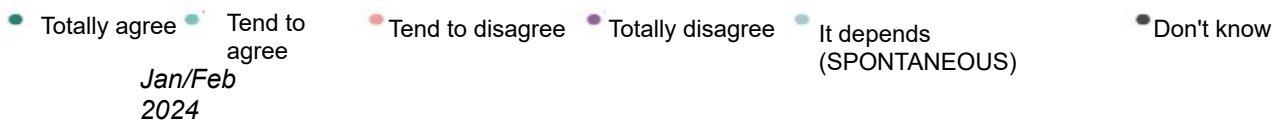
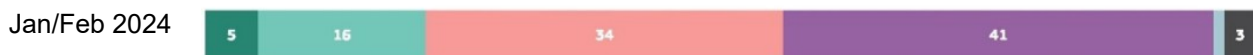
Men make better leaders than women



Women in leadership positions do not show the necessary authority to be taken serious



Women are too emotional to be good leaders



29 QD7. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about women and men in leadership positions? 1) Men make better leaders than women; 2) Women in leadership positions do not show the necessary authority to be taken seriously; 3) Women are too emotional to be good leaders; 4) Soft skills often attributed to women are important for being a good leader; 5) Gender-balanced leadership teams are more successful. Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree; It depends (SPONTANEOUS); Don't know.

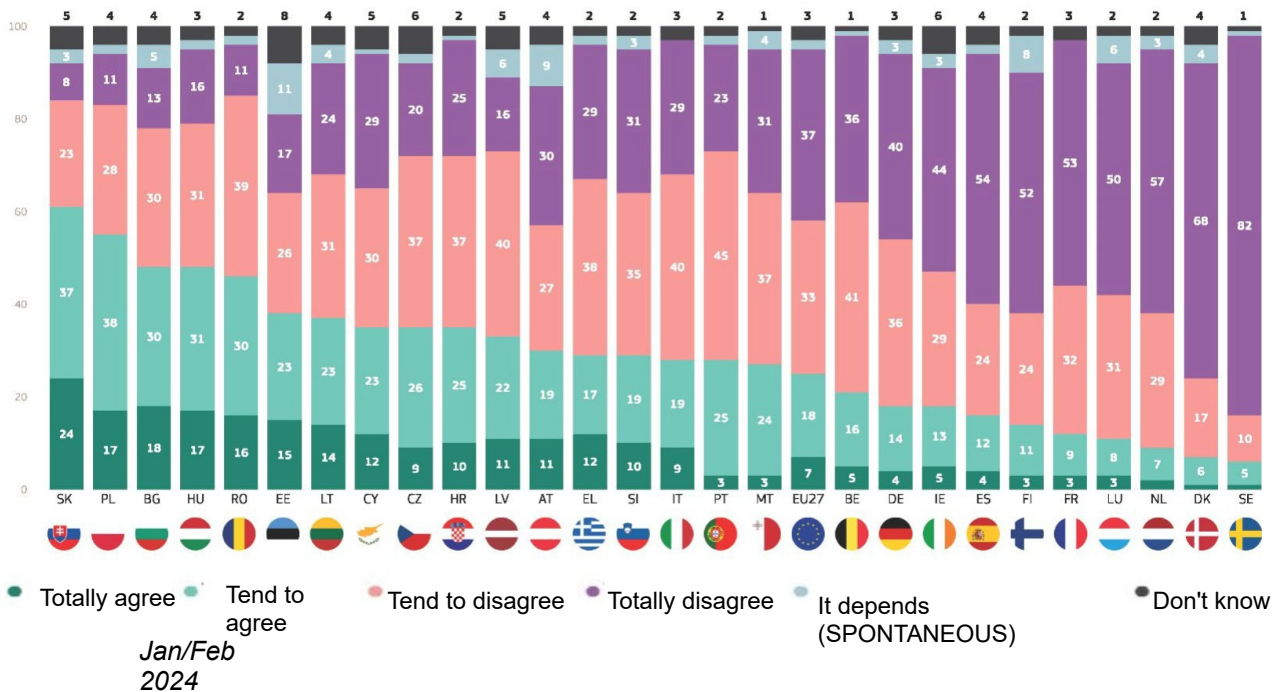
Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

In ten EU Member States, more than one third agree that men make better leaders than women. More than half of the respondents hold this view in Slovakia (61%) and Poland (55%), followed by 48% in Bulgaria and Hungary. Conversely, less than one in ten give this answer in Sweden (6%), Denmark (7%) and the Netherlands (9%).

Almost one quarter 'totally agree' with this statement in Slovakia (24%), as do 18% in Bulgaria and 17% in Hungary and Poland.

Nevertheless, at least half in 22 countries disagree that men make better leaders, with more than eight in ten sharing this opinion in Sweden (92%), the Netherlands (86%), Denmark and France (both 85%) and Luxembourg (81%).

QD7.1. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about women and men in leadership positions? :-Men make better leaders than women (%)



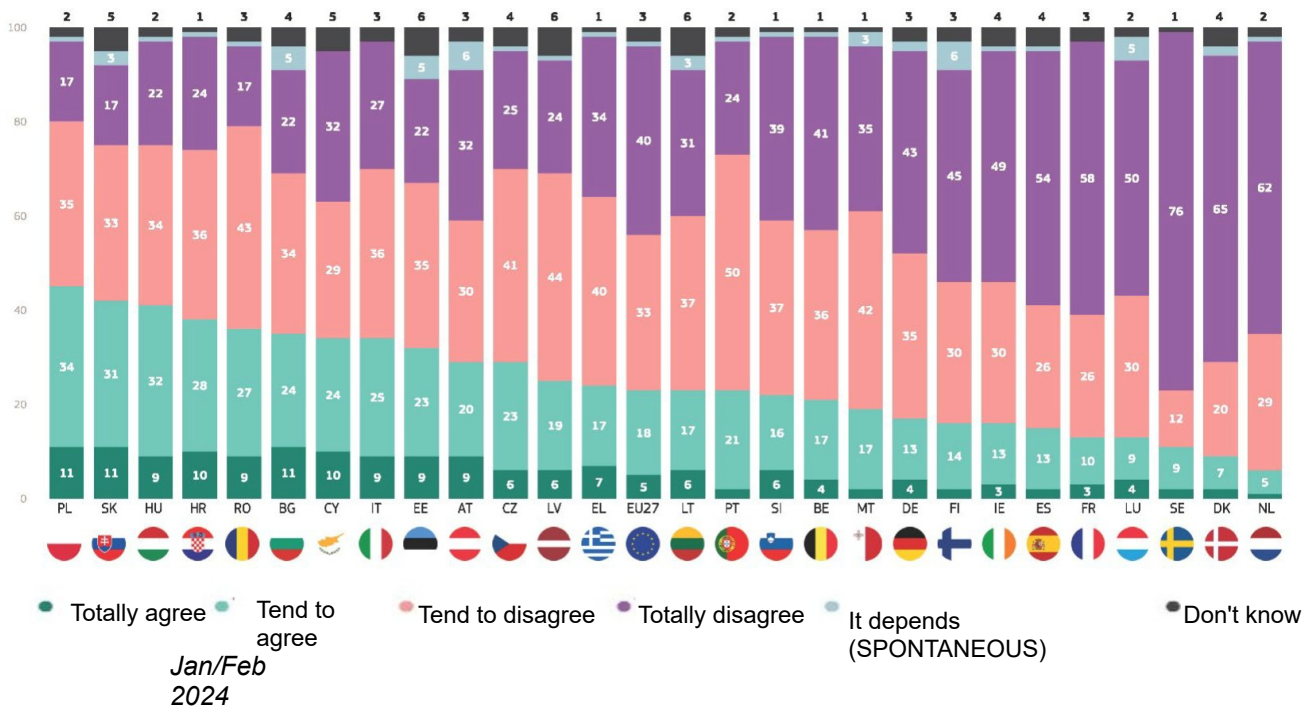
Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

More than three in ten respondents in nine countries agree that women in leadership positions do not show the necessary authority to be taken seriously. Respondents are most likely to agree in Poland (45%), Slovakia (42%) and Hungary (41%), while they are least likely to do so in the Netherlands (6%), Denmark (9%) and Sweden (11%).

More than one in ten are in total agreement with this statement in Bulgaria, Poland and Slovakia (all 11%).

However, at least half in all 27 EU Member States disagree that women in leadership positions do not show the necessary authority to be taken seriously. The highest shares of respondents disagreeing with the statement can be found in the Netherlands (91%), Sweden (88%) and Denmark (85%).

QD7.2. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about women and men in leadership positions? :-Women in leadership positions do not show the necessary authority to be taken seriously (%)



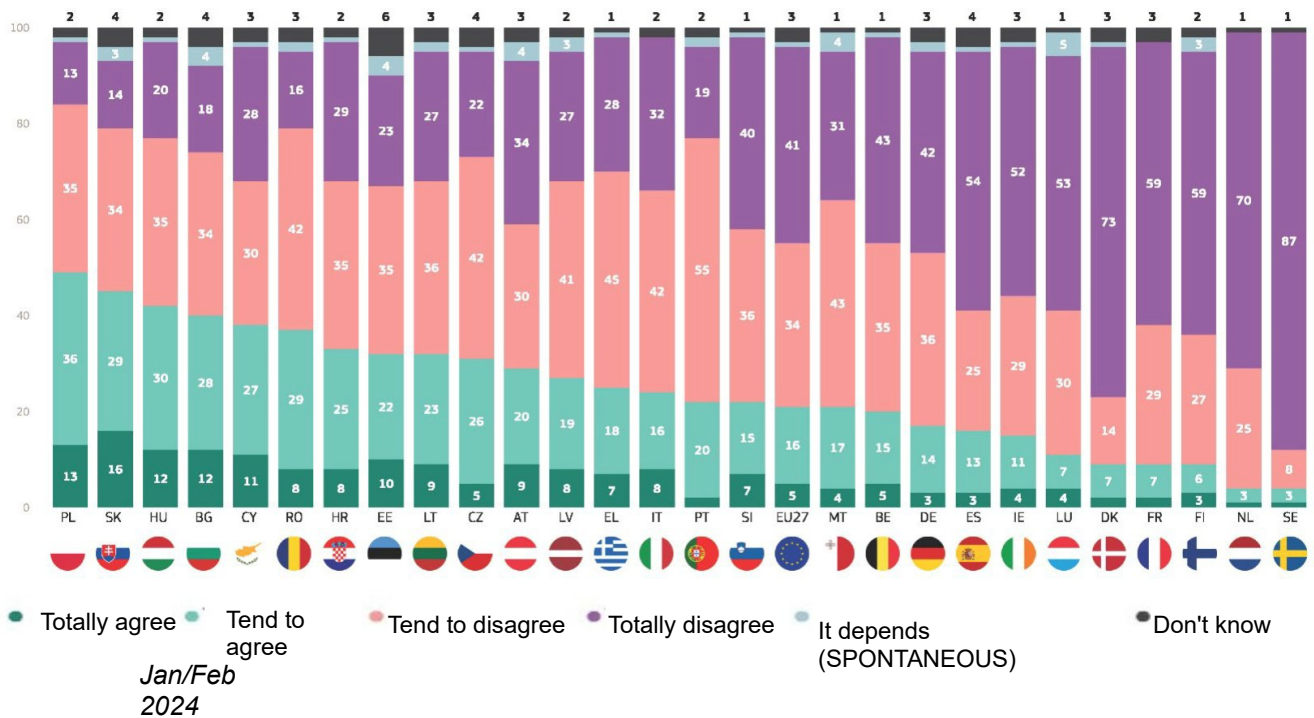
Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

In ten EU Member States, more than three in ten respondents agree that women are too emotional to be good leaders. This proportion ranges from more than four in ten in Poland (49%), Slovakia (45%) and Hungary (42%) to less than one in ten in Sweden and the Netherlands (both 4%) and in Denmark, France and Finland (all 9%).

Respondents are most likely to 'totally agree' with this statement in Slovakia (16%), Poland (13%) and Bulgaria and Hungary (both 12%).

Nonetheless, in 25 countries, more than half disagree that women are too emotional to be good leaders, with levels of disagreement being especially high in the Netherlands and Sweden (both 95%) and in France (88%).

QD7.3. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about women and men in leadership positions? :-Women are too emotional to be good leaders (%)



There are differences in attitudes according to the socio- demographic characteristics of the respondents:

- Men are more likely than women to agree with the three statements reporting gender stereotypes in leadership positions: 'men make better leaders than women' (31% vs 19%), 'women in leadership positions do not show the necessary authority to be taken seriously' (26% vs 21%) and 'women are too emotional to be good leaders' (26% vs 18%).
- There are few differences in levels of agreement with stereotypes according to age. The youngest respondents (aged 15-24) are slightly less likely than those aged 25+ to agree that women in leadership positions do not show the necessary authority to be taken seriously (21% vs 23-25%) and that women are too emotional to be good leaders (19% vs 22-23%).
- As observed for a number of statements around gender stereotypes in other domains, there is at times greater polarisation of views among the youth than among older age groups, as young males are more likely to hold stereotypical views on leadership positions than their female counterparts. Indeed, although men are generally more likely than women to agree that 'men make better leaders', this divide in perceptions is much more pronounced among 15-24 year-olds (18- percentage point difference between men and women) than among respondents aged 25+ (11- 12 pp). Similarly, men are more likely than women to agree that 'women are too emotional to be good leaders', but this gap is wider among those aged 15-24 than among older respondents (13 pp vs 6-9 pp).
- Differences are more pronounced when looking at the respondents' level of education. Those who completed full-time education aged 20 or older are less likely than those who finished earlier to agree with the statements reporting gender stereotypes: 'men make better leaders than women' (20% vs 28-30%), 'women in leadership positions do not show the necessary authority to be taken seriously' (18% vs 26-29%) and 'women are too emotional to be good leaders' (17% vs 26%).
- Managers are the least likely to agree with all statements reporting gender stereotypes, while manual workers are the most likely to do so. For instance, 16% of managers think that women are too emotional to be good leaders, while 26% do so among manual workers.
- Lastly, those who never or almost never have difficulties paying their bills are less likely than

those who have difficulties at least from time to time to agree with the statements reporting gender stereotypes: 'men make better leaders than women' (22% vs 28-30%), 'women in leadership positions do not show the necessary authority to be taken seriously' (20% vs 29%) and 'women are too emotional to be good leaders' (20% vs 26-27%).

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD7 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about women and men in leadership positions?

(% - EU

	Men make better leaders than women		Women in leadership positions do not show the necessary authority to be taken seriously		Women are too emotional to be good leaders	
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	25	70	23	73	21	75
Gender						
Man	31	63	26	70	26	70
Woman	19	76	21	76	18	79
Age						
15-24	24	69	21	73	19	77
25-39	25	71	23	75	22	75
40-54	26	70	25	72	23	75
55 +	25	69	23	72	22	74
Age - female						
15-24	15	80	19	78	12	87
25-39	19	77	20	78	20	78
40-54	19	77	23	75	19	79
55+	19	75	21	75	18	78
Age - male						
15-24	33	59	24	69	25	69
25-39	30	66	27	70	26	71
40-54	31	63	28	68	26	71
55+	31	63	26	69	27	67
Education (End of)						
15-	30	61	29	63	26	66
16-19	28	67	26	71	26	71
20+	20	76	18	79	17	81
Still studying	21	73	20	75	16	81
Socio-professional category						
Self-employed	26	69	25	71	24	72
Managers	19	78	18	80	16	82
Other white collars	26	70	25	72	22	76
Manual workers	29	66	27	69	26	70
House persons	23	72	24	72	23	74
Unemployed	22	71	22	74	21	74
Retired	26	68	24	71	22	73
Students	21	73	20	76	16	81
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	28	67	29	66	27	68
From time to time	30	65	29	67	26	70
Almost never/ Never	22	73	20	76	20	77

3. Perceptions of impact of gender equality on politics and leadership

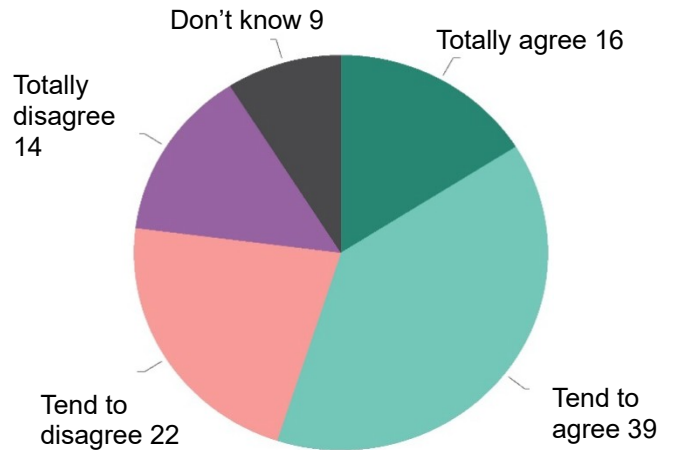
More than half agree on the necessity of temporary measures (e.g. quotas) to overcome the underrepresentation of women in politics

More than half of the respondents (55%) agree that temporary measures (e.g. quotas) are necessary to overcome the existing underrepresentation of women in politics, including 16% who 'totally agree'. More than one third (36%) disagree that this is the case, with 14% who 'totally disagree'.

In 14 EU Member States, at least half of the respondents agree that temporary measures (e.g. quotas) are necessary to overcome the existing underrepresentation of women in politics. This view is most widespread in Cyprus (74%), Portugal (73%) and Greece (72%), while less than one third share this opinion in Latvia (26%), Estonia (31%) and Denmark (32%).

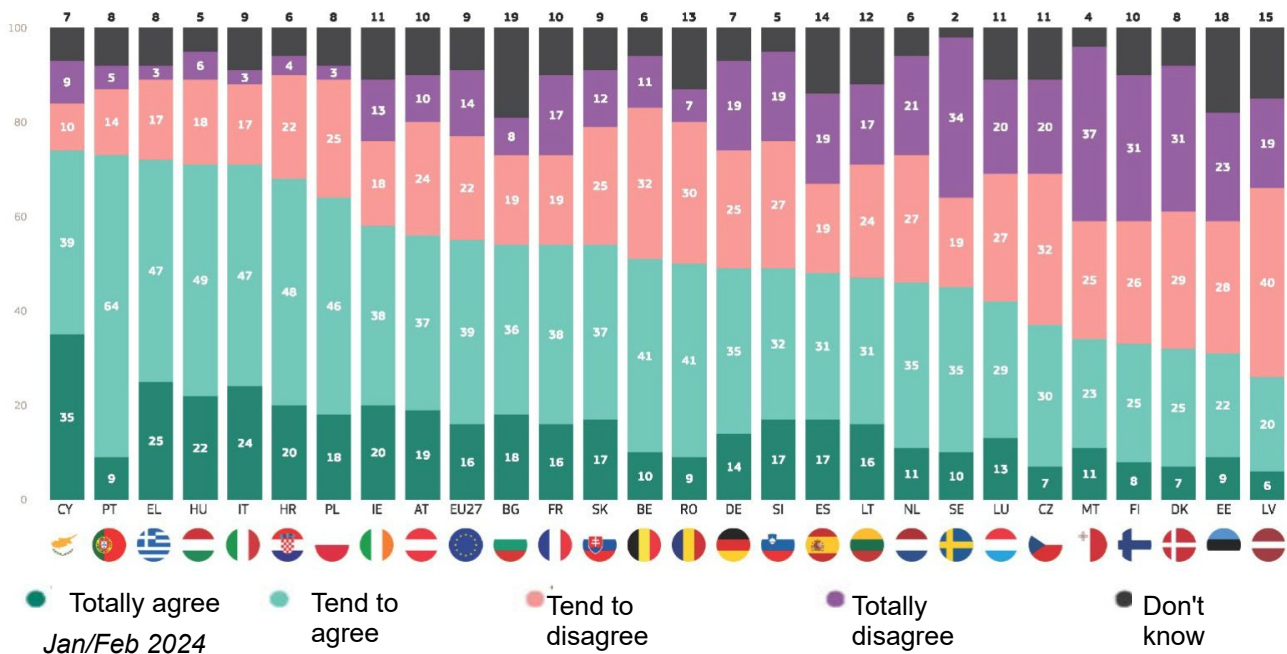
The largest share of respondents who 'totally agree' with this statement is recorded in Cyprus (35%), and relatively high proportions giving this answer can also be found in Greece (25%) and Italy (24%). In seven countries, more than half disagree that temporary

QD6.5. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the political life. :Temporary measures (eg quotas) are necessary to overcome the existing underrepresentation of women in politics (EU27) (%)



measures are necessary, and this is especially the case in Malta (62%), Denmark (60%) and Latvia (59%).

QDE6.5. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the political life. :-Temporary measures (eg quotas) are necessary to overcome the existing underrepresentation of women in politics (%)



Most respondents agree that more gender equality in politics and leadership leads to better outcomes

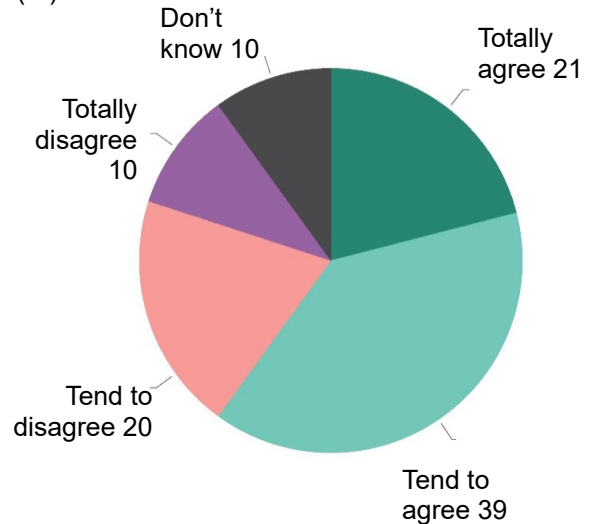
Six in ten think that having more women in politics leads to better policy decisions, with around one in five (21%) who 'totally agree' with this statement. Three in ten disagree, including one in ten who are in total disagreement.

In 21 out of the 27 EU Member States, more than half of respondents agree that having more women in politics leads to better policy decisions. Respondents are most likely to agree with this statement in Portugal (83%), Greece (79%) and Italy (78%). At the other end of the scale, less than four in ten give this answer in Latvia (35%), Finland (37%) and Estonia (38%).

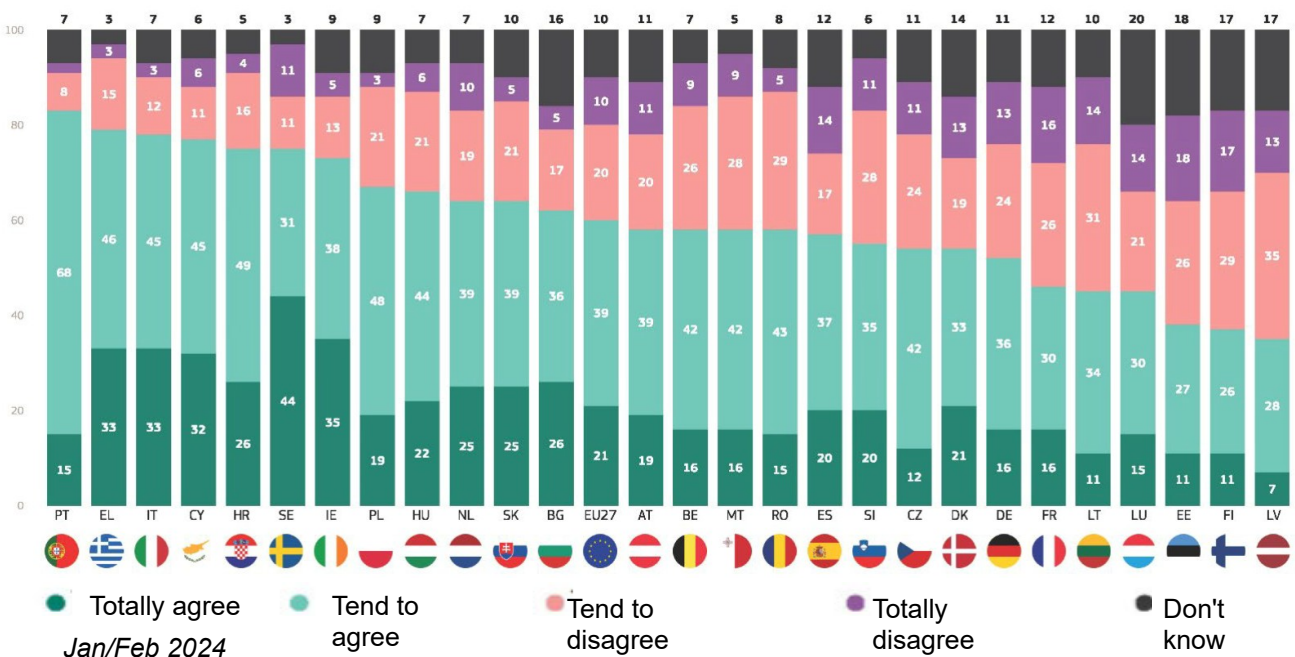
More than four in ten 'totally agree' with the statement in Sweden (44%), followed by at least one third in Ireland (35%) and in Greece and Italy (both 33%).

More than one third disagree that having more women in politics leads to better policy decisions in 12 countries, particularly in Latvia (48%), Finland (46%) and Lithuania (45%).

QD6.7. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the political life. :-Having more women in politics leads to better policy decisions (EU27) (%)



QD6.7. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the political life. :-Having more women in politics leads to better policy decisions (%)



More than six in ten share the view that soft skills often attributed to women are important for being a good leader

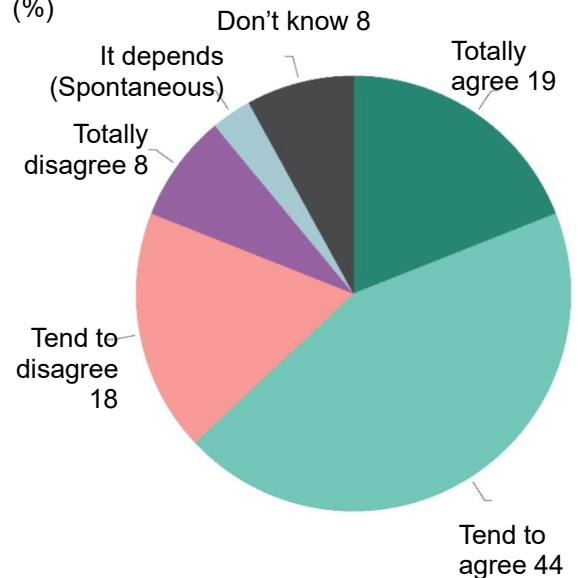
Close to two thirds of the respondents (63%) believe that soft skills often attributed to women are important for being a good leader, with close to one in five (19%) who 'totally agree' with the statement. Around one quarter (26%) express disagreement.

At least half in 26 out of the 27 EU Member States agree that soft skills often attributed to women are important for being a good leader, with at least eight in ten giving this answer in Finland (84%), Sweden (83%) and Portugal (80%). This compares to 47% in Germany, 50% in Latvia and 55% in Austria who say they agree.

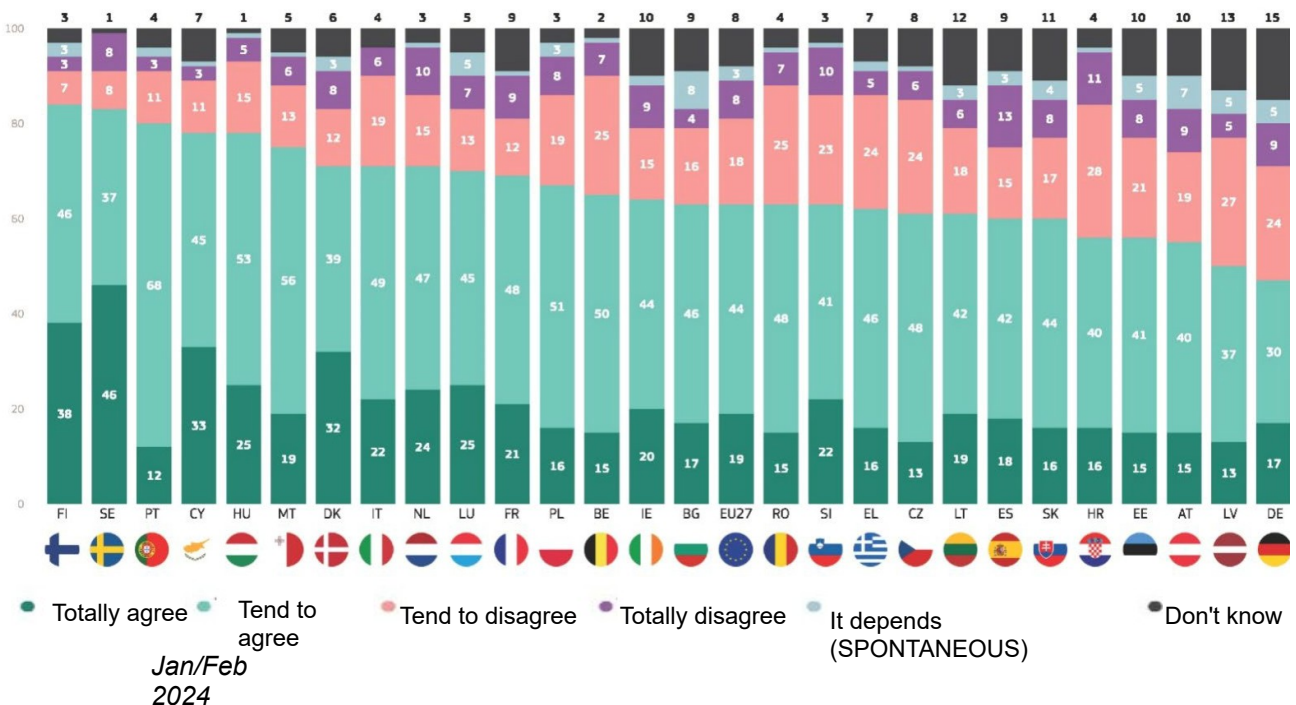
More than three in ten are in total agreement with this statement in Sweden (46%), Finland (38%), Cyprus (33%) and Denmark (32%).

In seven countries, at least three in ten disagree that soft skills often attributed to women are important for being a good leader, with this view being particularly widespread in Croatia (39%) and in Germany and Slovenia (both 33%).

QD7.4. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about women and men in leadership positions? :-Soft skills often attributed to women are important for being a good leader (EU27) (%)



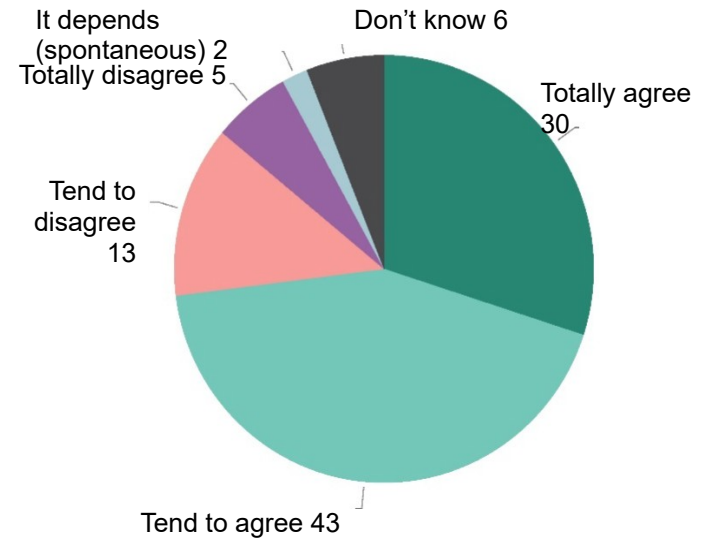
QD7.4. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about women and men in leadership positions? :-Soft skills often attributed to women are important for being a good leader (%)



Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

More than seven in ten respondents (73%) agree that gender-balanced leadership teams are more successful, with three in ten who are in total agreement. Close to one in five (19%) disagree with the statement.

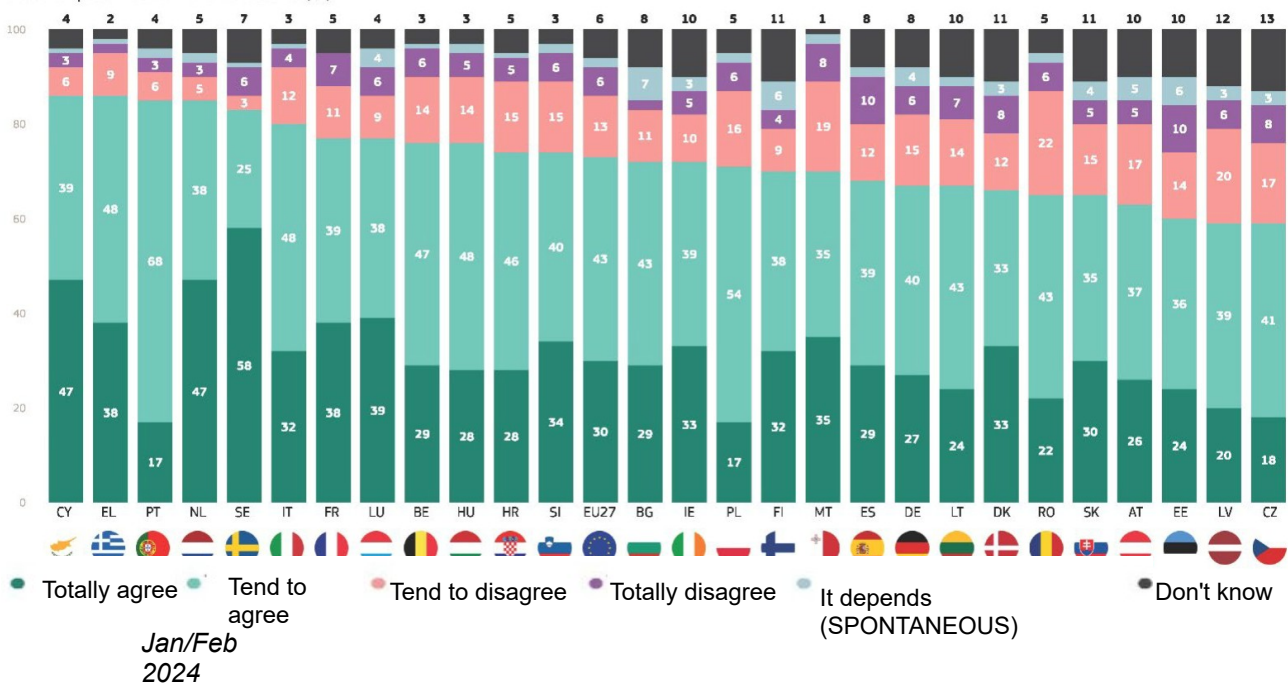
QD7.5. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about women and men in leadership positions? :-Gender-balanced leadership teams are more successful (EU27) (%)



In all 27 EU Member States, more than half of the respondents agree that gender-balanced leadership teams are more successful. This opinion is most common in Greece and Cyprus (both 86%) and in the Netherlands and Portugal (both 85%). At the opposite end of the scale, six in ten or less say this in Czechia and Latvia (both 59%) and in Estonia (60%).

Close to six in ten 'totally agree' with the statement in Sweden (58%), as do 47% in Cyprus and the Netherlands. At least one quarter disagree that gender-balanced leadership teams are more successful in Romania (28%), Malta (27%), Latvia (26%) and Czechia (25%).

QD7.5. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about women and men in leadership positions? :-Gender-balanced leadership teams are more successful (%)



The socio-demographic data highlights the following differences in attitudes with regard to the four statements about the impact of gender equality in politics and leadership:

- Women are more likely than men to agree with all these four statements: 'temporary measures (e.g. quotas) are necessary to overcome the existing underrepresentation of women in politics' (59% vs 50%), 'having more women in politics leads to better policy decisions' (68% vs 52%), 'gender-balanced leadership teams are more successful' (77% vs 68%) and 'soft skills often attributed to women are important for being a good leader' (66% vs 61%).
- Findings are mixed when considering the age of the respondents. Respondents aged 15-54 are slightly more inclined than the oldest respondents (aged 55+) to believe that soft skills often attributed to women are important for being a good leader (65% vs 61%). Nonetheless, those aged 15-24 are the least likely to agree that having more women in politics leads to better policy decisions (56% vs 61% of those aged 25+).
- When looking at differences according to both gender and age of the respondents, it can be noted that the gap in perceptions between women and men for the statement 'gender-balanced leadership teams are more successful' is slightly more pronounced among the youngest respondents aged 15-24 (12-percentage point gap between agreement levels of women and men) than among those aged 25+ (6 to 10 pp). Patterns are less clear-cut with regard to the other statements. However, a slightly larger gender gap in disagreement levels can be observed among 15- 24 year-olds (14 pp) than among those aged 25+ (7 to 11 pp) for the statement 'temporary measures (e.g. quotas) are necessary to overcome the existing underrepresentation of women in politics'.
- Respondents who ended education aged 20 or older are the most likely to believe that soft skills often attributed to women are important for being a good leader (70% vs 56-60% of those who finished education earlier) and that gender-balanced leadership teams are more successful (76% vs 71-72%).
- The unemployed are the least likely to agree with each of these four statements. For instance, 47% of the unemployed say that temporary measures are necessary to overcome women's underrepresentation in politics, compared to 54-59% of those in other socio-professional categories. Other white collars are the most inclined to agree that gender-balanced leadership teams are more successful (77%, compared to 68-75% of those in other socio-professional categories) and, together with house persons, that having more women in politics leads to better policy decisions (both 66%, compared to 55-61% of those in other socio- professional categories). Finally, managers are the most likely to think that soft skills often attributed to women are important for being a good leader (70%, compared to 57-66% of those in other socio-professional categories).
- Those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time are slightly less likely than those who have difficulties less often to indicate that soft skills often attributed to women are important for being a good leader (60% vs 64%). These respondents are also slightly more likely than those who never or almost never have difficulties to agree that temporary measures are necessary to overcome women's underrepresentation in politics (58% vs 54%).
- Lastly, those who think that men are treated better in politics are more likely than those who think that women are treated better or that they are treated in the same way to agree with each of these four statements. For instance, around six in ten (61%) of those who think that men are treated better in politics agree that temporary measures are necessary to overcome women's underrepresentation, compared to less than half of those who believe women are treated better (48%) or that they are treated in the same way (49%).

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD6.5-7 - QD7.4-5 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about women and men in leadership positions? (% - EU)

	Temporary measures (eg quotas) are necessary to overcome the existing underrepresentation of women in politics		Having more women in politics leads to better policy decisions		Soft skills often attributed to women are important for being a good leader		Gender-balanced leadership teams are more successful	
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	55	36	60	30	63	26	73	19
Gender								
Man	50	41	52	38	61	28	68	22
Woman	59	31	68	23	66	25	77	15
Age								
15-24	53	33	56	30	65	23	71	19
25-39	57	36	61	30	65	28	72	21
40-54	56	37	61	31	65	28	74	19
55 +	54	36	61	29	61	25	73	18
Age - female								
15-24	59	26	64	24	68	21	77	14
25-39	60	33	70	23	67	26	77	17
40-54	61	32	70	23	69	26	79	15
55+	56	32	67	23	62	25	76	15
Age - male								
15-24	47	40	48	36	62	25	65	23
25-39	53	40	51	39	63	29	68	24
40-54	50	43	52	39	61	30	69	23
55+	52	40	53	37	60	27	70	21
Education (End of)								
15-	54	29	61	27	56	25	71	17
16-19	56	36	60	31	60	30	72	20
20+	54	40	61	31	70	23	76	17
Still studying	55	33	57	29	68	22	73	17
Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	56	37	58	32	66	26	72	19
Managers	57	38	61	32	70	24	75	19
Other white collars	59	33	66	27	66	27	77	17
Manual workers	54	38	56	34	59	31	71	22
House persons	56	30	66	25	64	24	74	17
Unemployed	47	40	55	33	57	32	68	20
Retired	53	36	62	28	61	24	72	17
Students	55	33	57	29	68	22	73	17
Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	58	30	61	29	60	27	75	18
From time to time	56	35	64	28	64	28	73	20
Almost never/ Never	54	37	59	31	64	25	73	18
In politics								
Women are treated better	48	47	51	42	61	31	61	30
Men are treated better	61	32	66	26	68	23	78	16
They are treated in the same way	49	41	55	34	59	31	69	21

Conclusion

This Eurobarometer survey investigated EU citizens' perceptions surrounding equality of treatment between men and women as well as gender stereotypes, including those who are common in a number of domains, from family and working life to politics.

Just over half of Europeans think that men are treated better than women in politics and at work. Moreover, respondents are far more likely to say that men are treated better than women by medical staff, at school or university, in the media and in advertising. More than half indicate that women and men are treated equally in each of these fields, apart from in politics and at work. Across all areas, only a minority believe that women receive better treatment.

When looking at the EU-level results, it appears clear that Europeans tend to reject many common gender stereotypes, even though exceptions exist and a tendency to stereotype is still present among sizeable proportions. While more than eight in ten believe that it is acceptable for men to cry, around six in ten consider women as more likely to make decisions based on emotions. And while majorities disagree that the most important role of a man is to earn money and that the most important role of a woman is to take care of her home and family, around four in ten still agree with these statements. Furthermore, around three quarters disagree that it is unattractive for women to express strong opinions in public and agree that men would also benefit from equality between women and men. However, in spite of this, views are rather split on whether feminism has "gone too far".

Findings are mixed when it comes to perceptions of gender roles within the household. Overwhelming majorities agree that it is important for women and men to be financially independent and that taking parental leave is enriching for a father, and disagree that men should have a final say for important family decisions. In addition, slimmer majorities disagree that having children is more fulfilling for a woman than for a man and agree that, 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 a family decides one parent has to do so. At the same time, some stereotypical views about division of roles in the household persist: over half agree that, all in all, family life suffers when the mother has a full time job and opinions are divided on whether men are naturally less competent than women to perform household tasks.

Most Europeans reject gender stereotypes related to working life, with more than half disagreeing that women should give priority to their family responsibilities over their career and that men often earn more than women because their jobs are more demanding. Moreover, around three quarters disagree that men taking parental leave show a lack of ambition

for their career and refute the idea that women are not ambitious enough to get the more senior positions in an organisation. Finally, while most EU citizens indicate that a woman has the same chances of getting promoted as a man, still more than four in ten disagree that this is the case.

With few caveats, the results are overall positive also when looking at perceptions surrounding gender stereotypes related to politics and leadership positions. Large majorities reject the statements that 'women are less interested than men in positions of responsibility in politics' and that 'women do not have the necessary qualities and skills to fill' such positions. Additionally, agreement that having more women in politics leads to better policy decisions is also the majority view among Europeans, and more than half agree that temporary measures (e.g. quotas) are necessary to overcome the existing underrepresentation of women in politics. Nonetheless, opinions are split on whether men are more ambitious than women in politics.

All gender-based stereotypes related to leadership positions are rejected by large majorities of EU citizens. In particular, at least seven in ten disagree that men make better leaders than women, that women in leadership positions do not show the necessary authority to be taken seriously and that women are too emotional to be good leaders. Lastly, more than six in ten indicate that soft skills often attributed to women are important for being a good leader and around three quarters consider gender-based leadership teams as being more successful.

When delving beyond the EU averages, this rather positive picture becomes more nuanced, highlighting the importance of considering national contexts and socio-demographic characteristics in understanding public opinion around gender stereotypes. First of all, there is a large variation in the tendency to stereotype across the EU Member States. Gaps between the highest and lowest country-level proportions in agreement with each statement are rarely below 40 percentage points. In particular, the variation is consistently wide for all statements related to gender roles in politics. For instance, a 73-percentage point gap separates the shares of respondents who agree that men are more ambitious than women in politics in Slovakia (83%) and in Sweden (10%). Similarly, gaps of at least 60 percentage points are observed between agreement levels for the statements that 'the most important role of a man is to earn money' (from 75% in Slovakia to 11% in Sweden), that 'the most important role of a woman is to take care of her home and family' (from 74% in Bulgaria to 10% in Denmark), that 'having children is more fulfilling for a woman than for a man' (from 79% in Hungary to 19% in Sweden) and that, 'overall, men are naturally less competent than women

to perform household tasks' (from 74% in Hungary to 14% in Denmark).

Differences are also found according to the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. Men are less likely than women to say that 'men are treated better' and more likely to say that 'women and men are treated in the same way' in all the six domains tested in the survey. Unsurprisingly, men are also more inclined than women to stereotype based on gender, and this is generally more evident when it comes to stereotypes related to working life and leadership positions. In some instances, the gap in perceptions between men and women is more pronounced among the youngest respondents than among older ones.

In most cases, this is due to a closer alignment of youngest men's attitudes with those of older men than with those of their female age peers. For instance, 15-24 year-old men are much more inclined than their female counterparts to agree that the most important role of a man is to earn money, that the most important role of a woman is to take care of her home and family, that feminism has "gone too far", that family life suffers when the mother has a full time job and that men are naturally less competent to perform household tasks. In addition, differences in perceptions can also be observed by education level, socio-professional category and financial situation of the respondents.

In conclusion, the findings underscore the nuanced nature of perceptions on gender stereotypes among EU citizens. While there is a prevailing tendency to reject stereotypes at EU level, divergent viewpoints emerge across both countries and socio-demographic variables. Acknowledging these variations is crucial for developing targeted strategies to address gender biases effectively.

Technical Specifications

Between 12 January and 4 February 2024, Verian (former Kantar Public) on behalf of Kantar Belgium carried out the wave 100.3 of the Eurobarometer survey, on request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

Wave 100.3 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The basic sample design applied in all countries is a stratified multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, the sample frame is first stratified by NUTS regions and within each region by a measure of urbanity (DEGURBA). The number of sample points selected in each strata reflects the stratum population 15+. At the second stage sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to their 0+ population size from within each stratum. The samples 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 areas³⁰.

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting coordinate was drawn at random and a reverse geocoding tool used to identify the closest address to the coordinate. This address was the starting address for the random walk. 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. The approach to the random selection was conditional on the household size. By way of example for households with two 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (person responding to the screener questionnaire) or the other eligible member in the household. For households with three 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (1/3 of the time) or the two other eligible members in the household (2/3 of the time). Where the two other members were selected, the interviewer was then told to either ask for the youngest or oldest. The script would randomly assign the selection to youngest or oldest with equal probability. This process continues for four 15+ household members – randomly asking for the youngest, 2nd youngest and oldest. For households with five 15+ members we revert to the last birthday rule.

If no contact was made with anyone in the household, or if the respondent selected was not available (busy), the interviewer revisited the same household up to three additional times (four contact attempts in total). Interviewers never indicate that the survey is conducted on behalf of the European Commission beforehand; they may give this information once the survey is completed, upon request.

The recruitment phase was slightly different in the Netherlands, Finland, and Sweden. In the two latter countries, a sample of addresses within each sampling point were selected from the address or population register (in Finland, selection is not done in all sample points, but in some where response rates are expected to improve). The selection of addresses was done in a random manner. Households were then contacted by telephone and recruited to take part in the survey. In the Netherlands, a dual frame RDD sample (mobile and landline numbers) are used as there is no comprehensive population register with telephone numbers available. The selection of numbers on both frames is done in a random manner with each number getting an equal probability of selection. Unlike Sweden and Finland, the sample is un-clustered.

30 Urban Rural classification based on DEGURBA (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/degree-of-urbanisation/background>)

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

COUNTRIES		INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORKS DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU
BE	Belgium	MCM Belgium	1057	12-01-24	30-01-24	9 619 330	2,50 %
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1037	12-01-24	01-02-24	5 917 534	1,60 %
CZ	Czechia	STEM/MARK	1045	12-01-24	29-01-24	8 982 035	2,40 %
DK	Denmark	Mantle Denmark (Verian)	1019	13-01-24	04-02-24	4 891 261	1,30 %
DE	Germany	Mantle Germany (Verian)	1537	15-01-24	04-02-24	71 677 231	18,90 %
EE	Estonia	Norstat Eesti	1005	13-01-24	31-01-24	1 111 597	0,30 %
IE	Ireland	B and A Research	1005	12-01-24	01-02-24	4 005 909	1,10 %
EL	Greece	Kantar Greece	1017	13-01-24	31-01-24	9 167 896	2,40 %
ES	Spain	Mantle Spain (Verian)	1005	15-01-24	02-02-24	40 639 381	10,70 %
FR	France	MCM France	1005	12-01-24	31-01-24	55 700 114	14,70 %
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1044	12-01-24	31-01-24	3 461 468	0,90 %
IT	Italy	Testpoint Italia	1031	12-01-24	30-01-24	51 599 668	13,60 %
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	505	12-01-24	31-01-24	752 304	0,20 %
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1001	12-01-24	29-01-24	1 590 245	0,40 %
LT	Lithuania	Norstat LT	1005	13-01-24	29-01-24	2 373 312	0,60 %
LU	Luxembourg	ILRES	505	15-01-24	03-02-24	533 335	0,10 %
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hofmann	1023	12-01-24	30-01-24	8 313 539	2,20 %
MT	Malta	MISCO International	507	12-01-24	03-02-24	446 788	0,10 %
NL	Netherlands	Mantle Netherlands (Verian)	1001	12-01-24	31-01-24	14 763 684	3,90 %
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Ins.	1007	12-01-24	31-01-24	7 647 176	2,00 %
PL	Poland	Research Collective	1012	15-01-24	31-01-24	31 982 941	8,40 %
PT	Portugal	Intercampus SA	1055	15-01-24	02-02-24	8 915 624	2,30 %
RO	Romania	CSOP SRL	1055	15-01-24	01-02-24	16 174 719	4,30 %
SL	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1022	12-01-24	25-01-24	1 791 246	0,50 %
SK	Slovakia	MNFORCE	1011	12-01-24	25-01-24	4 591 487	1,20 %
FI	Finland	Taloustutkimus Oy	1010	12-01-24	04-02-24	4 672 932	1,20 %
SE	Sweden	Mantle Sweden (Verian)	1047	12-01-24	01-02-24	8 541 497	2,20 %
TOTAL EU27			26601	12-01-24	04-02-24	379 864 254	100 %

* It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding.

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Interviewing mode per country

Interviews were conducted through face-to-face interviews, either physically in people's homes or through remote video interaction in the appropriate national language. Interviews with remote video interaction ("online face-to-face" or CAVI, Computer Assisted Video Interviewing, were conducted only in Czechia, Denmark, Malta and Finland.)

	COUNTRIES	N° OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	N° OF CAVI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL N° INTERVIEWS
BE	Belgium	1067		1067
BG	Bulgaria	1037		1037
CZ	Czechia	857	189	1046
DK	Denmark	813	206	1019
DE	Germany	1537		1537
EE	Estonia	1008		1008
IE	Ireland	1005		1005
EL	Greece	1017		1017
ES	Spain	1008		1008
FR	France	1008		1008
HR	Croatia	1044		1044
IT	Italy	1031		1031
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	506		506
LV	Latvia	1001		1001
LT	Lithuania	1008		1008
LU	Luxembourg	505		505
HU	Hungary	1023		1023
MT	Malta	353	154	507
NL	Netherlands	1001		1001
AT	Austria	1007		1007
PL	Poland	1012		1012
PT	Portugal	1058		1058
RO	Romania	1056		1056
SL	Slovenia	1022		1022
SK	Slovakia	1011		1011
FI	Finland	749	261	1010
SE	Sweden	1047		1047
	Total EU27	25791	810	26601

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing

CAVI : Computer-Assisted Video Interviewing

Response rates

For each country a comparison between the responding sample and the universe (i.e. the overall population in the country) is carried out. Weights are used to match the responding sample to the universe on gender by age, region and degree of urbanisation. For European estimates (i.e. EU average), an adjustment is made to the individual country weights, weighting them up or down to reflect their 15+ population as a proportion of the EU 15+ population.

The response rates are calculated by dividing the total number of complete interviews with the number of all the addresses visited, apart from ones that are not eligible but including those where eligibility is unknown. For wave 100.3 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, the response rates for the EU27 countries, calculated by Verian (former Kantar Public), are:

	COUNTRIES	RESPONSE RATES
BE	Belgium	48.9%
BG	Bulgaria	47.0%
CZ	Czechia	51.2%
DK	Denmark	31.0%
DE	Germany	28.7%
EE	Estonia	35.3%
IE	Ireland	37.8%
EL	Greece	29.8%
ES	Spain	35.1%
FR	France	39.0%
HR	Croatia	39.1%
IT	Italy	25.0%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	45.5%
LV	Latvia	32.5%
LT	Lithuania	44.8%
LU	Luxembourg	28.9%
HU	Hungary	56.9%
MT	Malta	54.4%
NL	Netherlands	56.8%
AT	Austria	41.6%
PL	Poland	41.5%
PT	Portugal	54.3%
RO	Romania	48.7%
SL	Slovenia	36.8%
SK	Slovakia	48.3%
FI	Finland	23.2%
SE	Sweden	73.5%

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Margins of error

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:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process

(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows

various observed results are in columns

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

Tables

QD1.1 In your view, is there a difference in how women and men are treated in each of the following situations in (OUR COUNTRY)?

At school / university (%)

	Yes, women are treated better	Yes, men are treated better	No, they are treated in the same way	Don't know
EU27	9	20	67	4
BE	10	23	65	2
BG	15	11	68	6
CZ	10	16	72	2
DK	10	18	67	5
DE	10	23	63	4
EE	13	11	67	9
IE	8	19	69	4
EL	4	11	83	2
ES	7	12	78	3
FR	5	21	68	6
HR	8	34	55	3
IT	7	23	68	2
CY	14	16	65	5
LV	13	7	74	6
LT	7	11	77	5
LU	5	13	76	6
HU	8	18	69	5
MT	5	7	85	3
NL	8	28	60	4
AT	13	27	57	3
PL	13	20	64	3
PT	16	12	69	3
RO	13	21	62	4
SI	15	17	67	1
SK	12	17	68	3
FI	11	11	72	6
SE	15	31	50	4

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD1.2 In your view, is there a difference in how women and men are treated in each of the following situations in (OUR COUNTRY)?

At work (%)

	Yes, women are treated better	Yes, men are treated better	No, they are treated in the same way	Don't know
EU27	6	51	40	3
BE	9	52	37	2
BG	12	21	61	6
CZ	6	35	56	3
DK	2	53	41	4
DE	4	62	31	3
EE	6	30	56	8
IE	6	45	44	5
EL	6	48	45	1
ES	7	43	47	3
FR	4	66	27	3
HR	8	49	41	2
IT	5	54	39	2
CY	13	46	37	4
LV	5	22	69	4
LT	6	30	61	3
LU	3	55	39	3
HU	5	40	52	3
MT	9	34	55	2
NL	3	64	29	4
AT	9	50	37	4
PL	7	36	53	4
PT	10	45	42	3
RO	13	28	54	5
SI	4	46	49	1
SK	6	38	53	3
FI	2	45	46	7
SE	3	59	35	3

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD1.3 In your view, is there a difference in how women and men are treated in each of the following situations in (OUR COUNTRY)?

By medical staff (%)

	Yes, women are treated better	Yes, men are treated better	No, they are treated in the same way	Don't know
EU27	9	19	68	4
BE	12	16	69	3
BG	13	11	70	6
CZ	8	18	72	2
DK	13	13	68	6
DE	10	25	61	4
EE	12	10	70	8
IE	8	20	68	4
EL	4	13	82	1
ES	6	10	81	3
FR	8	19	66	7
HR	10	34	54	2
IT	7	22	70	1
CY	12	17	66	5
LV	9	8	79	4
LT	7	10	79	4
LU	7	12	75	6
HU	13	18	64	5
MT	6	6	85	3
NL	6	25	65	4
AT	10	23	63	4
PL	7	22	68	3
PT	4	9	85	2
RO	15	17	65	3
SI	9	11	78	2
SK	10	13	74	3
FI	8	9	76	7
SE	6	38	51	5

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD1.4 In your view, is there a difference in how women and men are treated in each of the following situations in (OUR COUNTRY)?

In the media (%)

	Yes, women are treated better	Yes, men are treated better	No, they are treated in the same way	Don't know
EU27	10	31	54	5
BE	12	34	51	3
BG	14	11	64	11
CZ	8	15	72	5
DK	8	40	46	6
DE	12	30	51	7
EE	9	20	60	11
IE	11	37	46	6
EL	13	20	65	2
ES	14	24	57	5
FR	6	42	45	7
HR	9	40	48	3
IT	9	33	54	4
CY	17	22	55	6
LV	7	8	76	9
LT	5	13	74	8
LU	6	39	49	6
HU	13	23	59	5
MT	18	18	59	5
NL	10	48	38	4
AT	13	30	53	4
PL	9	24	64	3
PT	6	13	77	4
RO	15	27	52	6
SI	13	20	65	2
SK	7	19	68	6
FI	11	36	46	7
SE	9	54	33	4

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QD1.5 In your view, is there a difference in how women and men are treated in each of the following situations in (OUR COUNTRY)?

In advertising (%)

	Yes, women are treated better	Yes, men are treated better	No, they are treated in the same way	Don't know
EU27	15	26	53	6
BE	18	30	48	4
BG	18	9	60	13
CZ	12	13	70	5
DK	13	29	48	10
DE	19	24	50	7
EE	16	13	56	15
IE	12	29	50	9
EL	22	15	60	3
ES	16	30	50	4
FR	8	38	46	8
HR	7	38	51	4
IT	15	30	52	3
CY	32	14	49	5
LV	10	5	74	11
LT	7	10	74	9
LU	10	36	47	7
HU	17	16	61	6
MT	27	21	48	4
NL	12	29	50	9
AT	17	25	53	5
PL	12	20	64	4
PT	9	10	75	6
RO	21	22	50	7
SI	27	11	60	2
SK	9	15	69	7
FI	15	28	49	8
SE	9	45	38	8

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD1.6 In your view, is there a difference in how women and men are treated in each of the following situations in (OUR COUNTRY)?

In politics (%)

	Yes, women are treated better	Yes, men are treated better	No, they are treated in the same way	Don't know
EU27	6	54	37	3
BE	7	56	34	3
BG	9	37	49	5
CZ	9	41	47	3
DK	4	52	39	5
DE	7	57	33	3
EE	5	49	39	7
IE	6	64	26	4
EL	2	59	38	1
ES	9	43	45	3
FR	4	65	27	4
HR	6	57	35	2
IT	5	53	40	2
CY	7	65	24	4
LV	5	33	56	6
LT	4	36	57	3
LU	2	65	29	4
HU	4	52	42	2
MT	14	42	40	4
NL	5	62	31	2
AT	10	45	42	3
PL	6	44	47	3
PT	4	52	40	4
RO	11	48	38	3
SI	5	60	34	1
SK	6	41	48	5
FI	6	56	34	4
SE	2	70	26	2

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD2.1 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

It is acceptable for men to cry (%)

	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		It depends (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017
EU27	51	-3	34	0	9	2	4	1	1	0	1	0	85	-3	13	3
BE	54	7	32	-12	8	1	5	3	0	0	1	1	86	-5	13	4
BG	25	1	42	4	17	0	9	-6	2	0	5	1	67	5	26	-6
CZ	43	14	41	-10	9	-5	4	1	0	0	3	0	84	4	13	-4
DK	82	-4	10	0	3	2	2	0	1	1	2	1	92	-4	5	2
DE	54	-14	34	8	7	3	3	2	1	1	1	0	88	-6	10	5
EE	35	-6	38	-6	13	4	6	2	5	4	3	2	73	-12	19	6
IE	59	-4	32	1	4	0	2	0	1	1	2	2	91	-3	6	0
EL	47	11	42	-2	8	-6	3	-2	0	-1	0	0	89	9	11	-8
ES	76	9	19	-8	2	-1	2	1	0	0	1	-1	95	1	4	0
FR	60	-4	31	1	5	2	3	1	0	0	1	0	91	-3	8	3
HR	28	1	48	4	14	-3	7	-1	1	-2	2	1	76	5	21	-4
IT	38	6	47	-6	11	2	3	0	0	-2	1	0	85	0	14	2
CY	49	-1	34	4	7	-4	8	-1	0	0	2	2	83	3	15	-5
LV	43	1	28	-7	16	2	6	0	4	3	3	1	71	-6	22	2
LT	27	4	42	2	20	-1	9	-4	1	0	1	-1	69	6	29	-5
LU	73	10	21	-13	2	0	3	3	1	1	0	-1	94	-3	5	3
HU	31	-2	44	0	15	1	7	0	1	1	2	0	75	-2	22	1
MT	41	3	51	-2	5	-1	2	1	1	1	0	-2	92	1	7	0
NL	79	-2	16	-1	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	95	-3	5	3
AT	37	-6	37	1	13	1	8	2	3	2	2	0	74	-5	21	3
PL	22	-3	48	1	20	4	7	0	2	1	1	-3	70	-2	27	4
PT	41	-12	50	7	4	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	91	-5	6	3
RO	24	-3	40	3	23	4	11	-3	1	0	1	-1	64	0	34	1
SI	48	-3	32	1	11	0	7	2	1	0	1	0	80	-2	18	2
SK	26	6	47	-1	14	-4	5	-2	3	1	5	0	73	5	19	-6
FI	86	0	10	-2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	96	-2	3	1
SE	95	0	3	-1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	98	-1	2	1

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD2.2 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

Women are more likely than men to make decisions based on their emotions (%)

	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		It depends (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017
	EU27	19	-6	43	-1	21	3	13	4	1	0	3	0	62	-7	34
BE	14	-1	45	-2	28	1	11	1	1	1	1	0	59	-3	39	2
BG	31	-20	46	14	14	6	4	-1	1	0	4	1	77	-6	18	5
CZ	23	-5	53	-2	16	1	5	4	1	1	2	1	76	-7	21	5
DK	22	-5	39	2	15	-2	19	5	2	1	3	-1	61	-3	34	3
DE	21	-7	47	3	18	1	9	3	2	0	3	0	68	-4	27	4
EE	26	-9	47	4	14	1	5	1	4	3	4	0	73	-5	19	2
IE	23	-6	43	0	18	3	11	1	1	1	4	1	66	-6	29	4
EL	18	-13	45	-1	25	9	10	4	1	1	1	0	63	-14	35	13
ES	17	1	31	-6	20	-1	27	7	1	-1	4	0	48	-5	47	6
FR	17	-1	29	-10	28	6	19	4	2	2	5	-1	46	-11	47	10
HR	23	-8	51	6	17	3	7	0	1	0	1	-1	74	-2	24	3
IT	18	-11	48	-2	22	6	9	6	0	-1	3	2	66	-13	31	12
CY	34	-7	40	2	16	3	6	0	0	-1	4	3	74	-5	22	3
LV	31	-12	44	4	15	6	6	2	1	0	3	0	75	-8	21	8
LT	25	-9	49	2	16	5	6	2	1	0	3	0	74	-7	22	7
LU	16	-1	36	-5	24	-2	15	5	6	4	3	-1	52	-6	39	3
HU	29	-17	46	5	16	7	6	4	1	1	2	0	75	-12	22	11
MT	17	-1	58	1	16	-3	6	4	1	0	2	-1	75	0	22	1
NL	18	-5	42	-3	18	2	16	7	4	1	2	-2	60	-8	34	9
AT	18	-5	47	4	18	3	10	-5	5	3	2	0	65	-1	28	-2
PL	20	-6	55	1	16	3	6	4	2	1	1	-3	75	-5	22	7
PT	9	-7	55	-8	25	11	6	2	2	2	3	0	64	-15	31	13
RO	17	-9	40	1	26	3	12	4	1	0	4	1	57	-8	38	7
SI	32	-10	43	4	16	5	7	1	1	0	1	0	75	-6	23	6
SK	28	-6	48	-1	14	4	5	4	2	1	3	-2	76	-7	19	8
FI	25	1	42	-8	16	0	11	4	5	5	1	-2	67	-7	27	4
SE	20	3	37	7	13	-5	29	-2	0	-2	1	-1	57	10	42	-7

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD2.3 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

The most important role of a man is to earn money (%)

	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		It depends (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017
EU27	15	-1	27	0	28	-2	28	3	1	0	1	0	42	-1	56	1
BE	11	2	25	-6	33	-2	30	5	1	1	0	0	36	-4	63	3
BG	37	-14	37	7	17	4	6	2	1	0	2	1	74	-7	23	6
CZ	26	-2	39	-5	22	0	10	6	1	0	2	1	65	-7	32	6
DK	4	-2	9	-2	19	-5	65	9	2	0	1	0	13	-4	84	4
DE	14	-2	24	3	29	-7	31	5	2	1	0	0	38	1	60	-2
EE	20	-2	35	4	24	-6	14	-1	5	4	2	1	55	2	38	-7
IE	13	-1	21	-4	29	2	33	1	2	0	2	2	34	-5	62	3
EL	22	-6	32	-5	33	8	13	3	0	0	0	0	54	-11	46	11
ES	9	2	17	-3	25	-2	47	3	1	-1	1	1	26	-1	72	1
FR	10	-1	24	4	27	-7	37	3	0	0	2	1	34	3	64	-4
HR	18	2	30	-9	32	5	18	2	1	0	1	0	48	-7	50	7
IT	15	-4	31	-7	36	8	17	4	0	-1	1	0	46	-11	53	12
CY	26	11	27	3	22	-7	22	-9	1	0	2	2	53	14	44	-16
LV	30	-6	30	-2	26	4	12	3	1	1	1	0	60	-8	38	7
LT	23	-7	34	-3	28	4	13	4	1	1	1	1	57	-10	41	8
LU	8	-1	18	-4	34	-7	36	10	3	2	1	0	26	-5	70	3
HU	31	-5	40	-3	19	5	8	2	1	1	1	0	71	-8	27	7
MT	10	2	34	6	34	-12	21	6	1	-1	0	-1	44	8	55	-6
NL	3	-2	13	0	27	2	54	-2	2	1	1	1	16	-2	81	0
AT	16	2	30	2	29	0	20	-7	3	2	2	1	46	4	49	-7
PL	25	2	44	2	21	-8	8	4	1	0	1	0	69	4	29	-4
PT	6	-5	34	5	41	1	17	-2	1	0	1	1	40	0	58	-1
RO	29	-5	31	-2	28	7	10	0	0	-1	2	1	60	-7	38	7
SI	16	-3	23	0	35	0	25	3	1	1	0	-1	39	-3	60	3
SK	32	0	43	0	17	0	5	2	2	0	1	-2	75	0	22	2
FI	5	-2	13	-6	27	-13	49	16	5	4	1	1	18	-8	76	3
SE	4	1	7	0	14	2	75	-1	0	-1	0	-1	11	1	89	1

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD2.4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

The most important role of a woman is to take care of her home and family (%)

	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		It depends (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/ Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017
EU27	12	-5	26	-1	28	1	32	5	1	0	1	0	38	-6	60	6
BE	9	-2	22	-5	31	-4	36	9	2	2	0	0	31	-7	67	5
BG	35	-15	39	8	19	7	6	1	0	-1	1	0	74	-7	25	8
CZ	22	-9	45	-1	19	1	11	8	1	0	2	1	67	-10	30	9
DK	2	-3	8	-1	16	-5	71	9	2	0	1	0	10	-4	87	4
DE	9	-1	23	5	30	-5	35	-1	2	2	1	0	32	4	65	-6
EE	20	-11	39	0	22	3	13	4	5	4	1	0	59	-11	35	7
IE	14	-8	26	-4	25	3	31	7	2	1	2	1	40	-12	56	10
EL	17	-13	36	-3	31	10	15	5	1	1	0	0	53	-16	46	15
ES	8	-3	15	-3	23	-3	52	9	1	0	1	0	23	-6	75	6
FR	9	-1	17	0	29	-4	43	4	0	0	2	1	26	-1	72	0
HR	16	-3	29	-12	34	11	19	4	1	-1	1	1	45	-15	53	15
IT	12	-5	26	-8	36	8	25	6	0	-1	1	0	38	-13	61	14
CY	23	-11	28	2	23	2	23	4	0	0	3	3	51	-9	46	6
LV	28	-14	31	-1	27	10	12	4	1	1	1	0	59	-15	39	14
LT	22	-12	38	-1	25	5	13	6	1	1	1	1	60	-13	38	11
LU	7	-1	15	-9	35	-3	37	9	5	4	1	0	22	-10	72	6
HU	29	-9	41	1	19	4	9	4	1	1	1	-1	70	-8	28	8
MT	13	5	33	-5	30	-9	23	10	1	0	0	-1	46	0	53	1
NL	2	-2	11	0	23	0	62	2	2	0	0	0	13	-2	85	2
AT	13	0	28	0	31	5	22	-8	4	2	2	1	41	0	53	-3
PL	22	-5	49	-1	19	1	8	5	1	0	1	0	71	-6	27	6
PT	5	-7	34	-1	40	6	18	0	1	0	2	2	39	-8	58	6
RO	26	-8	36	1	28	9	8	-2	1	0	1	0	62	-7	36	7
SI	19	-5	31	0	28	2	22	3	0	0	0	0	50	-5	50	5
SK	25	-4	45	1	20	1	7	3	2	0	1	-1	70	-3	27	4
FI	6	-5	18	-11	29	-2	41	13	5	5	1	0	24	-16	70	11
SE	2	-1	9	1	18	5	70	-4	0	-1	1	0	11	0	88	1

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD3.1 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

It is equally important for women and men to be financially independent (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	It depends (SPONTANEO US)	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	61	29	6	2	1	1	90	8
BE	57	31	7	4	0	1	88	11
BG	58	30	8	2	1	1	88	10
CZ	55	36	4	2	1	2	91	6
DK	80	13	3	2	0	2	93	5
DE	65	28	5	1	0	1	93	6
EE	52	36	7	2	2	1	88	9
IE	58	34	4	2	1	1	92	6
EL	64	31	4	1	0	0	95	5
ES	73	18	5	3	0	1	91	8
FR	68	24	4	2	0	2	92	6
HR	50	37	9	4	0	0	87	13
IT	55	32	9	3	0	1	87	12
CY	69	24	4	1	0	2	93	5
LV	69	24	4	1	1	1	93	5
LT	61	33	5	1	0	0	94	6
LU	75	17	5	2	1	0	92	7
HU	45	39	10	4	1	1	84	14
MT	43	45	7	3	2	0	88	10
NL	81	14	2	2	1	0	95	4
AT	50	31	12	4	2	1	81	16
PL	40	46	11	2	1	0	86	13
PT	46	45	5	2	1	1	91	7
RO	41	35	16	6	0	2	76	22
SI	70	24	4	2	0	0	94	6
SK	47	42	6	1	2	2	89	7
FI	72	19	5	1	2	1	91	6
SE	90	5	3	1	1	0	95	4

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD3.2 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

For important family decisions men should have a final say (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	6	14	27	50	1	2	20	77
BE	5	12	28	53	1	1	17	81
BG	19	28	30	18	3	2	47	48
CZ	7	19	32	38	1	3	26	70
DK	2	2	11	81	2	2	4	92
DE	3	9	26	58	2	2	12	84
EE	10	17	26	34	7	6	27	60
IE	3	12	26	55	1	3	15	81
EL	7	16	34	40	2	1	23	74
ES	2	9	16	71	1	1	11	87
FR	3	5	24	65	1	2	8	89
HR	9	21	37	31	1	1	30	68
IT	9	18	37	34	0	2	27	71
CY	8	16	29	44	0	3	24	73
LV	12	19	37	25	5	2	31	62
LT	7	13	36	38	4	2	20	74
LU	3	6	21	66	3	1	9	87
HU	14	30	30	24	1	1	44	54
MT	3	7	17	69	3	1	10	86
NL	1	2	13	82	1	1	3	95
AT	8	19	28	37	5	3	27	65
PL	16	33	31	17	2	1	49	48
PT	4	18	46	28	3	1	22	74
RO	11	26	37	23	1	2	37	60
SI	6	12	28	51	2	1	18	79
SK	16	25	34	20	3	2	41	54
FI	2	3	16	73	5	1	5	89
SE	1	1	4	92	1	1	2	96

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD3.3 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

Having children is more fulfilling for a woman than for a man (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	It depends (SPONTANEO US)	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	13	30	25	28	1	3	43	53
BE	7	26	32	31	2	2	33	63
BG	21	26	29	20	2	2	47	49
CZ	20	45	18	13	1	3	65	31
DK	6	14	19	54	2	5	20	73
DE	13	29	27	26	2	3	42	53
EE	12	35	23	17	7	6	47	40
IE	12	26	25	28	2	7	38	53
EL	34	42	17	6	0	1	76	23
ES	9	23	19	44	1	4	32	63
FR	6	18	28	45	0	3	24	73
HR	20	38	30	9	1	2	58	39
IT	15	37	29	17	0	2	52	46
CY	31	36	15	14	1	3	67	29
LV	13	27	32	20	4	4	40	52
LT	16	34	25	20	2	3	50	45
LU	5	15	27	40	9	4	20	67
HU	35	44	15	5	0	1	79	20
MT	4	17	27	49	2	1	21	76
NL	3	18	22	50	2	5	21	72
AT	15	31	29	17	4	4	46	46
PL	20	50	19	9	1	1	70	28
PT	10	35	34	18	2	1	45	52
RO	19	30	33	16	1	1	49	49
SI	13	24	30	30	2	1	37	60
SK	29	43	19	6	2	1	72	25
FI	5	17	25	37	8	8	22	62
SE	5	14	10	68	0	3	19	78

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD3.4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

It is unattractive for women to express strong opinions in public (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	It depends (SPONTANEO US)	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	6	17	30	44	1	2	23	74
BE	4	13	27	54	1	1	17	81
BG	9	23	37	22	4	5	32	59
CZ	11	34	31	19	1	4	45	50
DK	2	7	13	74	2	2	9	87
DE	4	13	39	41	1	2	17	80
EE	11	21	31	25	5	7	32	56
IE	6	11	29	49	2	3	17	78
EL	9	21	30	37	2	1	30	67
ES	2	9	18	69	1	1	11	87
FR	3	7	24	64	0	2	10	88
HR	6	21	38	33	1	1	27	71
IT	11	29	35	22	1	2	40	57
CY	9	18	27	40	1	5	27	67
LV	9	18	35	29	3	6	27	64
LT	5	16	40	33	3	3	21	73
LU	4	7	28	58	2	1	11	86
HU	8	21	34	35	1	1	29	69
MT	3	9	37	48	2	1	12	85
NL	1	3	14	80	1	1	4	94
AT	6	18	33	36	3	4	24	69
PL	12	35	33	17	2	1	47	50
PT	3	21	41	32	2	1	24	73
RO	9	29	40	17	1	4	38	57
SI	7	16	37	37	1	2	23	74
SK	14	27	36	13	3	7	41	49
FI	2	4	14	77	2	1	6	91
SE	3	3	7	87	0	0	6	94

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD3.5 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

Men would also benefit from equality between women and men (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	It depends (SPONTANEO US)	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	34	41	13	6	2	4	75	19
BE	28	44	19	5	1	3	72	24
BG	33	39	12	5	5	6	72	17
CZ	25	47	12	8	2	6	72	20
DK	60	23	4	5	3	5	83	9
DE	33	40	14	6	2	5	73	20
EE	21	40	16	8	4	11	61	24
IE	38	45	7	4	2	4	83	11
EL	30	50	14	3	0	3	80	17
ES	40	31	12	11	1	5	71	23
FR	34	41	10	7	1	7	75	17
HR	27	51	13	6	1	2	78	19
IT	34	46	13	4	0	3	80	17
CY	47	35	9	4	0	5	82	13
LV	30	38	17	5	3	7	68	22
LT	29	42	14	6	3	6	71	20
LU	35	39	11	7	4	4	74	18
HU	23	49	16	7	2	3	72	23
MT	25	54	11	7	1	2	79	18
NL	61	28	5	3	1	2	89	8
AT	25	40	17	6	5	7	65	23
PL	21	54	16	5	2	2	75	21
PT	22	63	7	3	2	3	85	10
RO	21	45	22	7	1	4	66	29
SI	37	37	15	7	2	2	74	22
SK	30	48	10	2	3	7	78	12
FI	63	28	4	2	1	2	91	6
SE	84	12	1	1	0	2	96	2

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD3.6 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

Feminism has "gone too far" (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	It depends (SPONTANEO US)	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	17	28	28	20	2	5	45	48
BE	16	31	31	19	1	2	47	50
BG	17	27	26	9	9	12	44	35
CZ	21	31	28	12	2	6	52	40
DK	21	27	17	25	4	6	48	42
DE	12	22	29	27	4	6	34	56
EE	23	31	19	8	4	15	54	27
IE	18	29	26	17	2	8	47	43
EL	21	28	30	15	2	4	49	45
ES	27	26	22	21	1	3	53	43
FR	21	33	22	17	1	6	54	39
HR	14	30	32	17	3	4	44	49
IT	18	30	30	19	1	2	48	49
CY	35	28	20	10	1	6	63	30
LV	21	30	22	9	2	16	51	31
LT	22	27	25	9	3	14	49	34
LU	16	27	28	20	6	3	43	48
HU	14	32	30	17	2	5	46	47
MT	18	43	22	11	2	4	61	33
NL	11	23	25	36	1	4	34	61
AT	15	32	25	16	6	6	47	41
PL	13	31	38	12	3	3	44	50
PT	5	41	30	14	3	7	46	44
RO	13	29	36	14	2	6	42	50
SI	29	26	26	14	1	4	55	40
SK	15	34	30	9	3	9	49	39
FI	20	27	21	21	5	6	47	42
SE	10	24	16	47	1	2	34	63

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD4.1 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

All in all, family life suffers when the mother has a full time job (%)

	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Nov/Dec 2014	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Nov/Dec 2014	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Nov/Dec 2014	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Nov/Dec 2014	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Nov/Dec 2014	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Nov/Dec 2014	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Nov/Dec 2014
EU27	15	-10	36	1	28	5	18	4	3	0	51	-9	46	9
BE	11	-4	35	-8	33	5	19	6	2	1	46	-12	52	11
BG	23	-22	35	5	28	14	10	1	4	2	58	-17	38	15
CZ	12	-11	28	-9	36	6	20	12	4	2	40	-20	56	18
DK	5	-6	15	-6	21	-3	56	15	3	0	20	-12	77	12
DE	19	-10	32	1	29	4	16	3	4	2	51	-9	45	7
EE	19	-6	35	1	26	3	13	0	7	2	54	-5	39	3
IE	13	-9	28	-4	32	6	22	6	5	1	41	-13	54	12
EL	23	-17	47	12	23	7	7	-2	0	0	70	-5	30	5
ES	19	-15	35	-3	21	5	21	11	4	2	54	-18	42	16
FR	13	-8	29	-1	29	5	26	4	3	0	42	-9	55	9
HR	19	-8	43	6	27	4	9	-3	2	1	62	-2	36	1
IT	11	-14	44	-3	33	15	11	3	1	-1	55	-17	44	18
CY	27	-17	34	5	22	5	14	4	3	3	61	-12	36	9
LV	25	-16	38	1	26	11	7	2	4	2	63	-15	33	13
LT	28	-5	45	8	20	-1	6	-1	1	-1	73	3	26	-2
LU	18	-10	31	-9	31	9	18	11	2	-1	49	-19	49	20
HU	30	-15	40	8	22	7	6	-1	2	1	70	-7	28	6
MT	17	-17	52	9	20	5	10	4	1	-1	69	-8	30	9
NL	8	-8	21	-9	28	3	41	13	2	1	29	-17	69	16
AT	23	-12	35	-3	27	8	10	4	5	3	58	-15	37	12
PL	15	-11	46	4	26	5	8	1	5	1	61	-7	34	6
PT	9	-19	64	13	19	5	6	0	2	1	73	-6	25	5
RO	16	-16	42	9	30	11	11	0	1	-4	58	-7	41	11
SI	15	-11	25	-10	32	9	27	12	1	0	40	-21	59	21
SK	16	-3	36	-3	35	4	9	1	4	1	52	-6	44	5
FI	4	-2	12	-9	28	-6	52	16	4	1	16	-11	80	10
SE	8	0	17	-7	17	0	56	7	2	0	25	-7	73	7

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD4.2 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

Taking parental leave is enriching for a father (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	39	42	11	3	5	81	14
BE	34	50	11	2	3	84	13
BG	22	42	17	8	11	64	25
CZ	15	39	29	8	9	54	37
DK	62	24	7	3	4	86	10
DE	41	42	9	2	6	83	11
EE	21	37	17	8	17	58	25
IE	45	39	5	3	8	84	8
EL	39	45	10	3	3	84	13
ES	59	28	5	3	5	87	8
FR	45	42	7	1	5	87	8
HR	26	48	17	4	5	74	21
IT	30	48	14	3	5	78	17
CY	59	30	4	3	4	89	7
LV	17	41	19	8	15	58	27
LT	25	44	17	4	10	69	21
LU	54	34	7	2	3	88	9
HU	24	46	16	5	9	70	21
MT	29	50	11	6	4	79	17
NL	61	31	4	3	1	92	7
AT	28	37	19	7	9	65	26
PL	20	55	15	4	6	75	19
PT	29	61	6	1	3	90	7
RO	12	41	31	9	7	53	40
SI	55	33	8	3	1	88	11
SK	17	49	17	7	10	66	24
FI	68	24	2	1	5	92	3
SE	87	8	2	2	1	95	4

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD4.3 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

Overall, men are naturally less competent than women to perform household tasks (%)

	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Nov/Dec 2014	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Nov/Dec 2014	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Nov/Dec 2014	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Nov/Dec 2014	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Nov/Dec 2014	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Nov/Dec 2014	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Nov/Dec 2014
EU27	15	-5	34	4	26	1	23	0	2	0	49	-1	49	1
BE	9	0	32	5	33	-2	25	-4	1	1	41	5	58	-6
BG	28	-9	33	4	25	5	11	-1	3	1	61	-5	36	4
CZ	13	-4	35	1	32	1	17	0	3	2	48	-3	49	1
DK	3	-4	11	-4	17	-3	66	9	3	2	14	-8	83	6
DE	15	-5	34	2	28	2	21	1	2	0	49	-3	49	3
EE	14	1	31	6	28	-4	22	-5	5	2	45	7	50	-9
IE	16	-6	29	-3	27	4	25	4	3	1	45	-9	52	8
EL	17	-4	36	2	30	5	17	-3	0	0	53	-2	47	2
ES	17	-12	27	-2	23	4	31	10	2	0	44	-14	54	14
FR	11	-3	24	7	27	0	36	-4	2	0	35	4	63	-4
HR	14	-3	43	13	28	0	13	-10	2	0	57	10	41	-10
IT	20	-10	43	2	25	5	11	4	1	-1	63	-8	36	9
CY	18	-4	28	1	28	8	24	-6	2	1	46	-3	52	2
LV	18	-8	35	5	28	2	16	-1	3	2	53	-3	44	1
LT	22	3	35	2	25	-4	16	-1	2	0	57	5	41	-5
LU	10	-5	21	0	33	-2	35	7	1	0	31	-5	68	5
HU	27	-8	47	11	19	1	7	-3	0	-1	74	3	26	-2
MT	9	-14	35	3	31	9	24	3	1	-1	44	-11	55	12
NL	10	4	25	11	24	-1	40	-13	1	-1	35	15	64	-14
AT	16	-3	33	-6	27	4	20	3	4	2	49	-9	47	7
PL	17	1	47	6	27	-1	6	-4	3	-2	64	7	33	-5
PT	12	-3	45	3	33	6	8	-7	2	1	57	0	41	-1
RO	16	-15	42	10	33	11	7	-5	2	-1	58	-5	40	6
SI	14	-5	22	-6	35	10	28	2	1	-1	36	-11	63	12
SK	22	6	41	6	23	-10	11	-2	3	0	63	12	34	-12
FI	9	-2	13	-13	24	-10	52	24	2	1	22	-15	76	14
SE	5	-3	14	-8	9	-5	72	17	0	-1	19	-11	81	12

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD4.4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

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 a family decides one parent has to do so (%)

	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Nov/Dec 2014	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Nov/Dec 2014	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Nov/Dec 2014	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Nov/Dec 2014	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Nov/Dec 2014	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Nov/Dec 2014	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Nov/Dec 2014
EU27	18	2	33	1	24	-4	17	-1	8	2	51	3	41	-5
BE	10	2	35	9	32	-7	18	-8	5	4	45	11	50	-15
BG	20	13	33	6	21	-11	15	-9	11	1	53	19	36	-20
CZ	15	2	40	-5	27	-4	10	3	8	4	55	-3	37	-1
DK	14	0	18	-7	20	-11	35	10	13	8	32	-7	55	-1
DE	29	-3	38	-2	17	0	7	0	9	5	67	-5	24	0
EE	12	2	30	3	27	-7	15	-10	16	12	42	5	42	-17
IE	23	8	33	-7	19	-2	14	5	11	-4	56	1	33	3
EL	10	3	30	14	31	-6	24	-15	5	4	40	17	55	-21
ES	29	9	23	-15	18	-4	20	10	10	0	52	-6	38	6
FR	11	1	27	-4	26	-7	26	7	10	3	38	-3	52	0
HR	16	16	37	37	28	28	14	14	5	5	53	53	42	42
IT	10	3	31	12	35	2	18	-19	6	2	41	15	53	-17
CY	14	11	32	24	17	-6	31	-34	6	5	46	35	48	-40
LV	9	-1	25	-1	36	2	19	-5	11	5	34	-2	55	-3
LT	20	6	31	2	26	-6	12	-5	11	3	51	8	38	-11
LU	17	0	25	-6	30	4	18	-1	10	3	42	-6	48	3
HU	17	0	36	4	27	-5	12	-3	8	4	53	4	39	-8
MT	16	5	45	24	23	-10	12	-14	4	-5	61	29	35	-24
NL	14	5	27	7	25	-10	28	-5	6	3	41	12	53	-15
AT	18	-1	37	-5	20	-5	11	2	14	9	55	-6	31	-3
PL	17	4	44	8	21	-9	11	-2	7	-1	61	12	32	-11
PT	8	-3	43	5	30	1	12	-2	7	-1	51	2	42	-1
RO	13	6	32	10	37	2	12	-16	6	-2	45	16	49	-14
SI	15	3	24	1	31	-7	27	3	3	0	39	4	58	-4
SK	17	1	42	-4	25	-2	7	0	9	5	59	-3	32	-2
FI	14	5	34	6	24	-12	16	-6	12	7	48	11	40	-18
SE	25	9	26	0	14	-13	30	6	5	-2	51	9	44	-7

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD5.1 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about work?

Women should give priority to their family responsibilities over their career (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	9	25	30	31	2	3	34	61
BE	5	22	35	36	1	1	27	71
BG	21	41	24	8	2	4	62	32
CZ	10	32	34	18	1	5	42	52
DK	4	10	21	55	5	5	14	76
DE	9	24	32	28	4	3	33	60
EE	13	31	28	14	9	5	44	42
IE	9	25	29	29	3	5	34	58
EL	13	35	36	12	3	1	48	48
ES	5	11	26	51	2	5	16	77
FR	6	16	30	42	1	5	22	72
HR	12	34	34	16	2	2	46	50
IT	9	26	38	25	0	2	35	63
CY	19	30	24	21	1	5	49	45
LV	13	20	39	22	3	3	33	61
LT	12	33	29	20	4	2	45	49
LU	5	13	33	38	9	2	18	71
HU	23	41	24	9	2	1	64	33
MT	15	48	18	15	3	1	63	33
NL	2	8	24	62	3	1	10	86
AT	11	32	26	18	10	3	43	44
PL	14	44	26	10	3	3	58	36
PT	5	37	42	11	2	3	42	53
RO	17	40	31	10	1	1	57	41
SI	11	27	31	27	2	2	38	58
SK	18	45	22	10	2	3	63	32
FI	5	8	26	53	7	1	13	79
SE	2	10	15	71	1	1	12	86

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD5.2 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about work?

A woman has the same chances of getting promoted as a man (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	22	30	31	14	1	2	52	45
BE	19	31	35	14	1	0	50	49
BG	33	35	22	5	1	4	68	27
CZ	36	33	21	7	1	2	69	28
DK	22	22	35	16	2	3	44	51
DE	18	24	40	15	1	2	42	55
EE	25	37	23	6	5	4	62	29
IE	17	30	31	18	1	3	47	49
EL	27	32	32	7	1	1	59	39
ES	35	24	22	15	1	3	59	37
FR	19	23	33	23	0	2	42	56
HR	20	37	28	13	1	1	57	41
IT	24	35	30	10	0	1	59	40
CY	32	30	25	9	0	4	62	34
LV	48	31	16	3	1	1	79	19
LT	36	39	16	5	2	2	75	21
LU	25	23	32	16	3	1	48	48
HU	17	35	35	11	1	1	52	46
MT	32	45	14	6	2	1	77	20
NL	21	17	40	19	2	1	38	59
AT	15	32	32	15	4	2	47	47
PL	16	47	25	8	3	1	63	33
PT	15	31	45	6	1	2	46	51
RO	24	34	30	9	1	2	58	39
SI	28	31	25	14	1	1	59	39
SK	24	44	22	6	2	2	68	28
FI	26	27	34	8	3	2	53	42
SE	26	27	29	17	0	1	53	46

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD5.3 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about work?

Men often earn more than women because their jobs are more demanding (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	13	27	29	27	2	2	40	56
BE	9	25	32	30	2	2	34	62
BG	25	33	25	12	1	4	58	37
CZ	19	37	29	11	1	3	56	40
DK	10	15	25	44	3	3	25	69
DE	12	24	27	33	2	2	36	60
EE	20	41	20	8	6	5	61	28
IE	12	32	28	22	2	4	44	50
EL	21	39	30	8	1	1	60	38
ES	11	23	26	35	1	4	34	61
FR	8	21	34	33	1	3	29	67
HR	16	37	30	15	1	1	53	45
IT	9	26	37	26	0	2	35	63
CY	25	34	25	13	0	3	59	38
LV	23	30	30	11	3	3	53	41
LT	18	39	27	12	1	3	57	39
LU	7	19	32	35	5	2	26	67
HU	26	45	20	6	2	1	71	26
MT	6	28	37	24	3	2	34	61
NL	4	13	32	47	2	2	17	79
AT	17	27	25	23	6	2	44	48
PL	20	46	21	10	2	1	66	31
PT	6	41	39	10	1	3	47	49
RO	26	35	26	10	0	3	61	36
SI	15	31	30	22	1	1	46	52
SK	25	48	16	7	2	2	73	23
FI	6	17	29	41	5	2	23	70
SE	3	11	19	65	1	1	14	84

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD5.4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about work?

Men taking parental leave show a lack of ambition for their career (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	5	14	31	46	1	3	19	77
BE	4	15	32	47	1	1	19	79
BG	11	22	30	28	2	7	33	58
CZ	7	21	40	25	1	6	28	65
DK	2	3	12	79	1	3	5	91
DE	4	10	33	49	1	3	14	82
EE	9	21	34	20	6	10	30	54
IE	3	10	28	55	0	4	13	83
EL	4	9	31	51	1	4	13	82
ES	3	9	22	61	1	4	12	83
FR	2	7	27	60	0	4	9	87
HR	8	21	38	31	1	1	29	69
IT	7	19	39	32	0	3	26	71
CY	6	16	23	50	0	5	22	73
LV	6	12	36	31	2	13	18	67
LT	9	18	33	31	2	7	27	64
LU	1	5	29	62	1	2	6	91
HU	11	28	30	25	3	3	39	55
MT	1	19	34	43	1	2	20	77
NL	1	2	19	77	1	0	3	96
AT	8	17	29	38	3	5	25	67
PL	11	27	37	22	2	1	38	59
PT	2	17	52	25	1	3	19	77
RO	6	25	41	23	1	4	31	64
SI	4	9	31	54	1	1	13	85
SK	12	29	30	23	2	4	41	53
FI	2	4	18	73	2	1	6	91
SE	1	3	5	90	0	1	4	95

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD5.5 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about work?

Women are not ambitious enough to get the more senior positions in an organisation (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	6	17	30	44	1	2	23	74
BE	5	16	32	46	1	0	21	78
BG	18	23	27	26	2	4	41	53
CZ	7	24	34	31	1	3	31	65
DK	3	10	20	61	2	4	13	81
DE	4	13	34	47	1	1	17	81
EE	6	21	37	24	6	6	27	61
IE	3	10	31	52	1	3	13	83
EL	5	14	39	40	1	1	19	79
ES	3	11	20	62	1	3	14	82
FR	4	10	25	58	0	3	14	83
HR	7	20	38	33	1	1	27	71
IT	8	23	36	31	0	2	31	67
CY	10	16	29	40	0	5	26	69
LV	4	12	43	35	2	4	16	78
LT	7	18	36	35	1	3	25	71
LU	1	8	33	54	3	1	9	87
HU	9	28	35	26	1	1	37	61
MT	1	12	45	39	2	1	13	84
NL	3	10	20	65	1	1	13	85
AT	5	18	30	42	3	2	23	72
PL	10	31	32	24	2	1	41	56
PT	3	19	47	29	0	2	22	76
RO	9	23	42	22	1	3	32	64
SI	6	13	34	45	1	1	19	79
SK	11	30	31	23	2	3	41	54
FI	3	19	25	48	3	2	22	73
SE	1	5	9	84	0	1	6	93

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD6.1 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the political life.

Women are less interested than men in positions of responsibility in politics (%)

	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017
EU27	8	1	27	0	35	-1	25	0	5	0	35	1	60	-1
BE	5	2	28	-4	41	1	22	0	4	1	33	-2	63	1
BG	14	2	32	3	31	3	15	-8	8	0	46	5	46	-5
CZ	14	-1	46	1	26	0	8	0	6	0	60	0	34	0
DK	4	-1	17	-7	28	-3	44	9	7	2	21	-8	72	6
DE	6	0	25	-2	37	0	28	2	4	0	31	-2	65	2
EE	7	1	30	0	35	-5	15	0	13	4	37	1	50	-5
IE	7	-1	22	0	34	-2	30	3	7	0	29	-1	64	1
EL	12	-1	26	-9	44	11	17	-1	1	0	38	-10	61	10
ES	6	1	16	0	30	-4	41	0	7	3	22	1	71	-4
FR	4	1	19	2	35	-8	36	3	6	2	23	3	71	-5
HR	12	-1	36	5	35	5	14	-10	3	1	48	4	49	-5
IT	9	-2	29	-3	39	5	20	1	3	-1	38	-5	59	6
CY	18	4	31	-7	26	-6	19	5	6	4	49	-3	45	-1
LV	7	-4	28	3	41	6	12	-10	12	5	35	-1	53	-4
LT	9	2	25	-8	41	0	18	3	7	3	34	-6	59	3
LU	4	-2	22	-10	37	-2	30	14	7	0	26	-12	67	12
HU	15	-4	43	5	30	3	9	-2	3	-2	58	1	39	1
MT	6	2	36	-4	42	-2	14	6	2	-2	42	-2	56	4
NL	3	-2	16	-16	36	6	39	11	6	1	19	-18	75	17
AT	12	1	28	-4	30	2	24	-2	6	3	40	-3	54	0
PL	15	7	45	7	30	-6	6	-5	4	-3	60	14	36	-11
PT	4	-4	36	11	44	6	11	-14	5	1	40	7	55	-8
RO	13	-5	40	2	36	5	7	-3	4	1	53	-3	43	2
SI	12	-2	28	-3	36	1	21	4	3	0	40	-5	57	5
SK	21	4	42	7	23	-8	8	0	6	-3	63	11	31	-8
FI	4	-2	18	-13	37	2	34	11	7	2	22	-15	71	13
SE	3	0	11	-8	16	-2	67	11	3	-1	14	-8	83	9

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD6.2 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the political life.

Men are more ambitious than women in politics (%)

	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
	Jan/Feb	Diff. Jun	Jan/Feb	Diff. Jun	Jan/Feb	Diff. Jun	Jan/Feb	Diff. Jun	Jan/Feb	Diff. Jun	Jan/Feb	Diff. Jun	Jan/Feb	Diff. Jun
	2024	2017	2024	2017	2024	2017	2024	2017	2024	2017	2024	2017	2024	2017
EU27	17	6	30	6	28	-7	21	-5	4	0	47	12	49	-12
BE	10	3	36	2	31	-7	19	-1	4	3	46	5	50	-8
BG	35	13	33	11	18	-11	9	-14	5	1	68	24	27	-25
CZ	26	3	41	7	20	-10	9	-2	4	2	67	10	29	-12
DK	7	-3	17	-8	25	-2	46	12	5	1	24	-11	71	10
DE	12	6	23	10	34	-6	26	-13	5	3	35	16	60	-19
EE	24	9	42	11	18	-16	9	-5	7	1	66	20	27	-21
IE	13	2	29	5	29	-6	24	-1	5	0	42	7	53	-7
EL	30	4	33	3	28	-5	9	-2	0	0	63	7	37	-7
ES	17	0	29	2	22	-5	26	2	6	1	46	2	48	-3
FR	13	7	27	4	28	-10	27	-1	5	0	40	11	55	-11
HR	17	6	38	5	27	0	16	-11	2	0	55	11	43	-11
IT	21	1	36	3	30	0	11	-3	2	-1	57	4	41	-3
CY	38	16	34	10	13	-20	11	-7	4	1	72	26	24	-27
LV	21	-1	31	3	29	0	8	-5	11	3	52	2	37	-5
LT	19	1	30	-4	32	-1	14	2	5	2	49	-3	46	1
LU	15	9	27	3	28	-16	25	5	5	-1	42	12	53	-11
HU	31	9	43	8	19	-8	6	-6	1	-3	74	17	25	-14
MT	16	9	52	22	20	-26	11	-1	1	-4	68	31	31	-27
NL	7	-1	23	-5	32	1	34	4	4	1	30	-6	66	5
AT	15	2	27	6	30	-1	21	-12	7	5	42	8	51	-13
PL	18	14	37	20	32	-16	9	-15	4	-3	55	34	41	-31
PT	13	0	44	11	31	-5	8	-8	4	2	57	11	39	-13
RO	27	8	36	6	27	-5	7	-9	3	0	63	14	34	-14
SI	22	6	31	8	27	-10	17	-5	3	1	53	14	44	-15
SK	41	14	42	9	11	-15	3	-4	3	-4	83	23	14	-19
FI	13	0	29	-6	27	-2	25	5	6	3	42	-6	52	3
SE	3	2	7	0	14	-1	73	-2	3	1	10	2	87	-3

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD6.4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the political life.

Women do not have the necessary qualities and skills to fill positions of responsibility in politics (%)

	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
	Jan/Feb	Diff. Jun	Jan/Feb	Diff. Jun	Jan/Feb	Diff. Jun	Jan/Feb	Diff. Jun	Jan/Feb	Diff. Jun	Jan/Feb	Diff. Jun	Jan/Feb	Diff. Jun
	2024	2017	2024	2017	2024	2017	2024	2017	2024	2017	2024	2017	2024	2017
EU27	5	0	14	2	32	5	46	-7	3	0	19	2	78	-2
BE	4	2	12	-2	36	4	47	-4	1	0	16	0	83	0
BG	15	6	21	6	32	2	26	-14	6	0	36	12	58	-12
CZ	5	0	19	1	38	-1	33	-1	5	1	24	1	71	-2
DK	1	-2	3	-2	11	-1	83	5	2	0	4	-4	94	4
DE	4	0	12	3	32	6	49	-11	3	2	16	3	81	-5
EE	12	7	21	6	34	-2	24	-16	9	5	33	13	58	-18
IE	2	-3	9	-2	30	3	54	1	5	1	11	-5	84	4
EL	6	3	10	-2	38	4	45	-5	1	0	16	1	83	-1
ES	4	1	9	2	22	1	61	-6	4	2	13	3	83	-5
FR	2	1	6	2	25	-1	63	-3	4	1	8	3	88	-4
HR	7	2	24	5	36	7	31	-15	2	1	31	7	67	-8
IT	9	-4	18	-6	39	15	32	-5	2	0	27	-10	71	10
CY	7	-6	15	6	30	2	43	-7	5	5	22	0	73	-5
LV	8	-4	20	-3	42	10	22	-4	8	1	28	-7	64	6
LT	6	1	16	1	39	-2	35	-2	4	2	22	2	74	-4
LU	1	-1	5	-2	29	0	63	4	2	-1	6	-3	92	4
HU	13	0	35	7	30	-1	19	-5	3	-1	48	7	49	-6
MT	3	0	19	1	43	-5	32	4	3	0	22	1	75	-1
NL	0	-1	2	0	15	-2	82	3	1	0	2	-1	97	1
AT	7	2	20	3	29	0	39	-8	5	3	27	5	68	-8
PL	10	7	30	13	42	-1	15	-18	3	-1	40	20	57	-19
PT	3	-2	17	6	49	25	29	-30	2	1	20	4	78	-5
RO	10	-1	25	-5	46	15	15	-10	4	1	35	-6	61	5
SI	6	-3	11	0	37	8	44	-6	2	1	17	-3	81	2
SK	14	3	26	10	35	-4	21	-6	4	-3	40	13	56	-10
FI	2	0	3	-5	16	-10	77	16	2	-1	5	-5	93	6
SE	1	0	2	0	4	-1	92	1	1	0	3	0	96	0

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD6.5 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the political life.

Temporary measures (eg quotas) are necessary to overcome the existing underrepresentation of women in politics (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	16	39	22	14	9	55	36
BE	10	41	32	11	6	51	43
BG	18	36	19	8	19	54	27
CZ	7	30	32	20	11	37	52
DK	7	25	29	31	8	32	60
DE	14	35	25	19	7	49	44
EE	9	22	28	23	18	31	51
IE	20	38	18	13	11	58	31
EL	25	47	17	3	8	72	20
ES	17	31	19	19	14	48	38
FR	16	38	19	17	10	54	36
HR	20	48	22	4	6	68	26
IT	24	47	17	3	9	71	20
CY	35	39	10	9	7	74	19
LV	6	20	40	19	15	26	59
LT	16	31	24	17	12	47	41
LU	13	29	27	20	11	42	47
HU	22	49	18	6	5	71	24
MT	11	23	25	37	4	34	62
NL	11	35	27	21	6	46	48
AT	19	37	24	10	10	56	34
PL	18	46	25	3	8	64	28
PT	9	64	14	5	8	73	19
RO	9	41	30	7	13	50	37
SI	17	32	27	19	5	49	46
SK	17	37	25	12	9	54	37
FI	8	25	26	31	10	33	57
SE	10	35	19	34	2	45	53

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD6.7 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the political life.

Having more women in politics leads to better policy decisions (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	21	39	20	10	10	60	30
BE	16	42	26	9	7	58	35
BG	26	36	17	5	16	62	22
CZ	12	42	24	11	11	54	35
DK	21	33	19	13	14	54	32
DE	16	36	24	13	11	52	37
EE	11	27	26	18	18	38	44
IE	35	38	13	5	9	73	18
EL	33	46	15	3	3	79	18
ES	20	37	17	14	12	57	31
FR	16	30	26	16	12	46	42
HR	26	49	16	4	5	75	20
IT	33	45	12	3	7	78	15
CY	32	45	11	6	6	77	17
LV	7	28	35	13	17	35	48
LT	11	34	31	14	10	45	45
LU	15	30	21	14	20	45	35
HU	22	44	21	6	7	66	27
MT	16	42	28	9	5	58	37
NL	25	39	19	10	7	64	29
AT	19	39	20	11	11	58	31
PL	19	48	21	3	9	67	24
PT	15	68	8	2	7	83	10
RO	15	43	29	5	8	58	34
SI	20	35	28	11	6	55	39
SK	25	39	21	5	10	64	26
FI	11	26	29	17	17	37	46
SE	44	31	11	11	3	75	22

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD7.1 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about women and men in leadership positions?

Men make better leaders than women (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	7	18	33	37	2	3	25	70
BE	5	16	41	36	1	1	21	77
BG	18	30	30	13	5	4	48	43
CZ	9	26	37	20	2	6	35	57
DK	1	6	17	68	4	4	7	85
DE	4	14	36	40	3	3	18	76
EE	15	23	26	17	11	8	38	43
IE	5	13	29	44	3	6	18	73
EL	12	17	38	29	2	2	29	67
ES	4	12	24	54	2	4	16	78
FR	3	9	32	53	0	3	12	85
HR	10	25	37	25	1	2	35	62
IT	9	19	40	29	0	3	28	69
CY	12	23	30	29	1	5	35	59
LV	11	22	40	16	6	5	33	56
LT	14	23	31	24	4	4	37	55
LU	3	8	31	50	6	2	11	81
HU	17	31	31	16	2	3	48	47
MT	3	24	37	31	4	1	27	68
NL	2	7	29	57	3	2	9	86
AT	11	19	27	30	9	4	30	57
PL	17	38	28	11	2	4	55	39
PT	3	25	45	23	2	2	28	68
RO	16	30	39	11	2	2	46	50
SI	10	19	35	31	3	2	29	66
SK	24	37	23	8	3	5	61	31
FI	3	11	24	52	8	2	14	76
SE	1	5	10	82	1	1	6	92

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD7.2 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about women and men in leadership positions?

Women in leadership positions do not show the necessary authority to be taken seriously (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	5	18	33	40	1	3	23	73
BE	4	17	36	41	1	1	21	77
BG	11	24	34	22	5	4	35	56
CZ	6	23	41	25	1	4	29	66
DK	2	7	20	65	2	4	9	85
DE	4	13	35	43	2	3	17	78
EE	9	23	35	22	5	6	32	57
IE	3	13	30	49	1	4	16	79
EL	7	17	40	34	1	1	24	74
ES	2	13	26	54	1	4	15	80
FR	3	10	26	58	0	3	13	84
HR	10	28	36	24	1	1	38	60
IT	9	25	36	27	0	3	34	63
CY	10	24	29	32	0	5	34	61
LV	6	19	44	24	1	6	25	68
LT	6	17	37	31	3	6	23	68
LU	4	9	30	50	5	2	13	80
HU	9	32	34	22	1	2	41	56
MT	2	17	42	35	3	1	19	77
NL	1	5	29	62	1	2	6	91
AT	9	20	30	32	6	3	29	62
PL	11	34	35	17	1	2	45	52
PT	2	21	50	24	1	2	23	74
RO	9	27	43	17	1	3	36	60
SI	6	16	37	39	1	1	22	76
SK	11	31	33	17	3	5	42	50
FI	2	14	30	45	6	3	16	75
SE	2	9	12	76	0	1	11	88

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD7.3 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about women and men in leadership positions?

Women are too emotional to be good leaders (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	5	16	34	41	1	3	21	75
BE	5	15	35	43	1	1	20	78
BG	12	28	34	18	4	4	40	52
CZ	5	26	42	22	1	4	31	64
DK	2	7	14	73	1	3	9	87
DE	3	14	36	42	2	3	17	78
EE	10	22	35	23	4	6	32	58
IE	4	11	29	52	1	3	15	81
EL	7	18	45	28	1	1	25	73
ES	3	13	25	54	1	4	16	79
FR	2	7	29	59	0	3	9	88
HR	8	25	35	29	1	2	33	64
IT	8	16	42	32	0	2	24	74
CY	11	27	30	28	1	3	38	58
LV	8	19	41	27	3	2	27	68
LT	9	23	36	27	2	3	32	63
LU	4	7	30	53	5	1	11	83
HU	12	30	35	20	1	2	42	55
MT	4	17	43	31	4	1	21	74
NL	1	3	25	70	0	1	4	95
AT	9	20	30	34	4	3	29	64
PL	13	36	35	13	1	2	49	48
PT	2	20	55	19	2	2	22	74
RO	8	29	42	16	2	3	37	58
SI	7	15	36	40	1	1	22	76
SK	16	29	34	14	3	4	45	48
FI	3	6	27	59	3	2	9	86
SE	1	3	8	87	0	1	4	95

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD7.4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about women and men in leadership positions?

Soft skills often attributed to women are important for being a good leader (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	19	44	18	8	3	8	63	26
BE	15	50	25	7	1	2	65	32
BG	17	46	16	4	8	9	63	20
CZ	13	48	24	6	1	8	61	30
DK	32	39	12	8	3	6	71	20
DE	17	30	24	9	5	15	47	33
EE	15	41	21	8	5	10	56	29
IE	20	44	15	9	2	10	64	24
EL	16	46	24	5	2	7	62	29
ES	18	42	15	13	3	9	60	28
FR	21	48	12	9	1	9	69	21
HR	16	40	28	11	1	4	56	39
IT	22	49	19	6	0	4	71	25
CY	33	45	11	3	1	7	78	14
LV	13	37	27	5	5	13	50	32
LT	19	42	18	6	3	12	61	24
LU	25	45	13	7	5	5	70	20
HU	25	53	15	5	1	1	78	20
MT	19	56	13	6	1	5	75	19
NL	24	47	15	10	1	3	71	25
AT	15	40	19	9	7	10	55	28
PL	16	51	19	8	3	3	67	27
PT	12	68	11	3	2	4	80	14
RO	15	48	25	7	1	4	63	32
SI	22	41	23	10	1	3	63	33
SK	16	44	17	8	4	11	60	25
FI	38	46	7	3	3	3	84	10
SE	46	37	8	8	0	1	83	16

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD7.5 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about women and men in leadership positions?

Gender-balanced leadership teams are more successful (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	30	43	13	6	2	6	73	19
BE	29	47	14	6	1	3	76	20
BG	29	43	11	2	7	8	72	13
CZ	18	41	17	8	3	13	59	25
DK	33	33	12	8	3	11	66	20
DE	27	40	15	6	4	8	67	21
EE	24	36	14	10	6	10	60	24
IE	33	39	10	5	3	10	72	15
EL	38	48	9	2	1	2	86	11
ES	29	39	12	10	2	8	68	22
FR	38	39	11	7	0	5	77	18
HR	28	46	15	5	1	5	74	20
IT	32	48	12	4	1	3	80	16
CY	47	39	6	3	1	4	86	9
LV	20	39	20	6	3	12	59	26
LT	24	43	14	7	2	10	67	21
LU	39	38	9	6	4	4	77	15
HU	28	48	14	5	2	3	76	19
MT	35	35	19	8	2	1	70	27
NL	47	38	5	3	2	5	85	8
AT	26	37	17	5	5	10	63	22
PL	17	54	16	6	2	5	71	22
PT	17	68	6	3	2	4	85	9
RO	22	43	22	6	2	5	65	28
SI	34	40	15	6	2	3	74	21
SK	30	35	15	5	4	11	65	20
FI	32	38	9	4	6	11	70	13
SE	58	25	3	6	1	7	83	9

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD5.5 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about work?

Women are not ambitious enough to get the more senior positions in an organisation (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	It depends (SPONTANEO US)	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	6	17	30	44	1	2	23	74
BE	5	16	32	46	1	0	21	78
BG	18	23	27	26	2	4	41	53
CZ	7	24	34	31	1	3	31	65
DK	3	10	20	61	2	4	13	81
DE	4	13	34	47	1	1	17	81
EE	6	21	37	24	6	6	27	61
IE	3	10	31	52	1	3	13	83
EL	5	14	39	40	1	1	19	79
ES	3	11	20	62	1	3	14	82
FR	4	10	25	58	0	3	14	83
HR	7	20	38	33	1	1	27	71
IT	8	23	36	31	0	2	31	67
CY	10	16	29	40	0	5	26	69
LV	4	12	43	35	2	4	16	78
LT	7	18	36	35	1	3	25	71
LU	1	8	33	54	3	1	9	87
HU	9	28	35	26	1	1	37	61
MT	1	12	45	39	2	1	13	84
NL	3	10	20	65	1	1	13	85
AT	5	18	30	42	3	2	23	72
PL	10	31	32	24	2	1	41	56
PT	3	19	47	29	0	2	22	76
RO	9	23	42	22	1	3	32	64
SI	6	13	34	45	1	1	19	79
SK	11	30	31	23	2	3	41	54
FI	3	19	25	48	3	2	22	73
SE	1	5	9	84	0	1	6	93

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD6.1 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the political life.

Women are less interested than men in positions of responsibility in politics (%)

	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017
EU27	8	1	27	0	35	-1	25	0	5	0	35	1	60	-1
BE	5	2	28	-4	41	1	22	0	4	1	33	-2	63	1
BG	14	2	32	3	31	3	15	-8	8	0	46	5	46	-5
CZ	14	-1	46	1	26	0	8	0	6	0	60	0	34	0
DK	4	-1	17	-7	28	-3	44	9	7	2	21	-8	72	6
DE	6	0	25	-2	37	0	28	2	4	0	31	-2	65	2
EE	7	1	30	0	35	-5	15	0	13	4	37	1	50	-5
IE	7	-1	22	0	34	-2	30	3	7	0	29	-1	64	1
EL	12	-1	26	-9	44	11	17	-1	1	0	38	-10	61	10
ES	6	1	16	0	30	-4	41	0	7	3	22	1	71	-4
FR	4	1	19	2	35	-8	36	3	6	2	23	3	71	-5
HR	12	-1	36	5	35	5	14	-10	3	1	48	4	49	-5
IT	9	-2	29	-3	39	5	20	1	3	-1	38	-5	59	6
CY	18	4	31	-7	26	-6	19	5	6	4	49	-3	45	-1
LV	7	-4	28	3	41	6	12	-10	12	5	35	-1	53	-4
LT	9	2	25	-8	41	0	18	3	7	3	34	-6	59	3
LU	4	-2	22	-10	37	-2	30	14	7	0	26	-12	67	12
HU	15	-4	43	5	30	3	9	-2	3	-2	58	1	39	1
MT	6	2	36	-4	42	-2	14	6	2	-2	42	-2	56	4
NL	3	-2	16	-16	36	6	39	11	6	1	19	-18	75	17
AT	12	1	28	-4	30	2	24	-2	6	3	40	-3	54	0
PL	15	7	45	7	30	-6	6	-5	4	-3	60	14	36	-11
PT	4	-4	36	11	44	6	11	-14	5	1	40	7	55	-8
RO	13	-5	40	2	36	5	7	-3	4	1	53	-3	43	2
SI	12	-2	28	-3	36	1	21	4	3	0	40	-5	57	5
SK	21	4	42	7	23	-8	8	0	6	-3	63	11	31	-8
FI	4	-2	18	-13	37	2	34	11	7	2	22	-15	71	13
SE	3	0	11	-8	16	-2	67	11	3	-1	14	-8	83	9

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD6.2 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the political life.

Men are more ambitious than women in politics (%)

	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
	Jan/Feb	Diff. Jun	Jan/Feb	Diff. Jun	Jan/Feb	Diff. Jun	Jan/Feb	Diff. Jun	Jan/Feb	Diff. Jun	Jan/Feb	Diff. Jun	Jan/Feb	Diff. Jun
	2024	2017	2024	2017	2024	2017	2024	2017	2024	2017	2024	2017	2024	2017
EU27	17	6	30	6	28	-7	21	-5	4	0	47	12	49	-12
BE	10	3	36	2	31	-7	19	-1	4	3	46	5	50	-8
BG	35	13	33	11	18	-11	9	-14	5	1	68	24	27	-25
CZ	26	3	41	7	20	-10	9	-2	4	2	67	10	29	-12
DK	7	-3	17	-8	25	-2	46	12	5	1	24	-11	71	10
DE	12	6	23	10	34	-6	26	-13	5	3	35	16	60	-19
EE	24	9	42	11	18	-16	9	-5	7	1	66	20	27	-21
IE	13	2	29	5	29	-6	24	-1	5	0	42	7	53	-7
EL	30	4	33	3	28	-5	9	-2	0	0	63	7	37	-7
ES	17	0	29	2	22	-5	26	2	6	1	46	2	48	-3
FR	13	7	27	4	28	-10	27	-1	5	0	40	11	55	-11
HR	17	6	38	5	27	0	16	-11	2	0	55	11	43	-11
IT	21	1	36	3	30	0	11	-3	2	-1	57	4	41	-3
CY	38	16	34	10	13	-20	11	-7	4	1	72	26	24	-27
LV	21	-1	31	3	29	0	8	-5	11	3	52	2	37	-5
LT	19	1	30	-4	32	-1	14	2	5	2	49	-3	46	1
LU	15	9	27	3	28	-16	25	5	5	-1	42	12	53	-11
HU	31	9	43	8	19	-8	6	-6	1	-3	74	17	25	-14
MT	16	9	52	22	20	-26	11	-1	1	-4	68	31	31	-27
NL	7	-1	23	-5	32	1	34	4	4	1	30	-6	66	5
AT	15	2	27	6	30	-1	21	-12	7	5	42	8	51	-13
PL	18	14	37	20	32	-16	9	-15	4	-3	55	34	41	-31
PT	13	0	44	11	31	-5	8	-8	4	2	57	11	39	-13
RO	27	8	36	6	27	-5	7	-9	3	0	63	14	34	-14
SI	22	6	31	8	27	-10	17	-5	3	1	53	14	44	-15
SK	41	14	42	9	11	-15	3	-4	3	-4	83	23	14	-19
FI	13	0	29	-6	27	-2	25	5	6	3	42	-6	52	3
SE	3	2	7	0	14	-1	73	-2	3	1	10	2	87	-3

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD6.4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the political life.

Women do not have the necessary qualities and skills to fill positions of responsibility in politics (%)

	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017	Jan/Feb 2024	Diff. Jun 2017
EU27	5	0	14	2	32	5	46	-7	3	0	19	2	78	-2
BE	4	2	12	-2	36	4	47	-4	1	0	16	0	83	0
BG	15	6	21	6	32	2	26	-14	6	0	36	12	58	-12
CZ	5	0	19	1	38	-1	33	-1	5	1	24	1	71	-2
DK	1	-2	3	-2	11	-1	83	5	2	0	4	-4	94	4
DE	4	0	12	3	32	6	49	-11	3	2	16	3	81	-5
EE	12	7	21	6	34	-2	24	-16	9	5	33	13	58	-18
IE	2	-3	9	-2	30	3	54	1	5	1	11	-5	84	4
EL	6	3	10	-2	38	4	45	-5	1	0	16	1	83	-1
ES	4	1	9	2	22	1	61	-6	4	2	13	3	83	-5
FR	2	1	6	2	25	-1	63	-3	4	1	8	3	88	-4
HR	7	2	24	5	36	7	31	-15	2	1	31	7	67	-8
IT	9	-4	18	-6	39	15	32	-5	2	0	27	-10	71	10
CY	7	-6	15	6	30	2	43	-7	5	5	22	0	73	-5
LV	8	-4	20	-3	42	10	22	-4	8	1	28	-7	64	6
LT	6	1	16	1	39	-2	35	-2	4	2	22	2	74	-4
LU	1	-1	5	-2	29	0	63	4	2	-1	6	-3	92	4
HU	13	0	35	7	30	-1	19	-5	3	-1	48	7	49	-6
MT	3	0	19	1	43	-5	32	4	3	0	22	1	75	-1
NL	0	-1	2	0	15	-2	82	3	1	0	2	-1	97	1
AT	7	2	20	3	29	0	39	-8	5	3	27	5	68	-8
PL	10	7	30	13	42	-1	15	-18	3	-1	40	20	57	-19
PT	3	-2	17	6	49	25	29	-30	2	1	20	4	78	-5
RO	10	-1	25	-5	46	15	15	-10	4	1	35	-6	61	5
SI	6	-3	11	0	37	8	44	-6	2	1	17	-3	81	2
SK	14	3	26	10	35	-4	21	-6	4	-3	40	13	56	-10
FI	2	0	3	-5	16	-10	77	16	2	-1	5	-5	93	6
SE	1	0	2	0	4	-1	92	1	1	0	3	0	96	0

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD6.5 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the political life.

Temporary measures (eg quotas) are necessary to overcome the existing underrepresentation of women in politics (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	16	39	22	14	9	55	36
BE	10	41	32	11	6	51	43
BG	18	36	19	8	19	54	27
CZ	7	30	32	20	11	37	52
DK	7	25	29	31	8	32	60
DE	14	35	25	19	7	49	44
EE	9	22	28	23	18	31	51
IE	20	38	18	13	11	58	31
EL	25	47	17	3	8	72	20
ES	17	31	19	19	14	48	38
FR	16	38	19	17	10	54	36
HR	20	48	22	4	6	68	26
IT	24	47	17	3	9	71	20
CY	35	39	10	9	7	74	19
LV	6	20	40	19	15	26	59
LT	16	31	24	17	12	47	41
LU	13	29	27	20	11	42	47
HU	22	49	18	6	5	71	24
MT	11	23	25	37	4	34	62
NL	11	35	27	21	6	46	48
AT	19	37	24	10	10	56	34
PL	18	46	25	3	8	64	28
PT	9	64	14	5	8	73	19
RO	9	41	30	7	13	50	37
SI	17	32	27	19	5	49	46
SK	17	37	25	12	9	54	37
FI	8	25	26	31	10	33	57
SE	10	35	19	34	2	45	53

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD6.7 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements concerning the political life.

Having more women in politics leads to better policy decisions (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	21	39	20	10	10	60	30
BE	16	42	26	9	7	58	35
BG	26	36	17	5	16	62	22
CZ	12	42	24	11	11	54	35
DK	21	33	19	13	14	54	32
DE	16	36	24	13	11	52	37
EE	11	27	26	18	18	38	44
IE	35	38	13	5	9	73	18
EL	33	46	15	3	3	79	18
ES	20	37	17	14	12	57	31
FR	16	30	26	16	12	46	42
HR	26	49	16	4	5	75	20
IT	33	45	12	3	7	78	15
CY	32	45	11	6	6	77	17
LV	7	28	35	13	17	35	48
LT	11	34	31	14	10	45	45
LU	15	30	21	14	20	45	35
HU	22	44	21	6	7	66	27
MT	16	42	28	9	5	58	37
NL	25	39	19	10	7	64	29
AT	19	39	20	11	11	58	31
PL	19	48	21	3	9	67	24
PT	15	68	8	2	7	83	10
RO	15	43	29	5	8	58	34
SI	20	35	28	11	6	55	39
SK	25	39	21	5	10	64	26
FI	11	26	29	17	17	37	46
SE	44	31	11	11	3	75	22

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD7.1 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about women and men in leadership positions?

Men make better leaders than women (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	7	18	33	37	2	3	25	70
BE	5	16	41	36	1	1	21	77
BG	18	30	30	13	5	4	48	43
CZ	9	26	37	20	2	6	35	57
DK	1	6	17	68	4	4	7	85
DE	4	14	36	40	3	3	18	76
EE	15	23	26	17	11	8	38	43
IE	5	13	29	44	3	6	18	73
EL	12	17	38	29	2	2	29	67
ES	4	12	24	54	2	4	16	78
FR	3	9	32	53	0	3	12	85
HR	10	25	37	25	1	2	35	62
IT	9	19	40	29	0	3	28	69
CY	12	23	30	29	1	5	35	59
LV	11	22	40	16	6	5	33	56
LT	14	23	31	24	4	4	37	55
LU	3	8	31	50	6	2	11	81
HU	17	31	31	16	2	3	48	47
MT	3	24	37	31	4	1	27	68
NL	2	7	29	57	3	2	9	86
AT	11	19	27	30	9	4	30	57
PL	17	38	28	11	2	4	55	39
PT	3	25	45	23	2	2	28	68
RO	16	30	39	11	2	2	46	50
SI	10	19	35	31	3	2	29	66
SK	24	37	23	8	3	5	61	31
FI	3	11	24	52	8	2	14	76
SE	1	5	10	82	1	1	6	92

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD7.2 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about women and men in leadership positions?

Women in leadership positions do not show the necessary authority to be taken seriously (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	5	18	33	40	1	3	23	73
BE	4	17	36	41	1	1	21	77
BG	11	24	34	22	5	4	35	56
CZ	6	23	41	25	1	4	29	66
DK	2	7	20	65	2	4	9	85
DE	4	13	35	43	2	3	17	78
EE	9	23	35	22	5	6	32	57
IE	3	13	30	49	1	4	16	79
EL	7	17	40	34	1	1	24	74
ES	2	13	26	54	1	4	15	80
FR	3	10	26	58	0	3	13	84
HR	10	28	36	24	1	1	38	60
IT	9	25	36	27	0	3	34	63
CY	10	24	29	32	0	5	34	61
LV	6	19	44	24	1	6	25	68
LT	6	17	37	31	3	6	23	68
LU	4	9	30	50	5	2	13	80
HU	9	32	34	22	1	2	41	56
MT	2	17	42	35	3	1	19	77
NL	1	5	29	62	1	2	6	91
AT	9	20	30	32	6	3	29	62
PL	11	34	35	17	1	2	45	52
PT	2	21	50	24	1	2	23	74
RO	9	27	43	17	1	3	36	60
SI	6	16	37	39	1	1	22	76
SK	11	31	33	17	3	5	42	50
FI	2	14	30	45	6	3	16	75
SE	2	9	12	76	0	1	11	88

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD7.3 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about women and men in leadership positions?

Women are too emotional to be good leaders (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	5	16	34	41	1	3	21	75
BE	5	15	35	43	1	1	20	78
BG	12	28	34	18	4	4	40	52
CZ	5	26	42	22	1	4	31	64
DK	2	7	14	73	1	3	9	87
DE	3	14	36	42	2	3	17	78
EE	10	22	35	23	4	6	32	58
IE	4	11	29	52	1	3	15	81
EL	7	18	45	28	1	1	25	73
ES	3	13	25	54	1	4	16	79
FR	2	7	29	59	0	3	9	88
HR	8	25	35	29	1	2	33	64
IT	8	16	42	32	0	2	24	74
CY	11	27	30	28	1	3	38	58
LV	8	19	41	27	3	2	27	68
LT	9	23	36	27	2	3	32	63
LU	4	7	30	53	5	1	11	83
HU	12	30	35	20	1	2	42	55
MT	4	17	43	31	4	1	21	74
NL	1	3	25	70	0	1	4	95
AT	9	20	30	34	4	3	29	64
PL	13	36	35	13	1	2	49	48
PT	2	20	55	19	2	2	22	74
RO	8	29	42	16	2	3	37	58
SI	7	15	36	40	1	1	22	76
SK	16	29	34	14	3	4	45	48
FI	3	6	27	59	3	2	9	86
SE	1	3	8	87	0	1	4	95

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD7.4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about women and men in leadership positions?

Soft skills often attributed to women are important for being a good leader (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	19	44	18	8	3	8	63	26
BE	15	50	25	7	1	2	65	32
BG	17	46	16	4	8	9	63	20
CZ	13	48	24	6	1	8	61	30
DK	32	39	12	8	3	6	71	20
DE	17	30	24	9	5	15	47	33
EE	15	41	21	8	5	10	56	29
IE	20	44	15	9	2	10	64	24
EL	16	46	24	5	2	7	62	29
ES	18	42	15	13	3	9	60	28
FR	21	48	12	9	1	9	69	21
HR	16	40	28	11	1	4	56	39
IT	22	49	19	6	0	4	71	25
CY	33	45	11	3	1	7	78	14
LV	13	37	27	5	5	13	50	32
LT	19	42	18	6	3	12	61	24
LU	25	45	13	7	5	5	70	20
HU	25	53	15	5	1	1	78	20
MT	19	56	13	6	1	5	75	19
NL	24	47	15	10	1	3	71	25
AT	15	40	19	9	7	10	55	28
PL	16	51	19	8	3	3	67	27
PT	12	68	11	3	2	4	80	14
RO	15	48	25	7	1	4	63	32
SI	22	41	23	10	1	3	63	33
SK	16	44	17	8	4	11	60	25
FI	38	46	7	3	3	3	84	10
SE	46	37	8	8	0	1	83	16

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

QD7.5 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about women and men in leadership positions?

Gender-balanced leadership teams are more successful (%)

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU27	30	43	13	6	2	6	73	19
BE	29	47	14	6	1	3	76	20
BG	29	43	11	2	7	8	72	13
CZ	18	41	17	8	3	13	59	25
DK	33	33	12	8	3	11	66	20
DE	27	40	15	6	4	8	67	21
EE	24	36	14	10	6	10	60	24
IE	33	39	10	5	3	10	72	15
EL	38	48	9	2	1	2	86	11
ES	29	39	12	10	2	8	68	22
FR	38	39	11	7	0	5	77	18
HR	28	46	15	5	1	5	74	20
IT	32	48	12	4	1	3	80	16
CY	47	39	6	3	1	4	86	9
LV	20	39	20	6	3	12	59	26
LT	24	43	14	7	2	10	67	21
LU	39	38	9	6	4	4	77	15
HU	28	48	14	5	2	3	76	19
MT	35	35	19	8	2	1	70	27
NL	47	38	5	3	2	5	85	8
AT	26	37	17	5	5	10	63	22
PL	17	54	16	6	2	5	71	22
PT	17	68	6	3	2	4	85	9
RO	22	43	22	6	2	5	65	28
SI	34	40	15	6	2	3	74	21
SK	30	35	15	5	4	11	65	20
FI	32	38	9	4	6	11	70	13
SE	58	25	3	6	1	7	83	9

Questionnaire

Q1 In your view, is there a difference in how women and men are treated in each of the following situations in [YOUR COUNTRY]?

		Yes, women are treated better	Yes, men are treated better	No, they are treated in the same way	DK/NA
1.	At school / university	1	2	3	4
2.	At work	1	2	3	4
3.	By medical staff	1	2	3	4
4.	In the media	1	2	3	4
5.	In advertising				
6.	In politics				

3QU NEW

Q2 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)
1.	It is acceptable for men to cry	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Women are more likely than men to make decisions based on their emotions	1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	The most important role of a man is to earn money	1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	The most important role of a woman is to take care of her home and family	1	2	3	4	5	6

2QU EB87.4

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

Q3 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)
1.	It is equally important for women and men to be financially independent	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	For important family decisions men should have a final say	1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Having children is more fulfilling for a woman than for a man	1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	It is unattractive for women to express strong opinions in public	1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Men would also benefit from equality between women and men	1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Feminism has "gone too far"	1	2	3	4	5	6

3QU NEW

Q4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1.	All in all, family life suffers when the mother has a full time job	1	2	3	4	5
2.	Taking parental leave is enriching for a father	1	2	3	4	5
3.	Overall, men are naturally less competent than women to perform household tasks	1	2	3	4	5
4.	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 a family decides one parent has to do so(M)	1	2	3	4	5

2QU EB82.4, EB72.2

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

Q5 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)
1.	Women should give priority to their family responsibilities over their career	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	A woman has the same chances of getting promoted as a man	1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Men often earn more than women because their jobs are more demanding	1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Men taking parental leave show a lack of ambition for their career	1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Women are not ambitious enough to get the more senior positions in an organisation	1	2	3	4	5	6

2.5QU NEW

Q6 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1.	Women are less interested than men in positions of responsibility in politics	1	2	3	4	5
2.	Men are more ambitious than women in politics (M)	1	2	3	4	5
3.	Women do not have the necessary qualities and skills to fill positions of responsibility in politics	1	2	3	4	5
4.	Temporary measures (eg quotas) are necessary to overcome the existing underrepresentation of women in politics (N)	1	2	3	4	5
5.	Having more women in politics leads to better policy decisions	1	2	3	4	5

2.5QU EB87.4

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes

Q7 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements

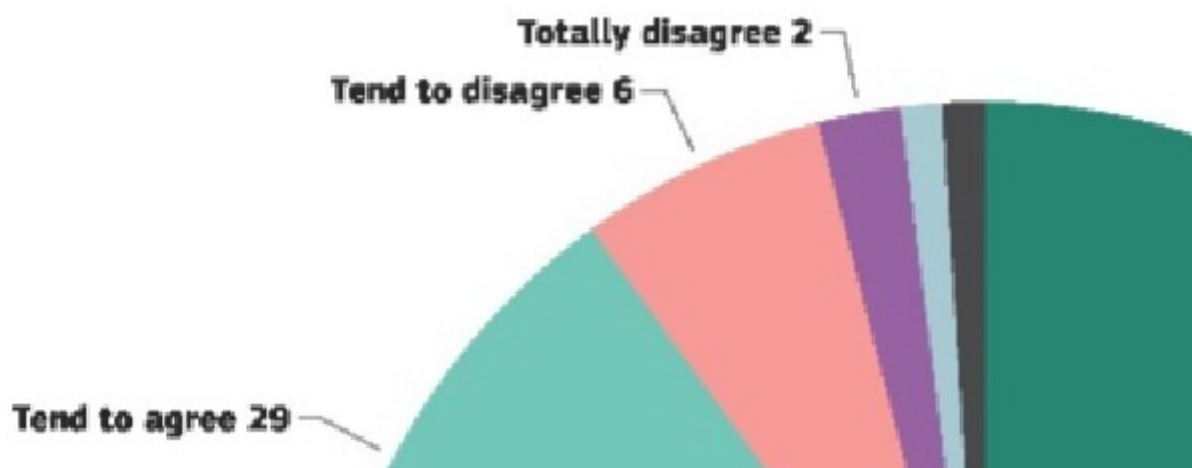
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)
1.	Men make better leaders than women	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Women in leadership positions do not show the necessary authority to be taken seriously	1			2	3	6
3.	Women are too emotional to be good leaders	1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Soft skills often attributed to women are important for being a good leader	1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Gender-balanced leadership teams are more successful	1	2	3	4	5	6

Comments

(Pierre Dieumegard)

Form: the legends on the graphs are sometimes difficult to read and not very neat, but that's just a detail.

The graphics often have almost illegible labels, for example QD3.1 : In black it's 'Don't know', in light blue it's 'It depends', but the labels are not present everywhere.



Most importantly: differences between countries are much greater than differences between social groups

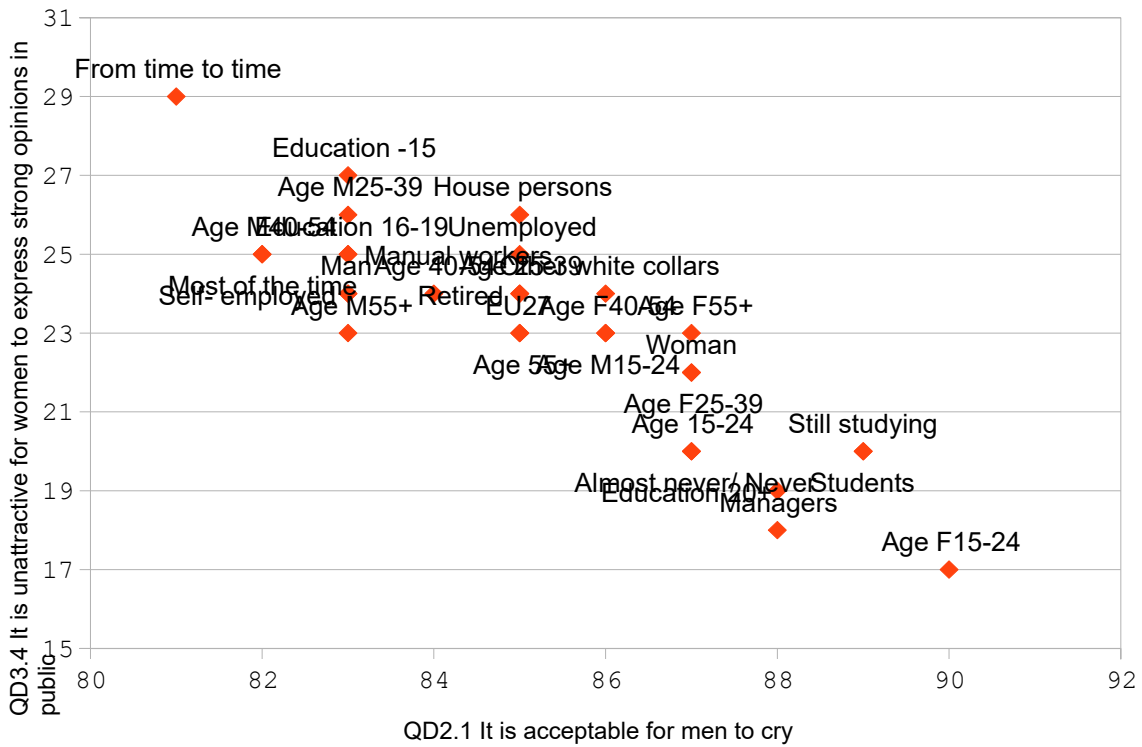
First example : personal behaviour, QD2.1 and QD3.

Is it acceptable for a man to cry, and is it appropriate for a woman to express strong opinions in public?

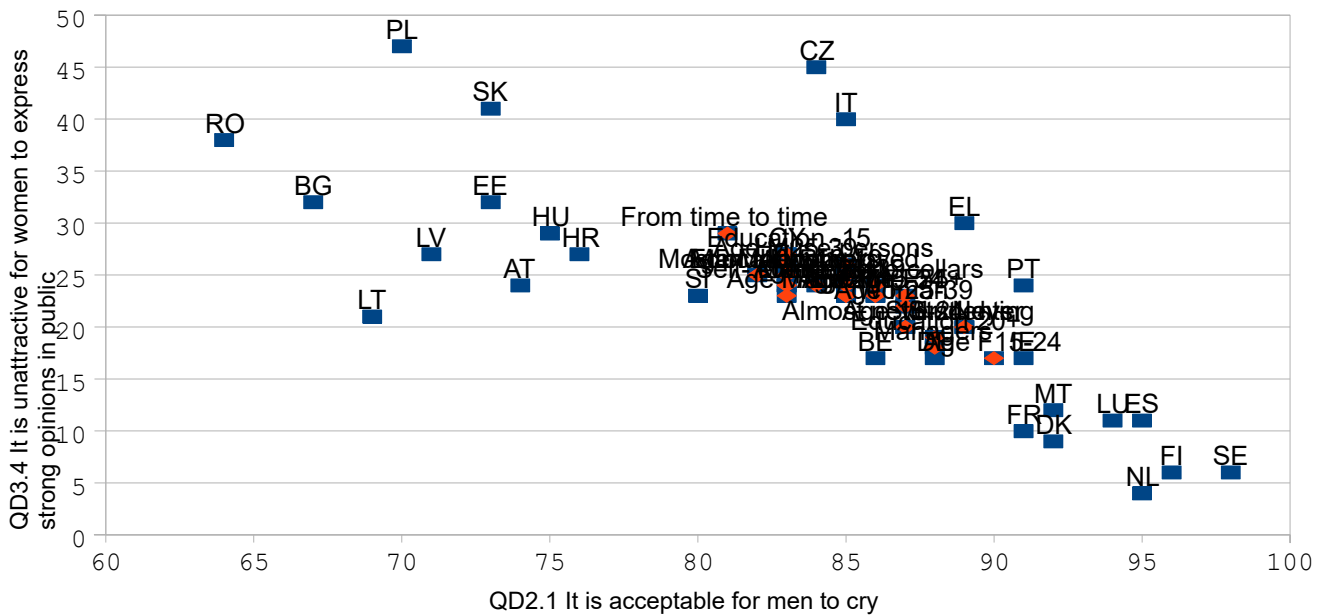
When we plot the proportions of answers, we see that more women answer "yes" than men. In other words, their answers are less stereotyped than men's, but the difference is only a few percentage points.

The biggest differences come from age (young people have less stereotyped answers than older people) and level of education (people with higher education have less stereotyped answers than those who left school before the age of 15).

Special Eurobarometer 545 - Gender Stereotypes



But the differences between countries are even greater. Inhabitants of the "Eastern countries" have much more stereotyped answers than the inhabitants of Western Europe, and the difference is several dozen percentage points. This is an example of the cultural differences between countries, probably linked to differences in language (and history over several centuries).



Second example: roles in society, QD2.3 and QD2.4

The question was: Do you agree with the statements "The most important role for a man is to earn money" and "The most important role for a woman is to look after her home and family"?

The more people answer "yes", the more stereotypical their answers. If we look at the graph of responses by social group, we can see that there is only a slight difference between the two sexes. People with only a short education, housewives, the elderly and retired people have more stereotypical answers than young people, people with higher education and managers. We can conclude from this that in order to reduce traditional conceptions of gender roles, it is desirable to develop education.

