

Foundation

World Risk Poll 2021

Focus On: Risk and Gender



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ABOUT GALLUP

Gallup delivers analytics and advice to help leaders and organisations solve their most pressing problems. Combining more than 80 years of experience with its global reach, Gallup knows more about the attitudes and behaviours of employees, customers, students and citizens than any other organisation in the world. For more information about Gallup, please visit www.gallup.com/contact.

The Gallup organization was engaged to conduct the survey and analysis for some of the findings for this research. This report was not authored by Gallup and the responsibility for opinions expressed in this report rests solely with the report authors from Lloyd's Register Foundation

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Introduction

The 2021 World Risk Poll is a hugely valuable resource to understand how women perceive and experience a wide range of risks at the global scale. Interviewing over 125,000 people – 66,000 women – across 121 countries, including places where little or no official data on these issues exists, the Poll gives voice to millions across the globe.

We have told some of those global stories across our four themed reports; and here in our first demographic snapshot we present high level findings based on all 2021 World Risk Poll questions, split by sex, to highlight how women's perception and experience of risk can differ from that of men.

Importantly, the true power of the World Risk Poll is in its demographic width and depth. Using the full dataset it is possible to identify specific groups who may be at elevated risk, allowing for the creation and implementation of highly targeted intervention strategies. A great example of this is featured in our most recent report '*Safe at Work? Global experiences of violence and harassment*' where we highlight the increased risk foreign-born women have of experiencing violence and harassment in the workplace, and their reticence to tell someone about their experiences compared to their native-born peers.



Pessimism about the future driven by worry in the present?

Diving into this data, we identified that foreign-born women who did not tell someone of their experience of violence and harassment were the most likely to say that this was due to "not knowing what to do" (51% vs 46%) or the "procedures at work being unclear" (60% vs 41%). This presents a clear action point for companies and policymakers to both raise awareness among foreign-born women of their workplace rights and ensure that those rights are clearly communicated.

When the Poll data is split by sex an overarching theme appears; that women are generally more pessimistic in their views about the future and also more worried about the risks they may face. We can see this in the headline figure in the 'A Changed World? Perceptions and experiences of risk in the Covid age' report, where 26% of women describe themselves as feeling more safe than they did five years ago, 3 percentage points lower than the figure for men. In the same question 36% of women say they feel less safe than they did five years ago, 4 percentage points higher than the figure for men.

That women feel less safe is borne out when questioned about their worry and experience of serious harm from seven everyday risks (for both men and women there is a gap between worry and experience however, the gap is larger for women). For all but one of these risks women are significantly more likely to say that they are very worried when compared to men. However, when asked to describe their experience of these events the gaps were much smaller or non-existent.

Two particular examples are worth calling out. For violent crime, 35% of women say they are very worried that this could cause them serious harm, 7 percentage points higher than men; however, there is no difference in personal experience of this harm. A similar difference in worry was seen when asked about mental health, where 28% of women were very worried that this could cause them serious harm, again 7 percentage points higher than men. Here, there was a very slight difference in personal experience, with 9% of women reporting experiencing serious harm due to their mental health, 1 percentage point higher than men.

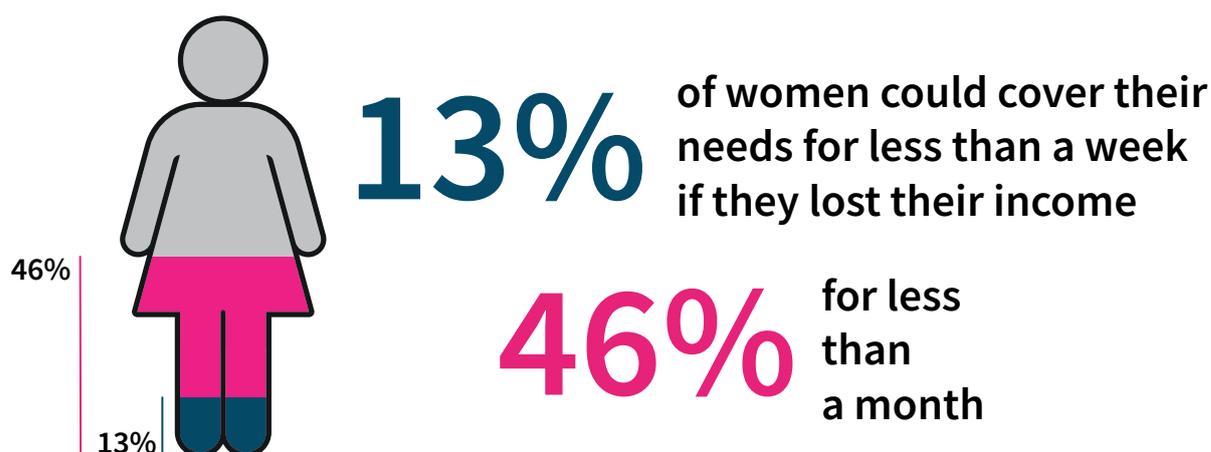
This concern for the future and everyday risks translates into the online world as well. As more and more of our life is conducted online our digital footprint of personal information grows larger. This data is increasingly used by governments, companies and other organisations to inform decision making and provide targeted services. However, due in part to lagging regulation, the potential for misuse of this data is rife.

Women are significantly more likely to be very concerned about their personal data being stolen or misused by companies compared to men. This concern may also explain the relative lack of enthusiasm about emerging technologies such as driverless cars or artificial intelligence applications amongst women when compared to men.

Does resilience, or a lack thereof, influence worry?

Alongside worry and experience of risk the 2021 World Risk Poll attempted to measure individual resilience – the ability to cope with and recover from shocks – to a range of events. Resilience has been a key focus for Lloyd's Register Foundation since we published our Foresight Review of Resilience Engineering in 2015. More recently – and using data from the 2021 World Risk Poll – we have developed the World Risk Poll Resilience Index and made it accessible through our interactive data explorer. Splitting this index by sex reveals that at the global level women report less resilience than men.

Whilst higher resilience is broadly associated with high income countries, women in these countries who are either in the lowest personal income quintile, have lower levels of education, or are in precarious employment, are often significantly less resilient than their male peers, or even women in lower income countries. This effect is often led by significant differences in individual resilience. A major contributor to this in the World Risk Poll Resilience Index is an individual's financial resilience, namely how long they could cover basic needs if they lost all household income.



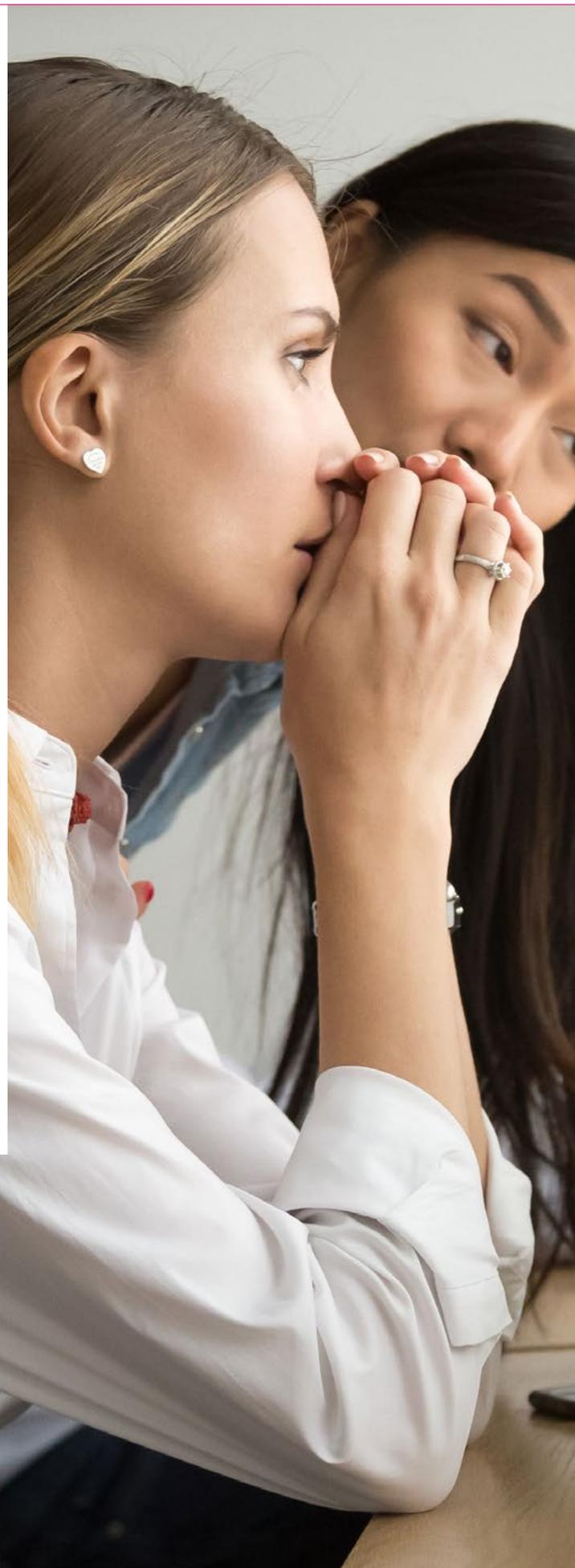
At the most extreme level 13% of women reported that they would be unable to cover basic needs for more than a week if they lost their household income, 2 percentage points higher than for men. The gap widens further when expanded to a month, with 46% of women reporting that they would be unable to cover basic needs for longer than this, 4 percentage points higher than men.

Does employment support individual resilience?

One potential explanation for this relative lack of financial resilience could be the differences in women's work history and current employment status. 14% of women polled stated that they have never worked, 8 percentage points higher than for men. When looking at respondents who have ever worked and asking about their current employment status, significant differences remain. Globally, 50% of women who have ever worked describe themselves as unemployed or out of the workforce compared to 29% of men, a 21 percentage point difference. Further trimming the data to exclude those out of the workforce reveals that women are much more likely than men to be in part-time employment – rather than full-time employment or being self-employed – than men.

A pertinent question is whether this lack of self-reported resilience, and the factors that contribute to it, are the cause or effect of the thread of pessimism and increased safety concern reported by women to the Poll.

Regardless, it is apparent that at the global level women are more pessimistic about the future and concerned about the risks they face in life. It is also clear that a one size fits all approach is not appropriate to address these concerns as there is a complex interplay with many other factors, including income, education, regional variation and societal norms, among many others. The 2021 World Risk Poll dataset is the ideal resource to identify focused groups for targeted interventions.



Chapter 1

A Changed World? Perceptions and experiences of risk in the Covid age

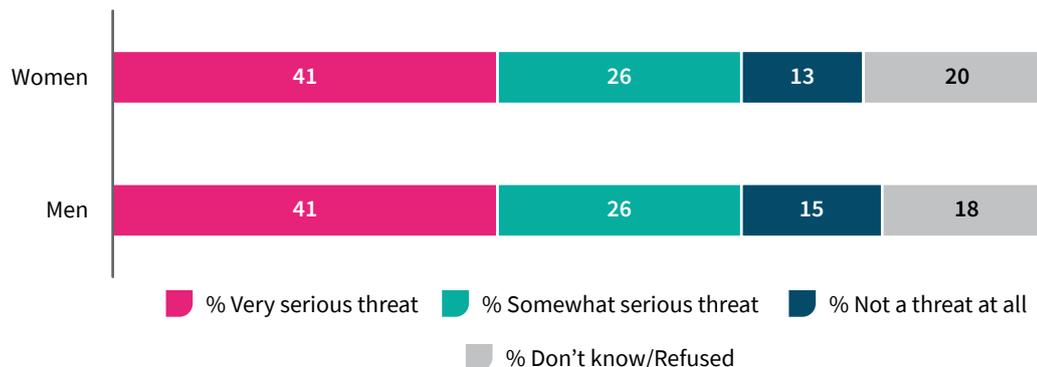
In a rapidly changing world, understanding the risks people face, and how they perceive them, is paramount to increasing safety for all — and to opening up the life opportunities feeling safe brings. However, the official data needed to understand the nature and scale of these safety challenges simply does not exist in many parts of the world.

Splitting the 2021 World Risk Poll dataset by sex reveals a trend that women are generally more pessimistic in their views of the future and also more worried about the risks they may face. Whilst present at the global level, these differences become even more stark in certain regions, an effect which is described in the full *'A Changed World? Perceptions and experiences of risk in the Covid age'*¹ report, the associated country snapshots², and freely available full dataset³.

Climate change

Chart 1.1

Is climate change a threat to your country within the next 20 years?



Survey question: Do you think that climate change is a very serious threat, a somewhat serious threat, or not a threat at all to the people in this country in the next 20 years?

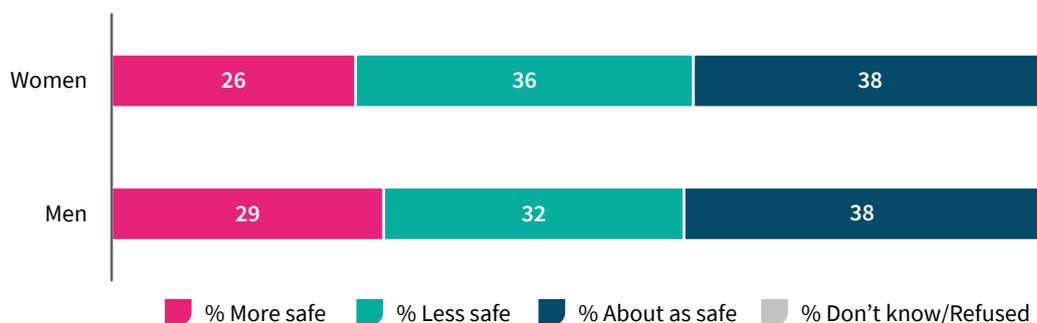
Women and men were equally likely to view climate change as a serious or somewhat serious threat to their country in the next 20 years. Women were slightly less likely than men to say that climate change wasn't a threat (by 2 percentage points). This difference was reflected in the larger percentage of women who said they didn't know or refused to answer.

- 1 World Risk Poll 2021: A Changed World? Perceptions and experiences of risk in the Covid age - <https://wrp.lrfoundation.org.uk/2021-report-a-changed-world-perceptions-and-experiences-of-risk-in-the-covid-age>
- 2 A World Of Risk: 2021 Country Overviews - <https://wrp.lrfoundation.org.uk/data-resources/a-world-of-risk-country-overviews-2021>
- 3 World Risk Poll 2021 Dataset - <https://wrp.lrfoundation.org.uk/data-resources>

Feelings of safety

Chart 1.2

How safe do you feel now compared to five years ago?



Survey question: Overall, compared to five years ago, do you feel more safe, less safe, or about as safe as you did five years ago?

Women were both less likely to say they felt more safe (by 2 percentage points) and more likely to say they felt less safe compared to five years ago (by 4 percentage points) than men.

The 2021 World Risk Poll asked respondents to name their top-of-mind risk – when asked about exposure to risk, what was the first item that came to mind. Whilst results between sexes were broadly similar there were some standout differences. For women the greatest perceived risk was crime and violence, with 13% of respondents choosing this, 2 percentage points higher than for men. For men the greatest reported risk was road-related accidents and injuries, at 16%, 5 percentage points higher than for women – this was the largest percentage point difference for any reported risk.

Table 1.1

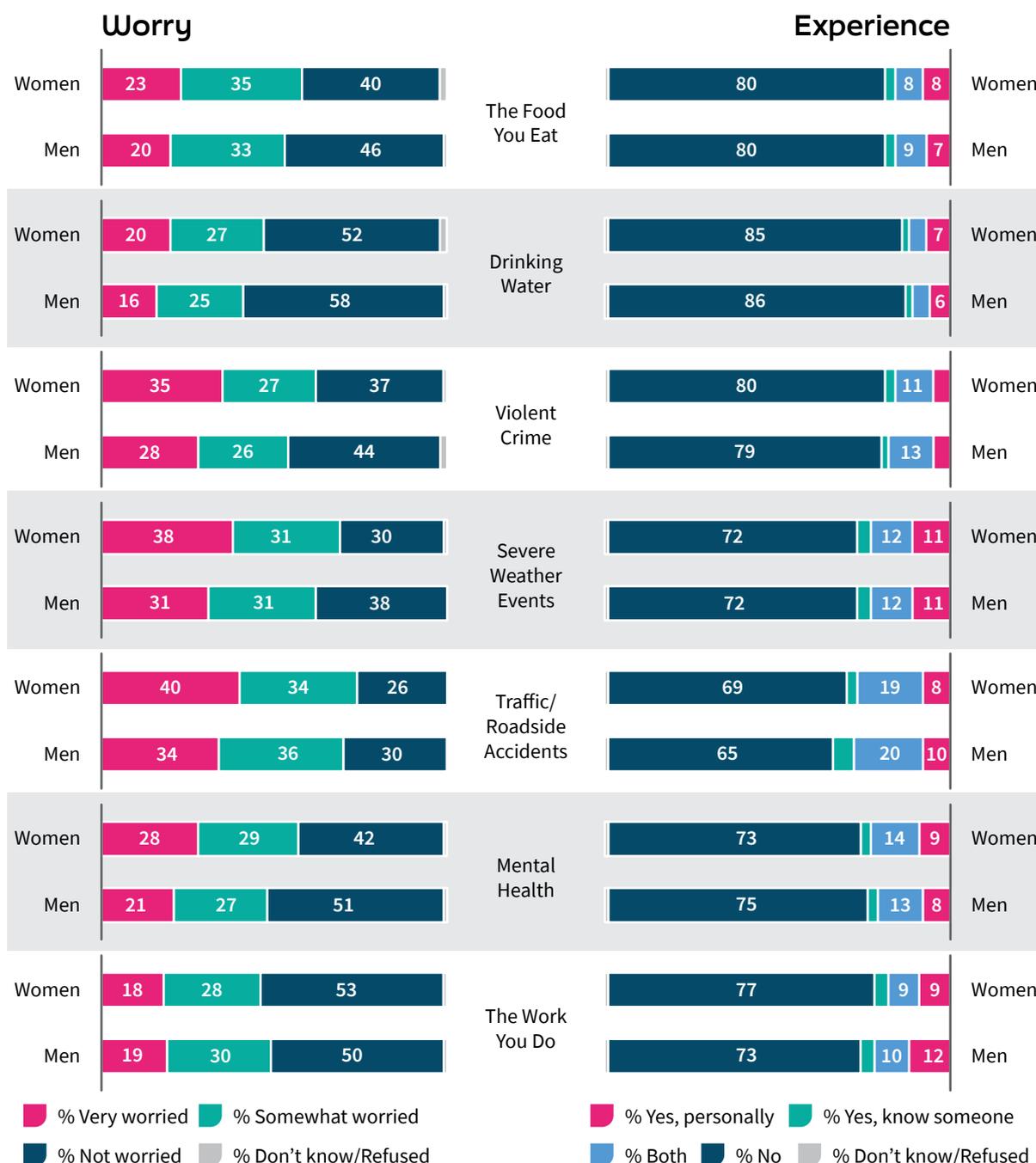
What is your top-of-mind risk?

Top-of-Mind Risk	Men	Women	Percentage point difference
TRANSPORTATION: Road-related accidents	16%	11%	-5
TRANSPORTATION: Other transportation	1%	2%	+1
CRIME/VIOLENCE	11%	13%	-2
WAR/TERRORISM	2%	2%	-
HEALTH: personal health condition/illness	9%	12%	-3
HEALTH: COVID-19/Coronavirus related	7%	8%	-1
HEALTH: Mental stress/exhaustion	1%	1%	-
FINANCIAL: not having enough money	6%	6%	-
ECONOMY: Economy-related	6%	4%	+2
POLITICS: Politics/political situation/corruption	2%	1%	+1
TECHNOLOGY: Internet/technology related risks	0%	0%	-
WATER: Water supply or drinking unclean water	1%	0%	+1
FOOD-RELATED: insufficient or lack of food (hunger)	1%	1%	-
COOKING or other household accidents/injuries	1%	1%	-
WORK: Work-related accidents: physical injuries	3%	1%	+2
ENVIRONMENT: Pollution	1%	0%	+1
ENVIRONMENT: Climate change or severe weather	3%	3%	-
ENVIRONMENT: Non-weather-related disasters	1%	1%	-

Survey question: In your own words, what is the greatest source of RISK TO YOUR SAFETY in your daily life?

Chart 1.3

Worry and experience of seven everyday risks



Survey questions: In general, how WORRIED are you that each of the following things could cause you serious harm?
 Have you or someone you PERSONALLY know, EXPERIENCED serious harm from any of the following things in the past TWO years?

As well as respondents self-identifying their greatest risk, people were also questioned about their perception and experience of seven specific risks. For six of the seven, women were more likely to say that they were very worried about harm from that source. These were food (by 3 percentage points), water (by 4 percentage points), violent crime (by 7 percentage points), severe weather (by 7 percentage points), road accidents (by 6 percentage points), and mental health (by 7 percentage points). The exception was worry about experiencing serious harm at work, for which men were slightly more likely to be very worried (by 1 percentage point).

These large differences were not borne out in actual personal experience of harm, where for the most issues polled there was no – or only a small – difference. The exceptions were experience of a traffic or roadside accident (2 percentage points higher for men) and experience of harm at work (3 percentage points higher for men).

Chapter 2

A Resilient World? Understanding vulnerability in a changing climate

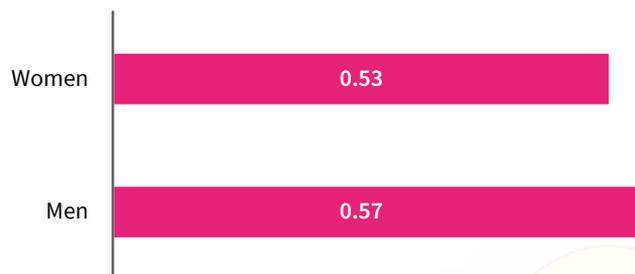
Communities across the world are feeling the impact of natural and human-made hazards, whether that's climate change, or the result of industrial, social, or environmental impacts. Splitting the 2021 World Risk Poll dataset by sex reveals some stark differences in various measures of resilience to these hazards. These and other splits are explored in the full 'A Resilient World? Understanding vulnerability in a changing climate'¹ report, the associated country snapshots², and the freely available full dataset³.

Resilience index

To gauge the combined influence of the various aspects of resilience addressed in the 2021 World Risk Poll, the measures were compiled into a single score for each respondent. This index can be explored more fully using our interactive World Risk Poll Resilience Index visualisation⁴.

Chart 2.1

World Risk Poll Resilience Index, by sex



Scored out of 1, for more details see https://wrp.lfoundation.org.uk/data-resources/interactive_resilience_index

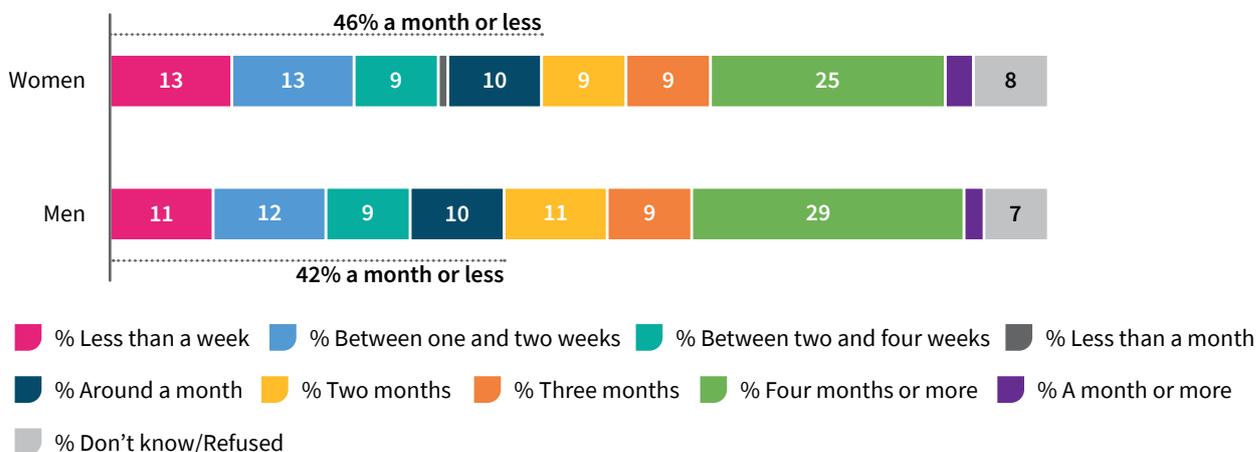
When split purely by sex at the global level the index reveals that overall, women report being slightly less resilient than men.

- 1 World Risk Poll 2021: A Resilient World? Understanding vulnerability in a changing climate - <https://wrp.lfoundation.org.uk/2021-report-a-resilient-world-understanding-vulnerability-in-a-changing-climate/>
- 2 A World Of Risk: 2021 Country Overviews - <https://wrp.lfoundation.org.uk/data-resources/a-world-of-risk-country-overviews-2021>
- 3 World Risk Poll 2021 Dataset - <https://wrp.lfoundation.org.uk/data-resources>
- 4 World Risk Poll Resilience Index - https://wrp.lfoundation.org.uk/data-resources/interactive_resilience_index

Financial resilience

Chart 2.2

If you lost all your income, how long would you be able to cover basic needs for?



Survey question: Suppose your household suddenly lost all income and had to survive only on savings and things that could be sold. How long would your household be able to cover all the basic needs, such as food, housing, and transportation?

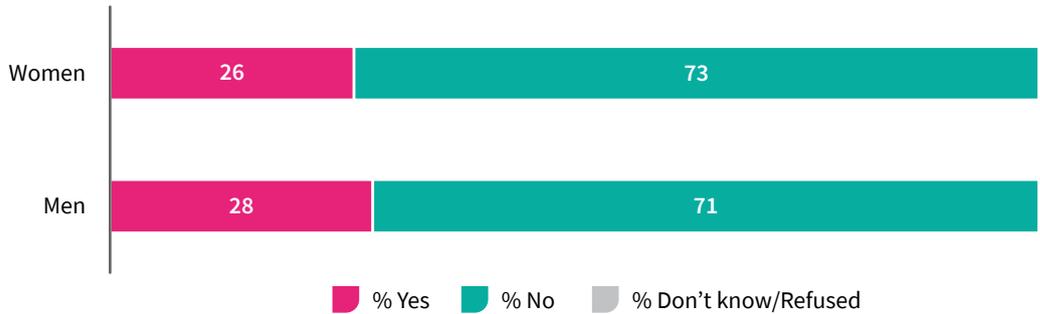
Women reported reduced financial resilience compared to men. At the most extreme level 13% of women reported that they would be unable to cover basic needs for more than a week if they lost their household income, 2 percentage points higher than for men. The gap widens further when expanded to a month, with 46% of women reporting that they would be unable to cover basic needs for longer than this, 4 percentage points higher than men.



Experience of natural hazards

Chart 2.3

Have you experienced a disaster arising from a natural hazard in the last 5 years?



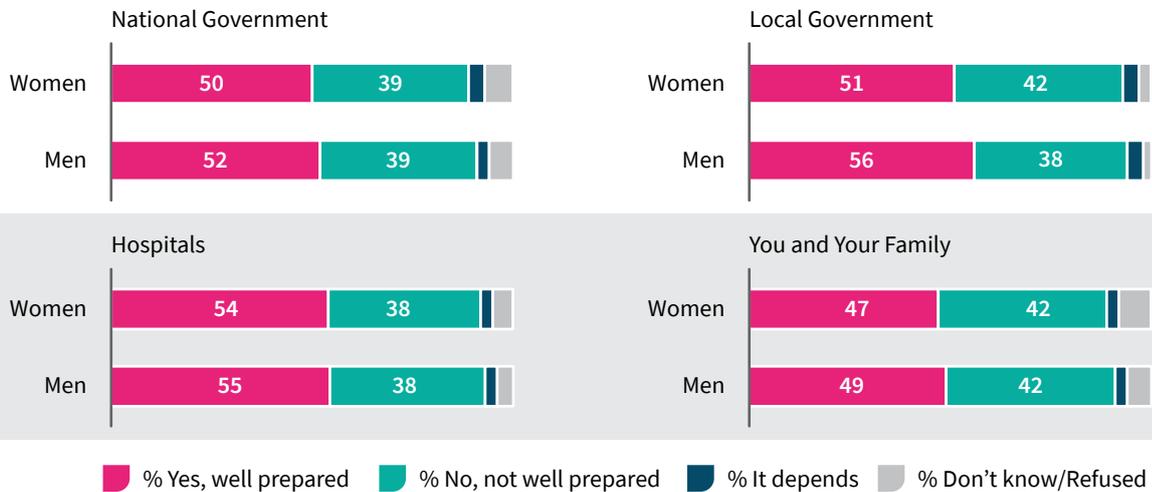
Survey question: In the past 5 years, have you personally experienced a disaster, such as floods or violent storms?

Women were slightly less likely than men to have reported experiencing a disaster arising from a natural hazard in the last five years (by 2 percentage points).

Preparedness for a disaster arising from a natural hazard

Chart 2.4

How well do you think key groups are prepared to deal with a disaster?



Survey question: Do you think the national government, local government, hospitals, and you and your family are well prepared to deal with a disaster?

For all metrics women were less likely than men to say they believed various organisations and groups were well prepared to deal with a disaster (national government [by 2 percentage points], hospitals [by 1 percentage point], family [by 5 percentage points], and local government [by 2 percentage points]).

Table 2.1

What source of information do you trust most to provide information about a disaster?

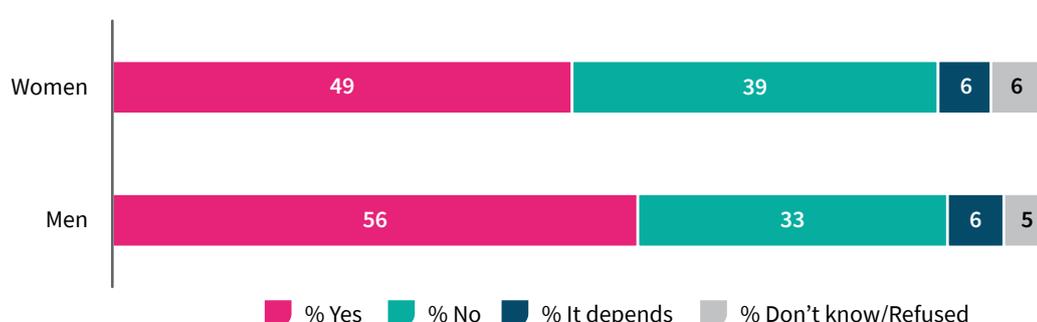
Trust Most to Provide Information About a Disaster	Men	Women	Percentage point difference
The national weather service	17%	15%	+2
The national disaster management agency	11%	9%	+2
Local news through newspapers, television or radio	30%	32%	-2
Local religious leaders	4%	4%	-
A famous or influential person you like	2%	2%	-
Emergency services, such as the fire department, the police and medical services	13%	14%	-1
Internet/Social media	16%	13%	+3
Would trust none of them	2%	2%	-
Some other source	3%	3%	-
Don't Know/Refused	4%	6%	-2

Survey question: Considering the sources of information you would access, which one would you trust MOST to provide information about a possible disaster in the city or area where you live?

When asked about which source of information about a natural disaster people would trust most; for the majority of responses there was no difference between the sexes; however, there were some small differences. Women were more likely to trust local newspapers and other media providers (by 2 percentage points), whereas men were more likely to trust national agencies and services (both by 2 percentage points). Men were also more likely to trust information found on the internet or social media (by 3 percentage points).

Chart 2.5

Do you feel able to protect yourself or your family from a disaster?

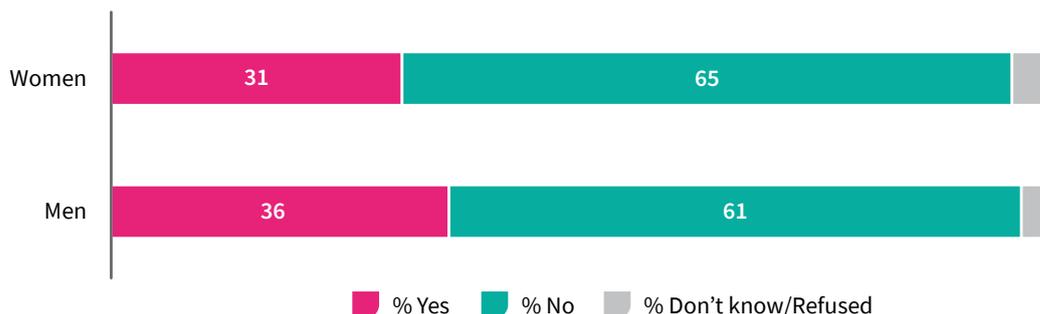


Survey question: If a disaster were to occur near you in the future, do you think there is ANYTHING you could do to protect yourself or your family from its impact?

Women were also less likely than men to report that they could protect themselves or their family in the event of a future disaster (by 7 percentage points).

Chart 2.6

Does your household have a plan of action in case of disaster that all members are aware of?



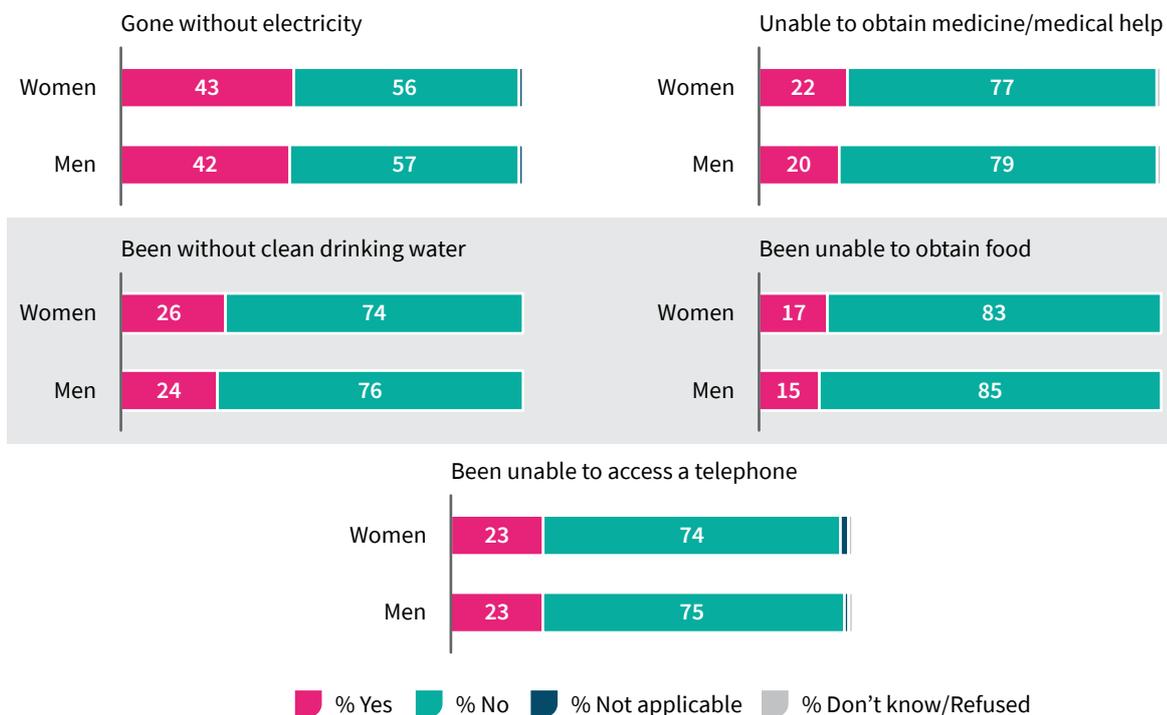
Survey question: If a disaster were to occur near you in the future, do you have a plan for what to do that all members of your household know about?

Women were less likely to report that their household had and was aware of a plan for future disasters (by 5 percentage points).

Loss of vital services

Chart 2.7

In the past 12 months have you lost access to vital services for more than a day?



Survey question: In the last 12 months have you gone without electricity, clean drinking water, food, medical assistance or medicine, or access to a telephone, for more than a day?

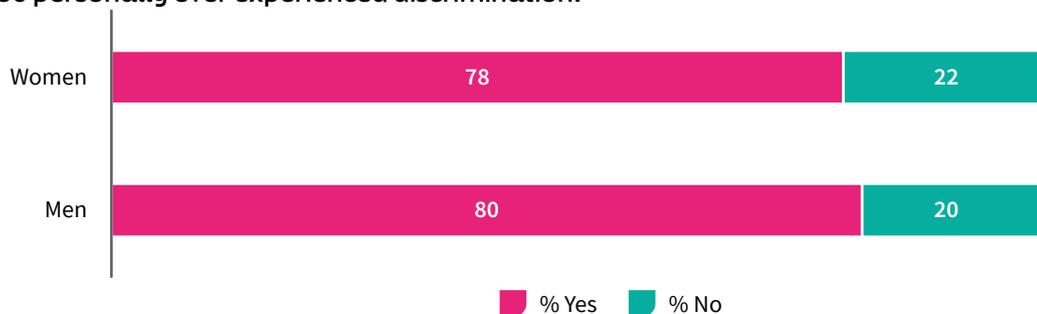
At the global level women were more likely to report that they had gone without access to food, clean drinking water, and access to medical help (all by 2 percentage points).

Experience of discrimination

The 2021 World Risk Poll queried respondents about their experience of discrimination based on the colour of their skin, religion, nationality or ethnic group, gender, or any disability.

Chart 2.8

Have you personally ever experienced discrimination?



Survey question: Have you, personally, ever experienced any discrimination because of the colour of your skin, religion, ethnic group, gender, or disability?

When responses were amalgamated together to show any experience of discrimination women were slightly less likely to report an experience of discrimination (by 2 percentage points).

Chart 2.9

Have you personally ever experienced discrimination? Split by type of discrimination?



Survey question: Survey question: Have you, personally, ever experienced any discrimination because of the colour of your skin, religion, ethnic group, gender, or disability?

There was no difference in experience of discrimination based on disability when split by sex. However, men were more likely to report experience of discrimination based on the colour of their skin, or religion (both by 1 percentage point), or their nationality (by 2 percentage points). However, women were much more likely to report experience of discrimination based on their gender (by 5 percentage points).

Chapter 3

A Digital World: Perceptions of risk from AI and misuse of personal data

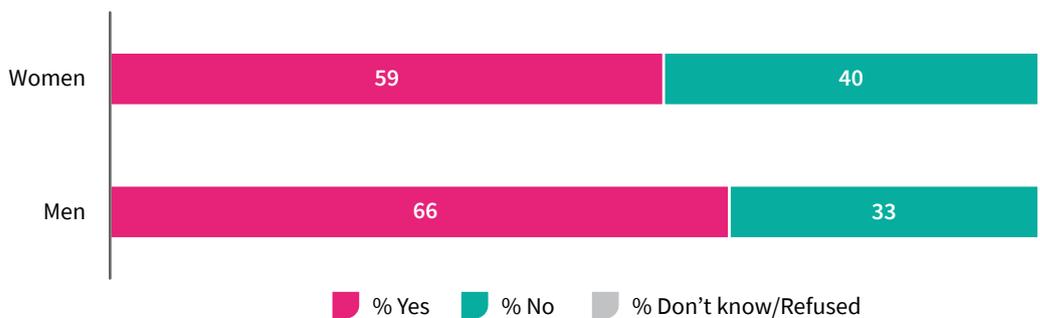
Access to, and usage of, the internet and social media has grown rapidly in recent years. As a result, peoples digital footprints have become more valuable to governments, business and other organizations. This data can provide smarter and more tailored solutions for people and customers and provide valuable insight into trends and activities especially when coupled with emerging artificial intelligence technologies; however, these innovations are not without risk.

When splitting the global 2021 World Risk Poll data by sex a clear trend emerges that women are generally more reticent about using these emerging technologies and are more concerned about misuse of their personal data. It is important to note that there are many other regional and demographic variables that can influence these responses. Some of these are discussed in the full 'A Digital World, Perceptions of risk from AI and misuse of personal data'¹ report, associated country snapshots², and can be further explored using the freely available full dataset³.

Internet usage

Chart 3.1

Have you used the internet or social media in the last 30 days?



Survey question: Have you used the internet, including social media, in the past 30 days on any device, such as a mobile phone, a computer or any other device?

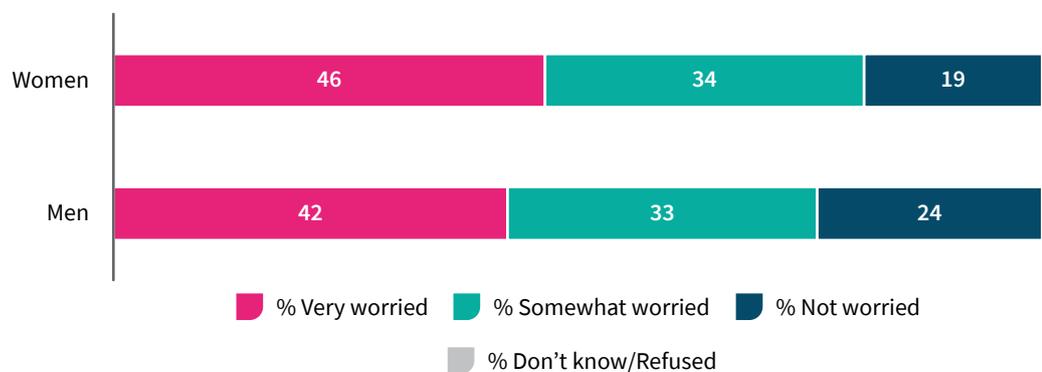
Women were less likely to have used the internet including social media in the past 30 days than men (by 7 percentage points).

- 1 World Risk Poll 2021: A Digital World, Perceptions of risk from AI and misuse of personal data - <https://wrp.lrfoundation.org.uk/2021-report-a-digital-world-perceptions-of-risk-from-ai-and-misuse-of-personal-data>
- 2 A World Of Risk: 2021 Country Overviews - <https://wrp.lrfoundation.org.uk/data-resources/a-world-of-risk-country-overviews-2021>
- 3 World Risk Poll 2021 Dataset - <https://wrp.lrfoundation.org.uk/data-resources>

Worry about misuse of personal information

Chart 3.2

How worried are you that your online personal information could be stolen?

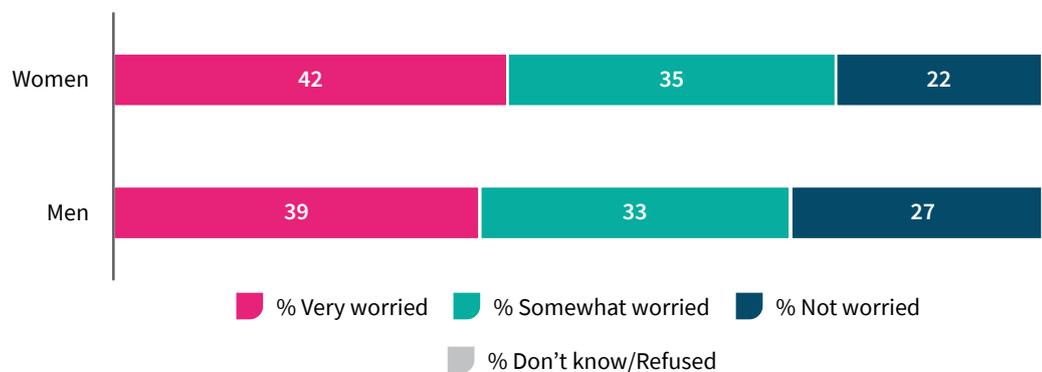


Survey question: When you use the internet or social media, how worried are you that the following things could happen to your personal information - being stolen?

Women were more likely to be very worried about their personal information being stolen than men (by 4 percentage points). There was no difference between the sexes for those who reported being somewhat worried.

Chart 3.3

How worried are you that your online personal information could be misused by companies?

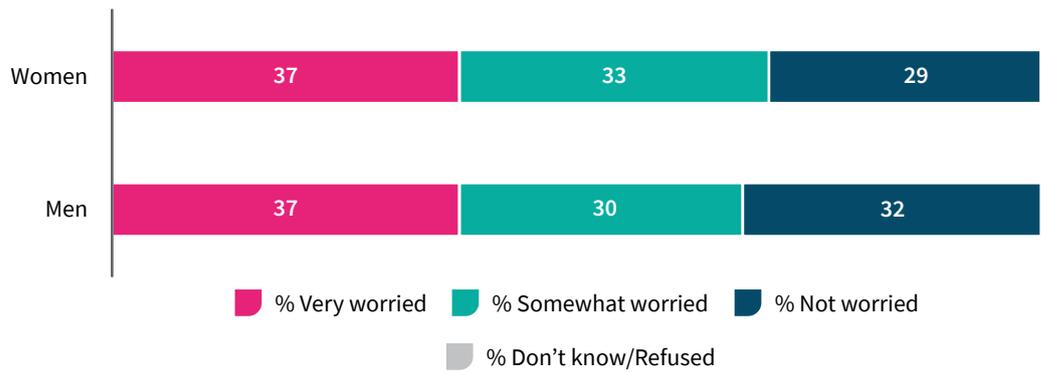


Survey question: When you use the internet or social media, how worried are you that the following things could happen to your personal information - being used by companies?

Women were both more likely to be very worried (by 3 percentage points) and somewhat worried (by 2 percentage points) about their personal information being used by companies than men.

Chart 3.4

How worried are you that your online personal information could be misused by the government?



Survey question: When you use the internet or social media, how worried are you that the following things could happen to your personal information - being used by the government?

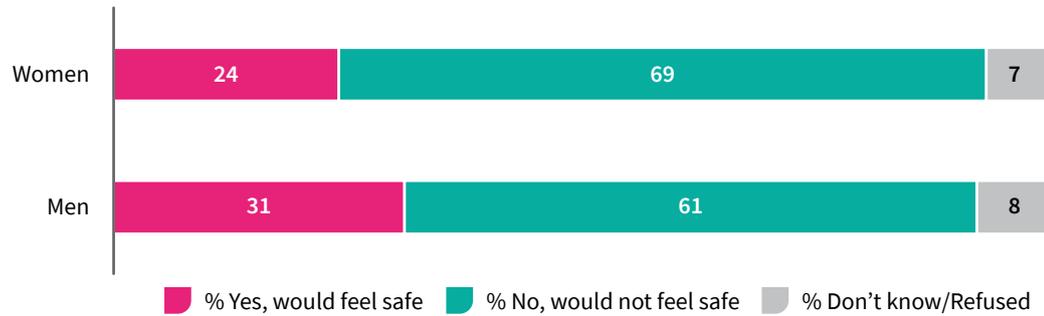
Women were more likely than men to describe themselves as being somewhat worried about the government misusing their personal data (by 3 percentage points). However, there was no difference between the sexes for those who describe themselves as very worried.



Emerging technologies

Chart 3.5

Would you feel safe travelling in a driverless car?



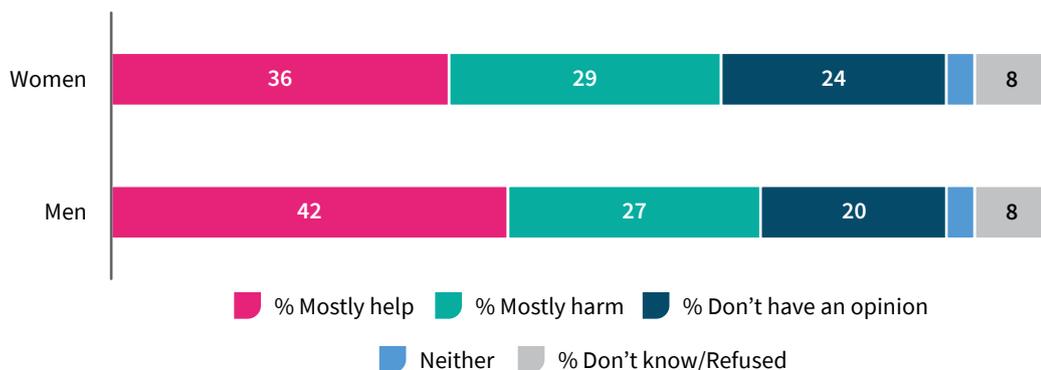
Survey question: . Suppose that in the next few years we have cars that can drive themselves using a computer system in the car, without a human driving them. Would you feel safe being driven in a car without a human driver, or not?

Women were less likely to feel safe in a driverless car than men (by 7 percentage points).



Chart 3.6

Will the use of artificial intelligence help or harm in the next 20 years?



Survey question: These days, there are machines or robots that can think and make decisions on their own, often known as artificial intelligence. Do you think artificial intelligence will mostly HELP or mostly HARM people in this country in the next 20 years?

Women were both less likely to say that AI would mostly help (by 6 percentage points) and more likely to say that AI would mostly harm people in the next 20 years (by 2 percentage points) than men. Women were also more likely to not have an opinion on the topic (by 4 percentage points) compared to men.

Chapter 4

Safe at Work? Global experiences of violence and harassment

Globally, violence and harassment at work remains a problem. Understanding experiences across countries and demographics around the world allows businesses, governments, and communities to develop relevant policies to prevent harassment for millions of people during their working lives.

The 2021 World Risk Poll revealed clear differences when split by sex. Men who had ever worked were slightly more likely than women to report experience of physical or psychological violence and harassment at work to the Poll. Conversely, women were more likely to report experience of sexual violence and harassment to the Poll, with over a third of all experiences of violence and harassment at work for women having a sexual element. Additionally, whilst men were more likely to report experience of violence and harassment to the Poll, they were less likely to tell someone else about their experience.

It is important to note that this is a sensitive subject and that there is significant nuance to these findings which are likely influenced by a range of factors including personal conceptions and societal norms. These themes are discussed in the full '*Safe at Work? Global experiences of violence and harassment*'¹ report, and significant country level variations can be seen in the associated country snapshots², and freely available dataset³.

Previous work history and current employment status

The 2021 World Risk Poll queried respondents about their experience of physical, psychological, and sexual violence and harassment at work. However, the Poll also revealed significant differences in employment status between the sexes.

Chart 4.1

Are you currently working or have you ever previously worked?



Based on respondents stating they had 'never worked' at any point during the interview.

As part of the polling process respondents were allowed to state that they had never worked; women were significantly more likely to state this than men (by 8 percentage points).

All following graphs show data only from those who state that they have ever worked.

- 1 World Risk Poll 2021: Safe at Work? Global experiences of violence and harassment - <https://wrp.lfoundation.org.uk/safe-at-work-global-experiences-of-violence-and-harassment>
- 2 A World Of Risk: 2021 Country Overviews - <https://wrp.lfoundation.org.uk/data-resources/a-world-of-risk-country-overviews-2021>
- 3 World Risk Poll 2021 Dataset - <https://wrp.lfoundation.org.uk/data-resources>

Chart 4.2

What is your current employment status and type of employment?



Survey question: What is your current employment status?

Of those who have ever worked there are significant differences in current employment status. Women were much more likely to state that they were currently out of the workforce compared to men (by 19 percentage points).

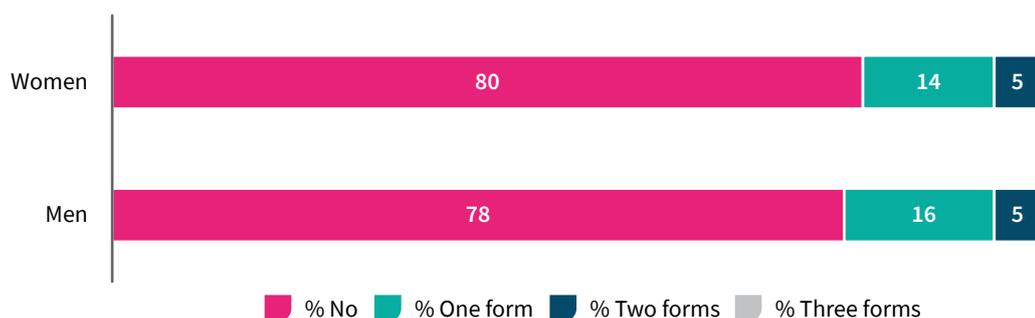
After excluding those who are out of the workforce, differences in employment status remain. Women are more likely than men to report being employed part-time than men (by 10 percentage points). Conversely, men were more likely to report being employed full-time (by 8 percentage points) or self-employed (by 6 percentage points) than women.

Aggregated experience of violence and harassment at work

The 2021 World Risk Poll queried respondents about their experience of physical, psychological, and sexual violence and harassment at work.

Chart 4.3

Have you ever experienced physical, psychological or sexual violence and harassment at work?



Survey questions: Survey questions: Have you, personally, ever experienced physical violence or harassment at work, such as hitting, restraining, or spitting? How many times have you experienced this?

Have you, personally, ever experienced psychological violence or harassment, such as insults, threats, bullying, or intimidation at work?

Have you, personally, ever experienced any type of sexual violence or harassment at work, such as unwanted sexual touching, comments, pictures, emails, or sexual requests while at work?

At the global level, men report a marginally greater experience of violence and harassment at work compared to women (by 2 percentage points).

Chart 4.4

What types of violence and harassment at work have you experienced?

Women



Men



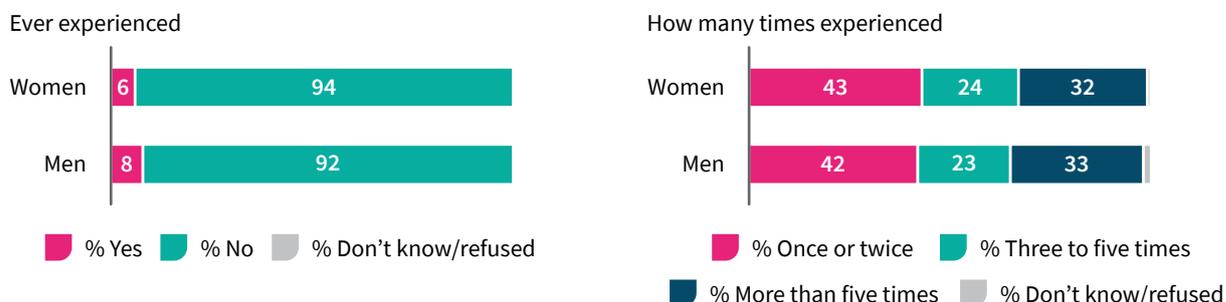
Survey questions: Have you, personally, ever experienced physical violence or harassment at work, such as hitting, restraining, or spitting? How many times have you experienced this?
 Have you, personally, ever experienced psychological violence or harassment, such as insults, threats, bullying, or intimidation at work?
 Have you, personally, ever experienced any type of sexual violence or harassment at work, such as unwanted sexual touching, comments, pictures, emails, or sexual requests while at work?

Looking at the crossovers between the types of violence and harassment there is a clear sex-based difference. Whilst experience of psychological violence and harassment alone accounted for the largest share of cases for men (49%) and women (47%) the next biggest categories differed significantly. For men 20% experienced both psychological and physical harassment with a further 16% experiencing physical violence and harassment alone. For women the two next biggest categories were experience of sexual violence and harassment, at 12%, and a further 11% who experienced a combination of sexual and psychological violence and harassment. Importantly, for a third (33%) of women who experienced any violence and harassment, there was a sexual element to this experience. For men this figure drops to 15%.

Experience of physical violence and harassment at work

Chart 4.5

Have you ever experienced physical violence and harassment at work, if so how many times?



Survey questions: Have you, personally, ever experienced physical violence or harassment at work, such as hitting, restraining, or spitting?

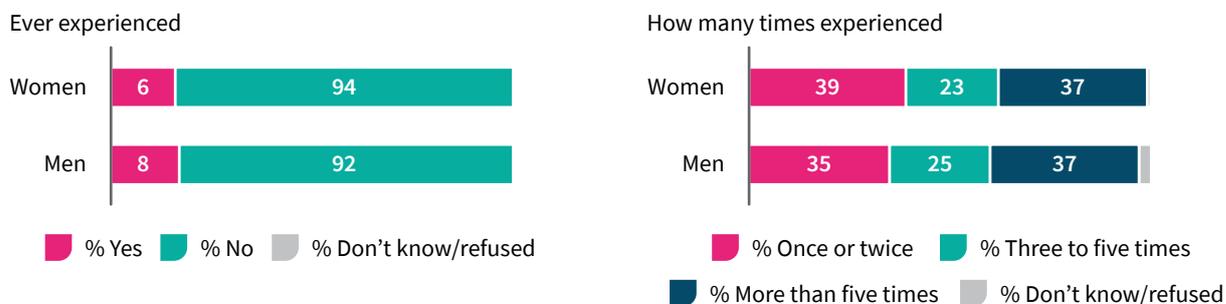
How many times have you experienced this?

Women were less likely than men to report experience of physical violence and harassment at work to the Poll (by 2 percentage points). There was no difference in the frequency of experience of physical and violence and harassment between the sexes.

Experience of psychological violence and harassment at work

Chart 4.6

Have you ever experienced psychological violence and harassment at work, if so how many times?



Survey questions: Have you, personally, ever experienced psychological violence or harassment, such as insults, threats, bullying, or intimidation at work?

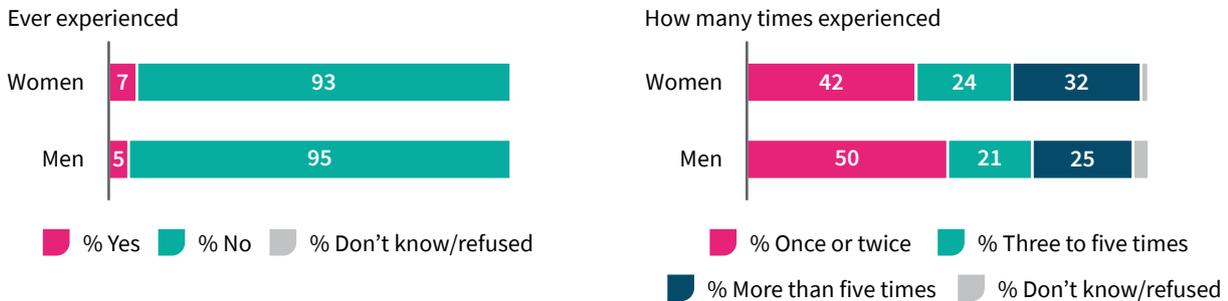
How many times have you experienced this?

Women were slightly less likely than men to report experience of psychological violence and harassment at work to the Poll (by 1 percentage point). Women were also less likely than men to say they had experienced psychological violence and harassment three or more times (by 2 percentage points).

Experience of sexual violence and harassment at work

Chart 4.7

Have you ever experienced sexual violence and harassment at work, if so how many times?



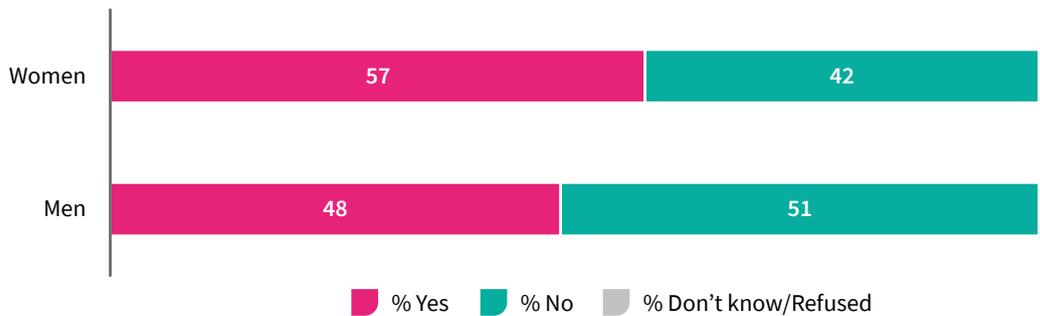
Survey questions: Have you, personally, ever experienced any type of sexual violence or harassment at work, such as unwanted sexual touching, comments, pictures, emails, or sexual requests while at work?
 How many times have you experienced this?

Women were more likely than men to report experience of sexual violence and harassment at work to the Poll (by 2 percentage points). Furthermore, women who reported experience of sexual violence and harassment were also more likely than men to experience it three or more times (by 10 percentage points).

Telling someone about experience of violence and harassment at work

Chart 4.8

Did you tell anyone about your experience of violence and harassment at work?



Survey question: Did you ever tell anyone about the violence or harassment that you experienced at work?

Women were more likely than men to tell someone about their experience of violence and harassment (by 9 percentage points).



Chart 4.9

If you did tell someone about your experience of violence and harassment at work, who did you tell?

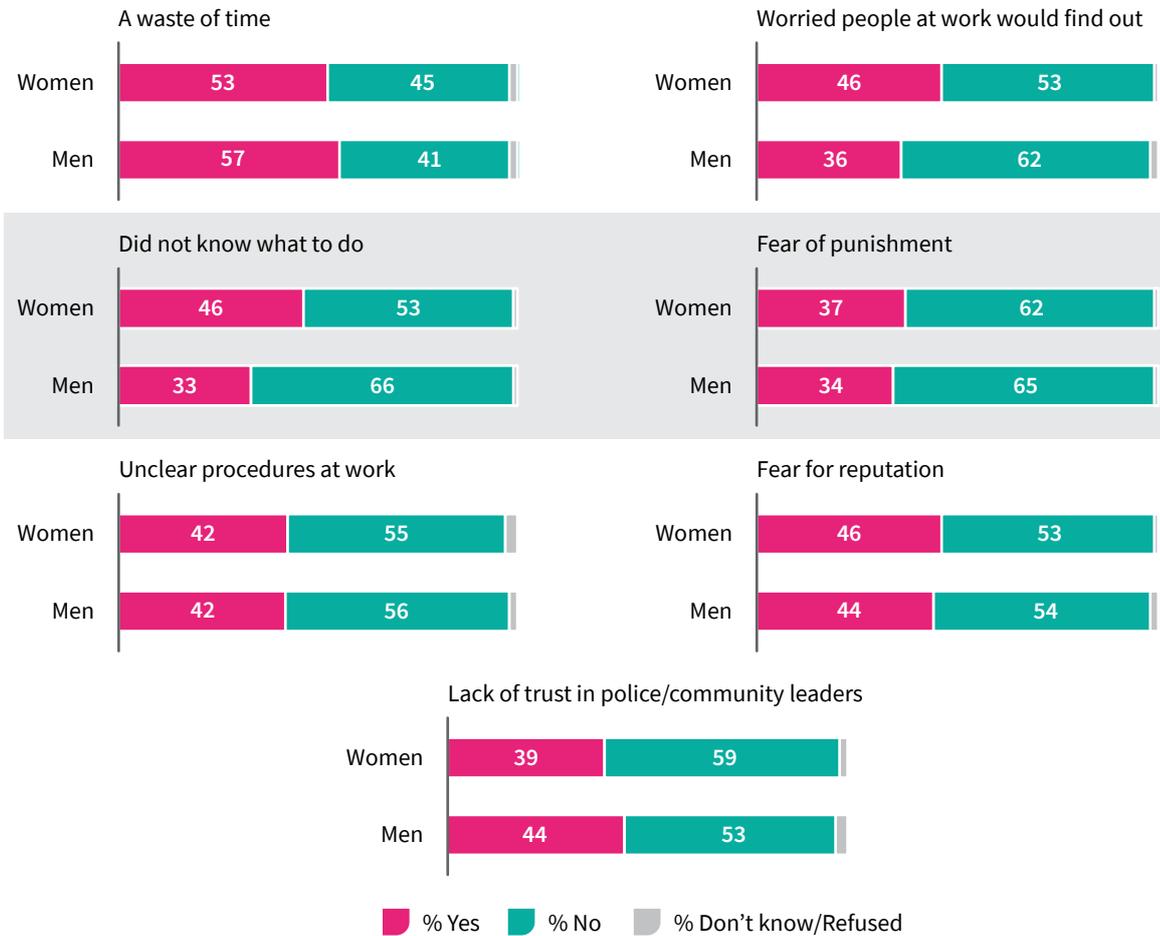


Survey question: Whom did you tell about your experiences?

While women were more likely than men to tell someone about their experience of violence and harassment, there were also differences in who they told. Women were slightly more likely to tell a friend or family member about their experience (by 2 percentage points). Conversely, men were more likely to tell their supervisor (by 3 percentage points), a co-worker (by 3 percentage points), a trade union representative (by 2 percentage points), or the police, a community leader, or labour inspector (by 5 percentage points).

Chart 4.10

Why didn't you tell anyone about your experience of violence and harassment at work?



Survey question: Please tell me if each of the following is a reason why you did not tell anybody about your experience.

For those who did not tell someone about their experience of violence and harassment there were also differences between the sexes. Women who did not tell someone about their experience were more likely to state that they did not know what to do (by 13 percentage points), were worried about people at work finding out (by 12 percentage points), or feared punishment (by 3 percentage points), when compared to men. However, men were more likely to say that they thought telling someone was a waste of time (by 4 percentage points) or that they lacked trust (by 5 percentage points).

Chapter 5

Concluding remarks

When the World Risk Poll data is split by sex an overarching theme appears: women are generally more pessimistic in their views about the future and more worried about the risks they may face. Addressing these concerns represents an urgent call to action for policymakers and stakeholders around the world, to advance gender equity by ensuring women's lives and opportunities are not disproportionately held back by worries about safety.

However, it is also worth noting that women's experiences and responses to the Poll can and do vary widely based on regional and country level experiences and social norms. Accounting for these differences, and avoiding using a one size fits all approach for interventions, will yield the greatest impact.

The 2021 World Risk Poll dataset represents the ideal resource to identify the safety issues that most impact particular demographic groups. More details can be found in our flagship 2021 World Risk Poll reports, and our continuing 'Focus On' series of short reports.





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