



Flash Eurobarometer 372

WOMEN IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

REPORT

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

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.

Flash Eurobarometer 372 - TNS Political & Social

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Women in developing countries

Conducted by TNS Political & Social at the request of
the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM "Research and Speechwriting" Unit)

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INTRODUCTION

There is broad agreement that achieving gender equality in the world remains a challenge. Of the 1.6 billion people who live in extreme poverty, the majority are women¹. Every day, thousands of women and girls are victims of violence, including sexual abuse, trafficking and early and forced marriage. The health of women also remains a global challenge. In 2010, 287,000 women died during or shortly after childbirth. Developing countries in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia had the largest share of these deaths². In many developing countries, there are far fewer girls than boys to be found in secondary schools and it is therefore harder for them to find good jobs³.

Published on International Women's Day 2013, this survey presents the views of European citizens on gender equality and the empowerment of women in developing countries. It also tests how people believe to what extent certain problems affect men and women in these countries.

Main objectives of the survey

- To find out what effect Europeans think gender equality has on societies in general;
- To examine how important people think gender equality is in development aid programmes;
- To find out what respondents think about the effects of women in power in developing countries;
- To test the views of Europeans about how the many different issues that developing countries face affect men and women differently.

¹ World Development Report 2012 – Gender Equality and Development.

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWDR2012/Resources/7778105-1299699968583/7786210-1315936222006/Complete-Report.pdf>

² World Health Organisation- Trends in maternal mortality: 1990 to 2010.

http://www.who.int/pmnch/media/news/2012/20120516_unfpa_report/en/index.html

³ World Bank - World Development Report: Gender Equality and Development

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWDR2012/Resources/7778105-1299699968583/7786210-1315936222006/Complete-Report.pdf>

Methodology

This survey was carried out by TNS Political & Social network in the 27 Member States of the European Union between 7th and 9th February 2013. 25,559 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed via telephone (landline and mobile phone) in their mother tongue on behalf of the Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation - EuropeAid. The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Research and Speechwriting" Unit)⁴. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS Political & Social network is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals⁵.

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

ABBREVIATIONS			
BE	Belgium	LV	Latvia
CZ	Czech Republic	LU	Luxembourg
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary
DK	Denmark	MT	Malta
DE	Germany	NL	The Netherlands
EE	Estonia	AT	Austria
EL	Greece	PL	Poland
ES	Spain	PT	Portugal
FR	France	RO	Romania
IE	Ireland	SI	Slovenia
IT	Italy	SK	Slovakia
CY	Republic of Cyprus*	FI	Finland
LT	Lithuania	SE	Sweden
		UK	The United Kingdom
		EU27	European Union – 27 Member States

* 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 which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category and in the EU27 average.

* * * * *

The Eurobarometer web site can be consulted at the following address:

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

We would like to take the opportunity to thank all the respondents across the continent who gave their time to take part in this survey.

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

⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

⁵ The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent has the possibility of giving several answers to the question.

KEY FINDINGS

At least nine out of 10 EU respondents thought that gender equality improves the way societies function and that all aid programmes should take specific account of women's rights

- There is a large degree of agreement in the EU regarding the positive effect of gender equality on the way that societies function with the highest results being observed in Sweden, the Netherlands and Romania (all 96%) and the lowest results in Latvia, Slovenia (both 87%) and Estonia (86%).
- Regarding the support for specifically taking account of women in development aid, the results range from 98% in Portugal to 92% in Denmark, denoting a 6 percentage point gap, which is extremely small. The exception from this is Estonia at 83%. The countries that displayed the highest levels of agreement were Portugal (98%), Malta, Ireland, Italy, Greece and Romania (all 97%).
- **Overall, Europeans think that the following issues affect women more than men or affect men and women equally:** physical violence, problems in accessing education, non-respect of basic human rights, lack of an income/job, hunger and malnutrition and HIV/AIDS.
- For all of the issues, at least eight out of 10 respondents (83%) believed women are more affected or men and women were both affected equally.
- On all issues, those who thought that men are more affected were in the minority with 10% or fewer giving this response.
- The issues that were seen to affect women more than men were physical violence (83%), problems in accessing education (63%), non-respect of basic human rights and lack of an income/job (both 61%).
- Hunger and malnutrition (50%) and HIV/AIDS (59%) were the issues that EU respondents thought affected men and women more or less equally.
- Generally, the countries in which most respondents thought that women were particularly worse affected by the issues were Finland, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands.
- The countries that most commonly answered that men and women were affected equally were Latvia, Cyprus, Lithuania, Bulgaria and Greece.

Europeans think that having more women in positions of political power and influence would have a positive impact on developing countries

- Respect for human rights was the item which received the most supportive answers: over three-quarters of respondents said that having more women would 'make things better' in this area (78%).
- Living conditions of people and preventing conflict and war followed closely, with 72% and 65% of respondents respectively also taking this viewpoint.
- Swedish, Finnish and Irish respondents were the most likely to say that more women in power or with influence would 'make things better'.
- Latvian, Lithuanian and Maltese respondents consistently produced the highest percentages for 'makes no difference'.

1. ATTITUDES TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY

The first question of the survey asked if gender equality has a positive effect on societies, whilst the second question tested whether aid programmes should make specific provisions for gender equality in developing countries. In both cases, the results were significantly positive with over nine in 10 giving positive answers for both questions.

Q1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

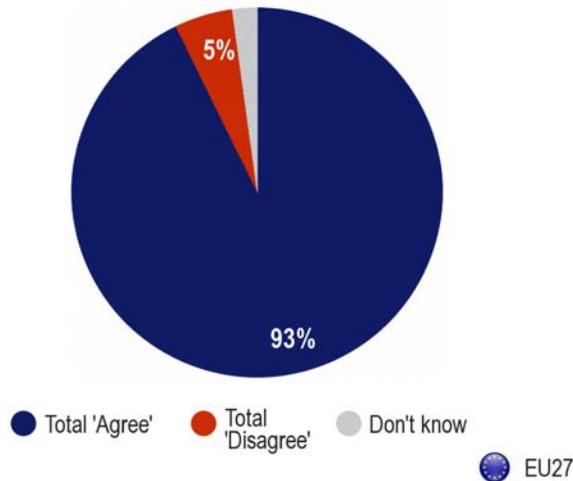


1.1 Gender equality and society

Agreement with the statement 'gender equality (equal rights and treatment for men and women improves the way societies function)' was very high amongst all EU citizens (93%). Over two-thirds strongly agreed with this sentiment (66%). Only a very small proportion of EU respondents thought that gender equality does not improve the way societies function (5%).

Q1.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

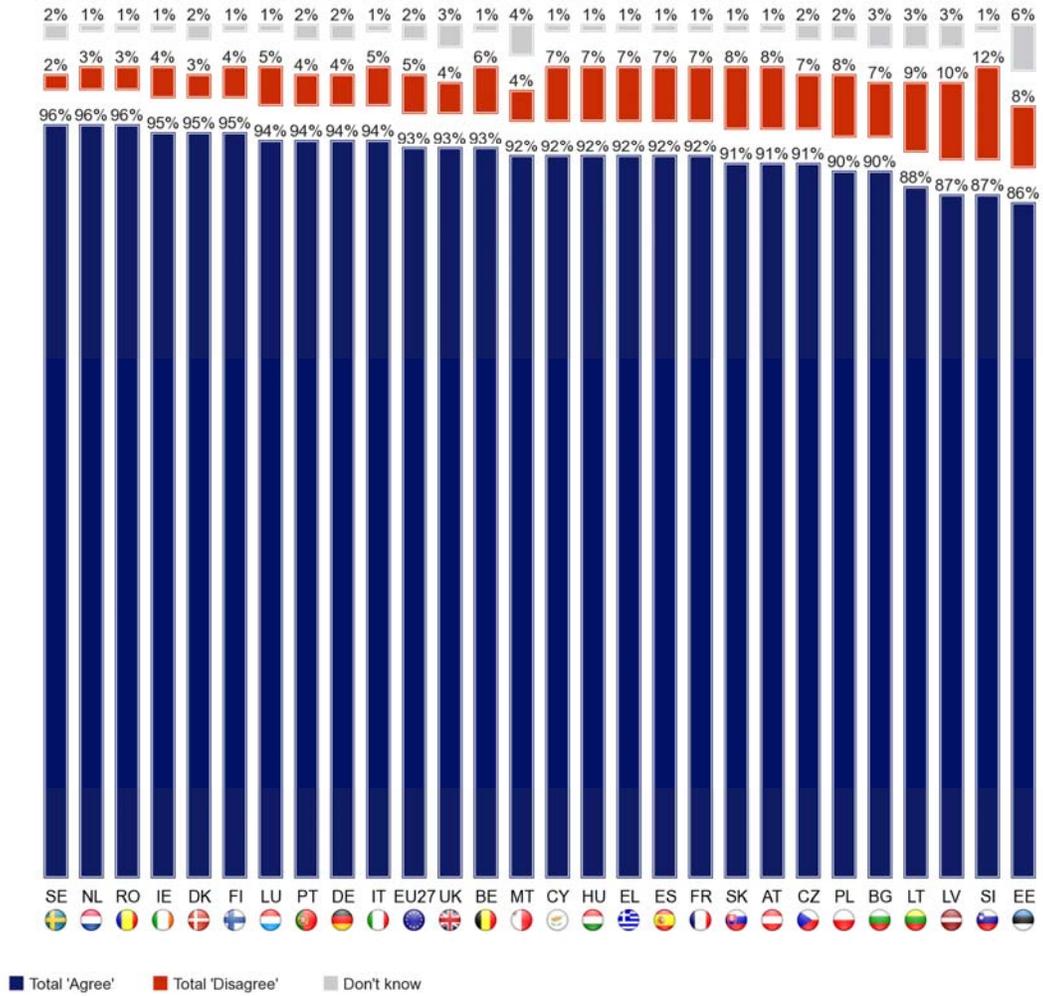
Gender equality (equal rights and treatment for men and women) improves the way societies function



The range of results in the EU regarding the impact of gender equality was notably small, with the highest results being observed in Sweden, the Netherlands and Romania (all 97%) and the lowest results in Latvia, Slovenia (both 87%) and Estonia (86%). Only 10 percentage points separated the countries with the highest and lowest results, which implies that the overall EU wide agreement on the advantages of gender equality is consistent across all Member States. Whilst Slovenia did not have the lowest level of agreement, it had the highest level of disagreement, with over one in 10 respondents disagreeing with the beneficial effects gender equality has on society (12%).

Q1.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Gender equality (equal rights and treatment for men and women) improves the way societies function

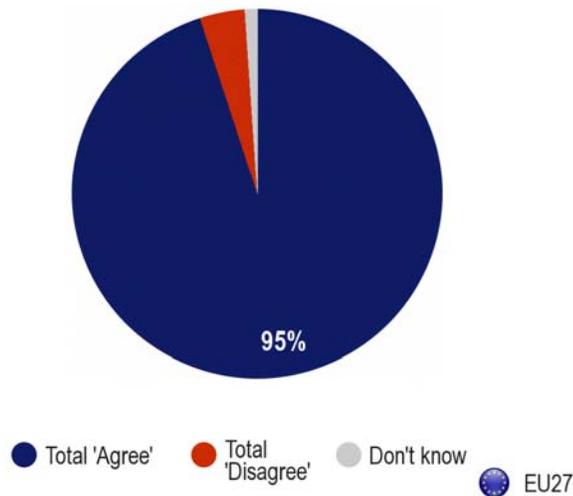


1.2 Aid programmes and gender equality

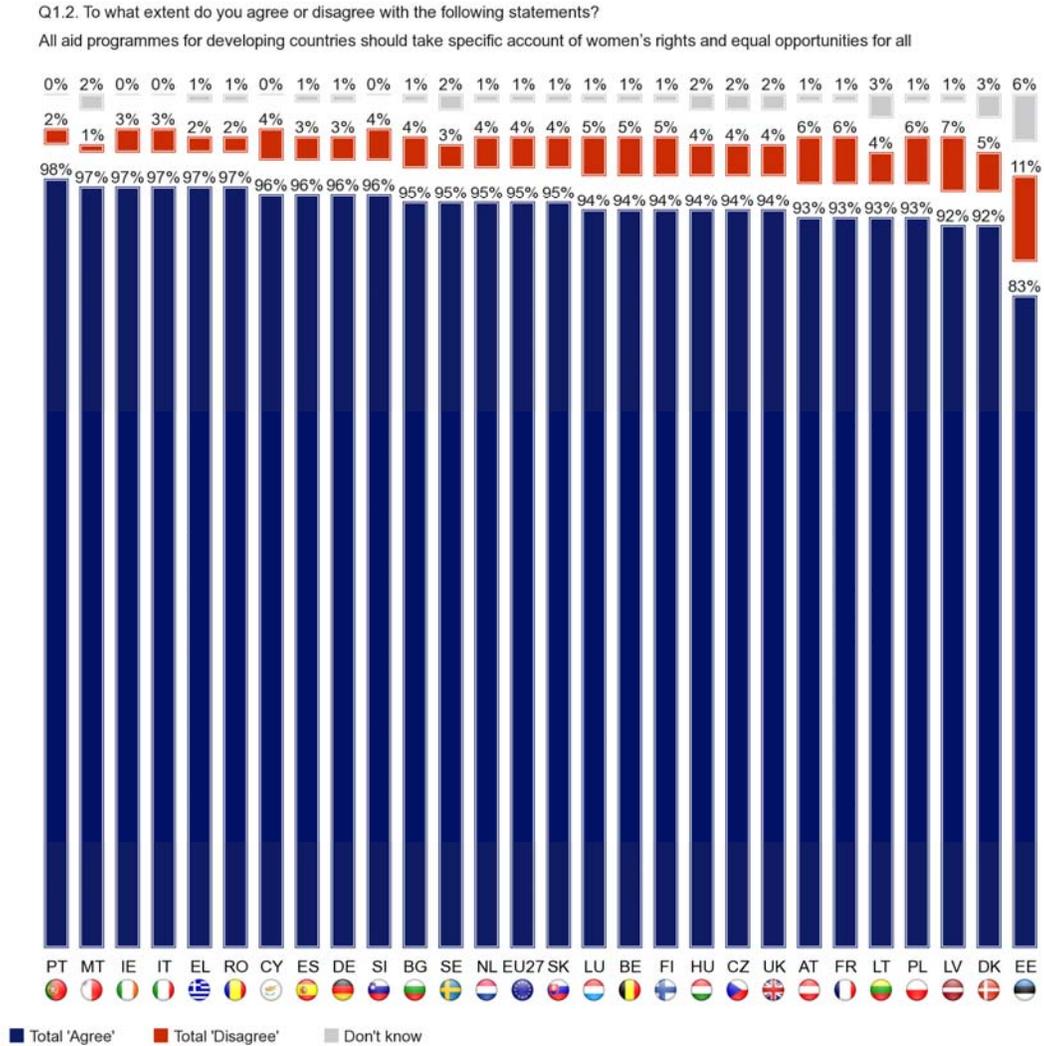
As noted above, agreement with the statement that all aid programmes for developing countries should take specific account of women's rights and equal opportunities for all is extremely high in the EU (95%). 7 out of 10 respondents strongly agreed (70%) and a quarter tended to agree (25%). Only 4% of EU respondents disagreed with this statement.

Q1.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

All aid programmes for developing countries should take specific account of women's rights and equal opportunities for all



The range between different country results is similar to the first question regarding gender equality. With the exception of Estonia (83%), the results range from 98% in Portugal to 92% in Denmark, denoting just a 6 percentage point gap. The countries that display the highest levels of agreement were Portugal (98%), Malta, Ireland, Italy, Greece and Romania (all 97%) and the lowest results come from Latvia, Denmark (both 92%) and Estonia (83%).



Socio-demographic analysis

The strongest socio-demographic factor linked to views on gender equality and its role in aid programmes is the education level of the respondent. For both questions, the more time the respondents had spent in education, the more likely they are to agree that gender equality is beneficial for society (88% for those who left education aged 15 or under vs. 95% for those aged 20+) and with aid programmes making gender provisions (93% for those who left education aged 15 or under vs. 96% for those aged 20+).

2. HOW PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AFFECT MEN AND WOMEN

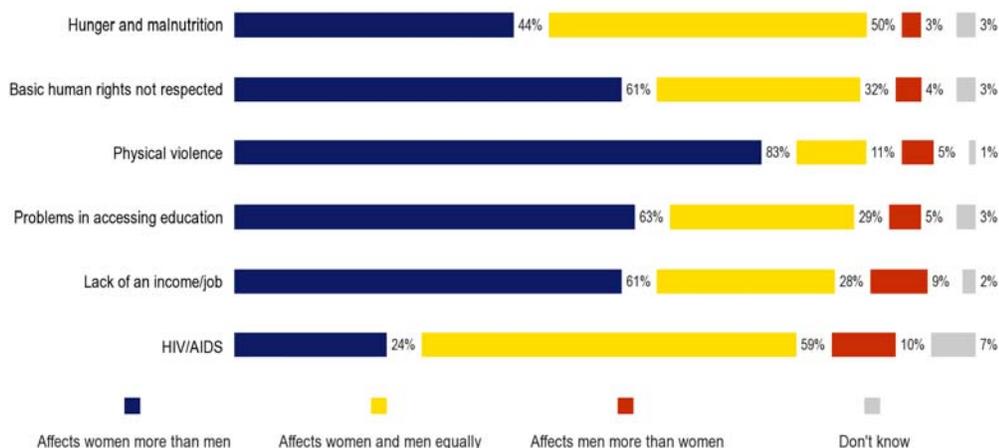
After establishing the general opinion regarding gender equality and its place in aid programmes in developing countries, the survey then asked EU respondents which gender they thought was more affected by certain problems in developing countries. The issues addressed in this question were hunger and malnutrition, basic human rights, physical violence, problems accessing education, lack of an income/job and HIV/AIDS.

Overall, Europeans don't have unanimity over whether these issues affect women more than men or whether they affect men and women equally. For all of these issues, at least eight in 10 respondents (83%) believed women are more affected, or men and women are both affected equally. In every case, those who thought that men were most affected formed a small minority, with one in 10 respondents or fewer giving this response for each of the issues.

EU respondents think the issues that affect women more than men are physical violence (83%), problems in accessing education (63%), non-respect of basic human rights and lack of an income/job (both 61%).

Hunger and malnutrition (50%) and HIV/AIDS (59%) were the only issues where EU respondents thought that men and women were by and large equally affected.

Q3. From what you know about the situation in developing countries, do you think that the following issues affect women and men equally, women more than men or men more than women? By 'women' we mean women and girls; by 'men' we mean men and boys.



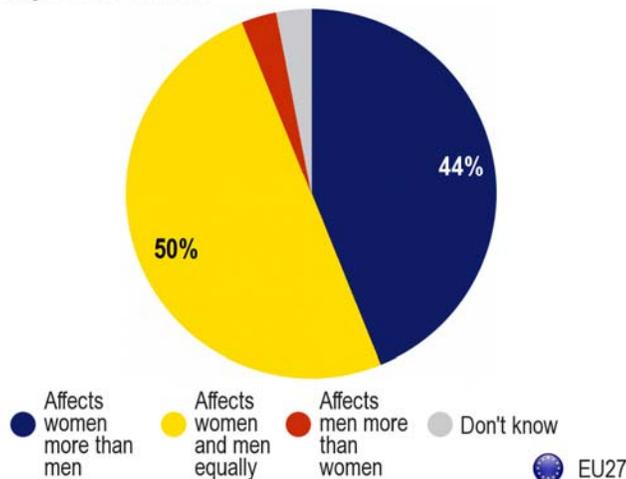
EU27

2.1 Hunger and malnutrition

EU citizens are fairly divided over whether women are more or equally affected by hunger and malnutrition in comparison to men. Half of the respondents believed that women and men are equally affected (50%) and 44% thought that women were more affected. A very small minority believed that men were more affected than women by hunger and malnutrition (3%).

Q3.1. From what you know about the situation in developing countries, do you think that the following issues affect women and men equally, women more than men or men more than women? By 'women' we mean women and girls; by 'men' we mean men and boys.

Hunger and malnutrition



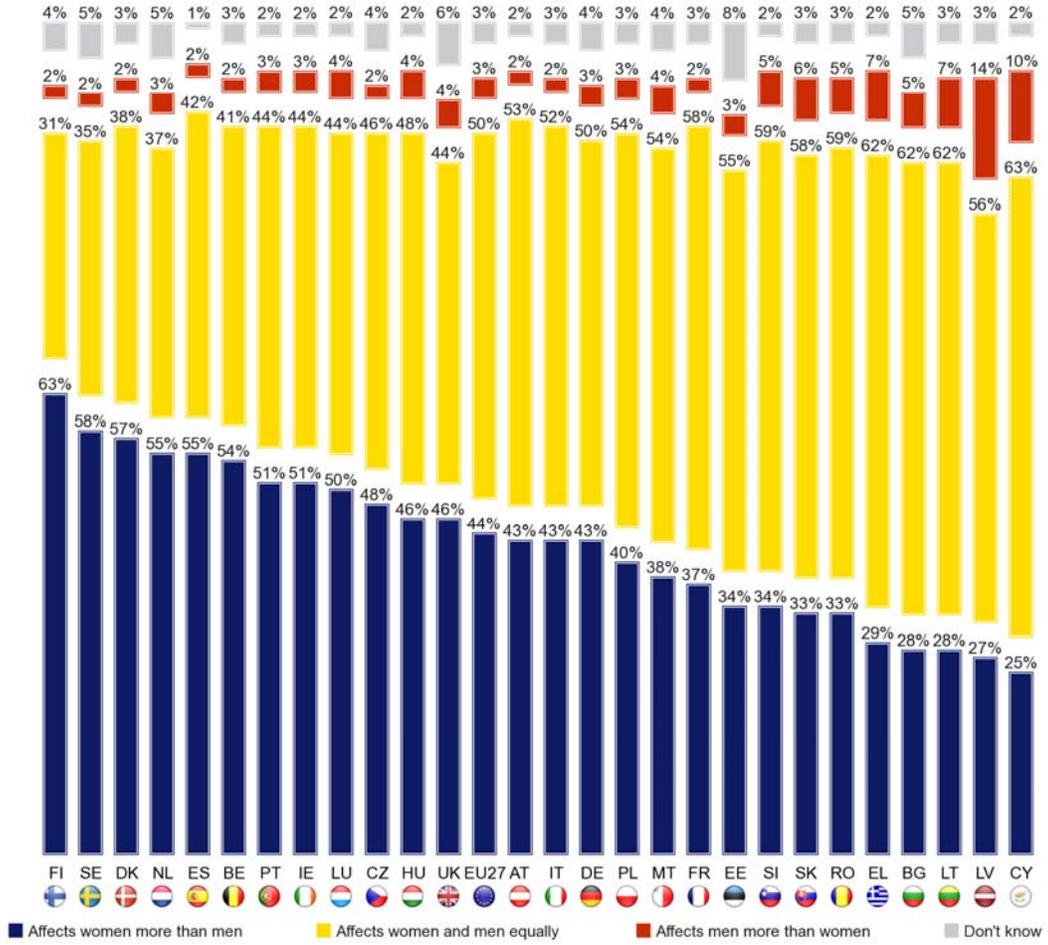
Unlike in chapter 1, the individual results vary significantly from country to country. The countries in which most people are likely to think that hunger and malnutrition affects men and women equally are Cyprus (63%), Bulgaria, Greece and Lithuania (all 62%). At the other end of the scale, the countries in which people are least likely to think this are the Netherlands (37%), Sweden (35%) and Finland (31%).

Generally, respondents in countries that are least likely to think that hunger and malnutrition affects men and women equally are the most likely to think that women are affected the most. Respondents in Finland (63%), Sweden (58%), Denmark (57%), the Netherlands and Spain (both 55%) were the most likely to hold this view. Similarly, Greek (29%), Bulgarian, Lithuanian (both 28%), Latvian (27%) and Cypriot (25%) respondents were the least likely to believe that women were most affected by this issue.

The view that men were affected the most represents a small minority in every Member State. In 19 out of the 27 Member States, fewer than 5% of respondents thought that men were more affected. However, Latvia and Cyprus are notable exceptions where 1 in 10 or more took this position (14% and 10% respectively).

Q3.1. From what you know about the situation in developing countries, do you think that the following issues affect women and men equally, women more than men or men more than women? By 'women' we mean women and girls; by 'men' we mean men and boys.

Hunger and malnutrition

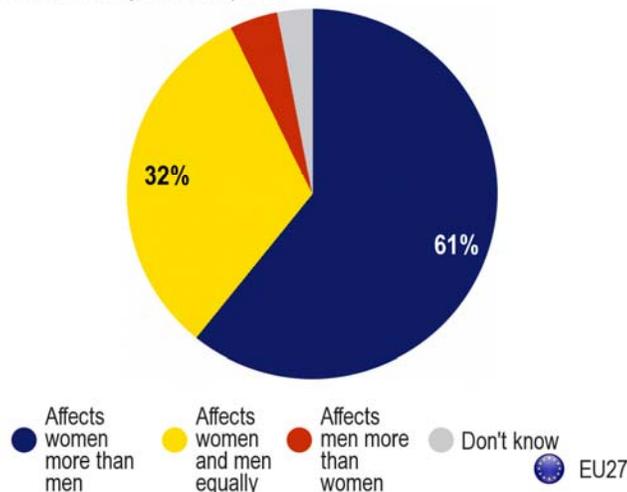


2.2 Respect for basic human rights

EU respondents thought that the non-respect of basic human rights affects women more than men (61%). Less than a third believed that it was an issue men and women equally suffered from (32%) and only 4% thought that men were more affected.

Q3.6. From what you know about the situation in developing countries, do you think that the following issues affect women and men equally, women more than men or men more than women? By 'women' we mean women and girls; by 'men' we mean men and boys.

Basic human rights not respected



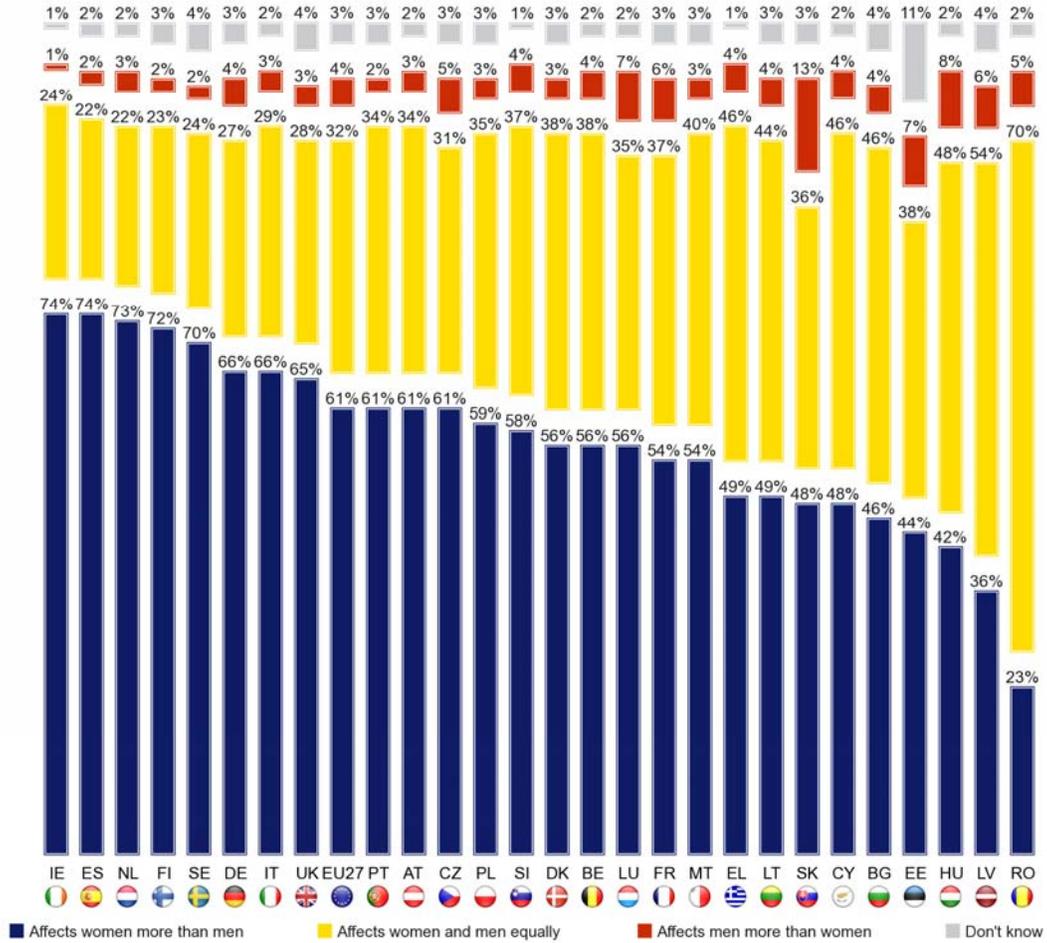
Once again, the country-by-country analysis exposes differing results. In 18 of the 27 Member States, an absolute majority believe that women are affected more by human rights problems. Among these 18 countries, over two-thirds of respondents held this view in Ireland, Spain (both 74%), the Netherlands (73%), Finland (72%) and Sweden (70%). Conversely, Hungarian (42%) Latvian (36%) and Romanian respondents (23%), were the least likely to think that women were more affected.

The idea that men and women are equally affected by human rights problems was the prevailing view in Romania (70%), Latvia (54%) and Hungary (48%), whereas Bulgarian respondents were divided on the issue (46% vs. 46%). The countries in which respondents were least likely to believe that men and women were equally affected by the lack of respect of human rights were Finland (23%), the Netherlands and Spain (both 22%).

Slovakia was the only country where the percentage of those who thought that men were more affected exceeded one in 10 (13%).

Q3.6. From what you know about the situation in developing countries, do you think that the following issues affect women and men equally, women more than men or men more than women? By ‘women’ we mean women and girls; by ‘men’ we mean men and boys.

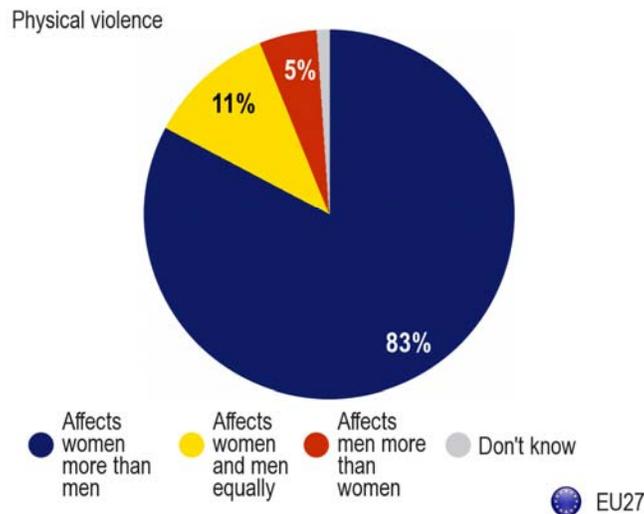
Basic human rights not respected



2.3 Physical violence

Physical violence was the issue that EU respondents agreed on most. More than eight in 10 EU respondents thought that physical violence affected women more than men (83%), whereas just over one in 10 thought that men and women were equally affected (11%). Only 5% of EU citizens thought that men were affected more than women.

Q3.2. From what you know about the situation in developing countries, do you think that the following issues affect women and men equally, women more than men or men more than women? By 'women' we mean women and girls; by 'men' we mean men and boys.



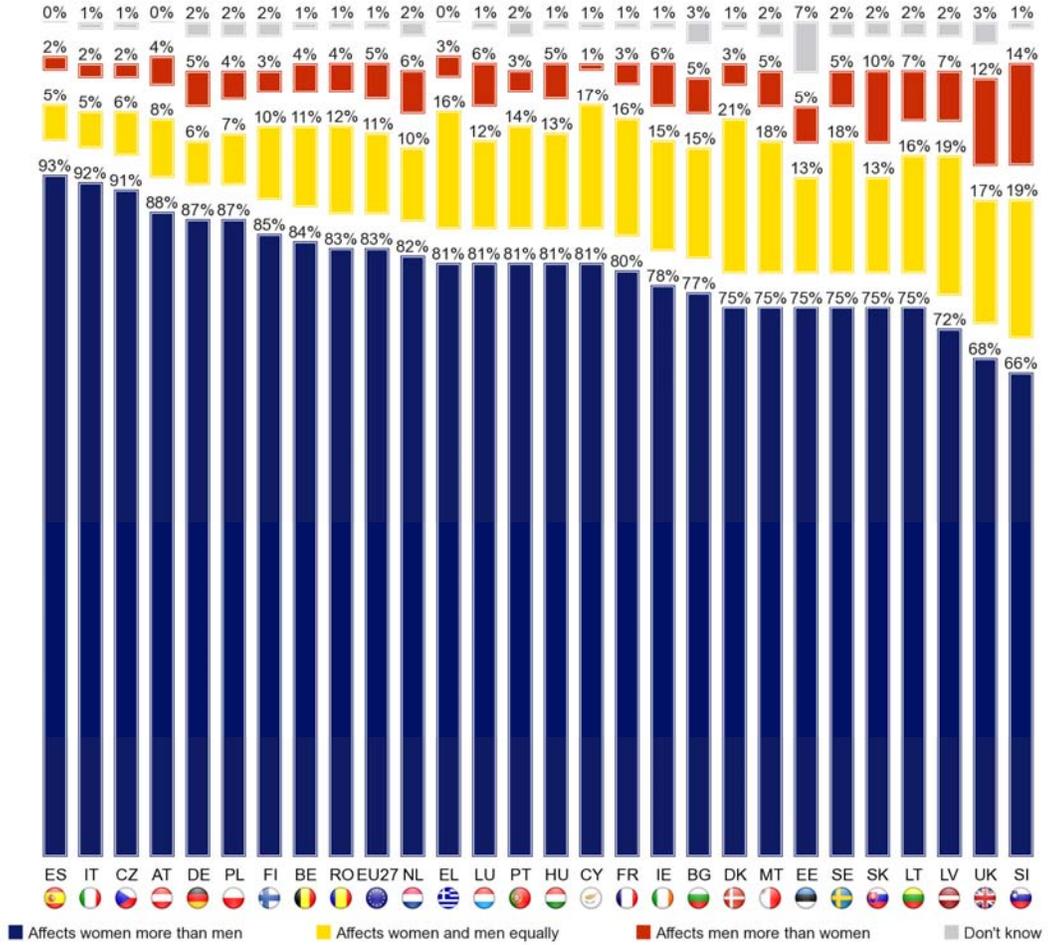
The view that women were more affected than men was the prevailing opinion in all Member States. Furthermore, in 24 of the 27 Member States, three-quarters or more held this belief. Over nine in 10 respondents in Spain (93%), Italy (92%) and the Czech Republic (91%) thought that women were more affected by physical violence. At the other end of the scale were Latvian (72%), British (68%) and Slovenian respondents (66%) who were the least likely to think that physical violence was more of a problem for women.

Denmark (21%) was the only country where more than 20% of respondents thought that physical violence posed a problem for men and women to the same extent. Respondents in Latvia and Slovenia (both 19%) were the next most likely to take this view and German, Czech (both 6%), Italian and Spanish respondents (both 5%) were the least likely to think this.

Once again, few respondents believe that men are more affected by this problem and this is consistent in every Member State. Only 5% or less in 19 Member States thought this, although Slovenia stands out with 14%.

Q3.2. From what you know about the situation in developing countries, do you think that the following issues affect women and men equally, women more than men or men more than women? By 'women' we mean women and girls; by 'men' we mean men and boys.

Physical violence

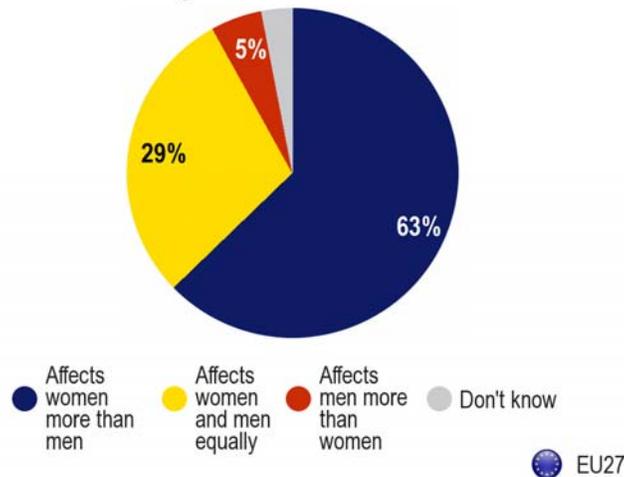


2.4 Problems in accessing education

The next question addressed problems in accessing education and once again the idea that women were more affected was the most commonly held view (63%). Just under a third of EU respondents held that it was a problem that equally affected men and women (29%) and only 5% thought that men were more affected by this issue.

Q3.3. From what you know about the situation in developing countries, do you think that the following issues affect women and men equally, women more than men or men more than women? By 'women' we mean women and girls; by 'men' we mean men and boys.

Problems in accessing education



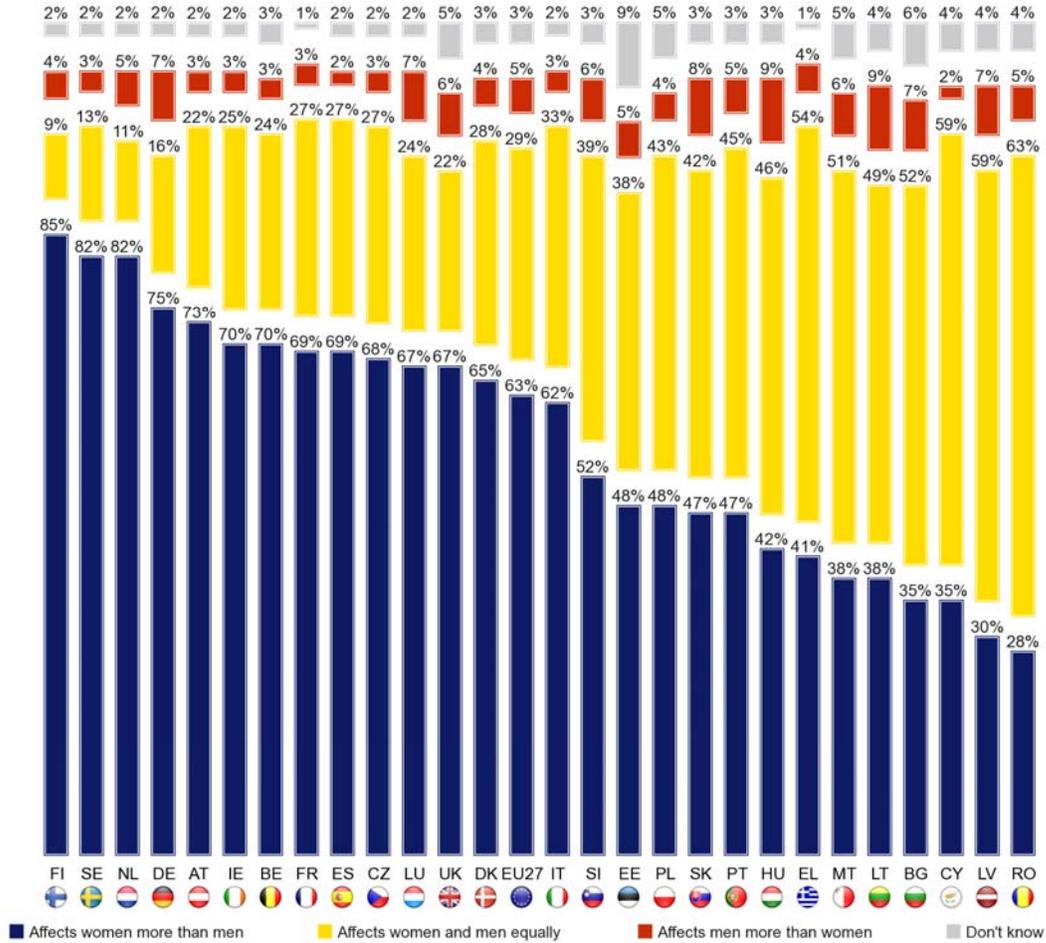
In a country level analysis the range of results varies much more in comparison to some of the other issues mentioned in this section. However, the same countries emerge at the extremes of the scale. Once again, Finnish (85%), Swedish and Dutch (both 82%) respondents are the most likely to support the idea that women are affected more by problems in accessing education whilst Bulgarian, Cypriot (both 35%), Latvian (30%) and Romanian respondents (28%) are the least likely.

Both men and women are equally affected by lack of access to education is a view that is most commonly held in Romania (63%), Cyprus and Latvia (both 59%). Note that these were also the countries where people were the least likely to think that women are affected more. Similarly, respondents in countries that thought that women were affected more than men are now those which least support the idea that men and women are equally affected: Sweden (13%), the Netherlands (11%) and Finland (9%).

The view that men are more affected by problems in accessing education is the least commonly held in all Member States, with fewer than one in 10 in every country taking this position.

Q3.3. From what you know about the situation in developing countries, do you think that the following issues affect women and men equally, women more than men or men more than women? By ‘women’ we mean women and girls; by ‘men’ we mean men and boys.

Problems in accessing education

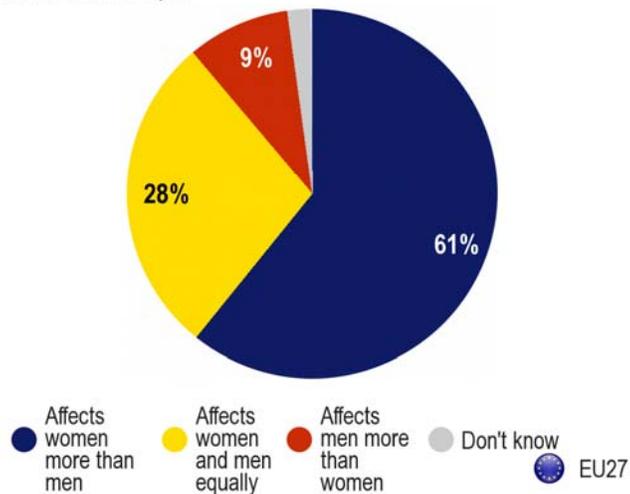


2.5 Lack of income/job

The prevailing view in the EU is that women are more affected by the problem of not having an income or a job, with nearly two-thirds subscribing to this belief (61%). The second most prominent view is that men and women are equally affected by the lack of income or a job (28%) and fewer than one in 10 EU respondents feel that men are affected more than women (9%).

Q3.5. From what you know about the situation in developing countries, do you think that the following issues affect women and men equally, women more than men or men more than women? By 'women' we mean women and girls; by 'men' we mean men and boys.

Lack of an income/job



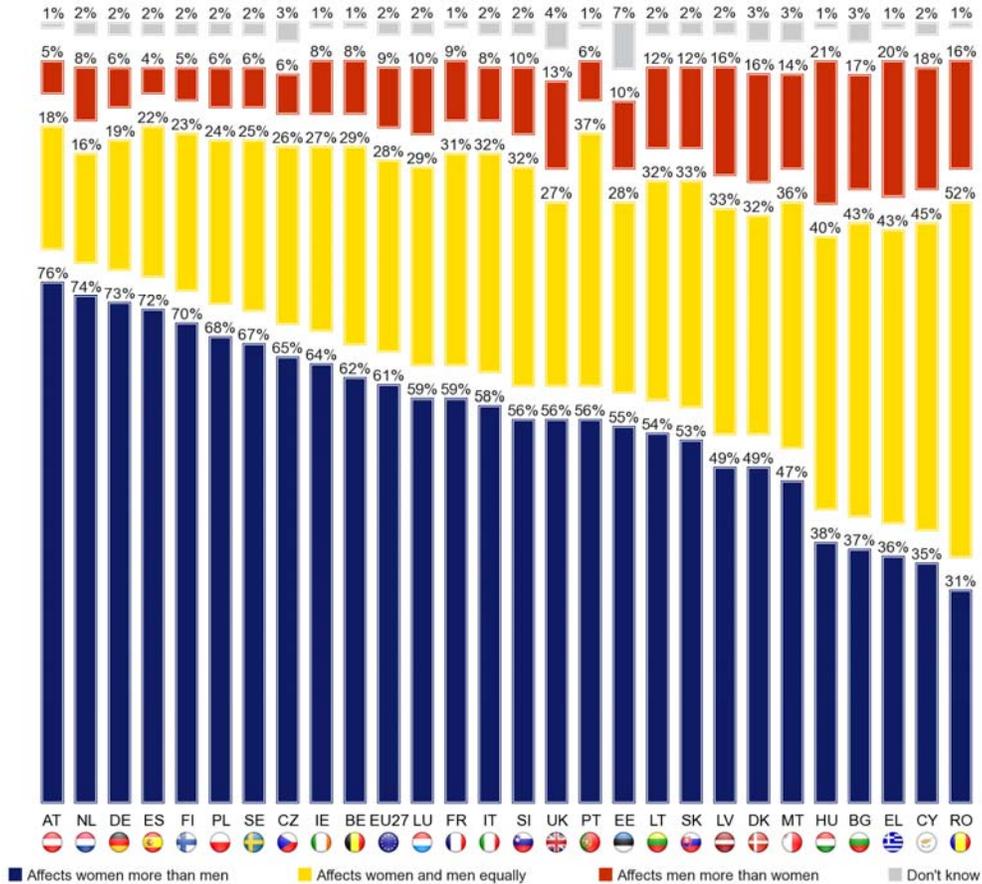
Similar results to other issues can be observed in the country analysis with the same Member States taking similar positions on the scale. Despite this, more Austrian respondents feel that the lack of income or a job is a problem that affects women more than men in comparison to other issues (76%). Following the Austrian respondents, the Dutch (74%), German (73%) and Spanish respondents (72%) are the most likely to take this position. The same five countries as above can be seen at the other end of the scale: Hungary (38%), Bulgaria (37%), Greece (36%), Cyprus (35%) and Romania (31%).

Respondents in these five countries are also the most likely to think that men and women are affected equally and men are affected more by the lack of an income and a job. Romanians most commonly hold the view that men and women experience the problem to the same extent (52%), followed by Cypriot (45%), Greek, Bulgarian (both 43%) and Hungarian respondents (40%). Few Dutch (16%), Austrian (18%) and German respondents (19%) take this viewpoint.

The view that men were affected more than women was a lot more widespread when talking about income and jobs than some other issues. At least two in 10 respondents in Hungary (21%) and Greece (20%) took this view whilst the lowest results were observed in Finland, Austria (both 5%) and Spain (4%).

Q3.5. From what you know about the situation in developing countries, do you think that the following issues affect women and men equally, women more than men or men more than women? By 'women' we mean women and girls; by 'men' we mean men and boys.

Lack of an income/job

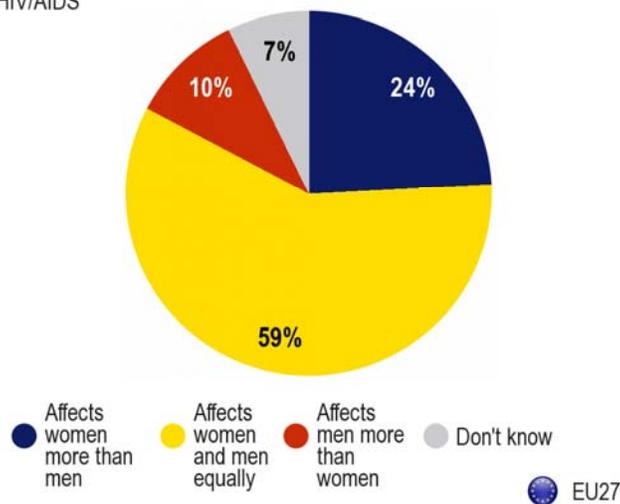


2.6 HIV/AIDS

The final issue addressed in this part of the survey is who EU respondents think is more affected by HIV/AIDS. This was the only issue where an absolute majority of EU respondents thought that men and women were equally affected (59%). Less than a quarter of EU respondents thought that women were more affected (24%) and one in 10 thought men were more affected. Also, a higher proportion than usual didn't know who was affected more (7%).

Q3.4. From what you know about the situation in developing countries, do you think that the following issues affect women and men equally, women more than men or men more than women? By 'women' we mean women and girls; by 'men' we mean men and boys.

HIV/AIDS



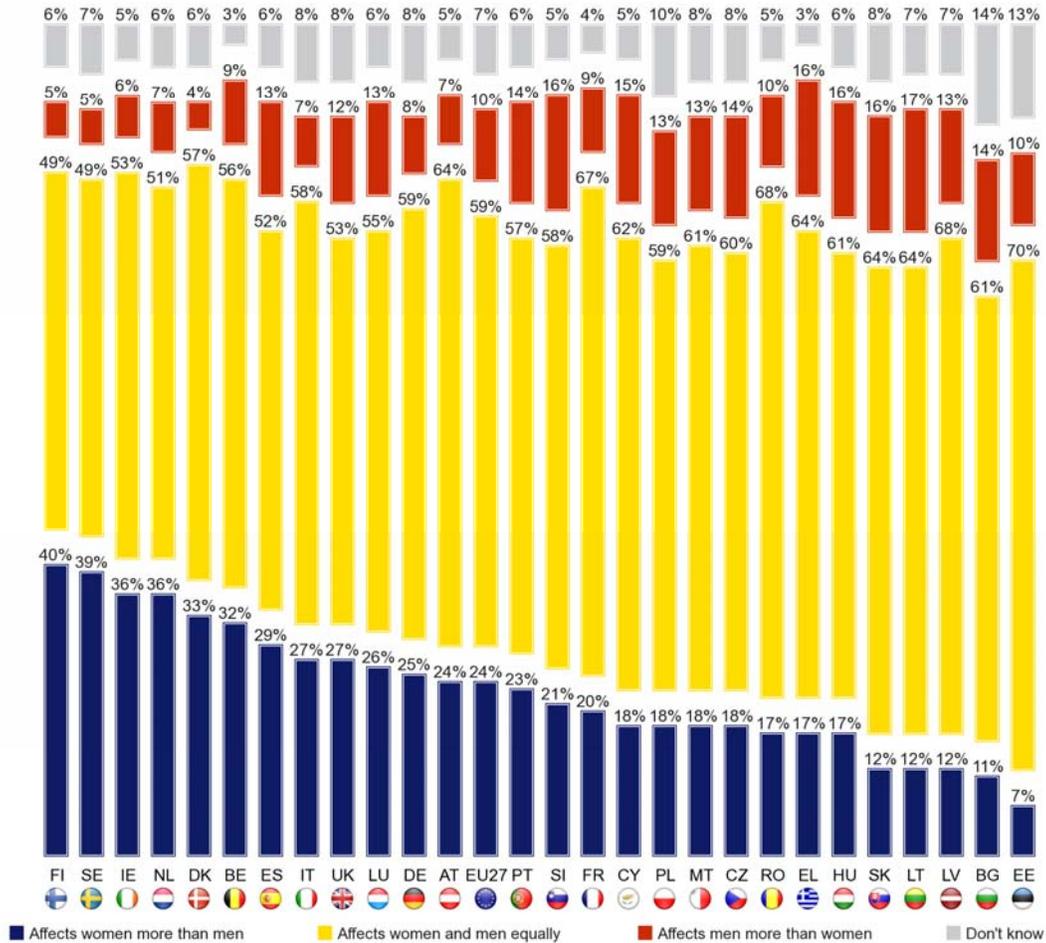
The view that men and women are equally affected by HIV/AIDS in developing countries is one that is held by the relative majority in every single Member State. This viewpoint is most commonly held in Estonia (70%), Latvia and Romania (both 68%) and least in the Netherlands (51%), Sweden and Finland (both 49%). As a result an absolute majority held this view in 25 of the 27 Member States.

The second most popular view was that women were more affected by HIV/AIDS, resulting in the highest percentages in Finland (40%), Sweden (39%), Ireland and the Netherlands (both 36%). Slovakia, Lithuania, Latvia (all 12%), Bulgaria (11%) and Estonia (7%) are found at the opposite end of the scale, where this is the least commonly held view.

More than one in 10 respondents in 15 Member States thought men are more affected by HIV/AIDS. Lithuanian (17%) respondents were the most likely to hold this view, followed by Slovenian, Hungarian, Greek and Slovakian respondents (16%).

Q3.4. From what you know about the situation in developing countries, do you think that the following issues affect women and men equally, women more than men or men more than women? By 'women' we mean women and girls; by 'men' we mean men and boys.

HIV/AIDS



Socio-demographic analysis

- Age was the most salient variable linked to differences in the views on how certain problems affect men and women in developing countries. For every item, the older the respondent was, the more they felt that women were affected more by the issue.
- Education was another significant variable. In all the items except for 'hunger and malnutrition', the more educated the respondent was, the more they thought women were more affected by the issue than men. For 'hunger and malnutrition', the opposite trend occurred: the more educated respondents were more likely to say that men and women were affected equally by this (50% for respondents who finished education aged 20+ vs. 42% of those who finished aged 15 or under).

- Employees were much more likely to think that women were affected more by 'basic human rights not being respected', 'problems accessing education' and 'lack of an income/job' and 'HIV/AIDS' than those who were not working.
- Those who were in favour of aid programmes taking specific account of gender equality were also more likely to think that women were more affected by all six issues.
- Respondents who thought that having women in positions of political influence and power would make things better (see next section) were significantly more likely to think that women were more affected by the six issues.

Q3 From what you know about the situation in developing countries, do you think that the following issues affect women and men equally, women more than men or men more than women? By 'women' we mean women and girls; by 'men' we mean men and boys.

	Hunger and malnutrition		Basic human rights not respected		Physical violence		Problems in accessing education		Lack of an income/job		HIV/AIDS	
	Affects women and men equally	Affects women more than men	Affects women and men equally	Affects women more than men	Affects women and men equally	Affects women more than men	Affects women and men equally	Affects women more than men	Affects women and men equally	Affects women more than men	Affects women and men equally	Affects women more than men
EU27	50%	44%	32%	61%	11%	83%	29%	63%	28%	61%	59%	24%
 Age												
15-24	60%	33%	38%	53%	12%	80%	43%	48%	31%	56%	65%	22%
25-39	57%	37%	34%	62%	12%	83%	33%	62%	28%	63%	64%	24%
40-54	49%	45%	31%	64%	11%	84%	24%	70%	27%	65%	61%	24%
55 +	41%	52%	31%	61%	9%	84%	25%	66%	27%	59%	51%	25%
 Education (End of)												
15-	42%	51%	33%	55%	11%	81%	34%	54%	34%	51%	53%	23%
16-19	50%	44%	35%	58%	11%	82%	32%	60%	30%	59%	58%	24%
20+	50%	45%	29%	67%	10%	85%	22%	73%	24%	67%	60%	25%
Still studying	60%	33%	36%	57%	11%	80%	39%	53%	28%	60%	63%	24%
 Respondent occupation scale												
Self-employed	49%	45%	30%	65%	10%	83%	28%	66%	26%	64%	59%	26%
Employee	53%	42%	30%	66%	12%	83%	24%	71%	25%	67%	62%	26%
Manual workers	52%	42%	38%	55%	10%	84%	38%	53%	33%	57%	63%	21%
Not working	47%	46%	34%	58%	10%	83%	32%	60%	29%	58%	55%	24%
Aid programmes												
Agree	50%	44%	32%	62%	10%	84%	29%	64%	28%	62%	59%	25%
Disagree	52%	37%	45%	46%	17%	72%	33%	54%	37%	48%	58%	21%
Preventing conflict and war												
Make things better	48%	47%	30%	65%	9%	86%	25%	69%	26%	64%	57%	27%
Make things worse	52%	37%	45%	42%	19%	70%	47%	38%	33%	45%	51%	24%
Living conditions												
Make things better	47%	47%	30%	64%	10%	85%	26%	68%	26%	64%	58%	26%
Make things worse	50%	36%	54%	30%	21%	64%	47%	32%	37%	40%	55%	22%
Respect of human rights												
Make things better	48%	46%	30%	64%	10%	85%	27%	67%	26%	64%	58%	26%
Make things worse	52%	28%	56%	26%	21%	61%	47%	32%	39%	41%	58%	19%

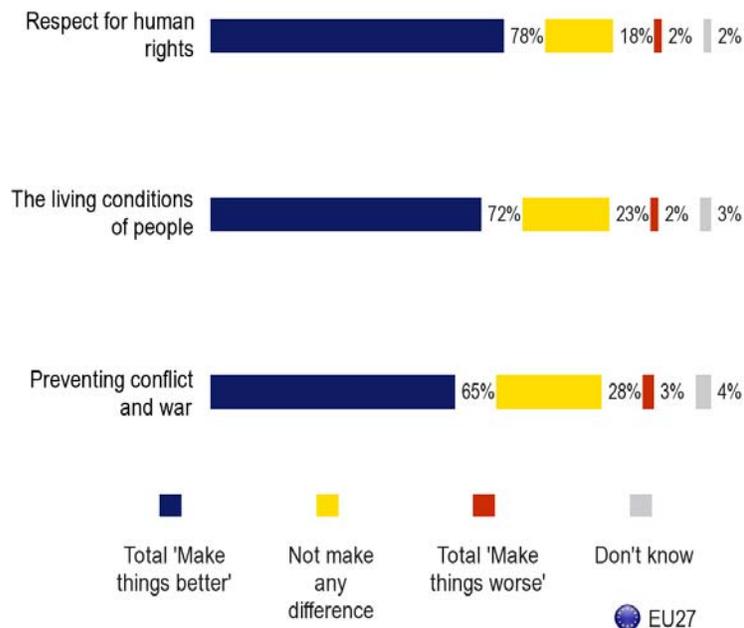
3. THE IMPACT OF WOMEN WITH POLITICAL INFLUENCE OR POWER IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

This section addresses what Europeans think about the impact of women in positions of political influence or power in developing countries. The survey focuses on specific issues of respect for human rights, the living conditions of people and preventing conflict and war. In all three cases, Europeans think that having more women in positions of political power and influence would have a positive impact.

Respect for human rights was the item which received the most positive answers in the EU: over three-quarters of respondents said that having more women would 'make things better' (78%). The living conditions of people and preventing conflict and war closely followed with 72% and 65% of respondents respectively also taking this viewpoint.

Fewer than three in 10 EU respondents thought that having more women in positions of political influence or power would not make any difference with regards to conflict and war (28%). This view was also held by less than a quarter of respondents regarding the living conditions of people (23%) and the respect for human rights (18%). Only a very small minority thought that women with power and influence would make things worse in all categories (2-3%).

Q2. If there were more women in positions of political influence or power in developing countries, do you think this would make a difference in the following areas? It would...

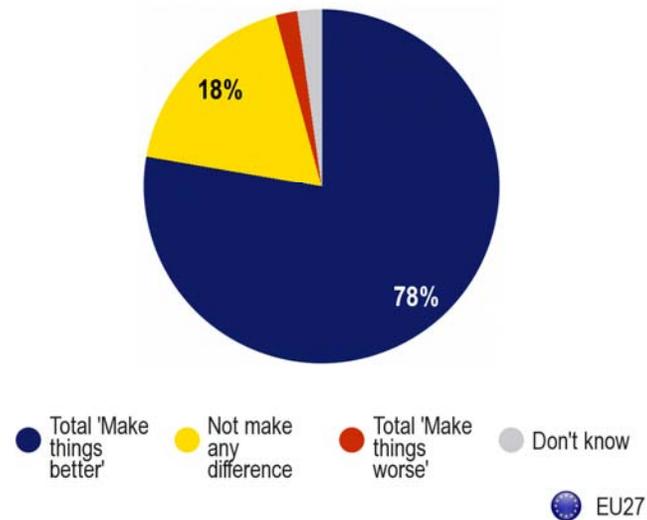


3.1 Respect for human rights

Nearly eight out of 10 respondents (78%) believe that the human rights situation would improve if more women were in positions of political influence or power. Furthermore, 43% hold the view that it would 'make things much better'. Having more women in such positions is thought to make no difference by fewer than two in 10 EU respondents (18%) and only 2% thought it would make things worse.

Q2.3. If there were more women in positions of political influence or power in developing countries, do you think this would make a difference in the following areas? It would...

Respect for human rights



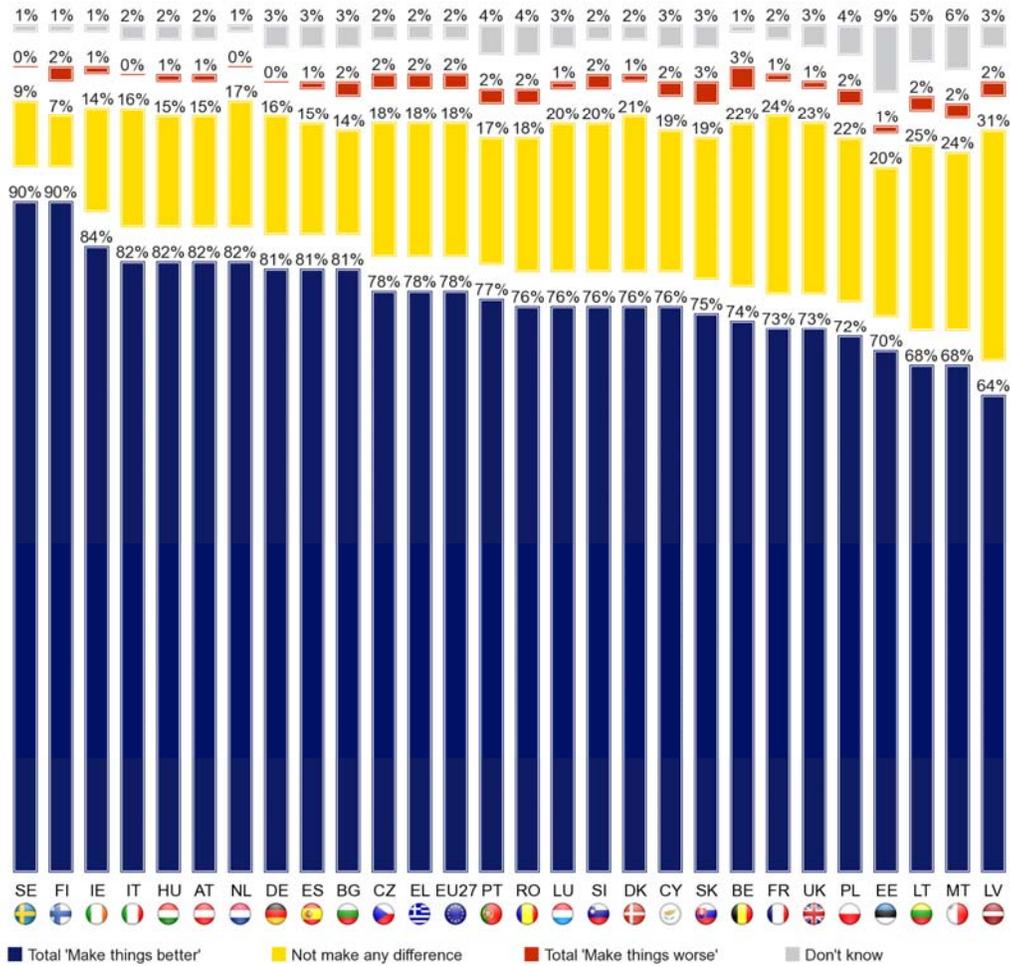
Results across the EU are fairly similar here: only 26 percentage points separate the highest and lowest results. Swedish and Finnish respondents (both 90%) are the most likely to say that having more women in positions of political power and influence would 'make things better'. On the other hand, this answer is least commonly given in Lithuania, Malta (both 68%) and Latvia (64%).

Less than a third of all respondents in each Member State thought that having more women in positions of political influence and power would not make a difference at all. However this view was most commonly held in Latvia (31%), Lithuania (25%), France and Malta (both 24%). Unsurprisingly, the respondents who were least likely to think that there would be no difference are from the same countries where high proportions thought that it 'would make things better': Finland (7%) and Sweden (9%).

The idea that having more women in these positions would 'make things worse' was held by a small minority, with results ranging from 0% to 3%.

Q2.3. If there were more women in positions of political influence or power in developing countries, do you think this would make a difference in the following areas? It would...

Respect for human rights

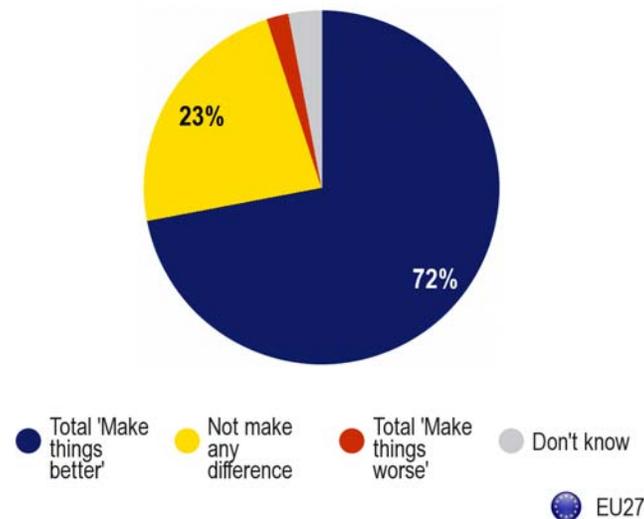


3.2 Improving living conditions

Similar results emerge when we look at the living conditions of people. Almost three-quarters of Europeans believe that the living conditions of people would improve if more women were in positions of political influence or power (72%). 33% of EU respondents think that having more women in these positions would make things much better and a further 39% think that it would make things slightly better. Just under a quarter believe that it would not make any difference at all (23%) and as before, very few think that it would make things worse (2%).

Q2.2. If there were more women in positions of political influence or power in developing countries, do you think this would make a difference in the following areas? It would...

The living conditions of people



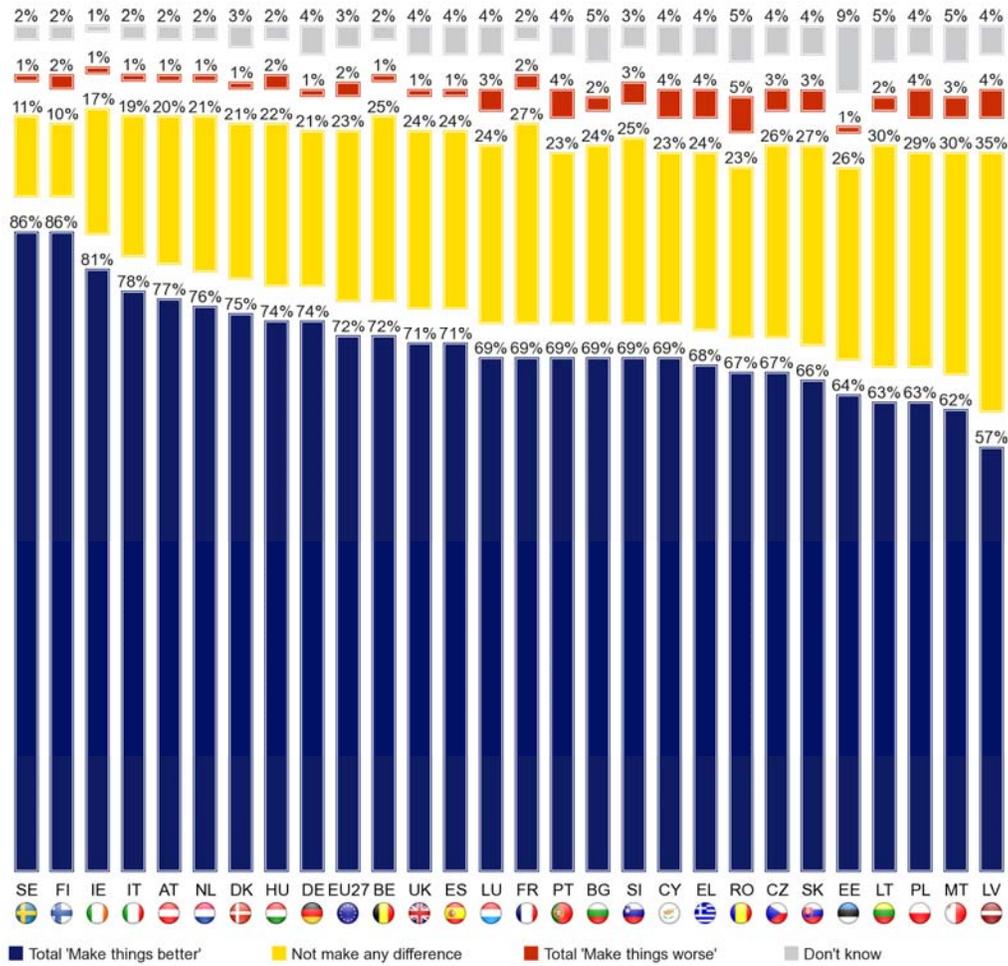
The country-by-country results regarding the living conditions of people differ very little from the results collected on the respect of human rights. In every Member State, the prevailing view is that having women in positions of political influence and power would make things better and the same three countries represent the positive extreme: Sweden, Finland (both 86%) and Ireland (81%). Similarly, the countries in which the smallest percentage of respondents expects things to improve if more women were in these positions are Poland (63%), Malta (62%) and Latvia (57%).

In eight of the 27 Member States, more than a quarter believe that the living conditions would not improve if more women were in these positions, with the highest percentages noted in Latvia (35%), Malta and Lithuania (both 30%). In every Member State, at least one in 10 respondents took this view (e.g. Finland, 10%).

A small minority support the idea that having more women in positions of power would make the living conditions of people in developing countries worse (1% to 5%).

Q2.2. If there were more women in positions of political influence or power in developing countries, do you think this would make a difference in the following areas? It would...

The living conditions of people

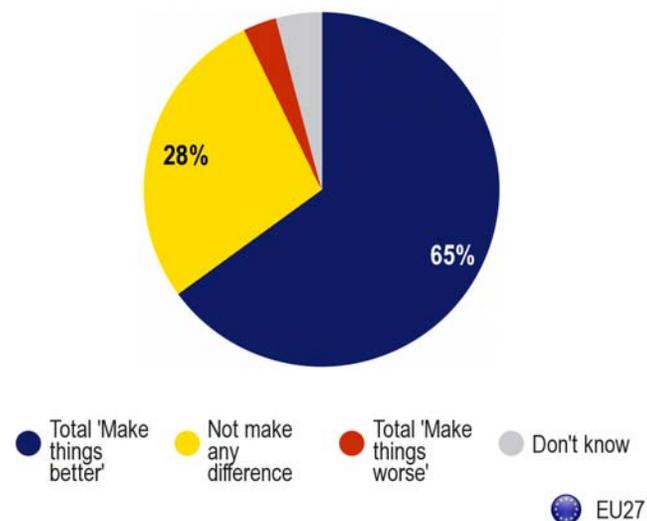


3.3 Preventing conflict and war

Whether having more women in positions of political influence and power would help prevent conflict and war was the question on which EU respondents were most divided out of the three. However, a significant majority still believed that women would have a positive impact (65%). Of the 65%, half thought it would make things much better (33%) and another half thought it would make things slightly better (32%). Fewer than three in 10 respondents thought having more women in these positions would have no impact on preventing war and conflict (28%), whilst only 3% thought that it would make things worse.

Q2.1. If there were more women in positions of political influence or power in developing countries, do you think this would make a difference in the following areas? It would...

Preventing conflict and war



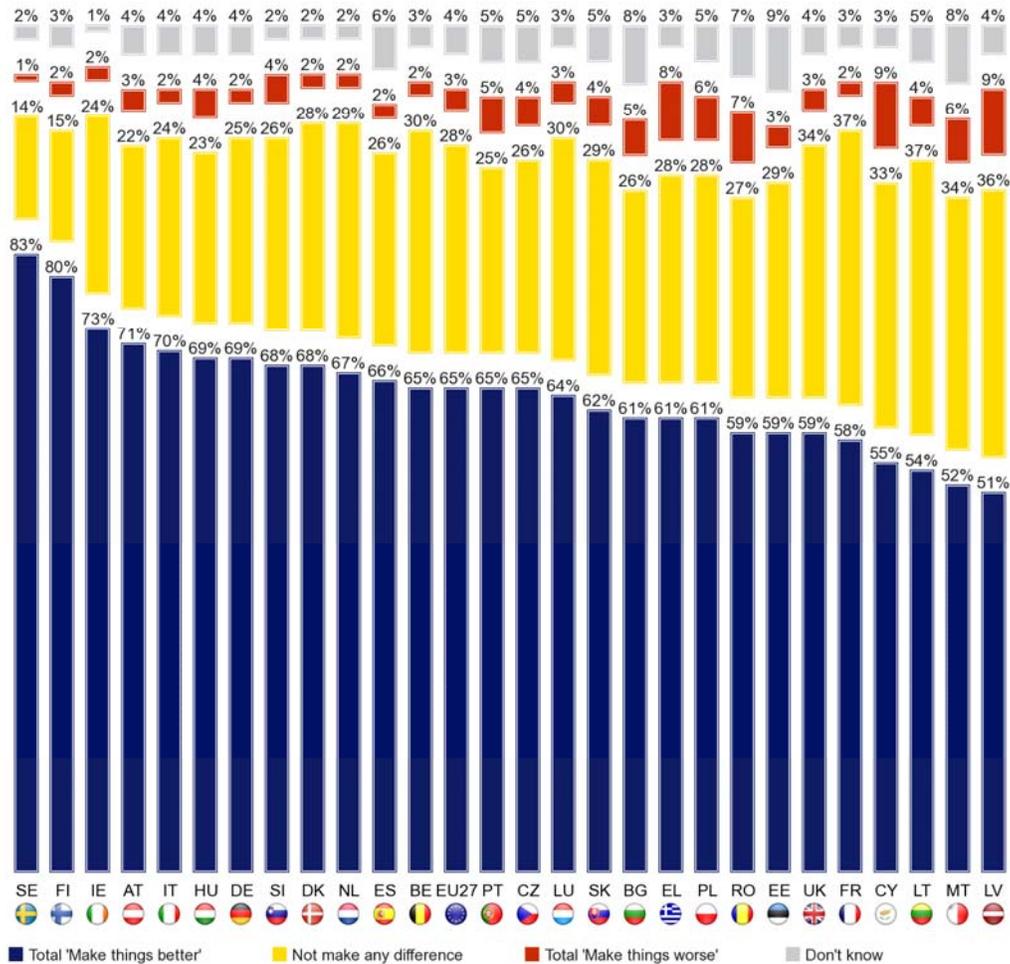
Even though it was the prevailing view in every Member State that women would make things better regarding the prevention of conflict and war, the range of results is larger than for the previous two items: a difference of 32 percentage points. Still, Sweden (83%), Finland (80%) and Ireland (73%) find themselves in the same positions again. Similarly, Lithuanian (54%), Maltese (52%) and Latvian respondents (51%) are the least likely to think that having more women in high political positions would help prevent conflict and war.

The view that it would not make any difference was most common in France, Lithuania (both 37%), Latvia (36%), Malta and the UK (both 34%), where over a third of respondents took this viewpoint. It was also the least common in Finland (15%) and Sweden (14%).

For the prevention of conflict and war, a larger proportion (nearly one in 10) in Cyprus, Latvia (both 9%) and Greece (8%) thought that women would 'make things worse'.

Q2.1. If there were more women in positions of political influence or power in developing countries, do you think this would make a difference in the following areas? It would...

Preventing conflict and war



Socio-demographic analysis

- Gender: Women were more likely than men to think that having more women in positions of political influence and power would 'make things better' in all areas.
- Age: For all areas, the older the respondent was, the more likely they were to think that having women in these positions would 'make things better'.
- Education: Those who finished their education later also thought that having more women in these positions would 'make things better'.
- Gender equality: Respondents who thought that gender equality is beneficial for society are also the ones that thought that more women would make things better in all areas.

Q2 If there were more women in positions of political influence or power in developing countries, do you think this would make a difference in the following areas? It would... % of Total 'Make things better'

	Respect for human rights	The living conditions of people	Preventing conflict and war
EU27	78%	72%	65%
Sex			
Male	74%	65%	58%
Female	81%	78%	71%
Age			
15-24	74%	60%	53%
25-39	75%	68%	59%
40-54	79%	75%	69%
55 +	79%	76%	71%
Education (End of)			
15-	75%	71%	66%
16-19	77%	72%	66%
20+	80%	74%	67%
Still studying	75%	61%	53%
Gender equality			
Agree	79%	73%	65%
Disagree	69%	59%	53%

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

FLASH EUROBAROMETER 372

"Women in developing countries"

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 7th and the 9th of February 2013, TNS Political & Social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the survey FLASH EUROBAROMETER 372 about "Women in Developing Countries".

This survey has been requested by the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation. It is a general public survey co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Research and Speechwriting" Unit). The FLASH EUROBAROMETER 372 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. All interviews were carried using the TNS e-Call center (our centralized CATI system). In every country respondents were called both on fixed lines and mobile phones. The basic sample design applied in all states is multi-stage random (probability). In each household, the respondent was drawn at random following the "last birthday rule".

TNS has developed its own RDD sample generation capabilities based on using contact telephone numbers from responders to random probability or random location face to face surveys, such as Eurobarometer, as seed numbers. The approach works because the seed number identifies a working block of telephone numbers and reduces the volume of numbers generated that will be ineffective. The seed numbers are stratified by NUTS2 region and urbanisation to approximate a geographically representative sample. From each seed number the required sample of numbers are generated by randomly replacing the last two digits. The sample is then screened against business databases in order to exclude as many of these numbers as possible before going into field. This approach is consistent across all countries.

A comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from the national statistics office. The weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. Gender, age, region, social class and the vote in the referendum on the Stability Treaty were introduced in the iteration procedure.

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)											
<i>various sample sizes are in rows</i>						<i>various observed results are in columns</i>					
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

ABBR.	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1006	07/02/2013	09/02/2013	8.939.546
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1006	07/02/2013	09/02/2013	6.537.510
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa s.r.o	1000	07/02/2013	09/02/2013	9.012.443
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup A/S	1003	07/02/2013	09/02/2013	4.561.264
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1002	07/02/2013	09/02/2013	64.409.146
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1000	07/02/2013	09/02/2013	945.733
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1000	07/02/2013	09/02/2013	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia S.A	1000	07/02/2013	09/02/2013	39.035.867
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1003	07/02/2013	09/02/2013	47.756.439
IE	Ireland	IMS Millward Brown	1000	07/02/2013	09/02/2013	3.522.000
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1002	07/02/2013	09/02/2013	51.862.391
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	CYMAR	505	07/02/2013	09/02/2013	660.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1001	07/02/2013	09/02/2013	1.447.866
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1000	07/02/2013	09/02/2013	2.829.740
LU	Luxembourg	TNS Dimarso	501	07/02/2013	09/02/2013	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann Kft	1001	07/02/2013	09/02/2013	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO International Ltd	500	07/02/2013	09/02/2013	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1003	07/02/2013	09/02/2013	13.371.980
AT	Austria	TNS Austria	1002	07/02/2013	09/02/2013	7.009.827
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1000	07/02/2013	09/02/2013	32.413.735
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1004	07/02/2013	09/02/2013	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1009	07/02/2013	09/02/2013	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1005	07/02/2013	09/02/2013	1.759.701
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA Slovakia	1001	07/02/2013	09/02/2013	4.549.955
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1004	07/02/2013	09/02/2013	4.440.004
SE	Sweden	TNS SIFO	1000	07/02/2013	09/02/2013	7.791.240
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1001	07/02/2013	09/02/2013	51.848.010
TOTAL EU27			25.559	07/02/2013	09/02/2013	408.787.006

QUESTIONNAIRE

ASK ALL

INT: I would like to ask you a few questions about the situation of men and women around the world, specifically in developing countries.

Q1	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
----	--

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NA
1	Gender equality (equal rights and treatment for men and women) improves the way societies function	1	2	3	4	5
2	All aid programmes for developing countries should take specific account of women's rights and equal opportunities for all	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

Q2	If there were more women in positions of political influence or power in developing countries, do you think this would make a difference in the following areas? It would...
----	--

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Make things much better	Make things slightly better	Not make any difference	Make things slightly worse	Make things much worse	DK/NA

1	Preventing conflict and war	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	The living conditions of people	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Respect for human rights	1	2	3	4	5	6

NEW

Q3	From what you know about the situation in developing countries, do you think that the following issues affect women and men equally, women more than men or men more than women? By 'women' we mean women and girls; by 'men' we mean men and boys.
----	---

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Affects women and men equally	Affects women more than men	Affects men more than women	DK/NA

1	Hunger and malnutrition	1	2	3	4
2	Physical violence	1	2	3	4
3	Problems in accessing education	1	2	3	4
4	HIV/AIDS	1	2	3	4
5	Lack of an income/job	1	2	3	4
6	Basic human rights not respected	1	2	3	4

NEW

TABLES

Q1.1 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes?

L'égalité des sexes (des droits et un traitement égal pour les hommes et les femmes) améliore la façon dont la société fonctionne

Q1.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Gender equality (equal rights and treatment for men and women) improves the way societies function

Q1.1 Sagen Sie mir bitte, inwieweit Sie den folgenden Aussagen zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Die Gleichberechtigung der Geschlechter (gleiche Rechte und Gleichbehandlung von Männern und Frauen) verbessert die Funktionsweise einer Gesellschaft

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas d'accord du tout	NSP/SR	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NA	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe (SPONTAN)	Gesamt 'stimme zu'	Gesamt 'stimme nicht zu'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	66	27	3	2	2	93	5
	BE	61	32	4	2	1	93	6
	BG	68	22	2	5	3	90	7
	CZ	50	41	5	2	2	91	7
	DK	73	22	2	1	2	95	3
	DE	73	21	3	1	2	94	4
	EE	51	35	5	3	6	86	8
	IE	73	22	2	2	1	95	4
	EL	75	17	3	4	1	92	7
	ES	75	17	3	4	1	92	7
	FR	56	36	4	3	1	92	7
	IT	64	30	4	1	1	94	5
	CY	78	14	3	4	1	92	7
	LV	37	50	7	3	3	87	10
	LT	48	40	6	3	3	88	9
	LU	63	31	3	2	1	94	5
	HU	62	30	4	3	1	92	7
	MT	78	14	2	2	4	92	4
	NL	68	28	2	1	1	96	3
	AT	67	24	6	2	1	91	8
	PL	53	37	5	3	2	90	8
	PT	79	15	2	2	2	94	4
	RO	81	15	1	2	1	96	3
	SI	56	31	7	5	1	87	12
	SK	60	31	5	3	1	91	8
	FI	52	43	3	1	1	95	4
	SE	83	13	1	1	2	96	2
	UK	62	31	2	2	3	93	4

Q1.2 Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes?

Tous les programmes d'aide pour les pays en développement devraient spécifiquement prendre en compte les droits des femmes et l'égalité des chances

Q1.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

All aid programmes for developing countries should take specific account of women's rights and equal opportunities for all

Q1.2 Sagen Sie mir bitte, inwieweit Sie den folgenden Aussagen zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

In allen Hilfsprogrammen für Entwicklungsländer sollten die Rechte von Frauen und Chancengleichheit für alle gezielt berücksichtigt werden.

%		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas d'accord du tout	NSP/SR	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NA	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe (SPONTAN)	Gesamt 'stimme zu'	Gesamt 'stimme nicht zu'
		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	70	25	3	1	1	95	4
	BE	64	30	3	2	1	94	5
	BG	71	24	3	1	1	95	4
	CZ	56	38	3	1	2	94	4
	DK	54	38	4	1	3	92	5
	DE	77	19	2	1	1	96	3
	EE	49	34	8	3	6	83	11
	IE	76	21	2	1	0	97	3
	EL	84	13	1	1	1	97	2
	ES	77	19	2	1	1	96	3
	FR	64	29	4	2	1	93	6
	IT	75	22	2	1	0	97	3
	CY	82	14	2	2	0	96	4
	LV	59	33	6	1	1	92	7
	LT	64	29	3	1	3	93	4
	LU	62	32	3	2	1	94	5
	HU	66	28	2	2	2	94	4
	MT	89	8	1	0	2	97	1
	NL	58	37	3	1	1	95	4
	AT	64	29	4	2	1	93	6
	PL	62	31	4	2	1	93	6
	PT	85	13	1	1	0	98	2
	RO	84	13	1	1	1	97	2
	SI	81	15	2	2	0	96	4
	SK	64	31	3	1	1	95	4
	FI	50	44	4	1	1	94	5
	SE	79	16	2	1	2	95	3
	UK	65	29	3	1	2	94	4

Q2.1 S'il y avait davantage de femmes dans des positions d'influence ou de pouvoir politique dans les pays en développement, pensez-vous que cela ferait une différence pour les choses suivantes ?

Empêcher le conflit et la guerre

Q2.1 If there were more women in positions of political influence or power in developing countries, do you think this would make a difference in the following areas? It would...

Preventing conflict and war

Q2.1 Wenn es in Entwicklungsländern mehr Frauen in politisch einflussreichen Positionen bzw. an der Macht gäbe, würde dies Ihrer Ansicht nach in den folgenden Bereichen einen Unterschied machen? Würde dies die Situation hinsichtlich...

Der Vermeidung von Konflikten und Kriegen

		Cela améliorerait beaucoup les choses	Cela améliorerait un peu les choses	Cela ne ferait pas de différence	Cela détériorerait un peu les choses	Cela détériorerait beaucoup les choses
		Make things much better	Make things slightly better	Not make any difference	Make things slightly worse	Make things much worse
		Deutlich verbessern	Etwas verbessern	Nicht verändern	Etwas verschlechtern	Deutlich verschlechtern
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	33	32	28	2	1
	BE	29	36	30	1	1
	BG	31	30	26	3	2
	CZ	26	39	26	2	2
	DK	24	44	28	2	0
	DE	32	37	25	1	1
	EE	18	41	29	2	1
	IE	38	35	24	1	1
	EL	27	34	28	5	3
	ES	36	30	26	1	1
	FR	31	27	37	1	1
	IT	41	29	24	2	0
	CY	20	35	33	6	3
	LV	16	35	36	6	3
	LT	16	38	37	3	1
	LU	27	37	30	2	1
	HU	34	35	23	3	1
	MT	28	24	34	3	3
	NL	26	41	29	1	1
	AT	34	37	22	2	1
	PL	33	28	28	3	3
	PT	33	32	25	3	2
	RO	33	26	27	3	4
	SI	34	34	26	2	2
	SK	29	33	29	3	1
	FI	30	50	15	1	1
	SE	43	40	14	0	1
	UK	30	29	34	2	1

Q2.1 S'il y avait davantage de femmes dans des positions d'influence ou de pouvoir politique dans les pays en développement, pensez-vous que cela ferait une différence pour les choses suivantes ?

Empêcher le conflit et la guerre

Q2.1 If there were more women in positions of political influence or power in developing countries, do you think this would make a difference in the following areas? It would...

Preventing conflict and war

Q2.1 Wenn es in Entwicklungsländern mehr Frauen in politisch einflussreichen Positionen bzw. an der Macht gäbe, würde dies Ihrer Ansicht nach in den folgenden Bereichen einen Unterschied machen? Würde dies die Situation hinsichtlich...

Der Vermeidung von Konflikten und Kriegen

	NSP/SR	Total 'Améliorerait les choses'	Total 'Détériorerait les choses'	
		DK/NA	Total 'Make things better'	Total 'Makes things worse'
		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe (SPONTAN)	Gesamt 'die Lage verbessern'	Gesamt 'die Lage verschlechtern'
%	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	
 EU 27	4	65	3	
 BE	3	65	2	
 BG	8	61	5	
 CZ	5	65	4	
 DK	2	68	2	
 DE	4	69	2	
 EE	9	59	3	
 IE	1	73	2	
 EL	3	61	8	
 ES	6	66	2	
 FR	3	58	2	
 IT	4	70	2	
 CY	3	55	9	
 LV	4	51	9	
 LT	5	54	4	
 LU	3	64	3	
 HU	4	69	4	
 MT	8	52	6	
 NL	2	67	2	
 AT	4	71	3	
 PL	5	61	6	
 PT	5	65	5	
 RO	7	59	7	
 SI	2	68	4	
 SK	5	62	4	
 FI	3	80	2	
 SE	2	83	1	
 UK	4	59	3	

Q2.2 S'il y avait davantage de femmes dans des positions d'influence ou de pouvoir politique dans les pays en développement, pensez-vous que cela ferait une différence pour les choses suivantes ?
Les conditions de vie des gens

Q2.2 If there were more women in positions of political influence or power in developing countries, do you think this would make a difference in the following areas? It would...

The living conditions of people

Q2.2 Wenn es in Entwicklungsländern mehr Frauen in politisch einflussreichen Positionen bzw. an der Macht gäbe, würde dies Ihrer Ansicht nach in den folgenden Bereichen einen Unterschied machen? Würde dies die Situation hinsichtlich...

Der Lebensbedingungen der Menschen

%		Cela améliorerait beaucoup les choses	Cela améliorerait un peu les choses	Cela ne ferait pas de différence	Cela détériorerait un peu les choses	Cela détériorerait beaucoup les choses
		Make things much better	Make things slightly better	Not make any difference	Make things slightly worse	Make things much worse
		Deutlich verbessern	Etwas verbessern	Nicht verändern	Etwas verschlechtern	Deutlich verschlechtern
		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	33	39	23	1	1
	BE	30	42	25	1	0
	BG	31	38	24	1	1
	CZ	21	46	26	2	1
	DK	26	49	21	1	0
	DE	32	42	21	1	0
	EE	16	48	26	1	0
	IE	47	34	17	1	0
	EL	26	42	24	3	1
	ES	38	33	24	1	0
	FR	32	37	27	1	1
	IT	38	40	19	1	0
	CY	28	41	23	3	1
	LV	14	43	35	2	2
	LT	15	48	30	1	1
	LU	28	41	24	2	1
	HU	32	42	22	1	1
	MT	37	25	30	2	1
	NL	27	49	21	1	0
	AT	31	46	20	1	0
	PL	30	33	29	2	2
	PT	29	40	23	3	1
	RO	39	28	23	2	3
	SI	30	39	25	2	1
	SK	26	40	27	3	0
	FI	34	52	10	1	1
	SE	44	42	11	1	0
	UK	34	37	24	1	0

Q2.2 S'il y avait davantage de femmes dans des positions d'influence ou de pouvoir politique dans les pays en développement, pensez-vous que cela ferait une différence pour les choses suivantes ?

Les conditions de vie des gens

Q2.2 If there were more women in positions of political influence or power in developing countries, do you think this would make a difference in the following areas? It would...

The living conditions of people

Q2.2 Wenn es in Entwicklungsländern mehr Frauen in politisch einflussreichen Positionen bzw. an der Macht gäbe, würde dies Ihrer Ansicht nach in den folgenden Bereichen einen Unterschied machen? Würde dies die Situation hinsichtlich...

Der Lebensbedingungen der Menschen

		NSP/SR	Total 'Améliorerait les choses'	Total 'Détériorerait les choses'
		DK/NA	Total 'Make things better'	Total 'Makes things worse'
		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe (SPONTAN)	Gesamt 'die Lage verbessern'	Gesamt 'die Lage verschlechtern'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	3	72	2
	BE	2	72	1
	BG	5	69	2
	CZ	4	67	3
	DK	3	75	1
	DE	4	74	1
	EE	9	64	1
	IE	1	81	1
	EL	4	68	4
	ES	4	71	1
	FR	2	69	2
	IT	2	78	1
	CY	4	69	4
	LV	4	57	4
	LT	5	63	2
	LU	4	69	3
	HU	2	74	2
	MT	5	62	3
	NL	2	76	1
	AT	2	77	1
	PL	4	63	4
	PT	4	69	4
	RO	5	67	5
	SI	3	69	3
	SK	4	66	3
	FI	2	86	2
	SE	2	86	1
	UK	4	71	1

Q2.3 S'il y avait davantage de femmes dans des positions d'influence ou de pouvoir politique dans les pays en développement, pensez-vous que cela ferait une différence pour les choses suivantes ?

Le respect des droits de l'homme

Q2.3 If there were more women in positions of political influence or power in developing countries, do you think this would make a difference in the following areas? It would...

Respect for human rights

Q2.3 Wenn es in Entwicklungsländern mehr Frauen in politisch einflussreichen Positionen bzw. an der Macht gäbe, würde dies Ihrer Ansicht nach in den folgenden Bereichen einen Unterschied machen? Würde dies die Situation hinsichtlich...

Der Achtung der Menschenrechte

		Cela améliorerait beaucoup les choses Make things much better Deutlich verbessern	Cela améliorerait un peu les choses Make things slightly better Etwas verbessern	Cela ne ferait pas de différence Not make any difference Nicht verändern	Cela détériorerait un peu les choses Make things slightly worse Etwas verschlechtern	Cela détériorerait beaucoup les choses Make things much worse Deutlich verschlechtern
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
 EU 27		43	35	18	1	1
 BE		37	37	22	2	1
 BG		45	36	14	1	1
 CZ		30	48	18	1	1
 DK		33	43	21	1	0
 DE		44	37	16	0	0
 EE		20	50	20	1	0
 IE		50	34	14	1	0
 EL		39	39	18	1	1
 ES		49	32	15	0	1
 FR		42	31	24	0	1
 IT		50	32	16	0	0
 CY		39	37	19	1	1
 LV		19	45	31	1	1
 LT		21	47	25	1	1
 LU		34	42	20	1	0
 HU		46	36	15	1	0
 MT		42	26	24	1	1
 NL		35	47	17	0	0
 AT		39	43	15	1	0
 PL		41	31	22	1	1
 PT		44	33	17	2	0
 RO		52	24	18	1	1
 SI		38	38	20	2	0
 SK		34	41	19	2	1
 FI		48	42	7	1	1
 SE		50	40	9	0	0
 UK		38	35	23	0	1

Q2.3 S'il y avait davantage de femmes dans des positions d'influence ou de pouvoir politique dans les pays en développement, pensez-vous que cela ferait une différence pour les choses suivantes ?

Le respect des droits de l'homme

Q2.3 If there were more women in positions of political influence or power in developing countries, do you think this would make a difference in the following areas? It would...

Respect for human rights

Q2.3 Wenn es in Entwicklungsländern mehr Frauen in politisch einflussreichen Positionen bzw. an der Macht gäbe, würde dies Ihrer Ansicht nach in den folgenden Bereichen einen Unterschied machen? Würde dies die Situation hinsichtlich...

Der Achtung der Menschenrechte

%	NSP/SR DK/NA Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe (SPONTAN)	Total 'Améliorerait les choses'	Total 'Détériorerait les choses'
		Total 'Make things better'	Total 'Makes things worse'
		Gesamt 'die Lage verbessern'	Gesamt 'die Lage verschlechtern'
	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
 EU 27	2	78	2
 BE	1	74	3
 BG	3	81	2
 CZ	2	78	2
 DK	2	76	1
 DE	3	81	0
 EE	9	70	1
 IE	1	84	1
 EL	2	78	2
 ES	3	81	1
 FR	2	73	1
 IT	2	82	0
 CY	3	76	2
 LV	3	64	2
 LT	5	68	2
 LU	3	76	1
 HU	2	82	1
 MT	6	68	2
 NL	1	82	0
 AT	2	82	1
 PL	4	72	2
 PT	4	77	2
 RO	4	76	2
 SI	2	76	2
 SK	3	75	3
 FI	1	90	2
 SE	1	90	0
 UK	3	73	1

Q3.1 D'après ce que vous savez de la situation dans les pays en développement, pensez-vous que les problèmes suivants affectent autant les femmes que les hommes, les femmes plus que les hommes ou les hommes plus que les femmes ? Par 'femmes', on entend ici 'femmes et filles' et par 'hommes', 'hommes et garçons'.

La faim et la malnutrition

Q3.1 From what you know about the situation in developing countries, do you think that the following issues affect women and men equally, women more than men or men more than women? By 'women' we mean women and girls; by 'men' we mean men and boys.

Hunger and malnutrition

Q3.1 Sind Sie, ausgehend von dem was Sie über die Lage in Entwicklungsländern wissen, der Ansicht, dass die folgenden Probleme Frauen und Männer gleichermaßen, Frauen eher als Männer oder Männer eher als Frauen betreffen? Unter "Frauen" verstehen wir Frauen und Mädchen, unter "Männer" verstehen wir Männer und Jungen.

Hunger und Unterernährung

%		Affecte autant les femmes que les hommes	Affecte les femmes plus que les hommes	Affecte les hommes plus que les femmes	NSP/SR
		Affects women and men equally	Affects women more than men	Affects men more than women	DK/NA
		Betrifft Frauen und Männer gleichermaßen	Betrifft eher Frauen als Männer	Betrifft eher Männer als Frauen	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe (SPONTAN)
		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	 EU 27	50	44	3	3
	 BE	41	54	2	3
	 BG	62	28	5	5
	 CZ	46	48	2	4
	 DK	38	57	2	3
	 DE	50	43	3	4
	 EE	55	34	3	8
	 IE	44	51	3	2
	 EL	62	29	7	2
	 ES	42	55	2	1
	 FR	58	37	2	3
	 IT	52	43	2	3
	 CY	63	25	10	2
	 LV	56	27	14	3
	 LT	62	28	7	3
	 LU	44	50	4	2
	 HU	48	46	4	2
	 MT	54	38	4	4
	 NL	37	55	3	5
	 AT	53	43	2	2
	 PL	54	40	3	3
	 PT	44	51	3	2
	 RO	59	33	5	3
	 SI	59	34	5	2
	 SK	58	33	6	3
	 FI	31	63	2	4
	 SE	35	58	2	5
	 UK	44	46	4	6

Q3.2 D'après ce que vous savez de la situation dans les pays en développement, pensez-vous que les problèmes suivants affectent autant les femmes que les hommes, les femmes plus que les hommes ou les hommes plus que les femmes ? Par 'femmes', on entend ici 'femmes et filles' et par 'hommes', 'hommes et garçons'.

La violence physique

Q3.2 From what you know about the situation in developing countries, do you think that the following issues affect women and men equally, women more than men or men more than women? By 'women' we mean women and girls; by 'men' we mean men and boys.

Physical violence

Q3.2 Sind Sie, ausgehend von dem was Sie über die Lage in Entwicklungsländern wissen, der Ansicht, dass die folgenden Probleme Frauen und Männer gleichermaßen, Frauen eher als Männer oder Männer eher als Frauen betreffen? Unter "Frauen" verstehen wir Frauen und Mädchen, unter "Männer" verstehen wir Männer und Jungen.

Körperliche Gewalt

%		Affecte autant les femmes que les hommes	Affecte les femmes plus que les hommes	Affecte les hommes plus que les femmes	NSP/SR
		Affects women and men equally	Affects women more than men	Affects men more than women	DK/NA
		Betrifft Frauen und Männer gleichermaßen	Betrifft eher Frauen als Männer	Betrifft eher Männer als Frauen	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe (SPONTAN)
		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	11	83	5	1
	BE	11	84	4	1
	BG	15	77	5	3
	CZ	6	91	2	1
	DK	21	75	3	1
	DE	6	87	5	2
	EE	13	75	5	7
	IE	15	78	6	1
	EL	16	81	3	0
	ES	5	93	2	0
	FR	16	80	3	1
	IT	5	92	2	1
	CY	17	81	1	1
	LV	19	72	7	2
	LT	16	75	7	2
	LU	12	81	6	1
	HU	13	81	5	1
	MT	18	75	5	2
	NL	10	82	6	2
	AT	8	88	4	0
	PL	7	87	4	2
	PT	14	81	3	2
	RO	12	83	4	1
	SI	19	66	14	1
	SK	13	75	10	2
	FI	10	85	3	2
	SE	18	75	5	2
	UK	17	68	12	3

Q3.3 D'après ce que vous savez de la situation dans les pays en développement, pensez-vous que les problèmes suivants affectent autant les femmes que les hommes, les femmes plus que les hommes ou les hommes plus que les femmes ? Par 'femmes', on entend ici 'femmes et filles' et par 'hommes', 'hommes et garçons'.

Des problèmes d'accès à l'éducation

Q3.3 From what you know about the situation in developing countries, do you think that the following issues affect women and men equally, women more than men or men more than women? By 'women' we mean women and girls; by 'men' we mean men and boys.

Problems in accessing education

Q3.3 Sind Sie, ausgehend von dem was Sie über die Lage in Entwicklungsländern wissen, der Ansicht, dass die folgenden Probleme Frauen und Männer gleichermaßen, Frauen eher als Männer oder Männer eher als Frauen betreffen? Unter "Frauen" verstehen wir Frauen und Mädchen, unter "Männer" verstehen wir Männer und Jungen.

Probleme beim Zugang zu Bildung

		Affecte autant les femmes que les hommes Affects women and men equally Betrifft Frauen und Männer gleichermaßen	Affecte les femmes plus que les hommes Affects women more than men Betrifft eher Frauen als Männer	Affecte les hommes plus que les femmes Affects men more than women Betrifft eher Männer als Frauen	NSP/SR DK/NA Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe (SPONTAN)
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
 EU 27		29	63	5	3
 BE		24	70	3	3
 BG		52	35	7	6
 CZ		27	68	3	2
 DK		28	65	4	3
 DE		16	75	7	2
 EE		38	48	5	9
 IE		25	70	3	2
 EL		54	41	4	1
 ES		27	69	2	2
 FR		27	69	3	1
 IT		33	62	3	2
 CY		59	35	2	4
 LV		59	30	7	4
 LT		49	38	9	4
 LU		24	67	7	2
 HU		46	42	9	3
 MT		51	38	6	5
 NL		11	82	5	2
 AT		22	73	3	2
 PL		43	48	4	5
 PT		45	47	5	3
 RO		63	28	5	4
 SI		39	52	6	3
 SK		42	47	8	3
 FI		9	85	4	2
 SE		13	82	3	2
 UK		22	67	6	5

Q3.4 D'après ce que vous savez de la situation dans les pays en développement, pensez-vous que les problèmes suivants affectent autant les femmes que les hommes, les femmes plus que les hommes ou les hommes plus que les femmes ? Par 'femmes', on entend ici 'femmes et filles' et par 'hommes', 'hommes et garçons'.

Le VIH, le SIDA

Q3.4 From what you know about the situation in developing countries, do you think that the following issues affect women and men equally, women more than men or men more than women? By 'women' we mean women and girls; by 'men' we mean men and boys.

HIV/AIDS

Q3.4 Sind Sie, ausgehend von dem was Sie über die Lage in Entwicklungsländern wissen, der Ansicht, dass die folgenden Probleme Frauen und Männer gleichermaßen, Frauen eher als Männer oder Männer eher als Frauen betreffen? Unter "Frauen" verstehen wir Frauen und Mädchen, unter "Männer" verstehen wir Männer und Jungen.

HIV/AIDS

	%	Affecte autant les femmes que les hommes	Affecte les femmes plus que les hommes	Affecte les hommes plus que les femmes	NSP/SR
		Affects women and men equally	Affects women more than men	Affects men more than women	DK/NA
		Betrifft Frauen und Männer gleichermaßen	Betrifft eher Frauen als Männer	Betrifft eher Männer als Frauen	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe (SPONTAN)
		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
 EU 27		59	24	10	7
 BE		56	32	9	3
 BG		61	11	14	14
 CZ		60	18	14	8
 DK		57	33	4	6
 DE		59	25	8	8
 EE		70	7	10	13
 IE		53	36	6	5
 EL		64	17	16	3
 ES		52	29	13	6
 FR		67	20	9	4
 IT		58	27	7	8
 CY		62	18	15	5
 LV		68	12	13	7
 LT		64	12	17	7
 LU		55	26	13	6
 HU		61	17	16	6
 MT		61	18	13	8
 NL		51	36	7	6
 AT		64	24	7	5
 PL		59	18	13	10
 PT		57	23	14	6
 RO		68	17	10	5
 SI		58	21	16	5
 SK		64	12	16	8
 FI		49	40	5	6
 SE		49	39	5	7
 UK		53	27	12	8

Q3.5 D'après ce que vous savez de la situation dans les pays en développement, pensez-vous que les problèmes suivants affectent autant les femmes que les hommes, les femmes plus que les hommes ou les hommes plus que les femmes ? Par 'femmes', on entend ici 'femmes et filles' et par 'hommes', 'hommes et garçons'.

Ne pas avoir de revenu/ de travail

Q3.5 From what you know about the situation in developing countries, do you think that the following issues affect women and men equally, women more than men or men more than women? By 'women' we mean women and girls; by 'men' we mean men and boys.

Lack of an income/job

Q3.5 Sind Sie, ausgehend von dem was Sie über die Lage in Entwicklungsländern wissen, der Ansicht, dass die folgenden Probleme Frauen und Männer gleichermaßen, Frauen eher als Männer oder Männer eher als Frauen betreffen? Unter "Frauen" verstehen wir Frauen und Mädchen, unter "Männer" verstehen wir Männer und Jungen.

Mangel an Einkommen/Arbeit

		Affecte autant les femmes que les hommes Affects women and men equally Betrifft Frauen und Männer gleichermaßen	Affecte les femmes plus que les hommes Affects women more than men Betrifft eher Frauen als Männer	Affecte les hommes plus que les femmes Affects men more than women Betrifft eher Männer als Frauen	NSP/SR DK/NA Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe (SPONTAN)
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
 EU 27		28	61	9	2
 BE		29	62	8	1
 BG		43	37	17	3
 CZ		26	65	6	3
 DK		32	49	16	3
 DE		19	73	6	2
 EE		28	55	10	7
 IE		27	64	8	1
 EL		43	36	20	1
 ES		22	72	4	2
 FR		31	59	9	1
 IT		32	58	8	2
 CY		45	35	18	2
 LV		33	49	16	2
 LT		32	54	12	2
 LU		29	59	10	2
 HU		40	38	21	1
 MT		36	47	14	3
 NL		16	74	8	2
 AT		18	76	5	1
 PL		24	68	6	2
 PT		37	56	6	1
 RO		52	31	16	1
 SI		32	56	10	2
 SK		33	53	12	2
 FI		23	70	5	2
 SE		25	67	6	2
 UK		27	56	13	4

Q3.6 D'après ce que vous savez de la situation dans les pays en développement, pensez-vous que les problèmes suivants affectent autant les femmes que les hommes, les femmes plus que les hommes ou les hommes plus que les femmes ? Par 'femmes', on entend ici 'femmes et filles' et par 'hommes', 'hommes et garçons'.

Le non-respect des droits de l'homme élémentaires

Q3.6 From what you know about the situation in developing countries, do you think that the following issues affect women and men equally, women more than men or men more than women? By 'women' we mean women and girls; by 'men' we mean men and boys.

Basic human rights not respected

Q3.6 Sind Sie, ausgehend von dem was Sie über die Lage in Entwicklungsländern wissen, der Ansicht, dass die folgenden Probleme Frauen und Männer gleichermaßen, Frauen eher als Männer oder Männer eher als Frauen betreffen? Unter "Frauen" verstehen wir Frauen und Mädchen, unter "Männer" verstehen wir Männer und Jungen.

Grundlegende Menschenrechte werden nicht respektiert

%		Affecte autant les femmes que les hommes	Affecte les femmes plus que les hommes	Affecte les hommes plus que les femmes	NSP/SR
		Affects women and men equally	Affects women more than men	Affects men more than women	DK/NA
		Betrifft Frauen und Männer gleichermaßen	Betrifft eher Frauen als Männer	Betrifft eher Männer als Frauen	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe (SPONTAN)
		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	 EU 27	32	61	4	3
	 BE	38	56	4	2
	 BG	46	46	4	4
	 CZ	31	61	5	3
	 DK	38	56	3	3
	 DE	27	66	4	3
	 EE	38	44	7	11
	 IE	24	74	1	1
	 EL	46	49	4	1
	 ES	22	74	2	2
	 FR	37	54	6	3
	 IT	29	66	3	2
	 CY	46	48	4	2
	 LV	54	36	6	4
	 LT	44	49	4	3
	 LU	35	56	7	2
	 HU	48	42	8	2
	 MT	40	54	3	3
	 NL	22	73	3	2
	 AT	34	61	3	2
	 PL	35	59	3	3
	 PT	34	61	2	3
	 RO	70	23	5	2
	 SI	37	58	4	1
	 SK	36	48	13	3
	 FI	23	72	2	3
	 SE	24	70	2	4
	 UK	28	65	3	4