

Research New Zealand

# Gender Equality Survey

August 2021



**GENDER  
EQUAL** NZ



**National Council of Women  
of New Zealand**  
Te Kaunihera  
Wahine O Aotearoa

  
**research**  
NEW ZEALAND

# Confidential

## Gender Equality Survey 2021

PREPARED FOR	National Council of Women of New Zealand
PREPARED BY	Emanuel Kalafatelis and Annita Wood
CONTACT DETAILS	Emanuel Kalafatelis Research New Zealand Phone 04 499 3088 <a href="http://www.researchnz.com">www.researchnz.com</a>
PROJECT NUMBER	#5226



# CONTENTS

<b>CONTENTS</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1.0 Introduction</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>1.1 Research/information objectives</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>1.2 Methodology</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>1.2.1 Sample profile</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>1.2.2 Analysis of results</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>2.0 How well are we doing in achieving gender equality?</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>2.1 To what extent do we agree that gender equality is a fundamental right?</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>2.2 Has gender equality been achieved in New Zealand?</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>2.2.1 How well are we doing?</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>2.2.2 What progress are we making towards gender equality in specific areas of society?</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>2.3 What would achieving gender equality mean?</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>3.0 Do New Zealanders have particular opinions about gender?</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>3.1 Are some jobs and roles more suited to men or women?</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>3.2 Are some personal attributes more important for men or women to have?</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>3.3 Do New Zealanders have certain expectations of men and women?</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>3.4 What are New Zealand society's opinions about rape culture?</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>4.0 What are New Zealanders' opinions about gender and sexual diversity?</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>4.1 Are we accepting of gender and sexual diversity?</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>4.2 Who is disadvantaged because of gender inequality?</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Appendix A: Survey questionnaire</b>	<b>72</b>

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of the **third** Gender Equality Survey, updating the results of the 2019 survey and the earlier baseline survey in 2017. The purpose of the survey was to update the results for 2017 and 2019, and report on any emerging trends.

The core survey questions and therefore the key areas of focus for this year's survey, related to the following:

- ◆ How well are we doing in achieving gender equality in New Zealand?
- ◆ Do New Zealanders have particular opinions about the genders?
- ◆ What are New Zealanders' opinions about gender and sexual diversity?

This year's survey was completed between 22 July and 03 August 2021. All interviewing was completed online, with a nationally-representative base sample of n=1,000 New Zealanders aged 18 years and over, followed by a 'booster' sample of n=250 Māori and Pasifika peoples. This resulted in total responses being received from n=356 Māori and n=84 Pasifika peoples.

The survey results have been weighted to account for the over-sampling of Māori and Pasifika peoples.

Results based on the total weighted sample of n=1,250 are subject to a maximum margin of error of +/-3.0% (at the 95% confidence level). Higher margins of error apply in the case of Māori and Pasifika peoples; +/- 5.4% in the case of Māori and +/-11.1 in the case of Pasifika peoples. Consequently, the results for Pasifika peoples must be treated with caution.

## Main findings

### How well are we doing in achieving gender equality in New Zealand?

**A little over three-quarters of all respondents (79%) agreed that gender equality in New Zealand is a fundamental right – this has not changed in the three years this survey has been completed.**

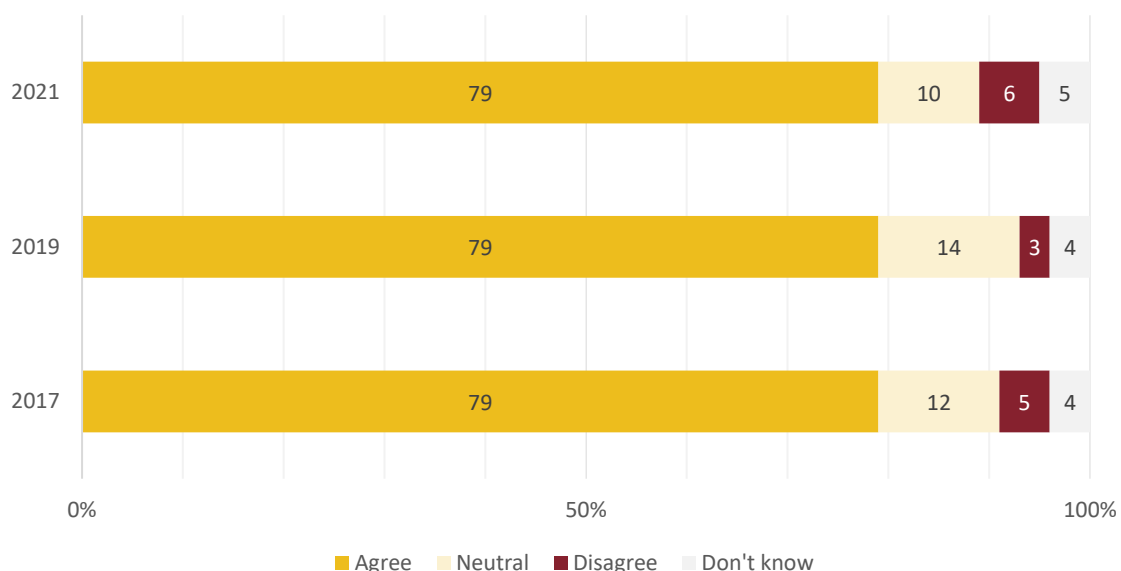
In comparison, 6% disagreed, 5% didn't know and 10% gave a neutral response, neither agreeing nor disagreeing. Collectively, this is a total of 21%.

The percentage agreeing that gender equality in New Zealand is a fundamental right differs by gender. Female respondents were more likely to state that gender equality in New Zealand is a fundamental right compared with male respondents (82% and 77% respectively).

There are also differences by age and ethnicity. Please refer to the body of the report for detailed information about these differences.

Figure 1 shows that the percentage of respondents agreeing that gender equality in New Zealand is a fundamental right has **not** changed in the three years this survey has been completed.

Figure 1: Agreement-disagreement that gender equality is a fundamental right



Note: Total may not add to 100 percent exactly due to rounding.

**Forty percent of all respondents believed that gender equality has for the most part been achieved in New Zealand – after significantly increasing between 2017 and 2019, the percentage believing this is the case may be stabilising.**

In statistical terms, the percentage believing that gender equality has for the most part been achieved in New Zealand is the **same** as it was in 2019 (42%) (Figure 2). In other words, in the two years between the current and the 2019 survey, there has been **no** change in the percentage believing that gender equality has for the most part been achieved.

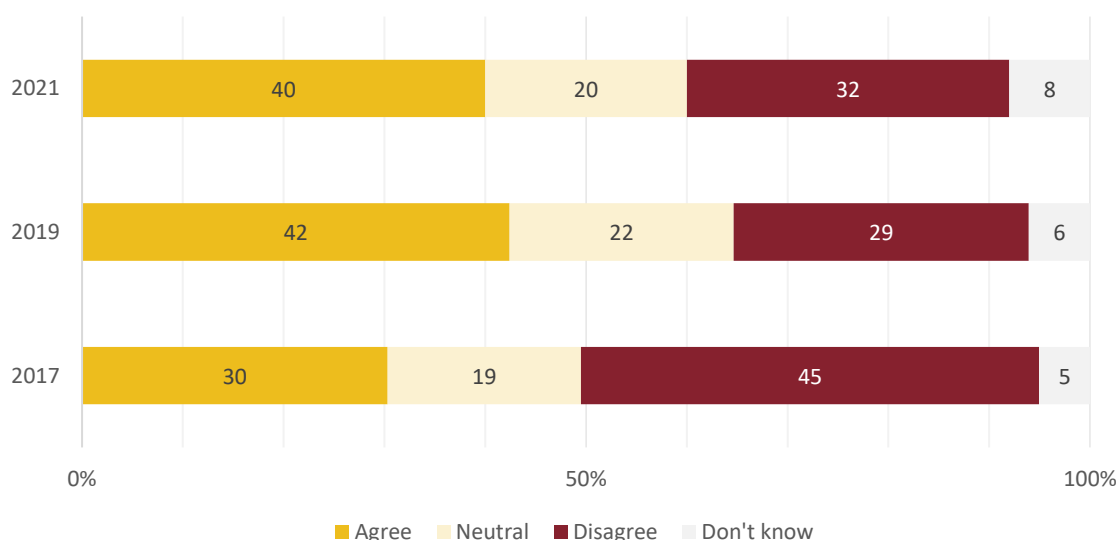
This is important to note given that, between 2017 and 2019, there was a statistically significant increase in the percentage of respondents believing that gender equality has been achieved (from 30% to 42%).

In comparison to the percentage agreeing this year, 32% disagreed that gender equality has for the most part been achieved in New Zealand. Another 20% gave a neutral response, neither agreeing nor disagreeing, while 8% didn't know.

The percentage agreeing that gender equality has been achieved differs by gender. More male respondents believed that gender equality has for the most part been achieved in New Zealand (46% and 35% respectively). Thirty-six percent of female respondents categorically disagreed with the statement (36%), while this was the case for 28% of male respondents.

There are also differences by age and ethnicity. Please refer to the body of the report for detailed information about these differences.

**Figure 2: Agreement-disagreement that gender equality has been achieved for the most part in New Zealand**



Note: Total may not add to 100 percent exactly due to rounding.

**Respondents believed that we are making good progress in achieving gender equality in some areas of New Zealand society, but not in others.**

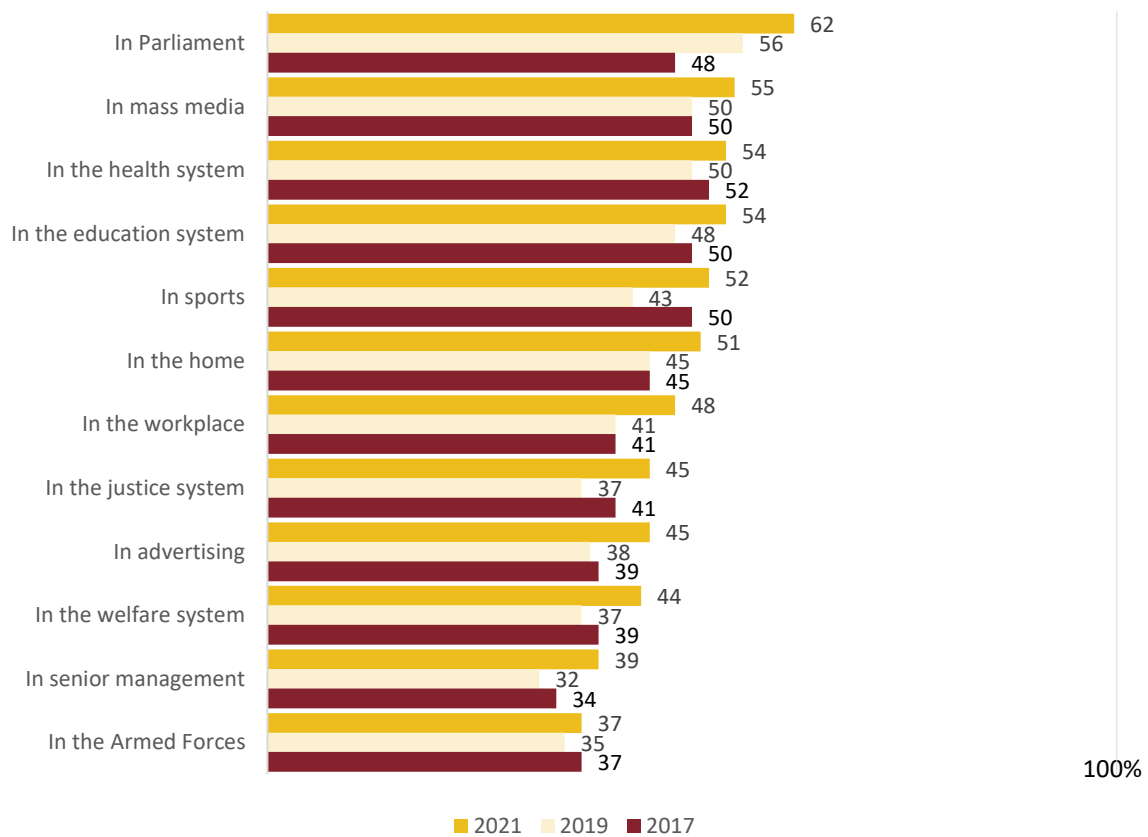
Figure 3 shows the extent to which respondents believed we are making good progress in achieving gender equality in a range of different areas of society, with the best result recorded for Parliament at 62%.

In comparison to 2017 and 2019, statistically significant improvements have been recorded in **all** areas, except the Armed Forces.

However, there are significant differences by gender. Female respondents were **less likely** than male respondents to agree that good progress was being made in all areas. For example, 57% agreed that New Zealand was doing 'well' in achieving gender equality in Parliament compared with 67% of male respondents.

There are also differences by age and ethnicity. Please refer to the body of the report for detailed information about these differences.

**Figure 3: Opinions about the progress being made in achieving gender equality  
(results shown indicate the percentage of respondents reporting that New Zealand is doing 'well' in each area of society)**



Note: Percentage rating each area with a 5, 6 or 7, indicating that New Zealand is doing well in terms of achieving gender equality in this area.

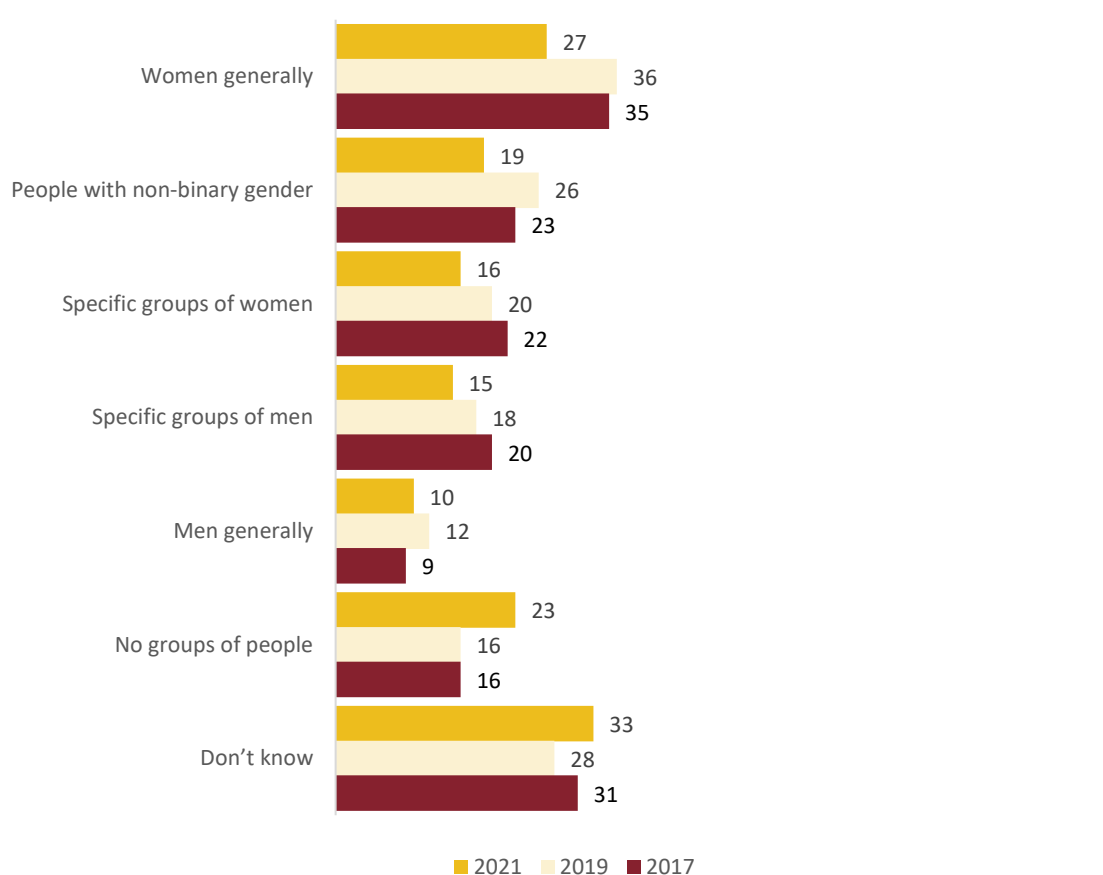


**Over one-half of all respondents either felt that no groups of people were disadvantaged by gender inequality (23%) or they didn't know (33%). Compared with 2017 and 2019, significantly more respondents this year felt no groups were disadvantaged (16% in both 2017 and 2019).**

Figure 4 shows that a significantly larger percentage of respondents identified women generally (27%) or specific groups of women (16%) as disadvantaged by gender inequality compared with men generally (10%) or specific groups of men (15%). The percentage of women generally/specific groups of women has, however, significantly decreased compared with 2017 and 2019.

Behind women generally, people with a non-binary gender, were the second most frequently identified as being disadvantaged (19%). However, this has also decreased compared with 2019 (26%).

**Figure 4: Groups in New Zealand society that are disadvantaged by gender inequality**



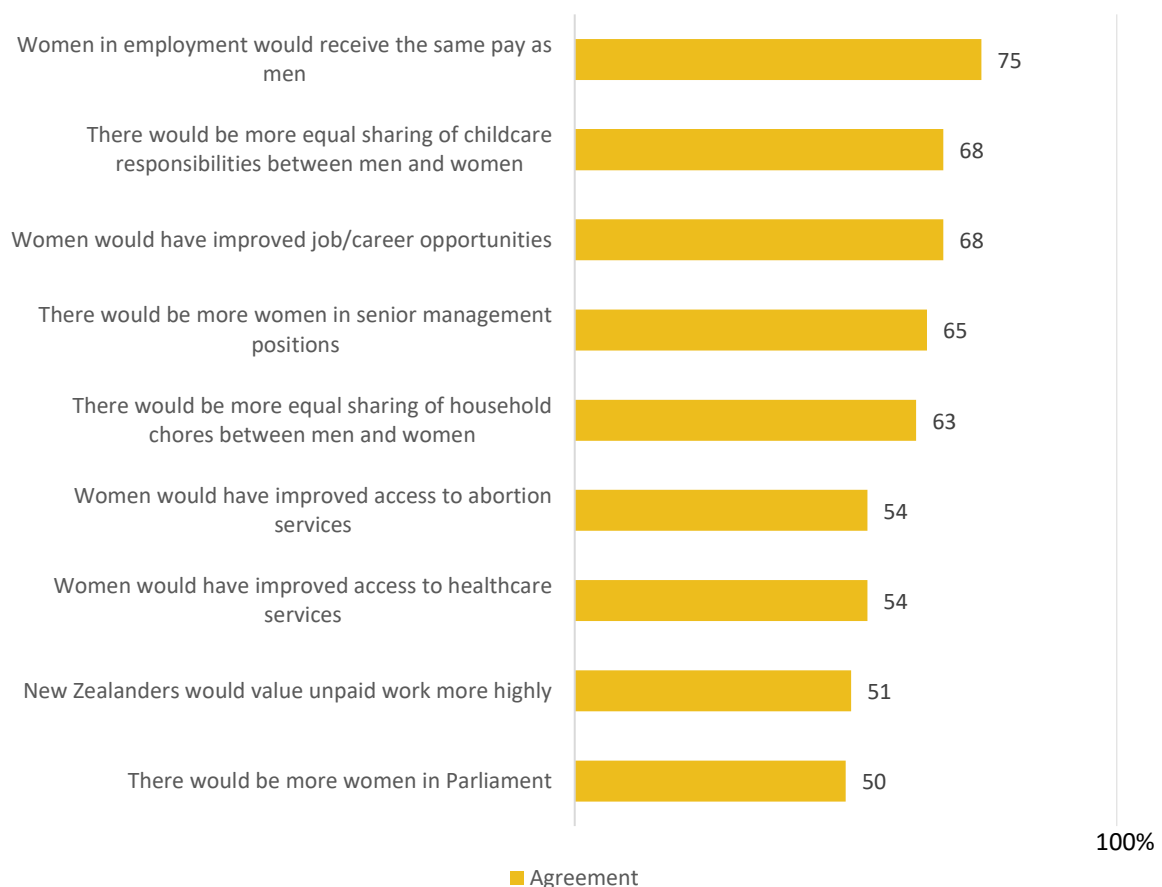
**Most frequently, respondents said that achieving gender equality would be reflected in improvements for women in pay parity, their job/career opportunities and childcare.**

Figure 5 shows that 50% or more respondents agreed with every improvement, with the most agreement given to, *Women in employment would receive the same pay as men* (75%). However, this means that 25% either disagreed with this statement, gave a neutral response (neither agreeing nor disagreeing) or said they didn't know.

There are significant differences by gender. Female respondents were more likely than male respondents to agree that these improvements would be achieved; for example, 83% agreed that women in employment would receive the same pay as men if gender equality was achieved compared with 68% of male respondents.

There are also differences by age and ethnicity. Please refer to the body of the report for detailed information about these differences.

**Figure 5: Opinions about the positive impacts of achieving gender equality  
(results shown indicate the percentage of respondents agreeing)**



Note: Percentage rating each statement with a 4 or 5, indicating agreement with the statement.

## Do New Zealanders have particular opinions about the genders?

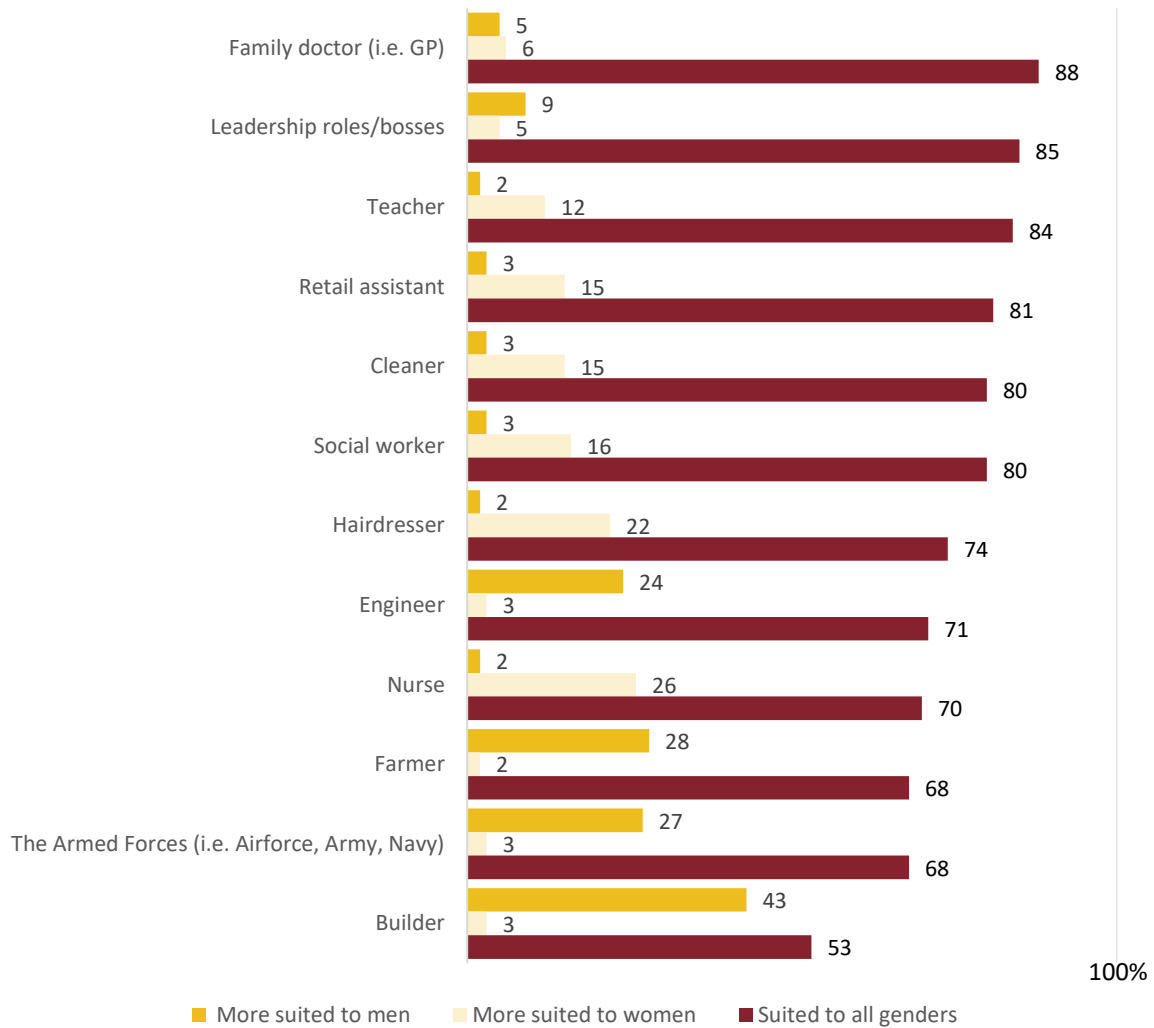
**For the most part, respondents believed that all occupations were suitable for all genders' however, there are some notable gender-based differences.**

Figure 6 shows that respondents considered occupations such as 'family doctor', 'leadership roles' and 'teacher' to be suitable for **all** genders. However, at the other extreme, this was less likely to be the case for occupations such as 'builder', the 'Armed Forces' and 'farmer' – all of which were considered to be relatively more suited to men rather than women.

Similarly, some occupations such as 'hairdresser', 'social workers' and 'retail assistant' were considered to be relatively more suited to women rather than men, although not to the same extent.

There are significant differences by gender, with female respondents more likely than male respondents to state that all occupations are suited to all genders. For example, 56% of female respondents agreed that being 'builder' is suited to all genders (compared with 49% of male respondents); 74% agreed that an occupation in the 'Armed Forces' is suited to all genders (compared with 62% of male respondents) and 73% agreed that 'farmer' is suited to all genders (compared with 63% of male respondents).

**Figure 6: Opinions about jobs and roles being suited to genders**



**Respondents also believed that a range of personal attributes are important to all genders (or not important to any gender); but, again, there are some notable gender-based differences.**

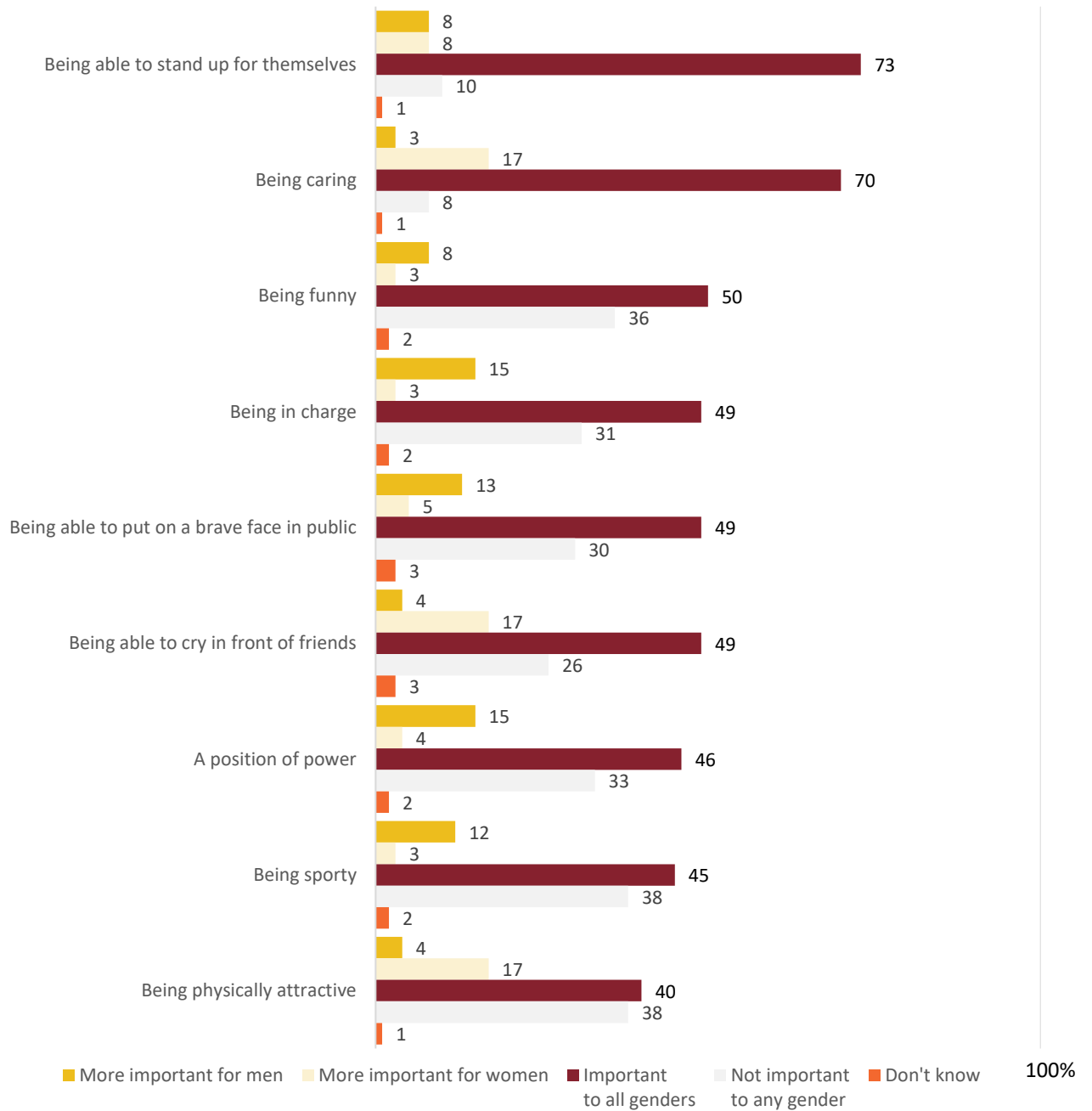
Overall, most respondents agreed that a range of personal attributes is important to **all** genders or **not** important to any gender. For example, 73% said it is important for all genders to 'stand up for themselves' and 70% said it is important for all genders to be 'caring' (Figure 7).

Significantly fewer respondents stated this in relation to the other attributes; many preferring to state they are not important to any gender. For example, 50% agreed that it is important for all genders to be 'funny', but 36% said this is not important to any gender.

That said, some respondents perceived it is more important for women to have some attributes. For example, 17% believed it is more important for women to be 'caring' (compared with 3% for men), 17% believed it is more important for women to be 'able to cry in front of friends' (compared with 4% for men) and 17% believed it is more important for women to be 'physically attractive' (compared with 4% for men).

Although male and female respondents believed the attributes are important for all genders, female respondents were more likely than male respondents to state this. For example, 77% of female respondents considered it is important for all genders to 'stand up for themselves' compared with 69% of male respondents.

**Figure 7: Opinions about the importance of personal attributes to genders**



**Although many respondents agreed that mothers and fathers should have equal responsibility for raising their children, contraception should be the responsibility of both men and women and women should have the right to choose whether or not to have an abortion, fewer respondents agreed about other aspects reflecting equality between the genders.**

Furthermore, Figure 8 shows significant shifts in opinion between 2017 and this year in terms of a number of aspects – some positive, but some also backward.

For example, it is with regard to women having the right to choose whether or not to have an abortion that there has been one of the most significant shifts in opinion since 2017, when the level of agreement then was 66%.

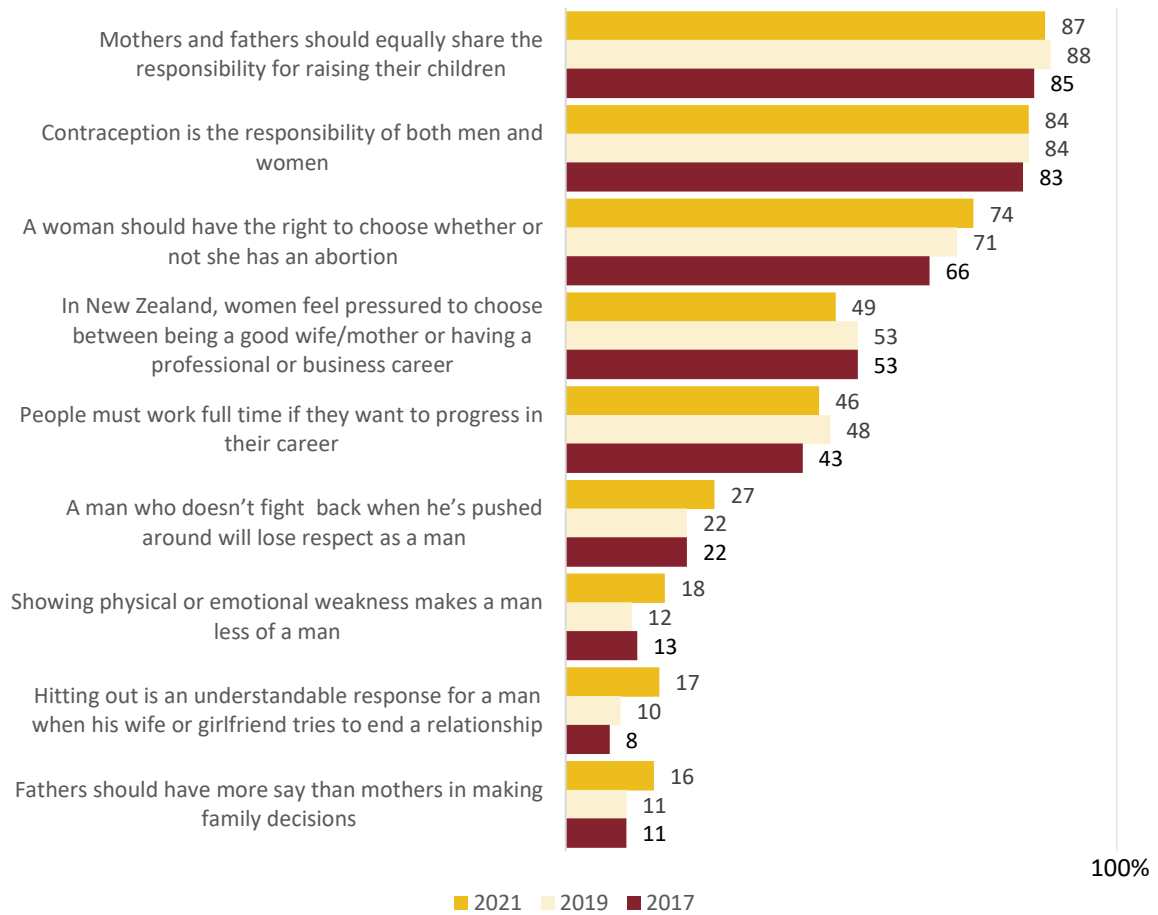
In addition to this shift in opinion, another notable shift is the lower level of agreement with the statement, ‘In New Zealand, women feel pressured to choose between being a good wife/mother or having a professional or business career’ (49% agreement this year compared with 53% in 2019).

However, this year, a number of statistically significantly different results from those recorded in 2019 suggest a backward step in opinion:

- ◆ ‘A man who doesn’t fight back when he’s pushed around will lose respect as a man’ (27% of respondents agreed with this statement this year compared with 22% in 2019).
- ◆ ‘Showing physical or emotional weakness makes a man less of a man’ (18% and 12% respectively).
- ◆ ‘Hitting out is an understandable response for a man when his wife or girlfriend tries to end a relationship’ (17% and 10% respectively).
- ◆ ‘Fathers should have more say than mothers in making family decisions’ (16% and 11% respectively).

There are also significant differences by gender. For example, 89% of female respondents agreed that ‘contraception is the responsibility of both men and women’ compared with 79% of male respondents. And 34% of male respondents agreed that ‘a man who doesn’t fight back when he’s pushed around will lose respect as a man’ compared with 21% of female respondents.

**Figure 8: Agreement-disagreement with statements about New Zealand society's expectations of men and women**



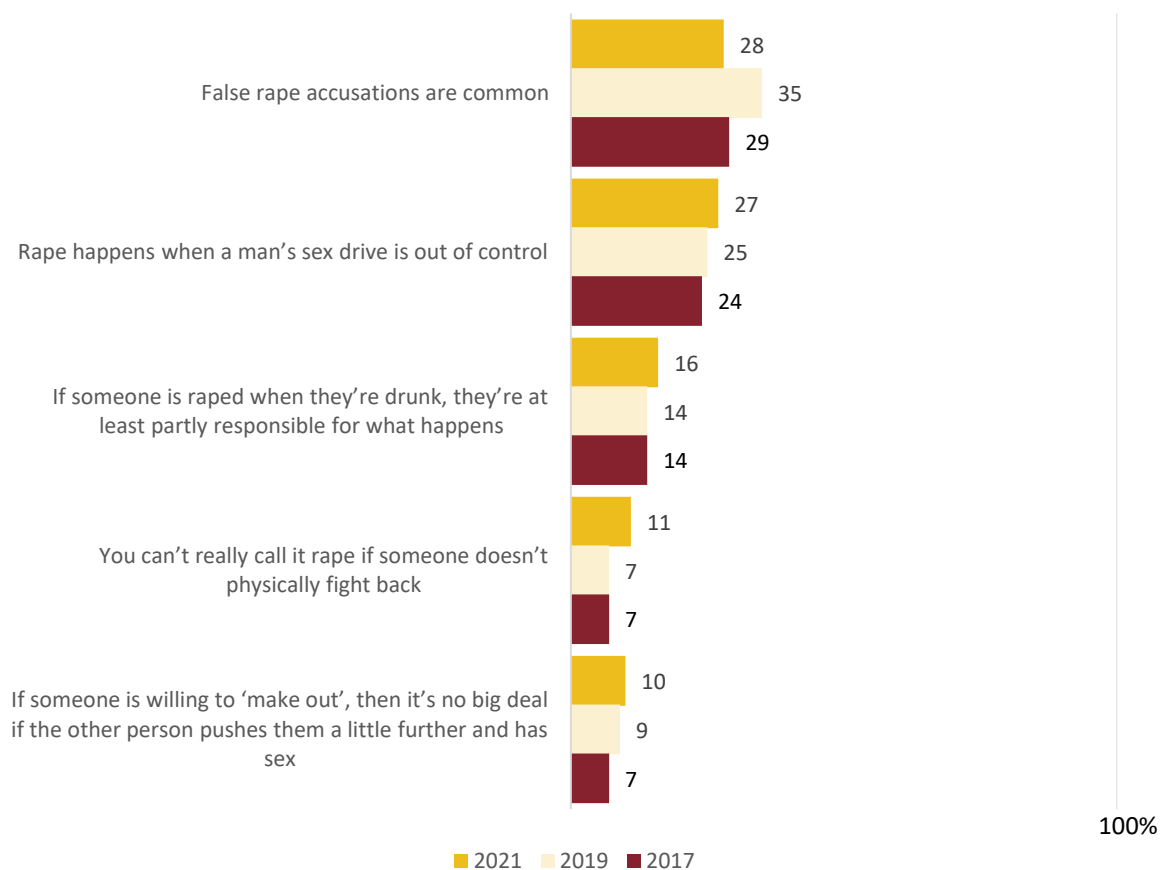


### Over one-quarter of all respondents believed that false rape accusations are common.

In terms of beliefs about rape and other sexual matters, Figure 9 shows that there has been little change in opinion between 2017 and 2021, with over one-quarter of all respondents continuing to agree that false rape accusations are common (28%) and rape occurs when 'a man's sex drive is out of control' (27%). However, the percentage agreeing that false rape accusations are common has statistically significantly decreased compared with the percentage recorded in 2019 (35%) and is now similar to the result in 2017.

There are significant differences by gender. For example, 36% of male respondents this year agreed that false rape accusations are common compared with 21% of female respondents.

**Figure 9: Agreement-disagreement with statements relating to New Zealand society's opinions about rape**



## What are New Zealanders' opinions about gender and sexual diversity?

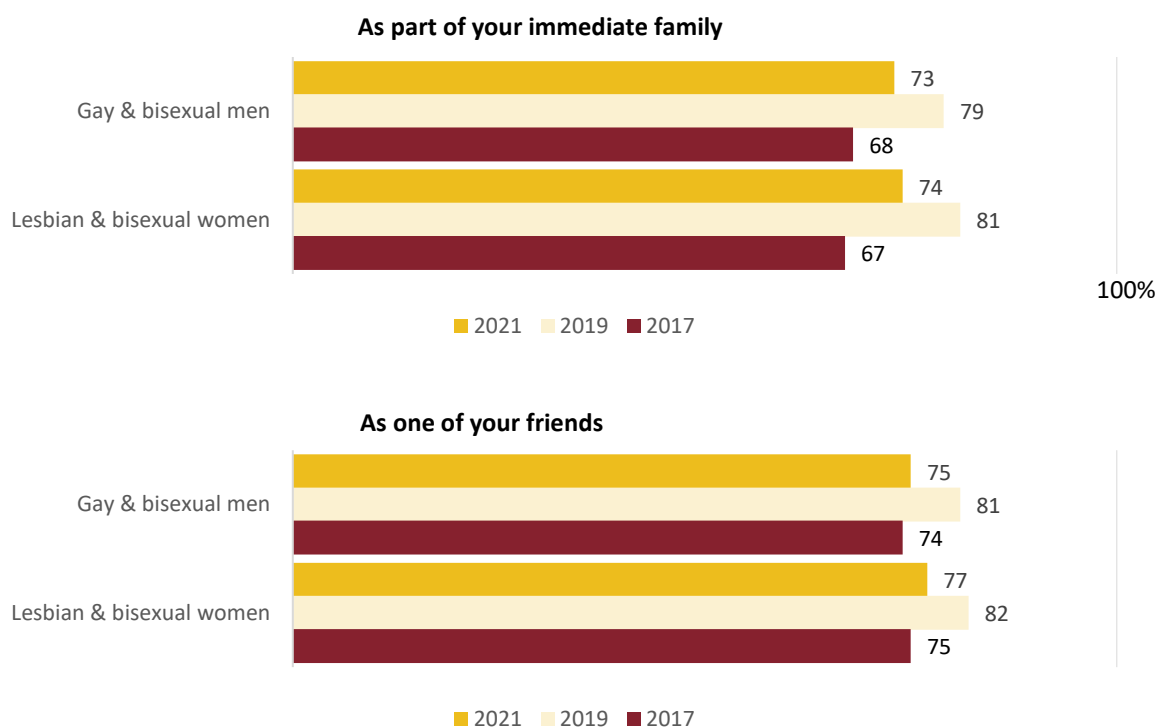
**Over 50% of all respondents stated they would be comfortable with a gay or bisexual man, a lesbian or bisexual woman, a transgender man, a transgender woman or a person with non-binary gender in a range of different situations, from being 'part of (their) immediate family' to being '(their) manager'.**

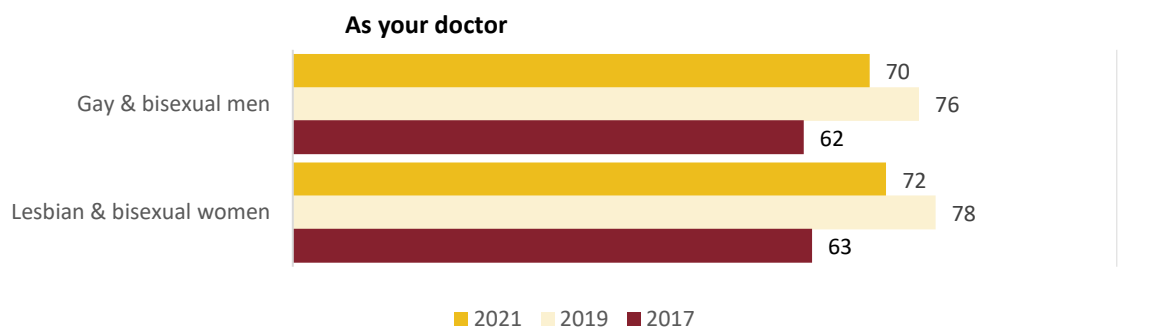
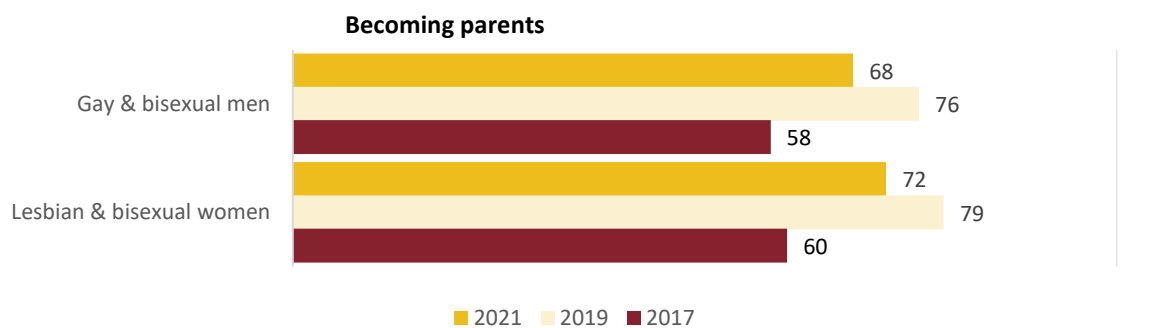
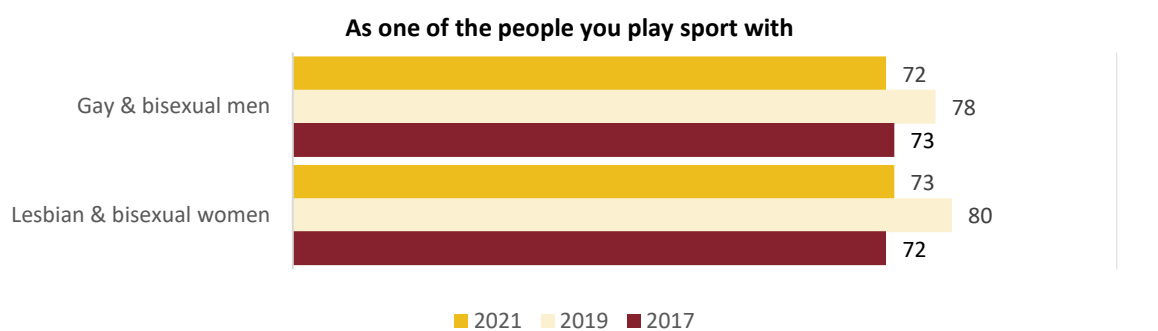
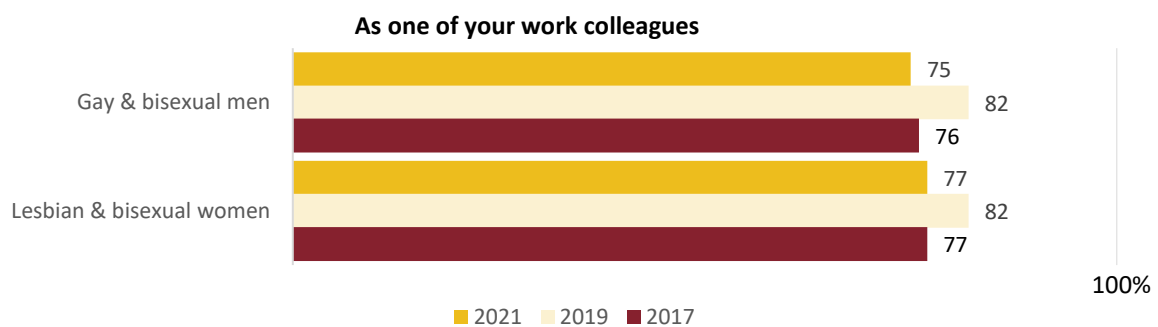
This was particularly the case in relation to a gay and bisexual man, and a lesbian and bisexual woman. However, Figure 10 shows that in comparison to 2019, the levels of comfort are generally lower, although not as low as 2017.

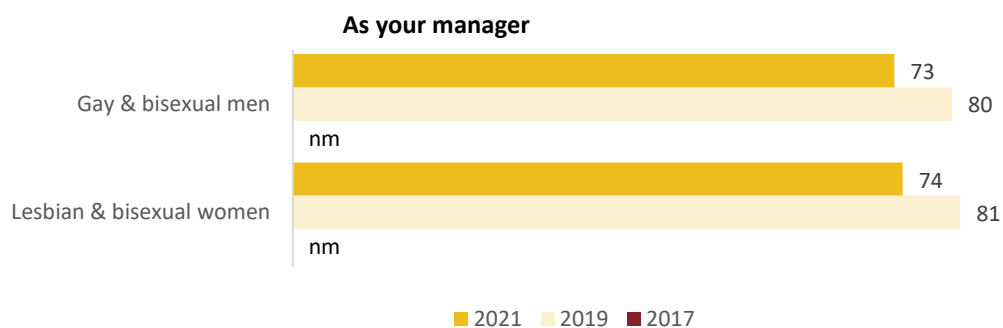
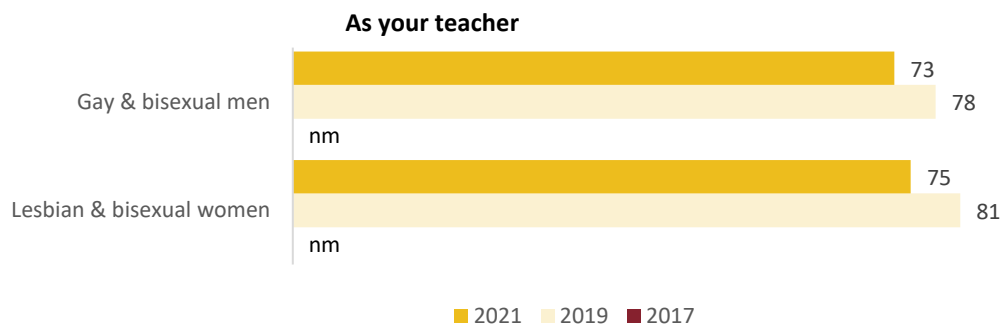
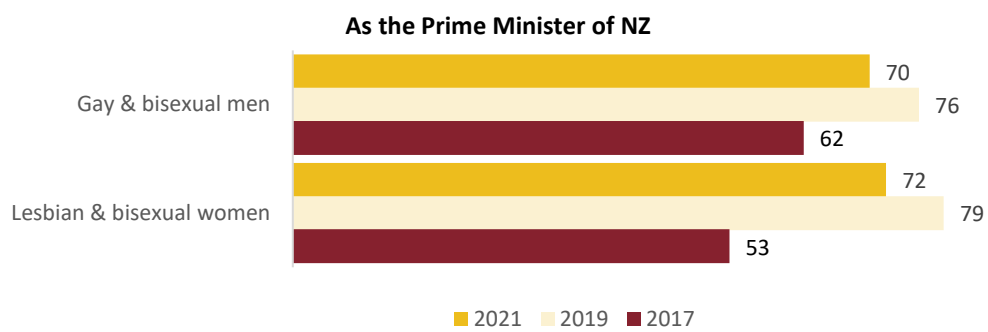
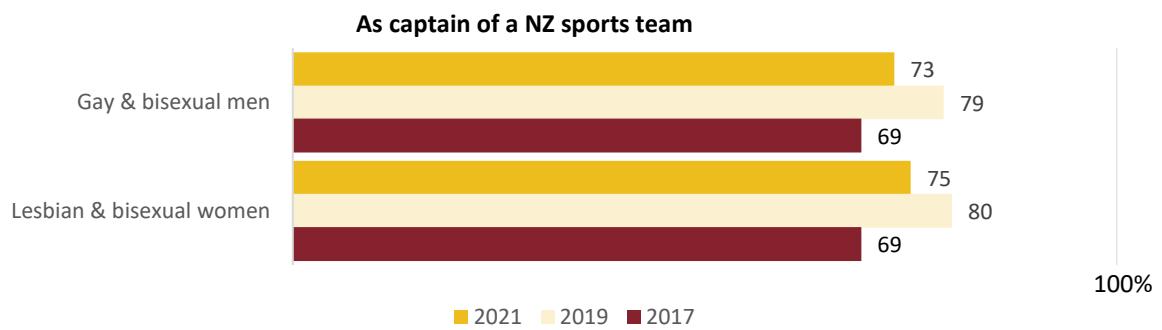
For example, 73% of all respondents this year stated they would be comfortable with a gay or bisexual man being part of their immediate family, compared with 79% in 2019 and 68% in 2017.

There are statistically significant differences between male and female respondents. In general, female respondents were this year more likely than male respondents to state that they would be comfortable with a gay or bisexual man, a lesbian or bisexual woman, a transgender man, a transgender woman or a person with non-binary gender in all the situations. For example, 80% of female respondents stated they would be comfortable with a gay or bisexual man being part of their immediate family compared with 65% of male respondents.

**Figure 10: Levels of acceptance of gay and bisexual men, and lesbian and bisexual women**







## Conclusions

The 2017 Gender Attitudes survey was the first in an ongoing series, providing data against a range of attitudes and behaviours around gender equality. Carried out every two years, the survey is designed to capture shifts in societal attitudes, large or small. So our latest survey for 2021 is essentially a report card, gauging New Zealand's progress in establishing gender equality across all forums and activities. Perhaps not surprisingly, women respondents in the survey were less impressed with the current status quo in New Zealand, than the male respondents.

Forty percent of respondents think we have already achieved gender equality, though women were less convinced, with 36% saying they categorically disagreed with this statement. When assessing those areas in which respondents considered we've made the greatest gains, political representation scored the most highly; a view that may reflect the number of women who currently hold high political office. Around half of the respondents thought gender equality had improved at home and on the sports field, but at the bottom end of the scale, just over a third of respondents believed more women were taking their place at the board table and in the armed forces.

For those that do believe gender inequality exists, women are seen to be the *most* discriminated against, followed by people of non-binary gender, and men are the *least* discriminated against. While the overall level of discrimination is perceived to have decreased over the course of the three surveys, the hierarchy of who is most discriminated against, remains the same.

When asked how *should* gender equality be reflected in our society, that is, what we should aspire to, rather than what is our current reality - pay parity topped the list, closely followed by more equal sharing of childcare responsibilities and improved opportunities for women in the workforce. Existing attitudes, as revealed in the survey on the whole, support these aspirational goals, with high ratings in support of joint responsibility for child-rearing, contraception and women's choices around abortion. Disturbingly, while approval ratings were low for macho attitudes - including, at its worst, tolerance for domestic violence - they had nevertheless, incrementally increased.

Attitudes towards sexual violence and rape are also interrogated in the survey, with a section dedicated to this. Consistently over the three surveys, over a quarter of respondents believed false rape accusations are common; though tellingly, men were more likely to think so than women. Though on the positive side, this percentage has decreased from 35% in 2019, to 28% in 2021. Again, however, there has been a very small increase in more extreme views, such as 'It is not rape, if a woman does not fight back physically'.

New Zealanders' level of comfort around gender and sexual diversity is also trending downwards, with women showing greater tolerance across all measures, than men. That

is, women are generally more comfortable with same-sex parenting, non-binary colleagues, bi-sexual family members, and so on.

Taken as a whole, this latest survey shows a creep upwards towards more conservative attitudes. The reasons for this can only be guessed at, but the current national and global situation of extreme uncertainty and anxiety may well have played its part.

## 1.0 Introduction

The National Council of Women of New Zealand (NCWNZ) was founded by Kate Sheppard, Amey Daldy and Margaret Sievwright in 1896. The Council is an umbrella group focused on gender inequality, with a membership reach of 450,000 through 14 local branches, over 200 member organisations and a growing number of individual members. NCWNZ's vision is a gender equal New Zealand in which all New Zealanders have the freedom and opportunity to determine their own future.

In 2015, Research New Zealand conducted a pro bono survey about New Zealanders' attitudes and beliefs towards gender equality for NCWNZ. NCWNZ used these results to inform its White Paper, *Enabling Women's Potential*.

*Enabling Women's Potential* recommended a number of actions to address gender inequality in New Zealand, including a **regular survey** to benchmark attitudes towards gender roles and equality. *Enabling Women's Potential* argued that an attitudes survey was integral to building a shared understanding of gender inequality and would complement other outcome measures (e.g. official statistics on women in leadership, the gender pay gap, domestic violence, etc.).

In 2017, Research New Zealand began working with NCWNZ to develop a Gender Attitudes Survey. A literature scan of similar surveys in other developed countries was undertaken; however, due to NCWNZ's broader interest in gender attitudes as a whole, a fit-for-purpose survey was designed.

Accordingly, the first-ever Gender Attitudes Survey was completed that year, establishing a **baseline** of New Zealanders' attitudes and beliefs towards gender roles, gender equality and gender and sexual diversity.

NCWNZ released the survey results as a crucial focus for their Gender Equal NZ campaign, targeting the attitudes and social norms which underpin gender inequality and creating conversations in digital spaces about gender.

Subsequent to this baseline survey, the survey was repeated in 2019 and again this year. The core survey questions have remained the same across these three measures, in order to enable comparisons to be made and emerging trends identified.

## 1.1 Research/information objectives

The core survey questions and, therefore, the key areas of focus for this year's survey, related to the following:

- ◆ How well are we doing in achieving gender equality in New Zealand?
  - ◆ To what extent do we agree that gender equality is a fundamental right?
  - ◆ How well are we doing in achieving gender equality in specific areas of our society?
  - ◆ What would achieving gender equality mean?
- ◆ Do New Zealanders have particular gender-based opinions?
  - ◆ Are some jobs and roles more suited to men or women?
  - ◆ Are some personal attributes more important for men or women to have?
  - ◆ Do New Zealanders have certain expectations of men and women?
  - ◆ What are New Zealand society's opinions about rape culture?
- ◆ What are New Zealanders' opinions about gender and sexual diversity?
  - ◆ Are we accepting of gender and sexual diversity?
  - ◆ Who is disadvantaged because of gender inequality?

A copy of the survey questionnaire is included in this report as Appendix A.



## 1.2 Methodology

This year's survey was completed between 22 July and 03 August 2021. As was the case with the baseline survey in 2017 and the survey in 2019:

- ◆ All interviewing was completed online, with a base sample of n=1,000 New Zealanders aged 18 years and over, selected to be nationally representative of the population in demographic terms.
- ◆ A further 'booster' sample of n=250 Māori and Pasifika peoples was also interviewed online. This resulted in total responses being received from n=356 Māori and n=84 Pasifika peoples.
- ◆ The base and 'booster' samples were sourced from online panel partner, Dynata.
- ◆ The 'booster' sample was completed so that the results for Māori and Pasifika peoples could be examined with more confidence. Notwithstanding this, the sub-sample of Pasifika is still small so interpretations should be treated with caution.

The survey results have been weighted to account for the over-sampling of Māori and Pasifika peoples. Results based on the total weighted sample of n=1,250 are subject to a maximum margin of error of 3.0% (at the 95% confidence level). This means that had we found that 50% of the total sample of respondents believed that gender equality had for the most part been achieved in New Zealand, we could be 95% sure we would have got the same result had we interviewed everyone in the population who was eligible, give or take 3.0%.

Higher margins of error apply in the case of Māori and Pasifika peoples; +/- 5.4% in the case of Māori and +/-11.1 in the case of Pasifika peoples. Consequently, the results for Pasifika peoples must be treated with caution.

### 1.2.1 Sample profile

Table 1 (overleaf) profiles the survey respondents.

**Table 1: Sample profile**

	Unweighted base =	Total 1250 %
<b>Gender:</b>		
Male		48
Female		50
Nonbinary		1
Not listed		0
Total		100
<b>Transgender status:</b>		
No, I am not transgender		93
Yes, I am transgender		2
I am unsure about my gender		1
I don't understand this question		1
Prefer not to say		2
Total		100

Continued

**Table 1: Sample profile**

Unweighted base =	Total 1250 %
<b>Age:</b>	
18-24	13
25-34	17
35-44	18
45-54	18
55-64	14
65-74	13
75 and over	6
Total	100
<b>Ethnicity:</b>	
New Zealand/Pakeha	65
Māori	14
Pasifika	6
Asian	15
Middle Eastern/Latin American/African	1
Other	6
Total	**
<b>Impairment/Disability:</b>	
Seeing	27
Hearing	18
Walking	25
Communicating	12
Remembering/concentrating	27
Self-care	10
Mental health	22
Total	**

Continued

**Table 1: Sample profile**

Unweighted base =	Total 1250 %
<b>Household Status:</b>	
One-person household	16
Couple only	30
Couple with child(ren)	32
One parent with child(ren)	8
Other multi-person household (e.g. flat)	10
Other	4
I'd rather not say	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Area:</b>	
Northland	3
Auckland	33
Waikato	9
Bay of Plenty	6
Gisborne	1
Hawke's Bay	4
Taranaki	2
Manawatu-Wanganui	6
Wellington-Wairarapa	12
Tasman	1
Nelson	2
Marlborough	1
West Coast	0
Canterbury	14
Otago	4
Southland	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Total may not add to 100 percent exactly due to rounding.

\*\* Total may exceed 100% because of multiple responses.

### 1.2.2 Analysis of results

The main sample variable used to analyse the results of this year's survey is **gender**.

In addition, we have analysed the results by **age and ethnicity** for the main survey questions.

## 2.0 How well are we doing in achieving gender equality?

Where possible, this year's results have been compared with the results for the 2017 and the 2019 surveys.

### 2.1 To what extent do we agree that gender equality is a fundamental right?

Using a 7-point agreement scale, which ran from 1='strongly disagree' to 7='strongly agree', respondents were asked to indicate to what extent they agreed or disagreed with the following statement, *Gender equality in New Zealand is a fundamental right*.

Table 2 presents the results for this year, in comparison to the results for 2017 and 2019. This shows that there has been **no** statistically significant change over the three years the survey has been completed, with 79% currently agreeing that gender equality in New Zealand is a fundamental right.

In comparison, 6% disagreed, 5% didn't know and 10% give a neutral response, neither agreeing nor disagreeing. This is a total of 21%.

**Table 2: Agreement-disagreement that gender equality is a fundamental right**

	2021 Total 1,250 %	2019 Total 1,276 %	2017 Total 1,251 %
Unweighted base =			
Agree	79	79	79
Neutral	10	14	12
Disagree	6	3	5
Don't know	5	4	4
Total	100	100	100

Note: Total may not add to 100 percent exactly due to rounding.

Table 3 examines this year's result by gender and shows that a statistically significantly higher percentage of female respondents stated that gender equality in New Zealand is a fundamental right compared with male respondents (82% and 77% respectively). Although the percentage of respondents disagreeing is very small overall, male respondents were almost twice as likely to disagree compared with female respondents (7% and 4% respectively).

**Table 3: Agreement-disagreement that gender equality is a fundamental right – by gender**

	2021 Total 1,250 %	Male 544 %	Female 686 %	Non-binary 18** %
Unweighted base =				
Agree	79	77	82	72
Neutral	10	11	9	6
Disagree	6	7	4	11
Don't know	5	4	4	11
Total	100	100	100	100

Note: Total may not add to 100 percent exactly due to rounding.

\*\*Caution: low base number of respondents – results are indicative only.

This year's results have also been examined by age and ethnicity. Table 4 shows that there is a positive relationship between agreement and age. For example, respondents aged 65+ were the most likely to agree that gender equality in New Zealand is a fundamental right compared with younger respondents, 18-24 (86% and 68% respectively). In fact, the percentage of younger respondents, 18-24 agreeing with this sentiment is significantly below the average (79%).

**Table 4: Agreement-disagreement that gender equality is a fundamental right – by age**

	2021 Total 1,250 %	18-24 171 %	25-44 471 %	45-64 394 %	65+ 214 %
Unweighted base =					
Agree	79	68	77	83	86
Neutral	10	17	12	8	6
Disagree	6	9	7	4	5
Don't know	5	6	5	5	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Total may not add to 100 percent exactly due to rounding.

Table 5 shows that, at a minimum, 75% or more respondents in all ethnic groups agreed that gender equality in New Zealand is a fundamental right. Respondents who identified as NZ European/Pākehā were significantly more likely to agree with this sentiment compared with respondents identifying as other ethnicities. For example, 80% of respondents who identified as NZ European/Pākehā agreed that gender equality in New Zealand is a fundamental right compared with 75% of Pasifika. Almost one-in-five Pasifika respondents (18%) either disagreed or didn't know.

**Table 5: Agreement-disagreement that gender equality is a fundamental right – by ethnicity**

Unweighted base =	2021 Total 1,250 %	NZ European/ Pākehā 740 %	Māori 356 %	Pasifika 84 %	Asian 147 %	Middle Eastern/ Latin American/ African 11** %	Other 62 %
Agree	79	80	76	75	78	91	88
Neutral	10	10	8	8	12	0	11
Disagree	6	5	8	8	6	9	1
Don't know	5	4	8	10	4	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Total may not add to 100 percent exactly due to rounding.

\*\*Caution: low base number of respondents – results are indicative only.



## 2.2 Has gender equality been achieved in New Zealand?

### 2.2.1 How well are we doing?

Using the same agreement scale, respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with the statement, *Gender equality has been achieved for the most part in New Zealand*.

Table 6 shows that, this year, most respondents agreed with this statement (40%).

In statistical terms, this is the **same** as the result for 2019 (42%). In other words, in the two years between the current and the 2019 surveys, there has been **no** change in the percentage believing that gender equality has for the most part been achieved in New Zealand.

This is important to note given that, between 2017 and 2019, there was a statistically significant increase in the percentage of respondents believing that gender equality has been achieved (from 30% to 42%).

In comparison to the percentage agreeing this year, 32% disagreed that gender equality has been achieved. Another 20% gave a neutral response, neither agreeing nor disagreeing, while 8% didn't know.

**Table 6: Agreement-disagreement that gender equality has been achieved for the most part in New Zealand**

	2021 Total 1,250 %	2019 Total 1,276 %	2017 Total 1,251 %
Unweighted base =			
Agree	40	42	30
Neutral	20	22	19
Disagree	32	29	45
Don't know	8	6	5
Total	100	100	100

Note: Total may not add to 100 percent exactly due to rounding.

Table 7 examines this year's result by gender and shows that significantly more male respondents (almost one-half) believed that gender equality has for the most part been achieved in New Zealand (46% and 35% respectively). Thirty-six percent of female respondents categorically disagreed with the statement (36%), while this was the case for 28% of male respondents.

**Table 7: Agreement-disagreement that gender equality has been achieved for the most part in New Zealand – by gender**

Unweighted base =	2021 Total 1,250 %	Male 544 %	Female 686 %	Non-binary 18** %
Agree	40	46	35	44
Neutral	20	19	20	6
Disagree	32	28	36	44
Don't know	8	7	9	6
Total	100	100	100	100

Note: Total may not add to 100 percent exactly due to rounding.

\*\*Caution: low base number of respondents – results are indicative only.

This year's results have also been examined by age and ethnicity. With the exception of older respondents, 65+, about the same percentage of respondents in each of the other age groups believed that gender equality has for the most part been achieved in New Zealand (42%-45%) (Table 8). Older respondents were the most likely to disagree (40%).

**Table 8: Agreement-disagreement that gender equality has been achieved for the most part in New Zealand – by age**

Unweighted base =	2021 Total 1,250 %	18-24 171 %	25-44 471 %	45-64 394 %	65+ 214 %
Agree	40	45	41	42	33
Neutral	20	21	22	16	19
Disagree	32	25	30	33	40
Don't know	8	9	7	9	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Total may not add to 100 percent exactly due to rounding.

Table 9 shows that there are significant differences by ethnicity in terms of the extent to which respondents believed that gender equality has been achieved for the most part in New Zealand. Respondents who identified as Asian or Māori were above average in terms of their agreement (55% and 48% respectively) compared with NZ European/Pākehā and Pasifika who were below average (36% and 29% respectively).

**Table 9: Agreement-disagreement that gender equality has been achieved for the most part in New Zealand – by ethnicity**

	2021 Total 1,250 %	NZ European/ Pākehā 740 %	Māori 356 %	Pasifika 84 %	Asian 147 %	Middle Eastern/ Latin American/ African/ 11** %	Other 62 %
Unweighted base =							
Agree	40	36	48	29	55	9	37
Neutral	20	19	14	19	25	53	20
Disagree	32	36	29	32	19	29	34
Don't know	8	9	8	20	1	9	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Total may not add to 100 percent exactly due to rounding.

\*\*Caution: low base number of respondents – results are indicative only.

## 2.2.2 What progress are we making towards gender equality in specific areas of society?

Having established the extent to which respondents believed gender equality has been achieved for the most part in New Zealand, they were asked (to use a 7-point agreement scale, which ran from 1='very poorly' to 7='very well') to indicate what progress we were making in achieving equality in a number of **specific areas** of society.

Table 10 is based on the percentage of respondents who rated each area with a 5, 6 or 7, indicating that New Zealand is doing well in terms of gender equality. On this basis, over one-half of all respondents stated that we are making good progress in Parliament, the mass media, the health system, the education system, sports and in the home. The best result was recorded for Parliament at 62%.

In comparison to 2019, statistically significant improvements have been recorded in all areas, except the Armed Forces. Therefore, although there was no change between the years in the percentage believing that gender equality has been achieved for the most part in New Zealand, these improvements suggest that we are steadily working towards this goal.

**Table 10: Opinions about New Zealand's gender equality record (results shown indicate the percentage of respondents reporting that New Zealand is doing 'well' in each area of society)**

	2021 Total 1,250 %	2019 Total 1,276 %	2017 Total 1,251 %
Unweighted base =			
In Parliament	62	56	48
In mass media	55	50	50
In the health system	54	50	52
In the education system	54	48	50
In sports	52	43	50
In the home	51	45	45
In the workplace	48	41	41
In the justice system	45	37	41
In advertising	45	38	39
In the welfare system	44	37	39
In senior management	39	32	34
In the Armed Forces	37	35	37

Note: Total does not add to 100 percent because of multiple response.

Note: Percentage rating each area with a 5, 6 or 7, indicating that New Zealand is doing well in terms of achieving gender equality in this area.

Table 11 examines this year's result by gender and shows that male respondents were more likely than female respondents to believe that we are making progress in all areas. In fact, all the differences in opinion are statistically significant. Notably, with the exception of the result for Parliament, less than one-half of female respondents agreed that we are making good progress in each of the areas.

**Table 11: Opinions about New Zealand's gender equality record (results shown indicate the percentage of respondents reporting that New Zealand is doing 'well' in each area of society) – by gender**

Unweighted base =	2021 Total 1,250 %	Male 544 %	Female 686 %	Non-binary 18** %
In Parliament	62	67	57	50
In mass media	55	63	47	50
In the health system	54	61	47	61
In the education system	54	60	49	56
In sports	52	60	45	50
In the home	51	58	45	44
In the workplace	48	56	40	50
In the justice system	45	52	38	44
In advertising	45	52	38	67
In the welfare system	44	54	34	56
In senior management	39	45	32	44
In the Armed Forces	37	44	30	39

Note: Total does not add to 100 percent because of multiple response.

Note: Percentage rating each area with a 5, 6 or 7, indicating that New Zealand is doing well in terms of achieving gender equality in this area.

\*\*Caution: low base number of respondents – results are indicative only.

This year's results have also been examined by age (Table 12) and ethnicity (Table 13) and show the following:

- ◆ A positive relationship exists between a belief that we are making progress and age. That is, the older the respondent the more likely they believed that we are making progress in achieving gender equality in each of the specific areas of society.
- ◆ Significant differences by ethnicity. Asian respondents were more likely than other ethnicities to believe that we are making progress in specific areas of society. In comparison, Māori and Pasifika were less likely to agree, particularly in terms of achieving the goal of gender equality in Parliament, mass media and the health and education systems.

**Table 12: Opinions about New Zealand's gender equality record (results shown indicate the percentage of respondents reporting that New Zealand is doing 'well' in each area of society) – by age**

	2021 Total Unweighted base =	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+
	1,250 %	171 %	471 %	394 %	214 %
In Parliament	62	54	61	62	69
In mass media	55	49	54	55	58
In the health system	54	47	54	55	60
In the education system	54	53	51	55	58
In sports	52	48	50	54	56
In the home	51	50	51	52	52
In the workplace	48	53	49	47	45
In the justice system	45	41	45	43	49
In advertising	45	52	49	43	40
In the welfare system	44	46	45	42	44
In senior management	39	41	43	36	34
In the Armed Forces	37	37	38	34	39

Note: Total does not add to 100 percent because of multiple response.

Note: Percentage rating each area with a 5, 6 or 7, indicating that New Zealand is doing well in terms of achieving gender equality in this area.

\*\*Caution: low base number of respondents – results are indicative only.

**Table 13: Opinions about New Zealand's gender equality record (results shown indicate the percentage of respondents reporting that New Zealand is doing 'well' in each area of society) – by ethnicity**

Unweighted base =	2021 Total 1,250 %	NZ European/ Pākehā 740 %	Māori 356 %	Pasifika 84 %	Asian 147 %	Middle Eastern/ Latin American/ African 11** %	Other 62 %
In Parliament	62	62	59	54	66	54	53
In mass media	55	55	52	47	62	28	46
In the health system	54	55	54	48	58	44	51
In the education system	54	53	55	45	60	56	52
In sports	52	50	57	50	61	54	46
In the home	51	49	53	53	60	54	38
In the workplace	48	46	48	48	59	44	36
In the justice system	45	42	45	45	57	46	36
In advertising	45	43	50	40	57	46	32
In the welfare system	44	42	41	48	56	35	40
In senior management	39	36	46	37	44	35	33
In the Armed Forces	37	35	46	34	40	35	28

Note: Total does not add to 100 percent because of multiple response.

Note: Percentage rating each area with a 5, 6 or 7, indicating that New Zealand is doing well in terms of achieving gender equality in this area.

\*\*Caution: low base number of respondents – results are indicative only.

## 2.3 What would achieving gender equality mean?

Respondents were asked to imagine a situation in which gender equality had been achieved in New Zealand. Using a 5-point agreement scale, which ran from 1='strongly disagree' to 5='strongly agree', they were asked to agree with various statements reflecting the **equal position of women in New Zealand society**.

Table 14 is based on the percentage of respondents who rated each statement with a 4 or 5, indicating their agreement. Fifty percent or more respondents agreed with every statement, with the most agreement given to, *Women in employment would receive the same pay as men* (75%).

However, this means that 25% either disagreed with this statement, gave a neutral response (neither agreeing nor disagreeing) or didn't know.

Comparisons are not able to be made with the results for 2017 and 2019 because of a change to the way this question is asked.

**Table 14: Opinions about the positive impacts of achieving gender equality (results shown indicate the percentage of respondents agreeing)**

Unweighted base =		2021 Total 1,250 %
Women in employment would receive the same pay as men		75
There would be more equal sharing of childcare responsibilities between men and women		68
Women would have improved job/career opportunities		68
There would be more women in senior management positions		65
There would be more equal sharing of household chores between men and women		63
Women would have improved access to abortion services		54
Women would have improved access to healthcare services		54
New Zealanders would value unpaid work more highly		51
There would be more women in Parliament		50

Note: Total does not add to 100 percent because of multiple response.

Note: Percentage rating each statement with a 4 or 5, indicating agreement with the statement.



Table 15 examines this year's result by gender and shows that female respondents recorded higher levels of agreement than male respondents in relation to each statement. For example, 83% agreed that, if gender equality had been agreed in New Zealand, women in employment would receive the same pay as men (compared with 68% for male respondents).

**Table 15: Opinions about the positive impacts of achieving gender equality (results shown indicate the percentage of respondents agreeing) – by gender**

Unweighted base =	2021 Total 1,250 %	Male 544 %	Female 686 %	Non-binary 18** %
Women in employment would receive the same pay as men	75	68	83	72
There would be more equal sharing of childcare responsibilities between men and women	68	63	72	72
Women would have improved job/career opportunities	68	60	76	78
There would be more women in senior management positions	65	56	73	61
There would be more equal sharing of household chores between men and women	63	59	67	67
Women would have improved access to abortion services	54	50	57	56
Women would have improved access to healthcare services	54	50	58	72
New Zealanders would value unpaid work more highly	51	50	53	50
There would be more women in Parliament	50	43	57	67

Note: Total does not add to 100 percent because of multiple response.

Note: Percentage rating each statement with a 4 or 5, indicating agreement with the statement.

\*\*Caution: low base number of respondents – results are indicative only.

This year's results have also been examined by age (Table 16) and ethnicity (Table 17) and show:

- ◆ A positive relationship exists between the equal position of women in New Zealand society and age. That is, the older the respondent the more likely they believed that, if gender equality had been achieved in New Zealand, women would be equal to men.
- ◆ Significant differences by ethnicity. In general, NZ European/Pākehā were more likely than other ethnicities to believe that, if gender equality had been achieved in New Zealand, women would be equal to men. In comparison, Pasifika in particular were less likely to believe this.

**Table 16: Opinions about the positive impacts of achieving gender equality (results shown indicate the percentage of respondents agreeing) – by age**

	2021 Total Unweighted base =	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+
	1,250 %	171 %	471 %	394 %	214 %
Women in employment would receive the same pay as men	75	59	73	81	80
There would be more equal sharing of childcare responsibilities between men and women	68	62	71	66	68
Women would have improved job/career opportunities	68	60	68	70	71
There would be more women in senior management positions	65	52	66	67	65
There would be more equal sharing of household chores between men and women	63	48	67	62	68
Women would have improved access to abortion services	54	56	54	53	51
Women would have improved access to healthcare services	54	54	56	52	56
New Zealanders would value unpaid work more highly	51	38	52	53	56
There would be more women in Parliament	50	48	56	46	48

Note: Total does not add to 100 percent because of multiple response.

Note: Percentage rating each statement with a 4 or 5, indicating agreement with the statement.

**Table 17: Opinions about the positive impacts of achieving gender equality (results shown indicate the percentage of respondents agreeing) – by ethnicity**

Unweighted base =	2021 Total 1,250 %	NZ European/ Pākehā 740 %	Māori 356 %	Pasifika 84 %	Asian 147 %	Middle Eastern/ Latin American/ African 11** %	Other 62 %
Women in employment would receive the same pay as men	75	78	72	54	69	82	84
There would be more equal sharing of childcare responsibilities between men and women	68	68	69	62	71	82	61
Women would have improved job/career opportunities	68	71	64	57	63	65	70
There would be more women in senior management positions	65	67	62	50	62	82	61
There would be more equal sharing of household chores between men and women	63	64	60	40	70	74	55
Women would have improved access to abortion services	54	55	58	42	48	74	50
Women would have improved access to healthcare services	54	54	60	47	55	65	53
New Zealanders would value unpaid work more highly	51	53	54	38	48	72	44
There would be more women in Parliament	50	49	57	45	54	74	44

Note: Total does not add to 100 percent because of multiple response.

Note: Percentage rating each statement with a 4 or 5, indicating agreement with the statement.

\*\*Caution: low base number of respondents – results are indicative only.

In addition to these positive statements and using the same 5-point agreement scale, respondents were asked to consider another set of statements given a situation in which gender equality had been achieved in New Zealand. These statements related to a reduction in **negative impacts**.

Table 18 is based on the percentage of respondents who rated each statement with a 4 or 5, indicating their agreement. This table shows at least about one-third agreeing with each impact, assuming gender equality in New Zealand had been achieved and over one-half of respondents agreeing with two impacts in particular:

- ◆ 'Less gender stereotyping in the media' (54%). This result should be considered in the light of the 55% of respondents who believed that New Zealand was making progress in achieving gender equality in the mass media (47% of female respondents believed this).
- ◆ 'More stories about women's sports' (51%). Fifty-two percent of respondents believed that New Zealand was making progress in achieving gender equality in sports (45% of female respondents believed this).

**Table 18: Opinions about the impact of achieving gender equality on negative consequences (results shown indicate the percentage of respondents agreeing)**

	Unweighted base =	2021 Total 1,250 %
Less gender stereotyping in the media		54
More stories about women's sports		51
A reduction in the rates of domestic violence		42
A reduction in the rates of sexual violence		39
A reduction in alcohol and drug abuse		33
A reduction in the suicide rate		32

Note: Total does not add to 100 percent because of multiple response.

Note: Percentage rating each statement with a 4 or 5, indicating agreement with the statement.

Table 19 examines this year's result by gender and shows no statistically significant differences.

**Table 19: Opinions about the impact of achieving gender equality record on negative consequences (results shown indicate the percentage of respondents agreeing) – by gender**

Unweighted base =	2021 Total 1,250 %	Male 544 %	Female 686 %	Non-binary 18** %
Less gender stereotyping in the media	54	53	56	50
More stories about women's sports	51	50	53	61
A reduction in the rates of domestic violence	42	42	41	50
A reduction in the rates of sexual violence	39	40	38	39
A reduction in alcohol and drug abuse	33	34	32	39
A reduction in the suicide rate	32	33	31	39

Note: Total does not add to 100 percent because of multiple response.

Note: Percentage rating each statement with a 4 or 5, indicating agreement with the statement.

\*\*Caution: low base number of respondents – results are indicative only.

This year's results have also been examined by age (Table 20) and ethnicity (Table 21) and show:

- ◆ Younger respondents (18-24 and 25-44) more likely to agree with the impacts, assuming gender equality in New Zealand had been achieved, compared with older respondents (45-64 and 65+).
- ◆ Significant differences by ethnicity. In general, Asian respondents, NZ European/Pākehā and Māori were more likely to agree with the impacts compared with Pasifika.

**Table 20: Opinions about the impact of achieving gender equality record on negative consequences (results shown indicate the percentage of respondents agreeing) – by age**

Unweighted base =	2021 Total 1,250 %	18-24 171 %	25-44 471 %	45-64 394 %	65+ 214 %
Less gender stereotyping in the media	54	52	59	50	51
More stories about women's sports	51	53	58	48	45
A reduction in the rates of domestic violence	42	43	50	37	33
A reduction in the rates of sexual violence	39	46	47	34	31
A reduction in alcohol and drug abuse	33	35	40	29	24
A reduction in the suicide rate	32	38	42	27	21

Note: Total does not add to 100 percent because of multiple response.

Note: Percentage rating each statement with a 4 or 5, indicating agreement with the statement.

**Table 21: Opinions about the impact of achieving gender equality record on negative consequences (results shown indicate the percentage of respondents agreeing) – by ethnicity**

Unweighted base =	2021 Total 1,250 %	NZ European/ Pākehā 740 %	Māori 356 %	Pasifika 84 %	Asian 147 %	Middle Eastern/ Latin American/ African 11** %	Other 62 %
Less gender stereotyping in the media	54	54	57	49	56	55	36
A reduction in the rates of domestic violence	42	38	49	39	58	74	17
A reduction in the rates of sexual violence	39	35	46	36	55	56	21
A reduction in alcohol and drug abuse	33	28	45	37	48	47	18
More stories about women's sports	51	50	53	50	56	46	34
A reduction in the suicide rate	32	27	47	32	47	56	17

Note: Total does not add to 100 percent because of multiple response.

Note: Percentage rating each statement with a 4 or 5, indicating agreement with the statement.

\*\*Caution: low base number of respondents – results are indicative only.

## 3.0 Do New Zealanders have particular opinions about gender?

Where possible, this year's results have been compared with the results for the 2017 and the 2019 surveys.

### 3.1 Are some jobs and roles more suited to men or women?

Respondents were asked to consider whether some occupations are more suited to men or women, or are suitable for all genders.

Table 22 compares this year's results with those of 2019. The table shows that, this year, 53% or more of all respondents at a minimum considered each occupation is suited to **all** genders.

However, there is significant variation in opinion, with the best result for 'a family doctor' (88%) compared with 'a builder' (53%). In fact, with regard to some of the occupations where agreement is relatively low in terms of them being considered suitable to all genders, significant percentages of respondents believe them to be either more suited to men or more suited to women.

For example, in the case of 'builder', 43% considered this occupation to be suitable for men and 3% suitable for women. Similarly, 28% and 2% respectively for 'farmer', 27% and 3% respectively for the 'the Armed Forces' and 24% and 3% respectively for 'engineer'.

In comparison, significantly more respondents believed women are more suited to being 'a nurse' compared with men (26% and 2% respectively).

Fewer respondents this year considered each occupation to be suited to all genders compared with 2017 and 2019. As an example, in 2017 and 2019, 92% and 91% respectively considered 'leadership roles' as being suited to all genders, whereas this is 85% this year.

Table 23 examines this year's result by gender and although it shows that both male and female respondents believed all occupations are suited to all genders, female respondents were more likely than male respondents to state this. For example, 90% of female respondents considered 'leadership roles' as being suited to all genders compared with 82% of male respondents.

**Table 22: Opinions about jobs and roles being suited to genders**

	2021 More suited to men 1,250 %	2021 More suited to women 1,250 %	2021 Suited to all genders 1,250 %	2019 More suited to men 1276 %	2019 More suited to women 1276 %	2019 Suited to all genders 1276 %	2017 More suited to men 1251 %	2017 More suited to women 1251 %	2017 Suited to all genders 1251 %
Unweighted base =									
Family doctor (i.e. GP)	5	6	88	3	3	94	3	2	94
Leadership roles/bosses	9	5	85	6	2	91	6	1	92
Teacher	2	12	84	1	8	89	1	7	91
Retail assistant	3	15	81	2	11	86	1	11	87
Cleaner	3	15	80	1	11	86	1	10	87
Social worker	3	16	80	1	13	84	1	13	85
Hairdresser	2	22	74	1	22	76	1	20	77
Engineer	24	3	71	20	1	78	19	1	79
Nurse	2	26	70	1	23	75	1	24	74
Farmer	28	2	68	25	1	73	23	1	76
The Armed Forces (i.e. Airforce, Army, Navy)	27	3	68	22	1	75	24	1	74
Builder	43	3	53	40	1	58	41	1	57

Note: Total does not add to 100 percent because of multiple response.



**Table 23: Opinions about jobs and roles being suited to genders – by gender**

	Total			Male			Female		
	2021 More suited to men	2021 More suited to women	2021 Suited to all genders	2021 More suited to men	2021 More suited to women	2021 Suited to all genders	2021 More suited to men	2021 More suited to women	2021 Suited to all genders
Unweighted base =	1,250 %	1,250 %	1,250 %	544 %	544 %	544 %	686 %	686 %	686 %
Family doctor (i.e. GP)	5	6	88	7	8	85	2	3	93
Leadership roles/bosses	9	5	85	12	5	82	5	4	90
Teacher	2	12	84	3	16	80	1	8	90
Retail assistant	3	15	81	3	18	77	2	11	85
Cleaner	3	15	80	4	17	78	2	13	83
Social worker	3	16	80	4	18	77	1	15	83
Hairdresser	2	22	74	2	29	68	2	16	81
Engineer	24	3	71	29	4	65	20	2	78
Nurse	2	26	70	3	33	62	2	19	78
Farmer	28	2	68	33	3	63	24	1	73
The Armed Forces (i.e. Airforce, Army, Navy)	27	3	68	32	4	62	22	2	74
Builder	43	3	53	46	4	49	41	2	56

Note: Total does not add to 100 percent because of multiple response.

**Table 23: Opinions about jobs and roles being suited to genders – by gender (continued)**

	Total			Non-binary		
	2021 More suited to men 1,250 %	2021 More suited to women 1,250 %	2021 Suited to all genders 1,250 %	2021 More suited to men 18** %	2021 More suited to women 18** %	2021 Suited to all genders 18** %
Unweighted base =						
Family doctor (i.e. GP)	5	6	88	17	28	50
Leadership roles/bosses	9	5	85	17	33	44
Teacher	2	12	84	11	39	44
Retail assistant	3	15	81	17	22	56
Cleaner	3	15	80	6	22	67
Social worker	3	16	80	6	22	67
Hairdresser	2	22	74	11	28	50
Engineer	24	3	71	17	6	72
Nurse	2	26	70	6	33	56
Farmer	28	2	68	22	11	61
The Armed Forces (i.e. Airforce, Army, Navy)	27	3	68	17	11	67
Builder	43	3	53	11	17	67

Note: Total does not add to 100 percent because of multiple response.

\*\*Caution: low base number of respondents – results are indicative only.

### 3.2 Are some personal attributes more important for men or women to have?

Respondents were also asked to comment on whether a range of personal attributes was more important for men or more important for women, for all genders, or gender-neutral.

Overall, most respondents agreed that the attributes are important for **all** genders to have or gender-neutral. For example, 73% said it is important for all genders to 'stand up for themselves' and 70% said it is important for all genders to be 'caring' (Table 24).

Significantly fewer respondents stated this in relation to the other attributes; most preferring to state they are **not** important for any gender. For example, 50% agreed that it is important for all genders to be 'funny', but 36% said this is not important to any gender.

That said, some respondents perceived it is more important for women to have some attributes. For example, 17% believed it is more important for women to be 'caring' (3% for men), 17% believed it is more important for women to be 'able to cry in front of friends' (4% for men) and 17% believed it is more important for women to be 'physically attractive' (4% for men).

A comparison of this year's results with 2017 and 2019 points to the fact that fewer respondents this year stated that the attributes are important for all genders to have (Table 24 to Table 26). For example, in both 2017 and 2019, 76% of respondents said it is important for all genders to 'stand up for themselves', but this was 73% this year.

**Table 24: Opinions about the importance of personal attributes to genders – 2021**

Unweighted base =	2021 More important for men 1,250 %	2021 More important for women 1,250 %	2021 Important to all genders 1,250 %	2021 Not important to any gender 1,250 %	2021 Don't know 1,250 %
Being able to stand up for themselves	8	8	73	10	1
Being caring	3	17	70	8	1
Being funny	8	3	50	36	2
Being in charge	15	3	49	31	2
Being able to put on a brave face in public	13	5	49	30	3
Being able to cry in front of friends	4	17	49	26	3
A position of power	15	4	46	33	2
Being sporty	12	3	45	38	2
Being physically attractive	4	17	40	38	1

Note: Total does not add to 100 percent because of multiple response.

**Table 25: Opinions about the importance of personal attributes to genders – 2019**

Unweighted base =	2019 More important for men 1276 %	2019 More important for women 1276 %	2019 Important to all genders 1276 %	2019 Not important to any gender 1276 %	2019 Don't know 1276 %
Being able to stand up for themselves	8	6	76	8	1
Being caring	1	16	73	9	1
Being funny	8	1	51	38	2
Being in charge	16	2	47	33	2
A well-paying job	13	1	62	22	1
Being able to put on a brave face in public	13	5	48	32	2
Being able to cry in front of friends	2	18	45	30	4
A position of power	16	2	43	36	3
Being sporty	14	1	45	38	2
Being physically attractive	2	20	37	39	2

Note: Total does not add to 100 percent because of multiple response.

**Table 26: Opinions about the importance of personal attributes to genders – 2017**

Unweighted base =	2017 More important for men 1251 %	2017 More important for women 1251 %	2017 Important to all genders 1251 %	2017 Not important to any gender 1251 %	2017 Don't know 1251 %
Being able to stand up for themselves	10	5	76	8	1
Being caring	1	18	72	8	1
Being funny	9	3	56	30	2
Being in charge	18	2	50	29	1
A well-paying job	14	1	66	18	1
Being able to put on a brave face in public	16	5	50	27	2
Being able to cry in front of friends	1	23	44	28	4
A position of power	19	2	46	31	2
Being sporty	15	1	48	34	2
Being physically attractive	2	20	43	32	2

Note: Total does not add to 100 percent because of multiple response.

Table 27 examines this year's result by gender and although it shows that both male and female respondents believed the attributes were important for all genders, female respondents were more likely than male respondents to state this. For example, 77% of female respondents considered it is important for all genders to 'stand up for themselves' compared with 69% of male respondents.

**Table 27: Opinions about the importance of personal attributes to genders – by gender**

	Total					Male				
	2021 More important for men Unweighted base = 1,250 %	2021 More important for women 1,250 %	2021 Important to all genders 1,250 %	2021 Not important to any gender 1,250 %	2021 Don't know 1,250 %	2021 More important for men 544 %	2021 More important for women 544 %	2021 Important to all genders 544 %	2021 Not important to any gender 544 %	2021 Don't know 544 %
Being able to stand up for themselves	8	8	73	10	1	11	8	69	10	1
Being caring	3	17	70	8	1	3	19	68	9	2
A well-paying job	10	4	65	20	2	11	5	63	20	2
Being funny	8	3	50	36	2	9	4	51	33	2
Being in charge	15	3	49	31	2	17	4	46	31	2
Being able to put on a brave face in public	13	5	49	30	3	15	5	50	28	2
Being able to cry in front of friends	4	17	49	26	3	4	19	48	25	4
A position of power	15	4	46	33	2	15	5	46	32	2
Being sporty	12	3	45	38	2	13	4	47	34	2
Being physically attractive	4	17	40	38	1	6	19	42	32	1

Note: Total does not add to 100 percent because of multiple response.

**Table 27: Opinions about the importance of personal attributes to genders – by gender (continued)**

	Total					Female				
	2021 More important for men 1,250 %	2021 More important for women 1,250 %	2021 Important to all genders 1,250 %	2021 Not important to any gender 1,250 %	2021 Don't know 1,250 %	2021 More important for men 686 %	2021 More important for women 686 %	2021 Important to all genders 686 %	2021 Not important to any gender 686 %	2021 Don't know 686 %
Unweighted base =										
A well-paying job	10	4	65	20	2	9	3	66	20	1
A position of power	15	4	46	33	2	14	3	46	35	2
Being able to stand up for themselves	8	8	73	10	1	5	8	77	9	1
Being caring	3	17	70	8	1	3	16	73	8	0
Being funny	8	3	50	36	2	7	2	50	39	2
Being in charge	15	3	49	31	2	12	3	51	33	2
Being able to put on a brave face in public	13	5	49	30	3	11	5	48	33	3
Being able to cry in front of friends	4	17	49	26	3	3	16	50	28	3
Being sporty	12	3	45	38	2	11	2	43	43	2
Being physically attractive	4	17	40	38	1	2	14	38	44	1

Note: Total does not add to 100 percent because of multiple response.



**Table 27: Opinions about the importance of personal attributes to genders – by gender (continued)**

	Total					Non-binary				
	2021 More important for men 1,250 %	2021 More important for women 1,250 %	2021 Importan t to all genders 1,250 %	2021 Not important to any gender 1,250 %	2021 Don't know 1,250 %	2021 More important for men 18** %	2021 More important for women 18** %	2021 Important to all genders 18** %	2021 Not important to any gender 18** %	2021 Don't know 18** %
Unweighted base =										
A well-paying job	10	4	65	20	2	6	11	67	11	6
A position of power	15	4	46	33	2	22	11	39	22	6
Being able to stand up for themselves	8	8	73	10	1	11	17	56	11	6
Being caring	3	17	70	8	1	11	17	61	6	6
Being funny	8	3	50	36	2	11	17	56	11	6
Being in charge	15	3	49	31	2	17	6	56	17	6
Being able to put on a brave face in public	13	5	49	30	3	17	6	67	6	6
Being able to cry in front of friends	4	17	49	26	3	6	17	50	22	6
Being sporty	12	3	45	38	2	22	0	50	22	6
Being physically attractive	4	17	40	38	1	17	11	44	22	6

Note: Total does not add to 100 percent because of multiple response.

\*\*Caution: low base number of respondents – results are indicative only.

### 3.3 Do New Zealanders have certain expectations of men and women?

Using a 7-point agreement scale, which ran from 1='strongly disagree' to 7='strongly agree', respondents were asked to indicate to what extent they agreed or disagreed with various statements about the expectations that New Zealand society may have about men and women.

Table 28 presents the results for this year, in comparison to the results for 2017 and 2019. The results shown are based on the percentage agreeing with each statement.

This shows relatively high levels of agreement with statements about mothers and fathers having equal responsibility for raising their children (87%), contraception being the responsibility of both men and women (84%) and women having the right to choose whether or not to have an abortion (74%).

In fact, it is with regard to women having the right to choose whether or not to have an abortion that there has been one of the most significant shifts in opinion since 2017, when the level of agreement then was 66%.

In addition to this shift in opinion, another notable shift is the lower level of agreement with the statement, 'In New Zealand, women feel pressured to choose between being a good wife/mother or having a professional or business career' (49% agreement this year compared with 54% in 2019).

However, this year, a number of statistically significantly different results from those recorded in 2019 suggest a backward step in opinion:

- ◆ 'A man who doesn't fight back when he's pushed around will lose respect as a man' (27% of respondents agreed with this statement this year compared with 22% in 2019).
- ◆ 'Showing physical or emotional weakness makes a man less of a man' (18% and 12% respectively).
- ◆ 'Hitting out is an understandable response for a man when his wife or girlfriend tries to end a relationship' (17% and 9% respectively).
- ◆ 'Fathers should have more say than mothers in making family decisions' (16% and 10% respectively).

Table 29 examines this year's result by gender and shows a number of statistically significant differences. For example, 89% of female respondents agreed that 'contraception is the responsibility of both men and women' compared with 79% of male respondents. Female respondents were also more likely to agree with other statements such as to do with sharing responsibility for raising children, the choice to have or not have an abortion and women being pressured to choose between motherhood and a professional career.

However, male respondents were more likely to agree with statements directly relating to men in society. For example, 34% agreed that 'a man who doesn't fight back when he's pushed around will lose respect as a man' compared with 21% of female respondents.

**Table 28: Agreement-disagreement with statements about New Zealand society's expectations of men and women**

	2021 Total 1,250 %	2019 Total 1,276 %	2017 Total 1,251 %
Unweighted base =			
Mothers and fathers should equally share the responsibility for raising their children	87	89	85
Contraception is the responsibility of both men and women	84	85	84
A woman should have the right to choose whether or not she has an abortion	74	72	66
In New Zealand, women feel pressured to choose between being a good wife/mother or having a professional or business career	49	54	53
People must work full time if they want to progress in their career	46	48	44
A man who doesn't fight back when he's pushed around will lose respect as a man	27	22	22
Showing physical or emotional weakness makes a man less of a man	18	12	13
Hitting out is an understandable response for a man when his wife or girlfriend tries to end a relationship	17	9	8
Fathers should have more say than mothers in making family decisions	16	10	11

Note: Total does not add to 100 percent because of multiple response.

**Table 29: Agreement-disagreement with statements about New Zealand society's expectations of men and women – by gender**

	2021 Total 1,250 %	Male Total 544 %	Female Total 686 %	Non- binary Total 18** %
Unweighted base =				
Mothers and fathers should equally share the responsibility for raising their children	87	86	89	72
Contraception is the responsibility of both men and women	84	79	89	61
A woman should have the right to choose whether or not she has an abortion	74	71	78	56
In New Zealand, women feel pressured to choose between being a good wife/mother or having a professional or business career	49	40	58	50
People must work full time if they want to progress in their career	46	51	41	50
A man who doesn't fight back when he's pushed around will lose respect as a man	27	34	21	39
Showing physical or emotional weakness makes a man less of a man	18	23	13	44
Hitting out is an understandable response for a man when his wife or girlfriend tries to end a relationship	17	21	12	28
Fathers should have more say than mothers in making family decisions	16	21	12	22

Note: Total does not add to 100 percent because of multiple response.

\*\*Caution: low base number of respondents – results are indicative only.

### 3.4 What are New Zealand society's opinions about rape culture?

Using the same agreement scale, respondents were asked to indicate to what extent they agreed or disagreed with various statements relating to the opinions that New Zealand society may have about rape.

Table 30 presents the results for this year, in comparison to the results for 2017 and 2019. In general, this shows that there has been little change in opinion, with over one-quarter of all respondents continuing to agree that false rape accusations are common (28%) and rape occurs when 'a man's sex drive is out of control' (27%). However, the percentage agreeing that false rape accusations are common has statistically significantly decreased compared with the percentage recorded in 2019 (35%) and is now similar to the result in 2017.

**Table 30: Agreement-disagreement with statements relating to New Zealand society's opinions about rape**

	2021 Total Unweighted base = 1,250 %	2019 Total 1,276 %	2017 Total 1,251 %
False rape accusations are common	28	35	29
Rape happens when a man's sex drive is out of control	27	25	24
If someone is raped when they're drunk, they're at least partly responsible for what happens	16	14	14
You can't really call it rape if someone doesn't physically fight back	11	7	7
If someone is willing to 'make out', then it's no big deal if the other person pushes them a little further and has sex	10	9	7

Note: Total does not add to 100 percent because of multiple response.

Table 31 examines this year's result by gender and shows that in most cases, there are statistically significant differences between male and female respondents. For example, 36% of male respondents agreed that false rape accusations are common compared with 21% of female respondents. Male respondents were also more likely to agree that, if someone is drunk, they are partly to blame if they are raped; that it can't be called rape, if one doesn't physically fight back and if someone chooses to 'make out', it's OK if the other person forces themselves on them and they have sex.

**Table 31: Agreement-disagreement with statements about New Zealand society's opinions about rape – by gender**

Unweighted base =	2021 Total 1,250 %	Male Total 544 %	Female Total 686 %	Non- binary Total 18** %
False rape accusations are common	28	36	21	39
Rape happens when a man's sex drive is out of control	27	27	26	40
If someone is raped when they're drunk, they're at least partly responsible for what happens	16	19	12	29
You can't really call it rape if someone doesn't physically fight back	11	14	8	18
If someone is willing to 'make out', then it's no big deal if the other person pushes them a little further and has sex	10	14	7	29

Note: Total does not add to 100 percent because of multiple response.

\*\*Caution: low base number of respondents – results are indicative only.



## 4.0 What are New Zealanders' opinions about gender and sexual diversity?

### 4.1 Are we accepting of gender and sexual diversity?

Respondents were asked to indicate 'how comfortable' they would be with a gay or bisexual man, a lesbian or bisexual woman, a transgender man, a transgender woman and a person with non-binary gender in a range of situations, from being 'part of (their) immediate family' to being '(their) manager'.

Table 32 shows that over 50% of all respondents stated they would be comfortable with a gay or bisexual man, a lesbian or bisexual woman, a transgender man, a transgender woman or a person with non-binary gender in all of the situations. This was particularly the case in relation to a gay and bisexual man, and a lesbian and bisexual woman.

However, the table also shows that in comparison to 2019, the levels of comfort are generally lower, although not as low as 2017.

For example, 73% of all respondents this year stated they would be comfortable with a gay or bisexual man being part of their immediate family, compared with 79% in 2019 and 68% in 2017.

**Table 32: Levels of acceptance of gender and sexually diverse people**

	2021 Total 1,250 %	2019 Total 1,250 %	2017 Total 1,250 %
Unweighted base =			
<b>As part of your immediate family</b>			
Gay & bisexual men	73	79	68
Lesbian & bisexual women	74	81	67
Transgender men	59	65	54
Transgender women	56	63	53
Non-binary gender people	68	72	51
<b>As one of your friends</b>			
Gay & bisexual men	75	81	74
Lesbian & bisexual women	77	82	75
Transgender men	60	66	58
Transgender women	59	64	56
Non-binary gender people	69	71	53
<b>As one of your work colleagues</b>			
Gay & bisexual men	75	82	76
Lesbian & bisexual women	77	82	77
Transgender men	63	69	62
Transgender women	62	67	61
Non-binary gender people	69	73	56
<b>As one of the people you play sport with</b>			
Gay & bisexual men	72	78	73
Lesbian & bisexual women	73	80	72
Transgender men	55	63	57
Transgender women	55	61	56
Non-binary gender people	67	70	54

Continued



**Table 32: Levels of acceptance of gender and sexually diverse people (continued)**

	2021 Total 1,250 %	2019 Total 1,276 %	2017 Total 1,251 %
Unweighted base =			
<b>Becoming parents</b>			
Gay & bisexual men	68	76	58
Lesbian & bisexual women	72	79	60
Transgender men	52	63	47
Transgender women	53	62	46
Non-binary gender people	68	71	46
<b>As your doctor</b>			
Gay & bisexual men	70	76	62
Lesbian & bisexual women	72	78	63
Transgender men	53	61	46
Transgender women	51	59	45
Non-binary gender people	66	70	47
<b>As captain of a NZ sports team</b>			
Gay & bisexual men	73	79	69
Lesbian & bisexual women	75	80	69
Transgender men	52	61	53
Transgender women	51	59	51
Non-binary gender people	65	70	51
<b>As the Prime Minister of NZ</b>			
Gay & bisexual men	70	76	62
Lesbian & bisexual women	72	79	53
Transgender men	55	61	49
Transgender women	54	61	47
Non-binary gender people	68	71	47

Continued

**Table 32: Levels of acceptance of gender and sexually diverse people (continued)**

	2021 Total Unweighted base = 1,250 %	2019 Total 1,276 %	2017 Total 1,251 %
<b>As your teacher</b>			
Gay & bisexual men	73	78	nm
Lesbian & bisexual women	75	81	nm
Transgender men	56	62	nm
Transgender women	56	62	nm
Non-binary gender people	68	70	nm
<b>As your manager</b>			
Gay & bisexual men	73	80	nm
Lesbian & bisexual women	74	81	nm
Transgender men	58	66	nm
Transgender women	57	64	nm
Non-binary gender people	68	70	nm

Note: Total does not add to 100 percent because of multiple response.

Table 33 examines this year's result by gender and shows that there are statistically significant differences between male and female respondents. In general, female respondents were more likely than male respondents to state that they would be comfortable with a gay or bisexual man, a lesbian or bisexual woman, a transgender man, a transgender woman or a person with non-binary gender in all the situations. For example, 80% of female respondents stated they would be comfortable with a gay or bisexual man being part of their immediate family compared with 65% of male respondents.

**Table 33: Levels of acceptance of gender and sexually diverse people – by gender**

	Unweighted base =	2021 Total 1,250 %	Male Total 544 %	Female Total 686 %	Non- binary Total 18** %
<b>As part of your immediate family</b>					
Gay & bisexual men		73	65	80	47
Lesbian & bisexual women		74	68	79	47
Transgender men		59	50	66	71
Transgender women		56	48	64	53
Non-binary gender people		68	60	74	59
<b>As one of your friends</b>					
Gay & bisexual men		75	68	83	50
Lesbian & bisexual women		77	73	82	38
Transgender men		60	49	70	56
Transgender women		59	49	68	69
Non-binary gender people		69	61	75	62
<b>As one of your work colleagues</b>					
Gay & bisexual men		75	70	81	44
Lesbian & bisexual women		77	73	81	61
Transgender men		63	53	72	50
Transgender women		62	52	70	56
Non-binary gender people		69	62	76	67
<b>As one of the people you play sport with</b>					
Gay & bisexual men		72	67	78	50
Lesbian & bisexual women		73	67	80	44
Transgender men		55	48	62	62
Transgender women		55	47	62	69
Non-binary gender people		67	61	72	62

Continued

**Table 33: Levels of acceptance of gender and sexually diverse people – by gender (continued)**

	Unweighted base =	2021 Total 1,250 %	Male Total 544 %	Female Total 686 %	Non- binary Total 18** %
<b>Becoming parents</b>					
Gay & bisexual men		68	60	76	44
Lesbian & bisexual women		72	65	79	50
Transgender men		52	43	60	56
Transgender women		53	44	60	62
Non-binary gender people		68	62	73	62
<b>As your doctor</b>					
Gay & bisexual men		70	62	77	53
Lesbian & bisexual women		72	67	77	53
Transgender men		53	45	59	59
Transgender women		51	43	58	59
Non-binary gender people		66	60	72	53
<b>As captain of a NZ sports team</b>					
Gay & bisexual men		73	67	79	56
Lesbian & bisexual women		75	70	79	56
Transgender men		52	44	58	56
Transgender women		51	43	57	50
Non-binary gender people		65	59	71	56
<b>As the Prime Minister of NZ</b>					
Gay & bisexual men		70	62	78	47
Lesbian & bisexual women		72	66	78	47
Transgender men		55	46	63	53
Transgender women		54	45	61	65
Non-binary gender people		68	61	74	65

Continued

**Table 33: Levels of acceptance of gender and sexually diverse people – by gender (continued)**

	2021 Total Unweighted base = 1,250 %	Male Total 544 %	Female Total 686 %	Non- binary Total 18** %
<b>As your teacher</b>				
Gay & bisexual men	73	66	80	47
Lesbian & bisexual women	75	70	80	41
Transgender men	56	48	63	65
Transgender women	56	48	62	65
Non-binary gender people	68	62	75	65
<b>As your manager</b>				
Gay & bisexual men	73	67	81	47
Lesbian & bisexual women	74	70	79	53
Transgender men	58	48	68	47
Transgender women	57	47	66	59
Non-binary gender people	68	60	76	65

Note: Total does not add to 100 percent because of multiple response.

\*\*Caution: low base number of respondents – results are indicative only.

## 4.2 Who is disadvantaged because of gender inequality?

Respondents were asked to indicate which of a number of gender and sexually diverse groups of people were 'disadvantaged because of gender inequality in New Zealand society, if any'.

Table 34 shows that over one-half of all respondents (56%) either felt that no groups of people were disadvantaged by gender inequality (23%) or they didn't know (33%). Compared with 2017 and 2019, significantly more respondents this year felt no groups were disadvantaged (16% in both 2017 and 2019).

The table also shows that a significantly larger percentage of respondents identified women generally (27%) or specific groups of women (16%) as disadvantaged by gender inequality compared with men generally (10%) or specific groups of men (15%). The percentage of women generally/specific groups of women has, however, significantly decreased compared with 2017 and 2019.

The groups of women identified by respondents who stated specific groups of women were disadvantaged included lesbian and bisexual women (21%), as well as women of different ethnicities (19%). Similarly, the groups of men identified by respondents who stated specific groups of men were disadvantaged included gay and bisexual men (38%), as well as men of different ethnicities (15%).

After women generally, people with a non-binary gender, were the second most frequently identified as being disadvantaged (19%). However, this has also decreased compared with 2019 (26%).

**Table 34: Groups in New Zealand society that are disadvantaged by gender inequality**

	2021 Total 1,250 %	2019 Total 1,276 %	2017 Total 1,251 %
Unweighted base =			
Women generally	27	36	35
People with non-binary gender	19	26	23
Specific groups of women	16	20	22
Specific groups of men	15	18	20
Men generally	10	12	9
No groups of people	23	16	16
Don't know	33	28	31
Total	**	**	**

Note: Total does not add to 100 percent because of multiple response.

Table 35 examines this year's result by gender and shows that over one-half of both male and female respondents felt that no groups of people were disadvantaged by gender inequality or they didn't know which groups were (60% and 53% respectively). Female respondents in particular were more likely than male respondents to identify women generally (34% compared with 20% of male respondents) and people with non-binary gender (22% and 15% respectively) as being disadvantaged.

**Table 35: Groups in New Zealand society that are disadvantaged by gender inequality – by gender**

	2021 Total Unweighted base = 1,250 %	Male Total 544 %	Female Total 686 %	Non- binary Total 18** %
Women generally	27	20	34	22
People with non-binary gender	19	15	22	39
Specific groups of women	16	13	18	22
Specific groups of men	15	14	15	33
Men generally	10	12	8	28
No groups of people	23	26	21	28
Don't know	33	34	32	22
Total	**	**	**	**

Note: Total does not add to 100 percent because of multiple response.

\*\*Caution: low base number of respondents – results are indicative only.

## Appendix A: Survey questionnaire



# National Council of Women New Zealand – Gender Equality Survey 2021

## Online Survey

Research New Zealand PN: 5226

**UPDATED** April 2021

---

### Let's talk about gender in New Zealand

Thank you for agreeing to complete this important survey. This survey asks questions about attitudes towards gender in New Zealand – at home, at work, at school and in our communities.

It should take about 10 minutes to complete. Most questions can be completed by simply ticking the box that best represents the answer that you wish to give.

Confidentiality: The answers you provide are completely **confidential** and **anonymous** and at no stage will we collect any personally identifiable information from you. We wish to understand **your** opinions, so please be as **open and honest** as possible in your answers.

It is important to note that your participation in this survey is completely **voluntary** and at any time you can choose to exit the survey.

START SURVEY

## Section 1: About you

### NEW PAGE

First of all, we would like to ask you some questions about yourself...

1. Which **one** of the following age groups do you come into?

*Please select one option*

- 1 .... 17 and below [TERMINATE]
- 2 .... 18-24
- 3 .... 25-34
- 4 .... 35-44
- 5 .... 45-54
- 6 .... 55-64
- 7 .... 65-74
- 8 .... 75 and over

2. Which **one** of the following best describes the part of the country that you currently live in?

*Please select one option*

- 1 Northland
- 2 Auckland
- 3 Waikato
- 4 Bay of Plenty
- 5 Gisborne
- 6 Hawke's Bay
- 7 Taranaki
- 8 Manawatu-Wanganui
- 9 Wellington-Wairarapa
- 10 Tasman
- 11 Nelson
- 12 Marlborough
- 13 West Coast
- 14 Canterbury
- 15 Otago
- 16 Southland

3. Which ethnic group do you belong to? You can belong to more than one.

*Please select as many options as apply*

- 1 New Zealand European/Pakeha
- 2 Maori
- 3 Pacific
- 4 Asian
- 5 Middle Eastern/Latin American/African
- 96 Other *Please specify:* \_\_\_\_\_

4. Which **one** of the following best describes your current living situation?

*Please select one option*

1 .... One-person household

2 .... Couple only

3 .... Couple with child(ren)

4 .... One parent with child(ren)

5 .... Other multi-person household (e.g. flat)

6 .... Other *Please specify*: \_\_\_\_\_

98 ..I'd rather not say

## Section 2: Gender roles

5. Are the following **jobs and roles** **more suited** to men or women?

*Please tick one answer for each job from the options across the top of the table*

ROTATE	More suited to men	More suited to women	Suited to all genders	Don't know
a. Cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
b. Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
c. Family doctor (i.e. GP)	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
d. Farmer	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
e. Hairdresser	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
g. Leadership roles/bosses	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
h. Nurse	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
l. Retail assistant	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
m. Social worker	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
o. Teacher	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
p. The Armed Forces (i.e. Airforce, Army, Navy)	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
q. Builder	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _98

6. Are the following **characteristics** seen as being **more important** for men or women in New Zealand society?  
*Please tick one answer for each characteristic from the options across the top of the table*

ROTATE	More important for men	More important for women	Important for all genders	Not necessarily important for any gender	Don't know
b. A well-paying job	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
c. A position of power	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
e. Being able to stand up for themselves	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
f. Being caring	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
h. Being funny	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
i. Being in charge	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
j. Being able to put on a brave face in public	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
k. Being able to cry in front of friends	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
l. Being sporty	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
m. Being physically attractive	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _98

The following questions could be of a sensitive nature for some. We provide contact details for support organisations at the end of the survey, if you feel you would like to talk to someone about the topics raised.

7. How much do you **agree or disagree** with each of the following statements?

*Please tick the answer you wish to give from the options across the top of the table*

ROTATE	Strongly disagree						Strongly agree	Don't know
a. Mothers and fathers should equally share the responsibility for raising their children	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	<input type="checkbox"/> _6	<input type="checkbox"/> _7	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
b. People must work full time if they want to progress in their career	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	<input type="checkbox"/> _6	<input type="checkbox"/> _7	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
c. Fathers should have more say than mothers in making family decisions	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	<input type="checkbox"/> _6	<input type="checkbox"/> _7	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
d. Hitting out is an understandable response for a man when his wife or girlfriend tries to end a relationship	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	<input type="checkbox"/> _6	<input type="checkbox"/> _7	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
e. In NZ, women feel pressured to choose between being a good wife/mother or having a professional or business career	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	<input type="checkbox"/> _6	<input type="checkbox"/> _7	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
f. Contraception is the responsibility of both men and women	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	<input type="checkbox"/> _6	<input type="checkbox"/> _7	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
g. A woman should have the right to choose whether or not she has an abortion	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	<input type="checkbox"/> _6	<input type="checkbox"/> _7	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
h. A man who doesn't fight back when he's pushed around will lose respect as a man	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	<input type="checkbox"/> _6	<input type="checkbox"/> _7	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
i. Showing physical or emotional weakness makes a man less of a man	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	<input type="checkbox"/> _6	<input type="checkbox"/> _7	<input type="checkbox"/> _98

8. And how much do you **agree or disagree** with each of the following statements?  
*Please tick the answer you wish to give from the options across the top of the table*

ROTATE	Strongly disagree						Strongly agree	Don't know
a. You can't really call it rape if someone doesn't physically fight back	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	<input type="checkbox"/> _6	<input type="checkbox"/> _7	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
b. False rape accusations are common	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	<input type="checkbox"/> _6	<input type="checkbox"/> _7	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
c. Rape happens when a man's sex drive is out of control	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	<input type="checkbox"/> _6	<input type="checkbox"/> _7	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
d. If someone is raped when they're drunk, they're at least partly responsible for what happens	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	<input type="checkbox"/> _6	<input type="checkbox"/> _7	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
e. If someone is willing to 'make out', then it's no big deal if the other person pushes them a little further and has sex	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	<input type="checkbox"/> _6	<input type="checkbox"/> _7	<input type="checkbox"/> _98

Section 3: Gender equality and inequality in New Zealand

9. By ‘gender equality’, we mean that people of any gender are equal in all possible respects. Please answer the rest of the questions in this section with this definition in mind. First of all, how much do you **agree or disagree** with each of the following statements?  
*Please tick the answer you wish to give from the options across the top of the table*

	Strongly disagree						Strongly agree	Don't know
a. Gender equality in New Zealand is a fundamental right	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 98
b. Gender equality has already been achieved for the most part in New Zealand	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 98



10. How is New Zealand doing in terms of gender equality in each of the following?

*Please tick the answer you wish to give from the options across the top of the table*

ROTATE	Very poorly					Very well	Don't know
a. In the home	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 98
b. In the workplace	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 98
c. In the education system	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 98
d. In the justice system	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 98
e. In the health system	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 98
f. In the mass media (e.g. newspaper, TV, radio)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 98
g. In advertising	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 98
h. In sports	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 98
i. In the Armed Forces (i.e. Airforce, Army, Navy)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 98
j. In the welfare system	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 98
k. In senior management	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 98
l. In Parliament	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 98

11. If gender equality was achieved in New Zealand, how much do you agree or disagree that each of the following would happen?

*Please tick the answer you wish to give from the options across the top of the table*

	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree	Don't know
a. There would be more equal sharing of childcare responsibilities between men and women	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
b. There would be more equal sharing of household chores between men and women	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
c. Women would have improved job/career opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
d. Women would have improved access to healthcare services	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
e. Women would have improved access to abortion services	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
f. There would be more women in Parliament	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
g. There would be more women in senior management positions	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
h. Women in employment would receive the same pay as men	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
i. New Zealanders would value unpaid work more highly	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	<input type="checkbox"/> _98

12. And how much do you agree or disagree that each of the following would happen?

*Please tick the answer you wish to give from the options across the top of the table*

	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree	Don't know
a. A reduction in the rates of domestic violence	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
b. A reduction in the rates of sexual violence	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
c. A reduction in the suicide rate	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
d. A reduction in alcohol and drug abuse	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
e. More stories about women's sports	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	<input type="checkbox"/> _98
f. Less gender stereotyping in the media	<input type="checkbox"/> _1	<input type="checkbox"/> _2	<input type="checkbox"/> _3	<input type="checkbox"/> _4	<input type="checkbox"/> _5	<input type="checkbox"/> _98

## Section 4: Gender and sexual diversity

13. Would you be **comfortable** with gay and bisexual men, lesbian and bisexual women, transgender men, transgender women and people with non-binary gender in each of the following situations? Please hover over the column labels for a definition of each

*'From the groups listed across the top of the table, please tick which groups (if any) you would be comfortable with for each of the following situations.'*

ROTATE	Gay & bisexual men	Lesbian & bisexual women	Transgender men	Transgender women	Non-binary gender people
a. As part of your immediate family	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>1</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>1</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>1</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>1</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>1</sub>
b. As one of your friends	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>2</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>2</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>2</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>2</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>2</sub>
c. As one of your work colleagues	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>3</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>3</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>3</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>3</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>3</sub>
d. As one of the people you play sport with	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>4</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>4</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>4</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>4</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>4</sub>
e. Becoming parents	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>5</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>5</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>5</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>5</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>5</sub>
f. As your doctor	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>6</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>6</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>6</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>6</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>6</sub>
h. As captain of a NZ sports team	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>8</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>8</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>8</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>8</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>8</sub>
i. As the Prime Minister of New Zealand	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>9</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>9</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>9</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>9</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>9</sub>
j. As your teacher	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>10</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>10</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>10</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>10</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>10</sub>
k. As your manager	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>11</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>11</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>11</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>11</sub>	<input type="checkbox"/> <sub>11</sub>

*Gay - A person who is sexually attracted to people of the same sex or gender. More commonly used in relation to males.*

*Lesbian - A woman who is sexually attracted to people of the same sex or gender.*

*Bisexual - A person who is sexually attracted to more than one sex or gender, including their own.*

*Trans woman - A transgender individual who, although assigned male at birth, currently identifies as a female (Grant, et al, 2011 as cited in Statistics NZ, 2015), for example, a male-to-female transgender person (MtF).*

*Trans man - A transgender individual who, although assigned female at birth, currently identifies as a male (Grant, et al, 2011 as cited in Statistics NZ, 2015). For example, a female-to-male transgender person (FtM).*

*Cisgender - Individuals who have a match between the gender they were recorded at birth, their bodies, and their personal identity (adapted from Schilt & Westbrook, 2009 as cited in Statistics NZ, 2015).*

*Non-binary gender – An umbrella term for all genders other than female/male or woman/man (Gender Minorities Aotearoa, 2020).*

Statistics NZ (2015). Statistical standard for gender identity. Available from [www.stats.govt.nz](http://www.stats.govt.nz)

14. Which of the following groups of people do you believe are **disadvantaged** because of gender inequality in New Zealand society, if any? Please hover your mouse over 'people with non-binary gender' to see this definition again.  
*Please tick all that apply in the first column and use the second column to provide any explanations*

[illegible]

## Section 5: Final questions

Thank you for completing our survey. Before closing your browser, please answer our final questions.

15. What is your gender?

*Please select one option*

1 .... Male

2 .... Female

3... Nonbinary (i.e. I do not identify as either male or female, but both, neither, or a combination)

96... Not listed, please state: \_\_\_\_\_

16. Are you transgender? (That is, is your gender different from your assigned gender at birth?)

*Please select one option*

1 .... No, I am not transgender

2 .... Yes, I am transgender

3 .... I am unsure about my gender

4 .... I don't understand this question

99.. Prefer not to say

17. The next questions ask about difficulties you may have doing certain activities because of a health condition, disability or impairment?

Please select one option per statement

	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Prefer not to answer
<b>a.</b> Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?					
<b>b.</b> Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?					
<b>c.</b> Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?					
<b>d.</b> Using your usual language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?					
<b>e.</b> Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?					
<b>f.</b> Do you have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?					

**g.** Do you experience any mental health conditions that have lasted for six months or more ?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Prefer not to answer

Thank you.

If you feel you would like to talk to someone about the topics raised in this survey, here are some organisations that you may wish to contact.

*OUTLineNZ: This confidential service has been provided to the LGBTQI+ community, their friends, and families since 1972.*

*Call on 0800 688 5463 or visit the website <http://www.outline.org.nz/>*

*Rape Crisis: The 24 hour helpline number is 0800 88 33 00. Website for sexual violence agencies all over the country at*

*[www.toah-nnest.org.nz](http://www.toah-nnest.org.nz) Family Violence information line 0800 456 450 or visit [www.areyouok.org.nz](http://www.areyouok.org.nz) for information and help.*

*Youthline - 24 hour helpline for young people 0800 376 633*

*Lifeline - 24 hour telephone counselling - 0800 543 354*

You may now submit your survey and close your browser.

SUBMIT SURVEY