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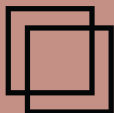
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THE GRBN GLOBAL DIVERSITY, EQUALITY & INCLUSIVITY (DEI) SURVEY 2021

SPECIAL REPORT – FAMILY STATUS

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**A report on attitudes related to diversity, equality
and inclusivity in the workplace around the globe**

January 2022

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ABOUT THIS REPORT

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This report contains the key findings from the research from the perspective of **Gender, Gender Identity & Sexual Orientation** in addition to covering the key overall findings.

The report is broken down into a number of sections. You can navigate to each section by clicking on the thumbnail images in the Table of Contents on the next page.

The Key Findings section contains a written summary, followed by charts covering the topics shown opposite:

A minimum base size of 50 respondents has been set for all reports and no data is shown for any subgroups with a base below this limit.

- **CONSIDERATION OF LEAVING CURRENT ORGANIZATION OR ROLE DUE TO DISCRIMINATION OR TO DIVERSITY, EQUALITY OR INCLUSIVITY (DEI) CONCERNS**
- **WORKPLACE CULTURE**
 - **EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES**
 - **ATTITUDES TOWARDS DIVERSITY, INCLUSIVITY AND EQUALITY IN THE WORKPLACE**
- **PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF DIRECT DISCRIMINATION IN THE WORKPLACE**
 - **BY TYPE OF DISCRIMINATION**
 - **BY REASON FOR DISCRIMINATION**
- **WITNESSING OF DIRECT DISCRIMINATION IN THE WORKPLACE**
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READ ME: I'M IMPORTANT

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION by Andrew Cannon

Executive Director, GRBN

The GRBN Global Diversity, Equality and Inclusivity (DEI) initiative has been undertaken by GRBN, in collaboration with our national association and corporate partners.

The key objective of the initiative to provide leaders of associations and businesses in the market research and insights sector across the globe with benchmarking data on diversity, equality and inclusivity.

The first phase in this initiative is the **GRBN Global Diversity, Equality & Inclusivity Survey 2021**.

The objective of this survey is to measure, benchmark and report on market research and insights industry employees' attitudes towards diversity, inclusion and equality at work.

The study provides insight into the state of DEI in 10 countries across the globe and provides a benchmark of the market research sector to the general working population.

The 10 countries covered in this initial wave of the research are: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Germany, Japan, Norway, Peru, UK and USA



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The survey covers attitudes to workplace culture as it relates to diversity, inclusivity and equality, as well as people's personal experience with, and witnessing of, discrimination.

Based on the research findings we have prepared a number of reports and written summaries of the results. For those of you in a rush, we have prepared a summary report, whilst for those of you with more time you are welcome to explore the full report.

For those of you with special interests, we have prepared a number of country and minority reports.

Whichever report you decide to read, I hope you find them insightful, inspirational and useful as you think about the role you can play in moving the needle on DEI both within our sector, as well as in society more broadly.

If you would like to find out more about this initiative or get involved, please either email me at andrew.cannon@grbn.org or reach out via the [contact form](#) on our website.

Andrew Cannon
Executive Director
The Global Research Business Network, GRBN

THANKING OUR GLOBAL PARTNERS

We would like to thank all of our global partners, without whose valuable contributions, the undertaking of this initiative would not have been possible.

In particular, we would like to thank our Gold Sponsor, **Lucid**, as well as our four silver sponsors Echo MR, E-Tabs, Innovate MR and Schlesinger Group.

We would like to give a special thanks to the companies and organizations who assisted with the various tasks related to this project:

- **Innovate MR**
 - Fieldwork Management, programming, hosting and tabulations
- **E-Tabs**
 - Automated charting and report generation
- **MarketVision and RTi Research**
 - Questionnaire adaptation
- **Empower Translate**
 - Questionnaire translation
- **RTi Research**
 - Factor analysis

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Gold Partner



Silver Partners



Bronze Partners



THANKING OUR LOCAL PARTNERS

We would like to thank all of our fieldwork and national association partners, without whose valuable contributions, the undertaking of this survey would not have been possible.

In particular, we would like to thank the **Market Research Society** for allowing us to use their DEI questionnaire as the base for the GRBN global survey questionnaire.

Country	National Association partner	Fieldwork partners
Argentina	CEIM	Lucid Opinaia
Australia	TRS	Ovation
Brazil	ABEP	Offerwise
Canada	CRIC	Canadian Viewpoint Quest Mindshare
Germany	ADM	Innovate MR Lucid
Japan	JMRA	Rakuten
Norway	Virke	Respons Analyse
Peru	APEIM	Netquest
UK	MRS	Innovate MR Lucid
USA	IA	Innovate MR

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary (1/2)

CONSIDERATION OF LEAVING CURRENT ORGANIZATION OR ROLE DUE TO DISCRIMINATION OR TO DIVERSITY, EQUALITY OR INCLUSIVITY (DEI) CONCERNS

People working in the MR sector are much less likely than the general population (approximately two-in-ten vs four-in-ten) to have considered leaving their current role or organization due to DEI concerns or discrimination.

WORKPLACE CULTURE - EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

People working in the MR sector are 30% more likely than people in the general population to believe that everyone DOES NOT have equal opportunities/rewards in the industry (30 vs 23%). People in the MR sector in Japan, Norway and Peru are least likely to believe there is inequality in the sector.

With respect to the minority groups covered by the research, people working in the MR sector are most likely to believe that age and disability status negatively impact equal opportunity in the industry, with four-in-ten or more holding this belief. In particular, 35 plus year olds see **age** inequality as an issue in the MR sector.

Three-in-ten people working in the MR sector believe that **family status** as a barrier to equal opportunity/rewards, and slightly more than one-in-three people (36%) in the MR sector see **social status** as such a barrier, which is a much higher proportion than amongst the general working population (22%).

WORKPLACE CULTURE - ATTITUDES TOWARDS DIVERSITY, INCLUSIVITY AND EQUALITY IN THE WORKPLACE

Overall the opinions of people working in the MR sector are similar to those of the general working population when it comes to workplace DEI culture, but there are significant differences to be found when digging a bit deeper.

Compared to people in the general population, those working in the MR sector are less negative about opportunities and being valued in general in their workplace, but are clearly more negative on the diversity of the employee base where they work. In particular, they disagree that their organization has a diverse leadership team (41% in the MR sector disagree compared to 24% amongst the general working population).

Opinions on the concerted efforts of their organization on DEI matters

One-in-five people working in the MR sector disagree that their organization is making concerted efforts on DEI matters.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF DIRECT DISCRIMINATION IN THE WORKPLACE - BY TYPE OF DISCRIMINATION

One-in-two people working in the MR sector have personal experience with direct discrimination in the workplace, which is somewhat lower than amongst the general population (58%).

One-in-five people (21%) working in the MR sector have personal experience of **unfair treatment by the organization** (vs. 29% in the general population), and just under one-in-five (17%) have personal experience of a **negative colleague**

Executive Summary (2/2)

environment at work (vs. 25% in the general population).

7% of people working in the MR sector have personal experience with **harassment**, which is much lower than in the general population (16%).

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF DIRECT DISCRIMINATION IN THE WORKPLACE - BY REASON FOR DISCRIMINATION

In the MR sector, from the potential reasons covered by the research, **age** and **gender** are the most common reasons cited for discrimination (12 AND 14% respectively).

One-in-twenty people in the MR sector have had personal experience with discrimination due to their **family status**. At 15%, the proportion is three times higher amongst those who have children under 6.

Personal experience with discrimination due to **social status** is also very low in the MR sector (3%) and much lower than amongst the general population (9%).

WITNESSING OF DIRECT DISCRIMINATION IN THE WORKPLACE - BY TYPE OF DISCRIMINATION

Almost one in two people working in the MR sector have witnessed direct discrimination in the workplace, which is marginally lower than amongst the general population (47 vs 53%).

Just over one-in-five (22%) of people working in the MR sector have witnessed **unfair treatment by the organization**, which compares to 29% amongst the

general population, and one-in-five have witnessed a **negative colleague environment**, which compares to one-in-four amongst the general population.

People working in the MR sector are much less likely to have witnessed **harassment** than people working in other sectors (9 vs 18%).

WITNESSING OF DIRECT DISCRIMINATION IN THE WORKPLACE - BY REASON FOR DISCRIMINATION

Both in the MR sector and in other sectors, gender, age and ethnicity are the most common reasons cited for witnessed discrimination in the workplace (14, 10 and 8% respectively in the MR sector).

The witnessing of discrimination due to **national origin / religion / disability status / family status / social status** is low in the MR sector and lower than amongst the general population in all these areas.

PARENTAL LEAVE

The proportion of people with children, working in the MR sector, who have taken parental leave is very consistent across countries, at around six-in-ten, which is somewhat higher than the proportion amongst the general population (one-in-two).

One-quarter of people working in the MR sector who have taken parental leave believe that doing so put them at a disadvantage when it comes to career progression. This is a higher proportion than in the general population.



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THOUGHT
LEADERSHIP

Thought Leadership

by Emel Mohammadally

VP of EMEA, LUCID (A CINT GROUP COMPANY)



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Improving DE&I in Market Research Starts With Attracting and Retaining Diverse Talent

Real progress on improving diversity, quality, and inclusion within the market research industry needs to be a top priority heading into 2022. Not only will business success depend on it, but the positive ripple effects will extend far beyond the industry itself.

Technology is transforming market research. The industry is changing to keep pace with the future needs of brands, businesses, and researchers, and there is a lot to be excited about. More people than ever rely on our industry for fast and reliable consumer insights. All these forces have made it very clear that the impact our industry has on decisions made around the world is significant.

But, facilitating the continued growth and overall health of the sector relies on internal transformation as well. A change from merely upholding traditional standards of operation to openly

embracing policies, procedures, and even survey qualifications to be more inclusive and representative of where the world is now. A change that will transform DE&I representation in the industry workforce and the final research outputs we help to deliver. A change that must start from within our industry.

It's unsurprising that market research lags behind the general workforce in several areas relating to DE&I. One key finding from the report – 41% of the market research industry workforce disagrees that their organisation has a diverse leadership team, which is almost double that of the general working population.

Thought Leadership

by Emel Mohammadally

VP of EMEA, LUCID (A CINT GROUP COMPANY)



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Improving DE&I in Market Research Starts With Attracting and Retaining Diverse Talent (cont.)

Change starts from the top, and it starts by taking action. If that doesn't happen, what do we stand to lose? Our greatest asset, our people.

For all the progress that's been made in attracting and retaining top talent, especially as advances in technology and adoption of software bring in new skill sets and fresh perspectives, the so-called "Great Resignation" is still cause for alarm. Focusing on what we can control and where we can take action, there two areas we can address now:

- **The perception of equal opportunity.** This new report shows just how much progress still needs to be made in getting everyone, regardless of gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, or even parental status, to feel as though they have equal opportunities for career progression. Open conversations and increased transparency can go a long way in diminishing perceived barriers around inequality in opportunities and advancement.
- **Workplace culture.** The last two years may not have been easy, and we're still not back to normal, but one thing is clear: companies have been forced to re-evaluate the workplace. An earlier study on mental health and flexible work Lucid conducted with Vitreous World found that individuals from diverse backgrounds reported that working at home, while lonely at times, was more comfortable than facing potential discrimination in the workplace. An inclusive workplace culture takes time to build and it will require change, but now it's a fundamental expectation.

Thought Leadership

by Steve Becker,

SVP Research and Strategy, Echo MR



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We're doing ok, I guess

Compared to the general population of employers, market research employees are less likely to want to leave their job due to diversity, equality or inclusion issues. I guess since this is our benchmark, we can consider that a win.

But this is also telling us that there is a good chance that someone on this morning's Zoom has thought about leaving their job because of discrimination. At least 1 in 5 in our industry sometimes considers leaving their position or organization due to issues with diversity, equality or inclusion.

I'd say that's still a problem.

There doesn't seem to be a dominant type of discrimination, or a group of people that is impacted more than others. In fact, it's notable that fewer people in our industry report personal experiences with discrimination.

On the other end of the spectrum, market researchers feel like they are more likely than the general population to see rewards and career progression impeded by discrimination. Our industry is also seen as being behind the curve when it comes to formalizing programs dedicated to diversity, equality and inclusivity in the workplace. Employees feel that compared to the general population, MR organizations are less likely to demonstrate a commitment to these issues effectively and that we can make greater efforts to focus on diversity in our hiring practices.

Perhaps this is the result of the industry trailing others in diversity of leadership and employees

Or maybe we aren't achieving more diversity because we're all using the same job descriptions, resources and networks that we've always used. How can we get better and more diverse when we're all fishing in the same lake with the same tackle box?

In our industry we tout our ability to deliver representative audiences for our clients, yet we don't apply the same level of rigor to recruiting and incentivizing our own workforce.

Building a more inclusive foundation within the industry starts with expanding our candidate sourcing and learning to identify and address bias whenever it intrudes into our day-to-day. These can be difficult paths to embark upon, but the learnings are all about self-awareness, and while it may get uncomfortable at times, it's important for our growth as an industry.

We're doing ok, I guess. Let's aim to be better.



Diversity in Research: Inclusive Sampling Strategies

The events of the last few years, including the murders of George Floyd and Breonna Taylor, have brought to light the need for action and further conversations about race, diversity, and equity. In the market research industry, we are tasked with the responsibility of gathering the opinions from each unique viewpoint to best inform future business decisions and influence global change. A crucial role of market research will continue to be helping businesses move away from purely performative, PR-focused gestures and toward actionable results and truly inclusive insights.

Ensuring an inclusive and culturally balanced data set doesn't just happen; it requires intentional execution. The following steps encourage diversity practices in research methodologies, questionnaire design, and panel building:

1. **Examine tried and true research methods and adjust them to be more representative.**

We need to make changes in research methodology to capture

representative data. Surveys should go beyond standard census representation and always allow for as equal access as possible, including, but not limited to, optimizing for mobile responses. Additionally, all profiling questions need inclusive answer choices for gender, race, and ethnicity. Failing to include options for the survey participants identities is an oversight that can lead to higher dropout rates and skews in the data.

2. **Questionnaire design must be reviewed for intentional cultural sensitivity.**

The Multicultural Research Collective, a consortium of diverse research veterans co-founded by InnovateMR CEO Lisa Wilding-Brown, has learned from its research that Hispanic/Latinx communities should have the option to identify country affiliation in order to more accurately reflect the respondent's heritage. Additionally, inclusivity groups should review both the questionnaire design and any creative material to ensure that the study is culturally appropriate and representative.



Diversity in Research: Inclusive Sampling Strategies (cont.)

3. Design your sampling strategy for inclusivity, including oversampling for diverse cohorts and nested quotas.

How researchers gather answers when fielding is paramount in achieving a representative sample. To ensure that all groups are reached appropriately and without shortcomings, collect more responses from diverse groups than will be necessary in the final data set. Researchers must set up nested quotas and use precise targeting to ensure that diverse cohorts are appropriately represented and a readable base is achieved thereby mitigating the need to impute data from these critical audiences.

4. Present stories with the intention of respectfully and authentically connecting with audiences.

Advertising campaigns developed from market research should strive to represent the full spectrum of gender identities, ages, body types, race/ethnicities, cultures, sexual orientations, skin tones, languages, religions/spiritual affiliations, physical and mental abilities, socio-economic

statuses, etc. Avoid operating in a performative way; shallow or uninformed messaging can be detrimental to any brand.

Following these tips and strategies, as well as having transparent conversations with partners and stakeholders about ensuring a multicultural approach in all research, is essential to informing the business strategies of today.

“As a business, we are committed in our ambition to empower brands to eliminate blind spots, craft authentic and intelligent messaging, and convert campaigns into actionable change. Measuring and understanding the consumer of today only helps to increase growth, mitigate risk, remain relevant, and maintain a competitive edge,” InnovateMR CEO Lisa Wilding-Brown said. “We have the power to do that, which will continue to be an incredibly important responsibility for our business and our industry as a whole.”

Thought Leadership

by Jaime Klein,

Chief Talent & Integration Officer,
Schlesinger Group



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EVERY VOICE MATTERS: Diversity, Equity, Inclusion & Belonging

Belonging is human. We all want to find our place, connect, and be heard. To contribute and be *someone*. Schlesinger Group knows that diversity, equity, inclusion, and belonging are needed. We have committed—we took the pledge. Much more importantly, diversity, equity, inclusion, and belonging are what we all want, what our employees want. So delivering on our promises means being aware that this goes well beyond the metrics and not everyone is going to be comfortable.

The data uncovered in The GRBN Global Diversity, Equality & Inclusivity Survey report indicates many opportunities for improvement in identifying, addressing, and supporting DEI&B in the market

research sector and beyond. But, make no mistake, this is a hard lift, and the only way towards sustainable, balanced, and committed change is to start with an honest view of your organization's culture.

The core of any valued and protected corporate culture should be a foundation that engrains that feeling of belonging. But how does that show up day-to-day? The best way to make this visible is through how we share, listen, and learn. To be open and create opportunities for employees to voice their unique stories, feelings, experiences, concerns, and ideas.

Thought Leadership

by Jaime Klein,

Chief Talent & Integration Officer,
Schlesinger Group



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EVERY VOICE MATTERS: Diversity, Equity, Inclusion & Belonging (cont.)

The core of any valued and protected corporate culture should be a foundation that engrains that feeling of belonging. But how does that show up day-to-day? The best way to make this visible is through how we share, listen, and learn. To be open and create opportunities for employees to voice their unique stories, feelings, experiences, concerns, and ideas.

At Schlesinger Group, we recognize that race, inequality, bias, and inclusion can be an uncomfortable conversation. Some fear they will say the wrong thing. Others may feel inconsequential and unable to make a meaningful impact. Our commitment is to ensure that every voice is heard and, more importantly, to show our employees that every voice matters. It is the basis for how we want our employees to experience our culture every day. And it is our commitment to deliver and support a diverse workforce operating within an inclusive organization.

To make strides towards this, Schlesinger Group started small by creating Employee Resource Groups (ERGs) to give our employees their own

platform and voice to different underrepresented groups. Currently, these include PRIDE: Promote Respect, Inclusion & Diversity for Everyone, SWAG: Strengthening Women Across Generations, UNITED: United Against Racism, and WELLNESS. In addition, we created an employee-led DEI&B Advisory Council who acts as a change agent and industry mirror to help us as a business engages in the industry and with our diverse clients and respondents inclusively and equitably.

Through the actions of these groups, we have shaped policies, expanded awareness, and seen employees being their authentic selves at work.

While DEI&B is transformative, we know that it must be owned, believed in, and invested in—to take flight.





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METHODOLOGY

The Research Universe

The research for this first phase of the initiative consisted of two separate, but inter-related surveys, covering two different universes:

1. The market research sector
2. The general population

Survey 1 – The market research sector

The global universe for this survey was defined as people aged 18 plus, who are currently working or who have recently worked in the market research sector - market research, insight, data analytics or similar role.

Survey 2 – The general population

The global universe for this survey was defined as people aged 18 to 64, who are currently employed, self-employed, recently furloughed/retired/voluntarily stopped working.

The Questionnaire

A global master questionnaire was developed based on the questionnaire developed by the Market Research Society for their 2020 report on Inclusion, diversity and equality in the market research sector in the UK.

The national association in each country included in the research then localized the questionnaire taking into account customs, standards and legal requirements in their country. Throughout the report, where relevant, these localizations are noted.

Next, where necessary, the localized questionnaires were translated by Empower Translate.

Innovate MR then programmed the questionnaire for field.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork was coordinated by Innovate MR

Survey 1 – The market research sector

In each country included in the research, with the exception of the UK, the national association partner was responsible for the collection of the data using a online link provided. No new data was collected for the UK. Instead data from the 2020 DEI survey conducted by the Market Research Society in the UK was merged into global dataset for this survey.

Survey 2 – The general population

In each country included in the research, the fieldwork partner was responsible for the collection of the data using a online link provided. The sample was designed and quotas set by the fieldwork partners.

Fieldwork for the two surveys was conducted between the 20th October and the 22nd November 2021.

The final sample sizes for both surveys are shown overleaf

Data processing

Upon completion of the fieldwork, Innovate MR cleaned and processed the data. For survey 2, the general population survey, weights were applied to ensure the final data is as representative as feasible of the defined research universe. No weighting was applied to the survey 1 data since no established data exists for that research universe.

Innovate MR proceeded to produce crosstabulations for both surveys based on specifications provided by GRBN.

Finally, E-Tabs then took the crosstabulations and used their automation process to create the reports for this initiative using a template provided by GRBN.

The final sample sizes for both surveys are shown opposite.

In the report, where charts compare the results to the two surveys in detail, only the sample size for the market sector research survey are shown. The sample sizes for the general population survey are appended to this report.

	Survey 1 – The market research sector	Survey 2 – The general population
Total	1995	10447
Argentina	107	1070
Australia	164	1006
Brazil	158	1088
Canada	223	1025
Germany	167	1095
Japan	313	1037
Norway	53	1488
Peru	121	438
UK	470	1099
USA	219	1101

Note on interpreting the results

Care should be taken when interpreting the results presented in this report.

With respect to survey 1, the market research sector, whilst best efforts have been made by all involved to obtain a random sample of people who are working/recently worked in the market research sector survey, we cannot claim that the sample achieved is representative of the research universe, neither by country nor in total, and have no way to validate how close or far we are in terms of representativity.

With respect to survey 2, the general population survey, whilst best effort has been made by all to generate a representative sample of the research universe, we cannot claim that the sample achieved is indeed representative of the research universe, neither by country nor in total, in relation to every angle we are analyzing in this report.

We would like to take this opportunity to remind you at this point of the disclaimer on page 3: The information contained in this report is for general informational purposes only. There are no representations or warranties, expressed or implied, about the completeness, accuracy, reliability, or suitability with respect to the information contained in this report for any purpose. Any use of this information is at your own risk. GRBN neither assumes nor accepts any liability to any party for any loss, damage, or disruption caused by applying the information in this report.

In parts of the survey we refer to 'MINORITY GROUPS'. This encompasses a diverse group of people that may face discrimination in society for any of these socio-demographic attributes.

Variations by country, as requested by our national association partners, are denoted in the attribute list below:

- Age
- Gender
- Sexual Orientation/gender identity
- Ethnicity/race/skin color [not asked in Germany (DE)]
- National Origin [not asked in Germany (DE)]
- Nationality/migration background/skin color [only asked in Germany (DE)]
- Country of Birth [only asked in Canada (CA)]
- Religion/faith/beliefs
- Family Status/caring responsibilities
- Disability/impairment/health condition
- Social Class [not asked in Japan (JP)]

In the context of this research, the term 'minority groups' embraces all sections of society which tend to have minority status, not in terms of demographic size but in terms of access to power. Hence we also include those from lower socio-economic groups within 'minority groups'.

Where we refer to 'women and minority groups' we are not suggesting that women are a minority in the statistical sense. Rather we include women within the segment of society with typically lesser access to power.



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KEY FINDINGS



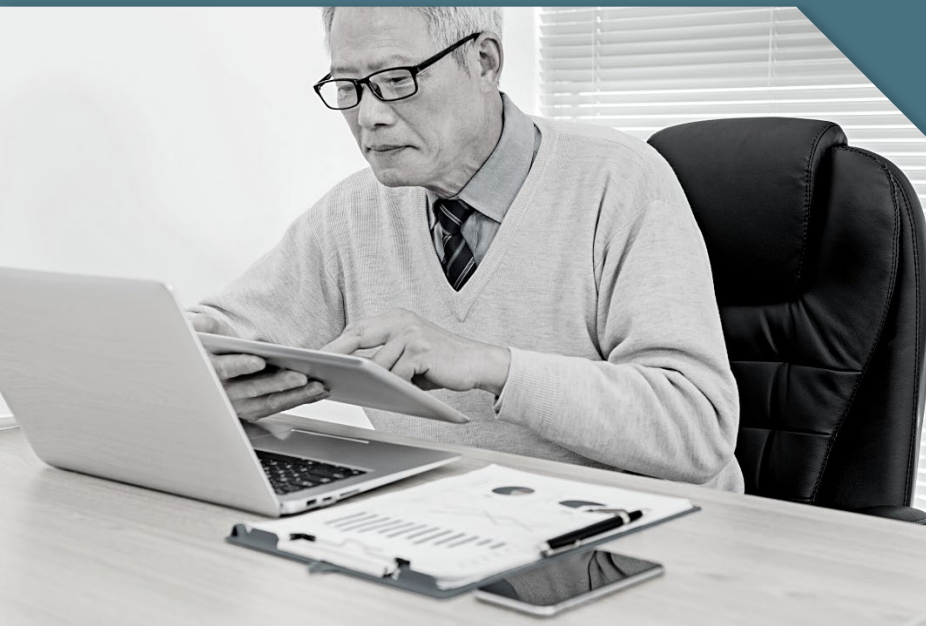
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CONSIDERATION OF LEAVING
CURRENT ORGANIZATION OR
ROLE DUE TO DISCRIMINATION
OR TO DIVERSITY, EQUALITY
OR INCLUSIVITY (DEI)
CONCERNS

CONSIDERATION OF LEAVING CURRENT ORGANIZATION OR ROLE DUE TO DISCRIMINATION OR TO DIVERSITY, EQUALITY OR INCLUSIVITY (DEI) CONCERNS



This section of the report looks at the extent to which people have considered leaving their current organization or role due to discrimination or DEI concerns.

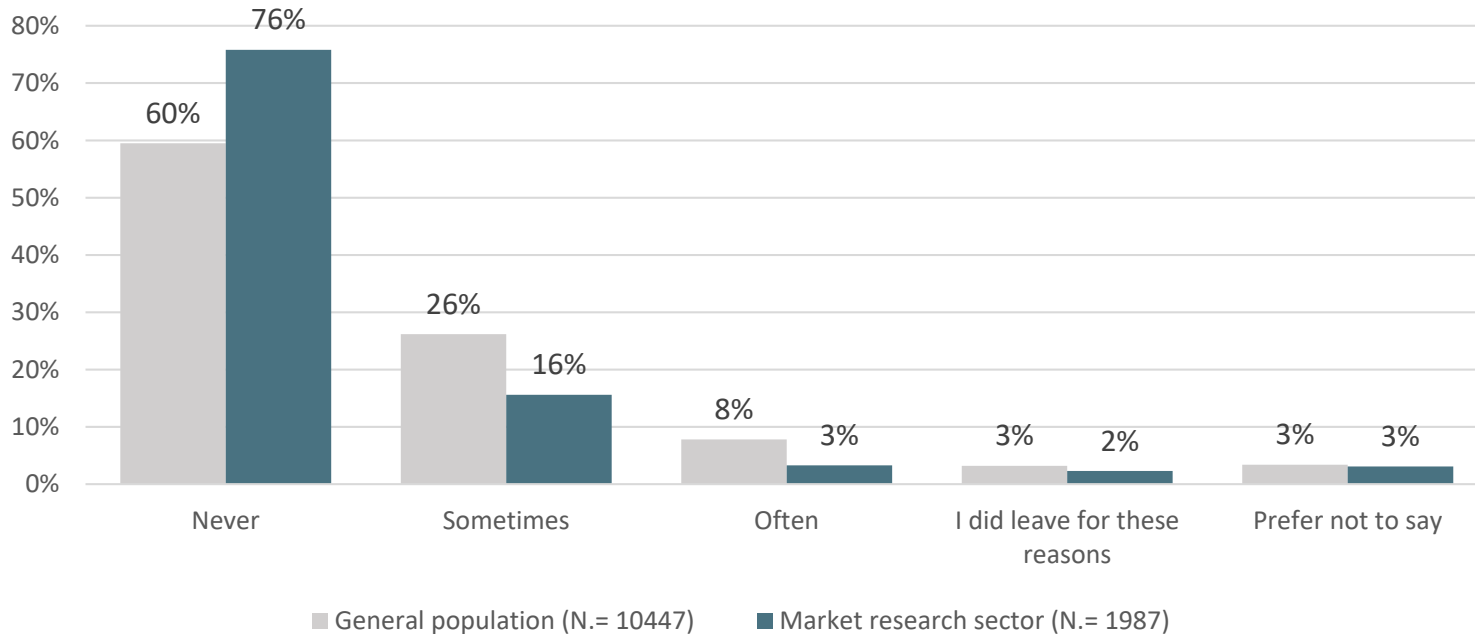
The question was asked using the scale:

- Never
- Sometimes
- Often
- I did leave for these reasons
- Prefer not to say

In this section we deep dive into the data based on those who have sometimes / often / did already leave their current organization or role due to discrimination or DEI concerns.

People working in the MR sector are much less likely than the general population to have considered leaving their current role or organization due to DEI concerns or discrimination.

Considered leaving current role or organization due to DEI concerns or discrimination

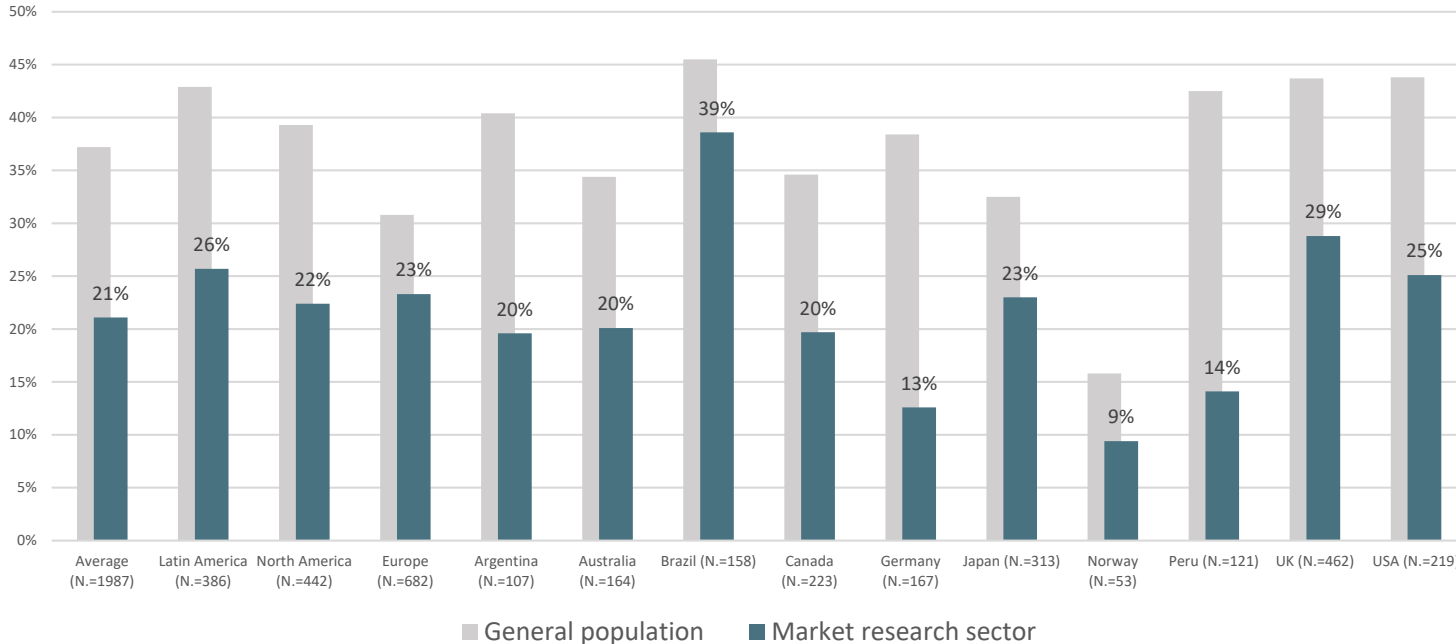


Average across countries surveyed.

Base: All respondents.

People working in the MR sector in Germany, Norway and Peru are the least likely to say that they have considered leaving their role or organization because of DEI concerns or discrimination. In Germany and Peru the proportion is also very low when compared to the general population levels.

% Having at least sometimes considered leaving current role or organization due to DEI concerns or discrimination - By Country



Base: All respondents.

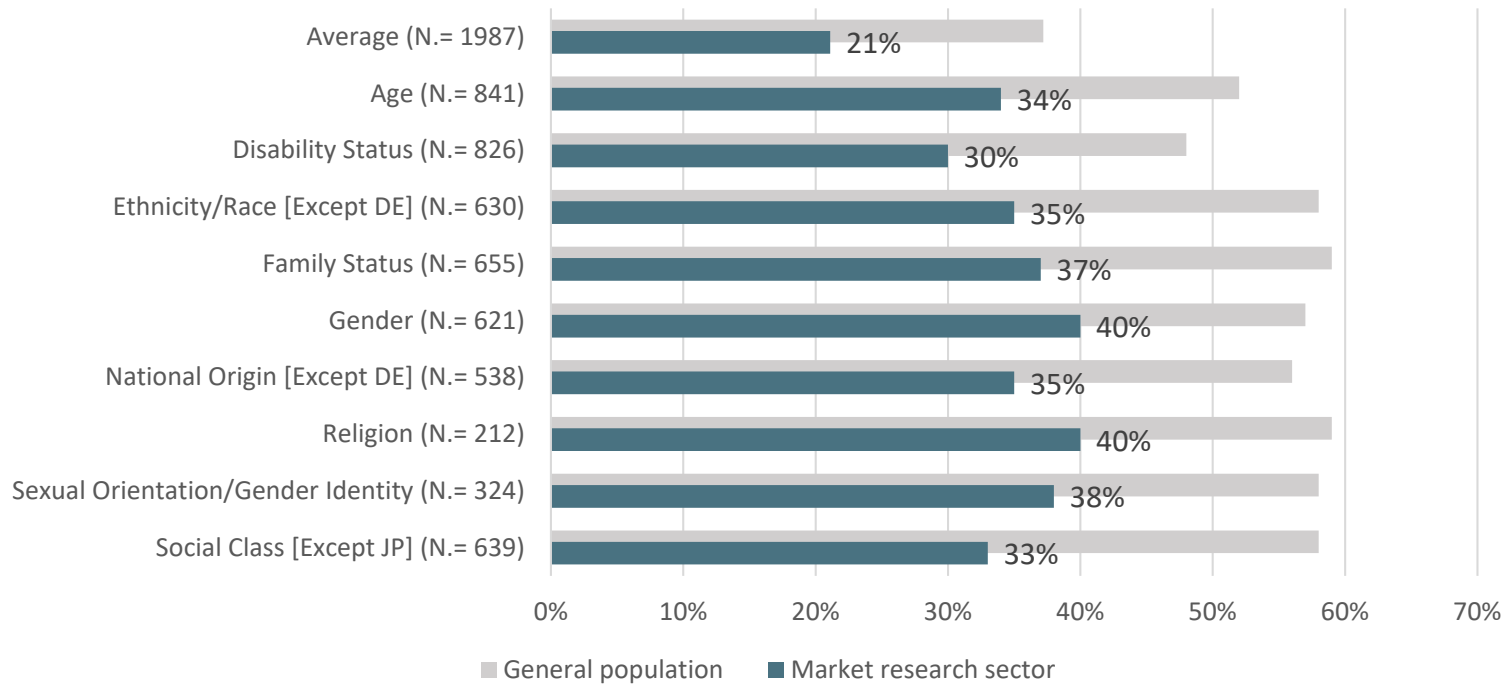
Base numbers shown for Market Research Sector only.

See Appendix for general population sample bases.

People who see a lack of equal opportunity in their organization are much more likely to have at least sometimes considered leaving current role or organization due to DEI concerns or discrimination This phenomenon can be seen both in the MR sector as well as in the general population.

% Having at least sometimes considered leaving current role or organization due to DEI concerns or discrimination

- By Does NOT believe that everyone has the same opportunities to progress and is rewarded fairly by:



Average across countries surveyed.

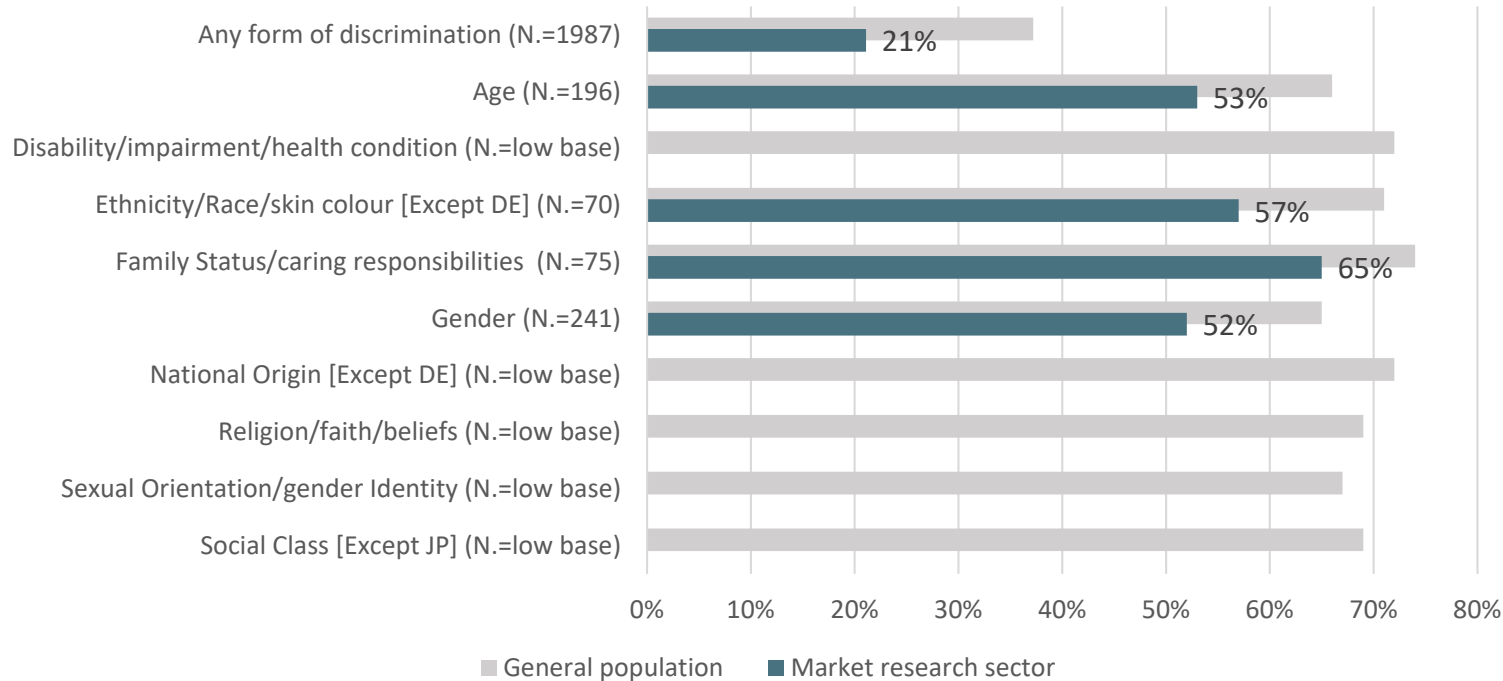
Base: All respondents.

Base numbers shown for Market Research Sector only.

See Appendix for general population sample bases.

People in the MR sector, who have personally experienced discrimination in their organization, are more than twice as likely than average to have at least sometimes considered leaving current role or organization due to DEI concerns or discrimination. This phenomenon can also be seen in the general population but not so quite so strongly.

% Having at least sometimes considered leaving current role or organization due to DEI concerns or discrimination - By type of discrimination personally experienced



Average across countries surveyed.

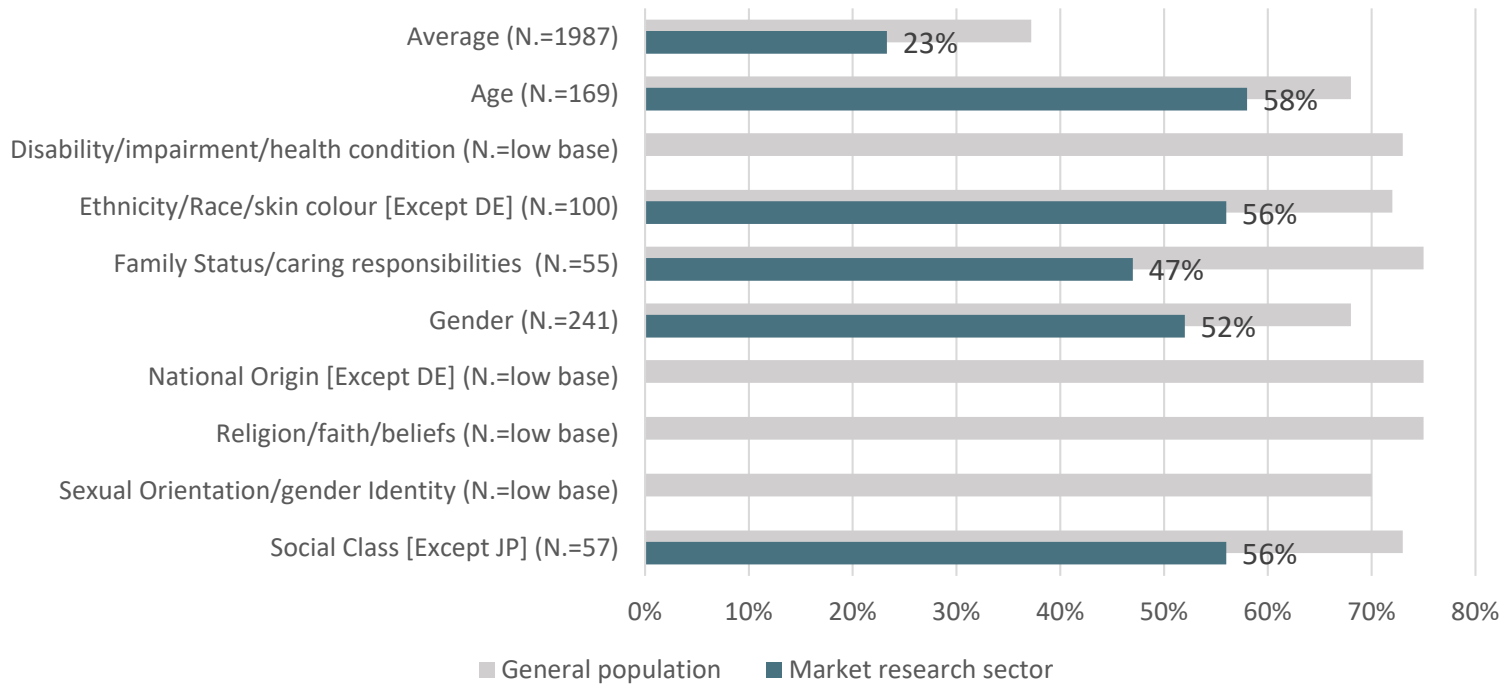
Base: All respondents.

Base numbers shown for Market Research Sector only.

See Appendix for general population sample bases.

Likewise, people in the MR sector, who have witnessed discrimination in their organization, are more than twice as likely than average to have at least sometimes considered leaving current role or organization due to DEI concerns or discrimination.

% Having at least sometimes considered leaving current role or organization due to DEI concerns or discrimination - By type of discrimination witnessed



Average across countries surveyed.

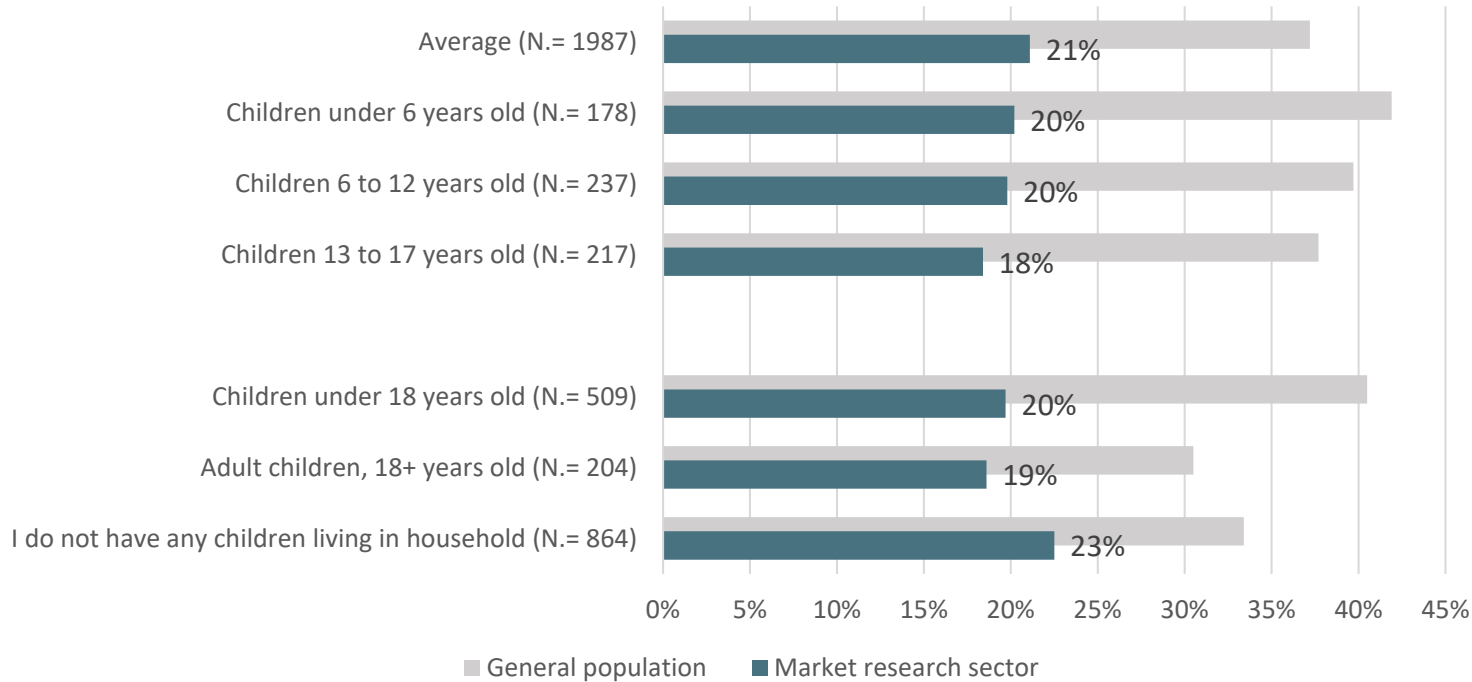
Base: All respondents.

Base numbers shown for Market Research Sector only.

See Appendix for general population sample bases.

Unlike in the general population, amongst those working in the MR sector, having children at home does not impact the likelihood of someone being more likely than average to have at least sometimes considered leaving current role or organization due to DEI concerns or discrimination.

% Having at least sometimes considered leaving current role or organization due to DEI concerns or discrimination - By Family Status



Average across countries surveyed.

Base all respondents.

Note: Data from the UK for Market research sector is for children aged 16 plus, and is not included in the detailed breakdown by the age of child shown here

Base numbers shown for Market Research Sector only.

See Appendix for general population sample bases.



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WORKPLACE
CULTURE



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WORKPLACE
CULTURE
EQUAL
OPPORTUNITIES

WORKPLACE CULTURE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES



This section of the report looks at the extent to which people believe that everyone in their industry has the same opportunities to progress and is rewarded fairly

The survey asked about this with respect to:

- Age
- Gender
- Sexual Orientation/gender identity
- Ethnicity/race/skin color [Except DE]
- National Origin [Except DE]
- Religion/faith/beliefs
- Family Status/caring responsibilities
- Disability/impairment/health condition
- Social Class [Except JP]

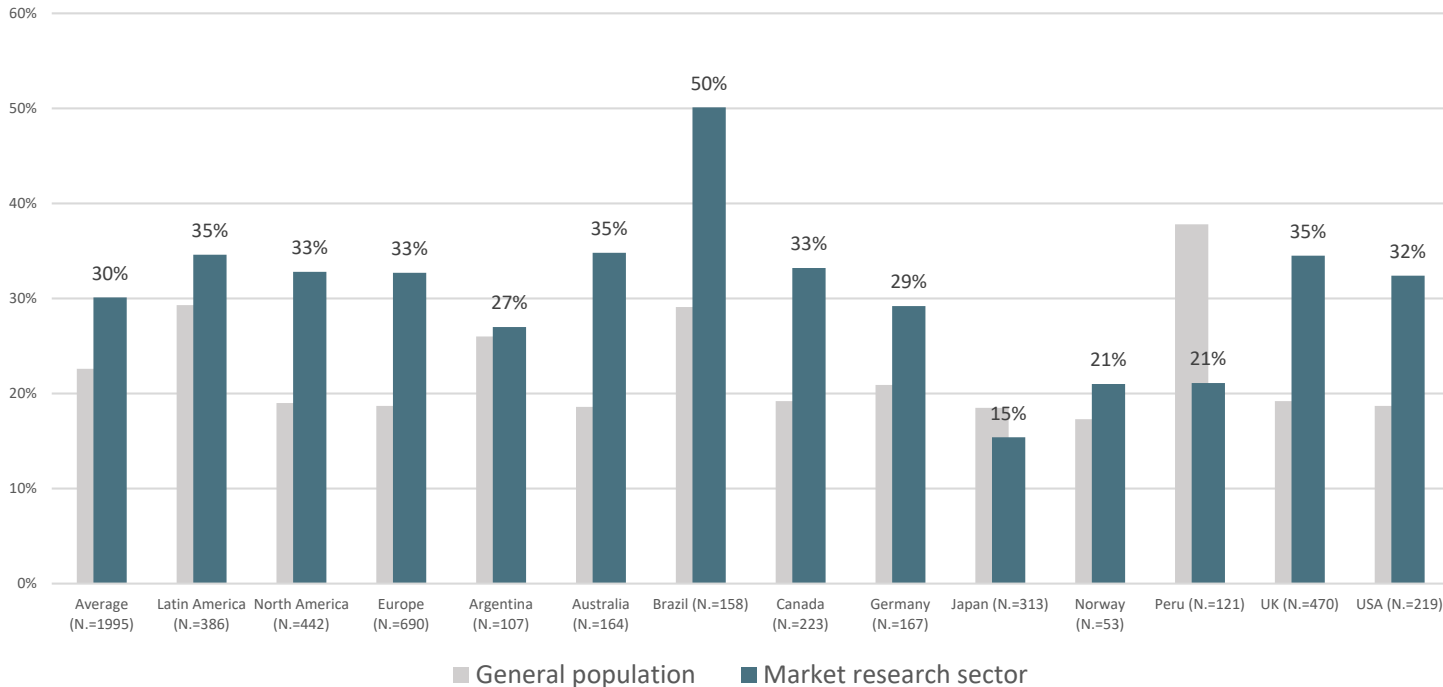
Using the scale:

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to say
- Don't know

In this section, we deep dive into the data based on those who say 'NO'.

People working in the MR sector are 30% more likely to believe (30 vs 23%) to NOT believe everyone has equal opportunities/rewards in the industry than the general working population. People in the MR sector in Japan, Norway and Peru are least likely to believe there is inequality in the sector.

Does everyone have the same opportunities to progress and is rewarded fairly? – Average % saying NO across all factors measured - By Country



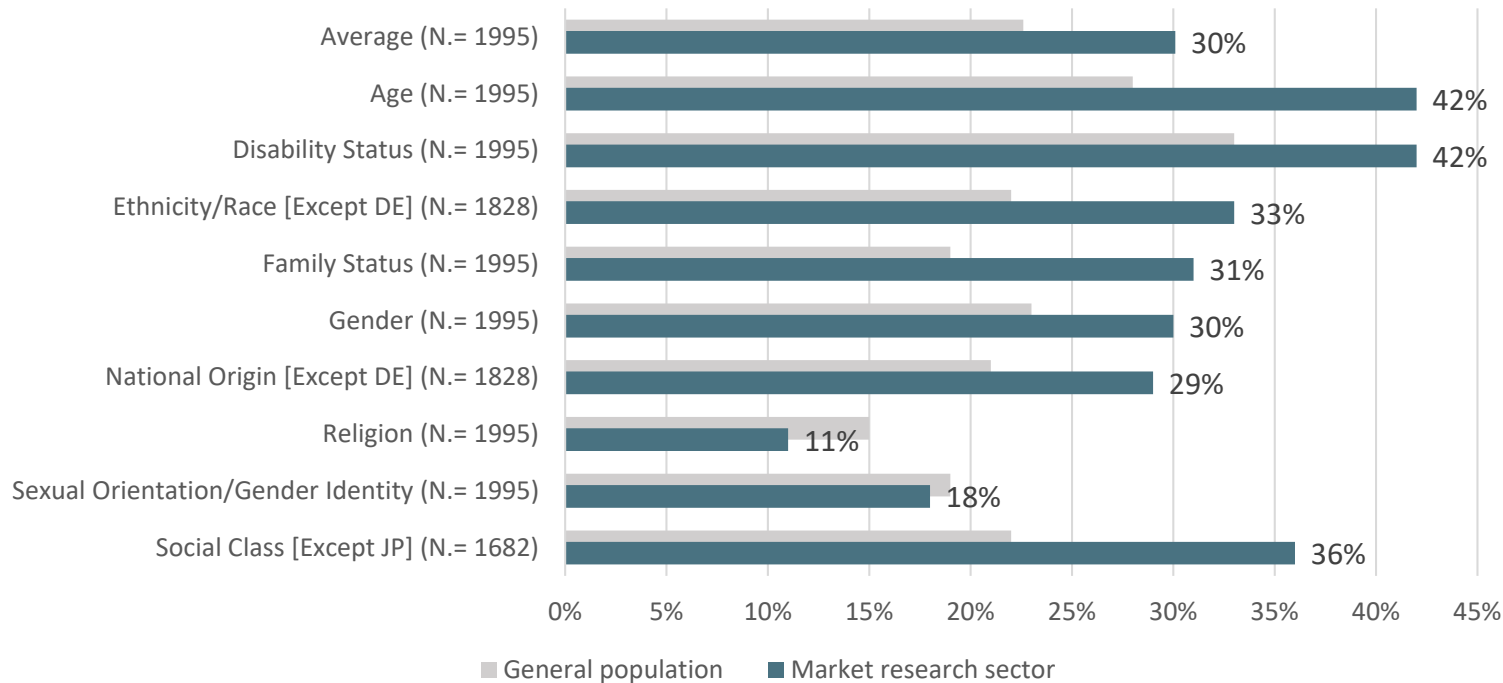
Base: All respondents.

Base numbers shown for Market Research Sector only.

See Appendix for general population sample bases.

People working in the MR sector are most likely to believe that age and disability status negatively impact equal opportunity in the industry. Relative to the general population, age and social class are of particular concern in this regard in the MR sector. Religion and sexual orientation/gender identity the least so.

Does everyone have the same opportunities to progress and is rewarded fairly? - % saying NO across all factors - By Does NOT believe that everyone has the same opportunities to progress and is rewarded fairly by:



Average across countries surveyed.

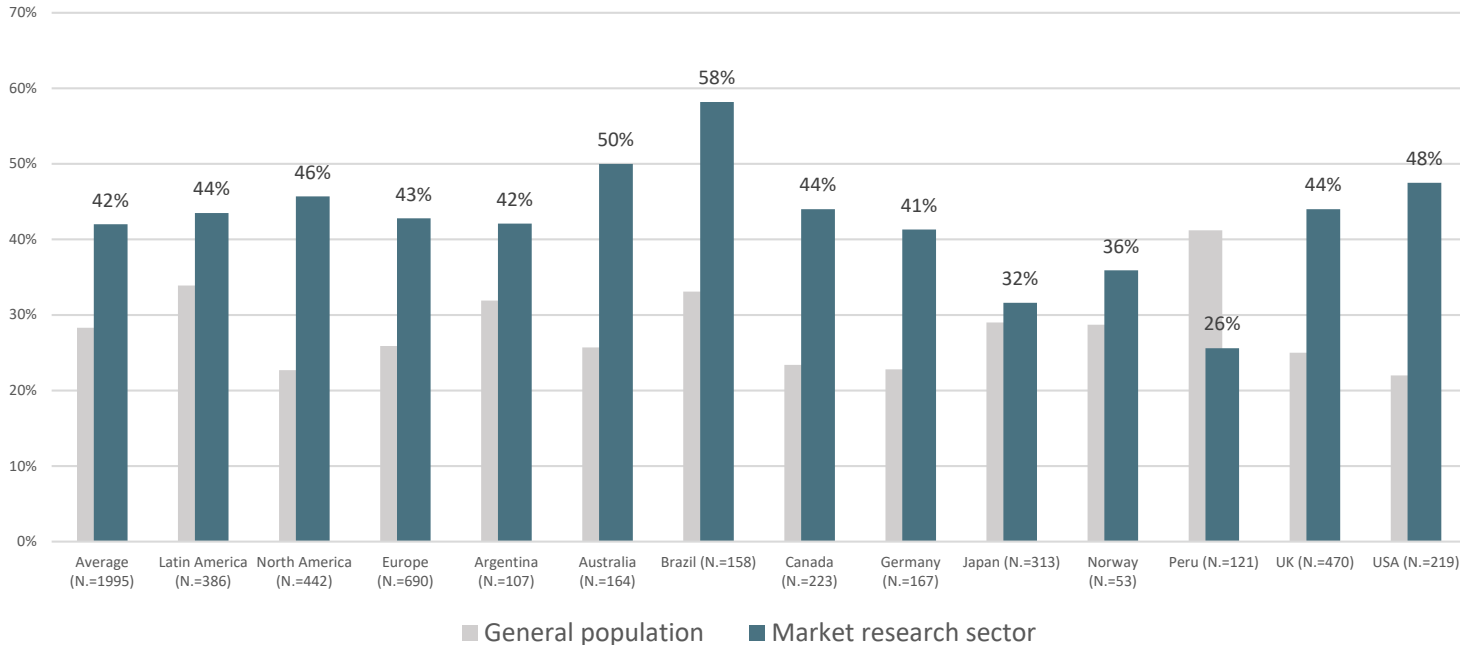
Base: All respondents.

Base numbers shown for Market Research Sector only.

See Appendix for general population sample bases.

People working in the MR sector in Brazil, Australia and the USA are the most likely to believe that age negatively impacts equal opportunity/rewards in the industry. Least so those working in Japan, Norway and Peru. The age barrier in the MR sector compared to in the general population is very noticeable in the USA.

Does everyone have the same opportunities to progress and is rewarded fairly irrespective of AGE? - % saying NO - By Country



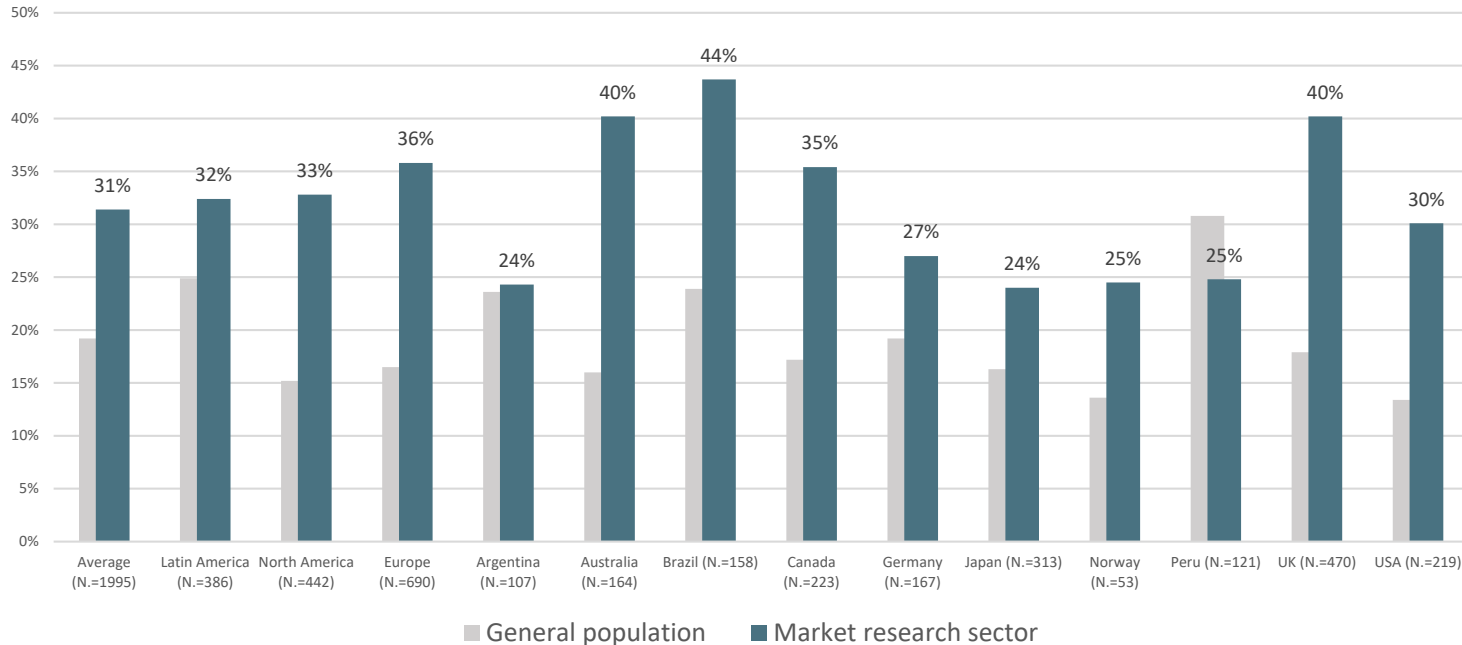
Base: All respondents.

Base numbers shown for Market Research Sector only.

See Appendix for general population sample bases.

Compared to the other factors researched, there is relatively little cross-country variation when it comes to seeing family status as a barrier to equal opportunity/rewards. This belief is, however, stronger than average in Brazil, Australia and the UK. In Australia in particular, the belief is much stronger in the MR sector than in the general population.

Does everyone have the same opportunities to progress and is rewarded fairly irrespective of FAMILY STATUS? - % saying NO - By Country



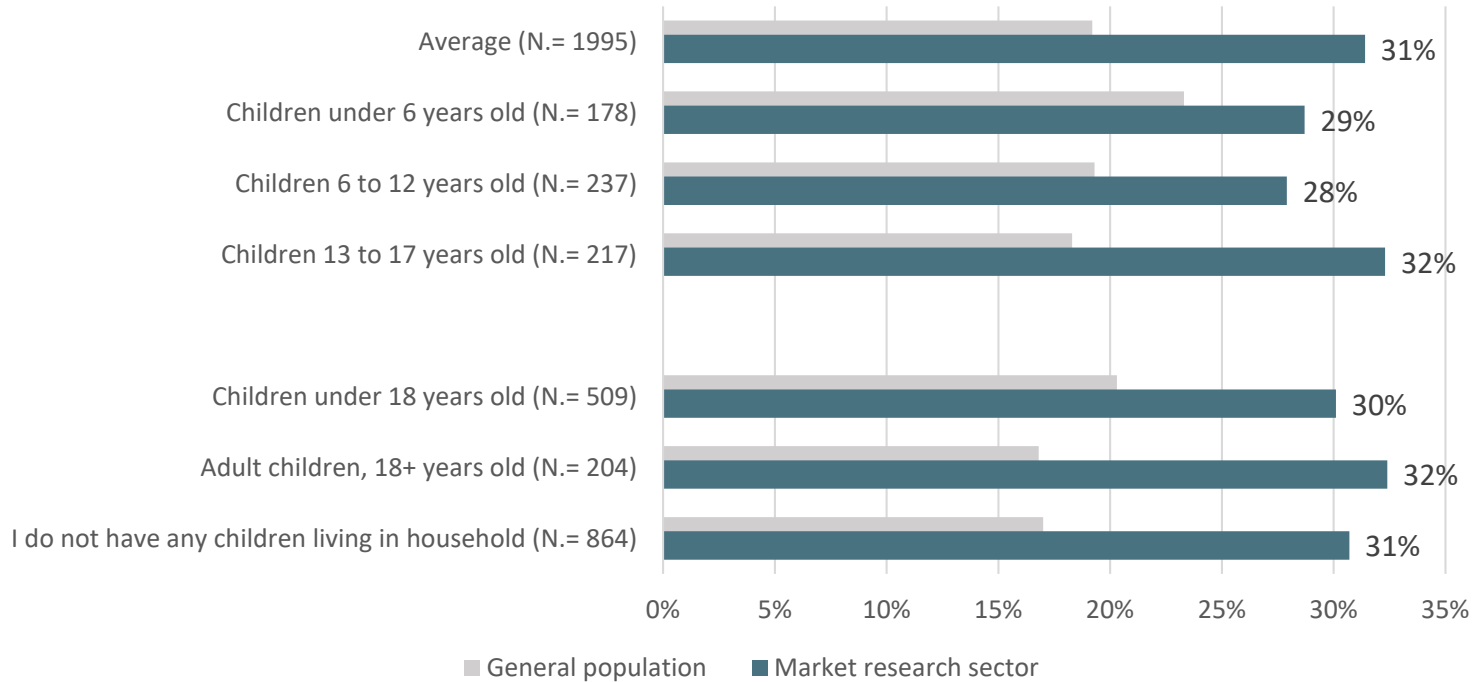
Base: All respondents.

Base numbers shown for Market Research Sector only.

See Appendix for general population sample bases.

In the MR sector, one's own family status does not impact the likelihood to believe that family status is a barrier to equal opportunity/rewards in the industry. This differs from the general population, where those with young children are more likely to believe this is so.

Does everyone have the same opportunities to progress and is rewarded fairly irrespective of FAMILY STATUS? - % saying NO - By Family Status



Average across countries surveyed.

Base all respondents.

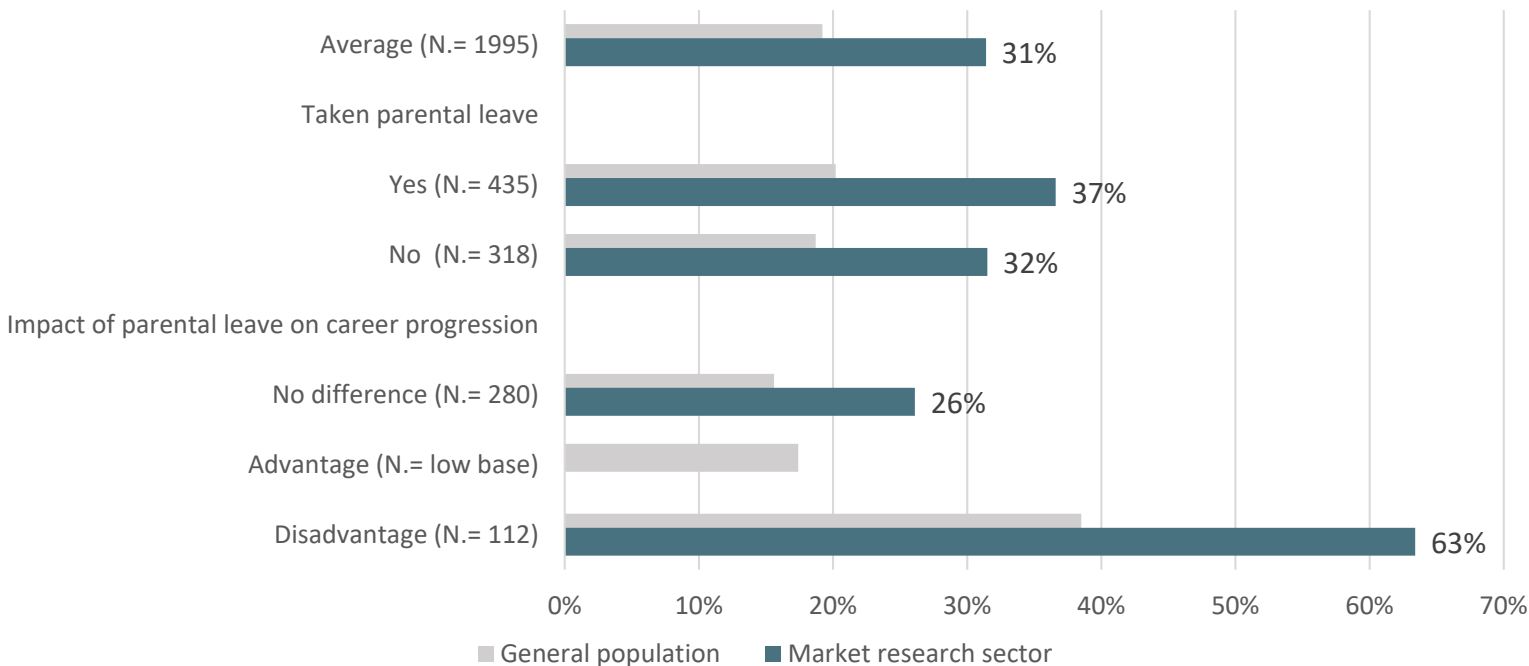
Note: Data from the UK for Market research sector is for children aged 16 plus, and is not included in the detailed breakdown by the age of child shown here

Base numbers shown for Market Research Sector only.

See Appendix for general population sample bases.

In the MR sector, if a person has taken parental leave they are slightly more likely than average to see family status as a barrier to equal opportunity/rewards in the industry. Naturally, this opinion is much more widespread amongst those who feel they have been disadvantaged by taking parental leave.

Does everyone have the same opportunities to progress and is rewarded fairly irrespective of FAMILY STATUS? - % saying NO - By Parental Leave



Average across countries surveyed.

Base: All respondents.

Base numbers shown for Market Research Sector only.

See Appendix for general population sample bases.



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WORKPLACE CULTURE
ATTITUDES TOWARDS
DIVERSITY, INCLUSIVITY AND
EQUALITY IN THE
WORKPLACE

WORKPLACE CULTURE

ATTITUDES TOWARDS DIVERSITY, INCLUSIVITY AND EQUALITY IN THE WORKPLACE



This part of the report looks at people's attitudes towards the DEI culture at the place they work.

The data is based upon responses to 20 attitude statements, from which five factors have been created in order to sharpen the analysis.

The question was asked using a 5-point scale from strongly agree to strongly disagree. This section of the report looks at the data based on those who either disagree or strongly disagree with each statement.

Only 8 of the 20 attitude statements were asked in the UK Market Research Sector Survey conducted in 2020, so data feeding into three of the five factors excludes data from people working in the MR sector in the UK. This is marked on the charts in question.

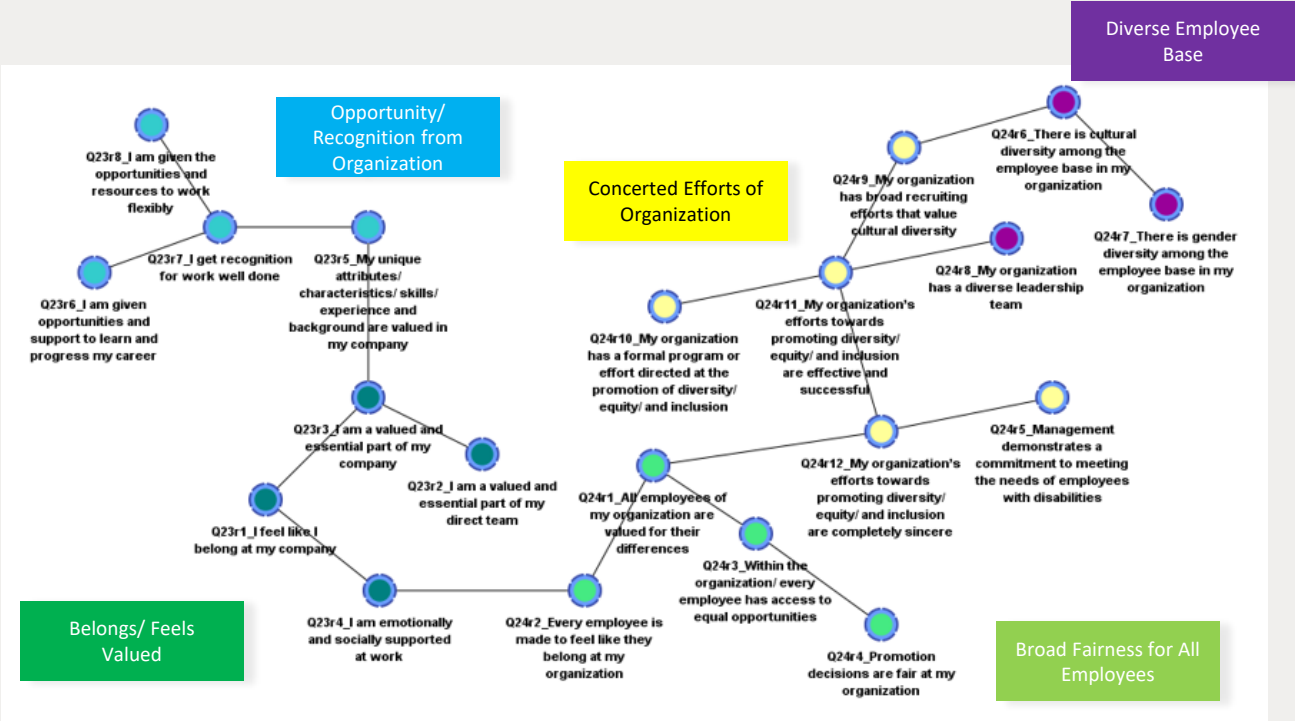
In this section, we also deep dive in attitudes towards the concerted efforts of the organization where they work on DEI related matters.

Workplace Culture Factor Analysis

In order to assist with the analysis of the workplace culture data a factor analysis was run on the data from the 20 attitude statements from the general population survey.

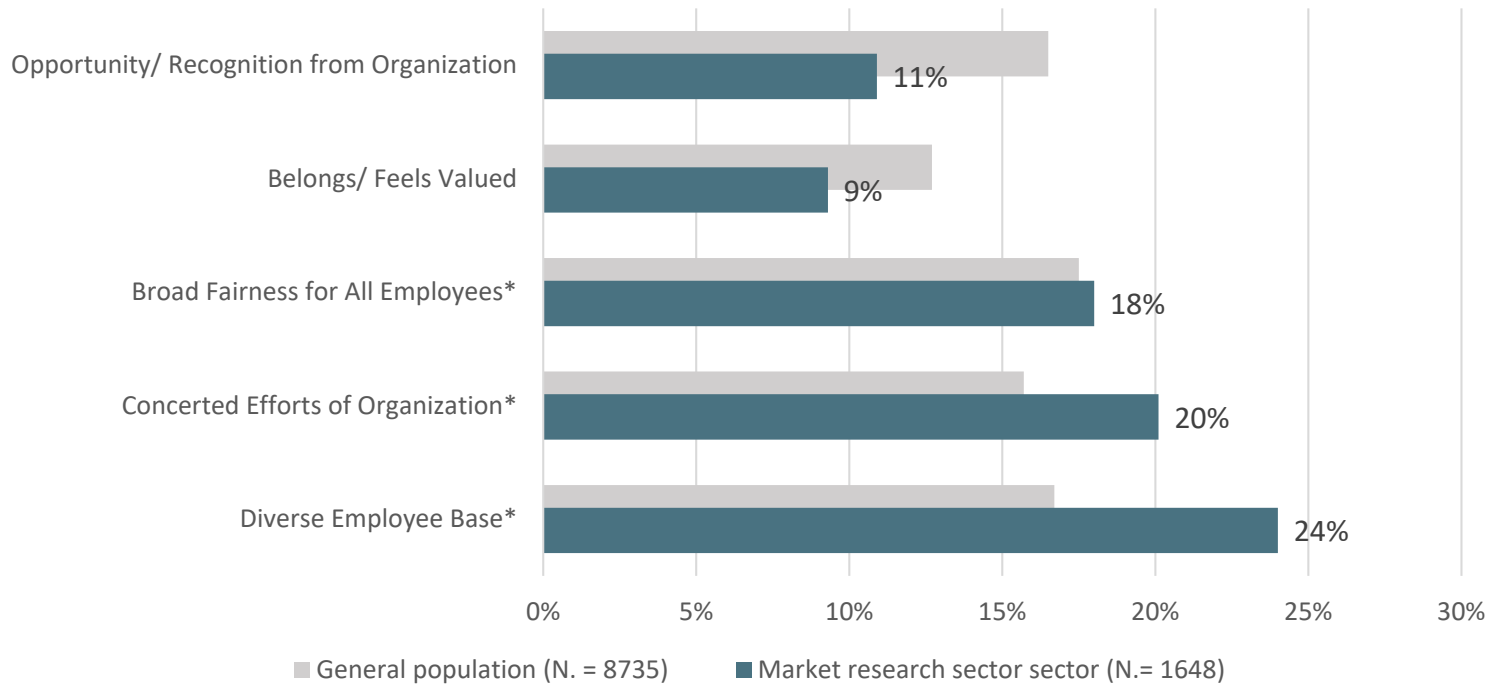
The analysis produced 5 factors as shown opposite.

We would like to thank RTi Research for conducting this factor analysis.



Compared to people in the general population, those working in the MR sector are less negative about opportunities and being valued in general in their work place but are clearly more negative on the diversity of the employee base where they work.

Does not believe that the company they work for has a positive DEI culture - % saying DISAGREE (bottom 2 box on a 5-point scale) - By Factor



Base: Those who have more than 1 employee working in their company or are not self-employed.

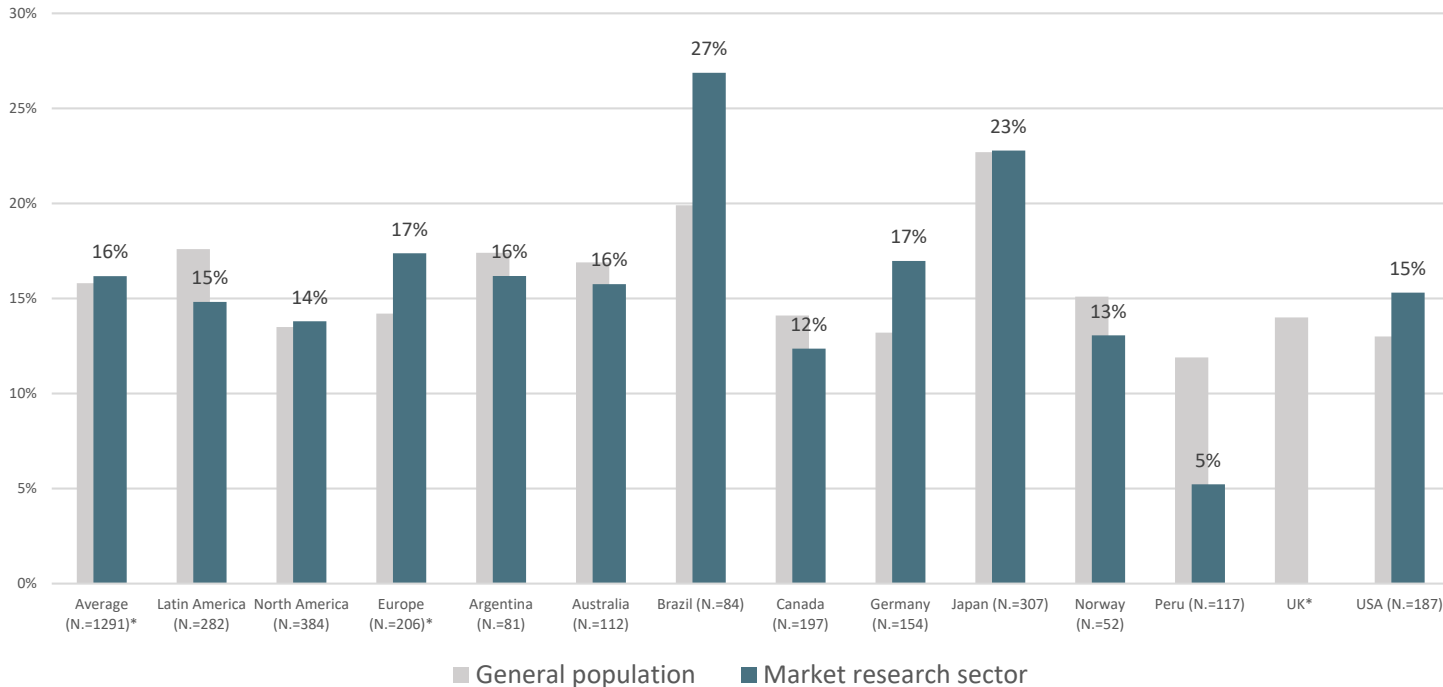
* Excludes UK data for the MR sector

Average across countries.

Overall the opinions of people working in the MR sector are similar to those of the general working population when it comes to workplace DEI culture.

Does not believe that the company they work for has a positive DEI culture with respect to: Average across all factors

- % saying DISAGREE (bottom 2 box on a 5-point scale) - By Country



Base: Those who have more than 1 employee working in their company or are not self-employed.

* Excludes UK data for the MR sector

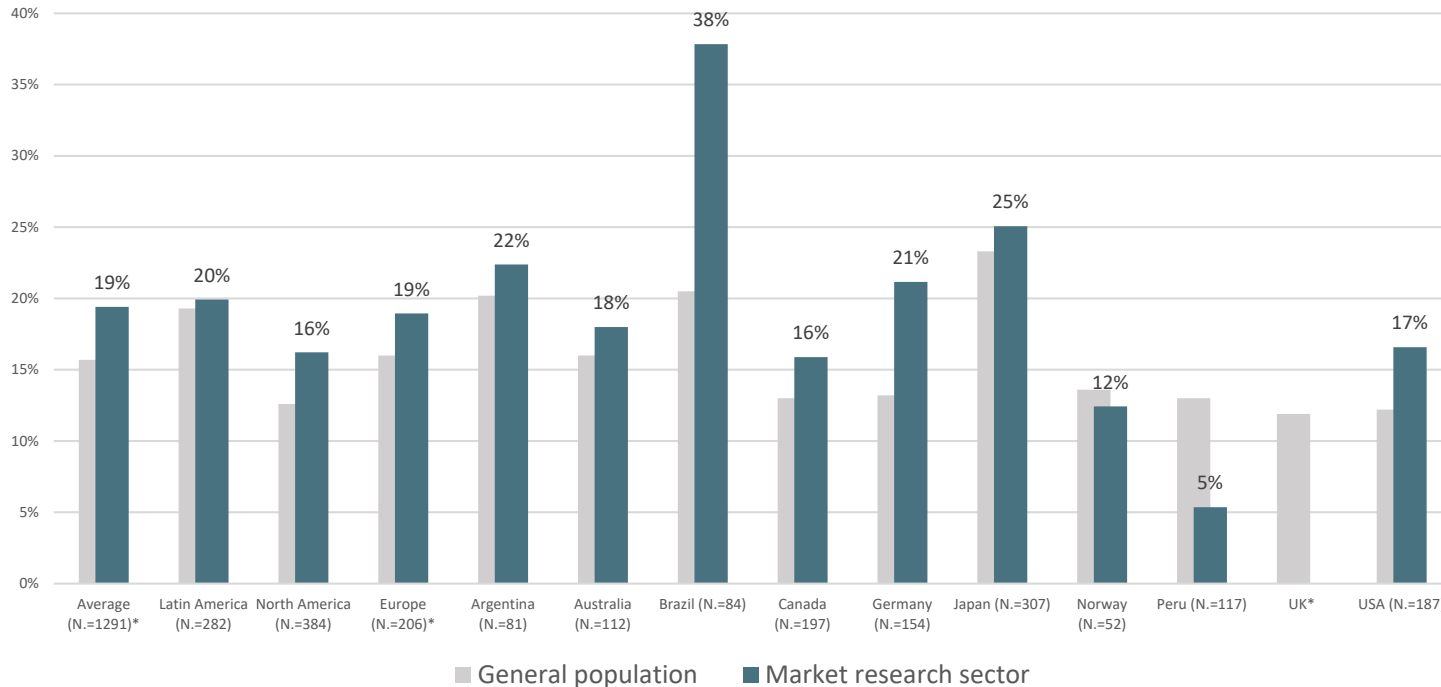
Base numbers shown for Market Research Sector only.

See Appendix for general population sample bases.

People working in the MR sector in Brazil are most likely to disagree that their company makes concerted efforts related to DEI culture. The difference compared to the general population is marked.

Does not believe that the company they work for has a positive DEI culture with respect to: Concerted Efforts of Organization*

- % saying DISAGREE (bottom 2 box on a 5-point scale) - By Country



Base: Those who have more than 1 employee working in their company or are not self-employed.

* Excludes UK data for the MR sector

Base numbers shown for Market Research Sector only.

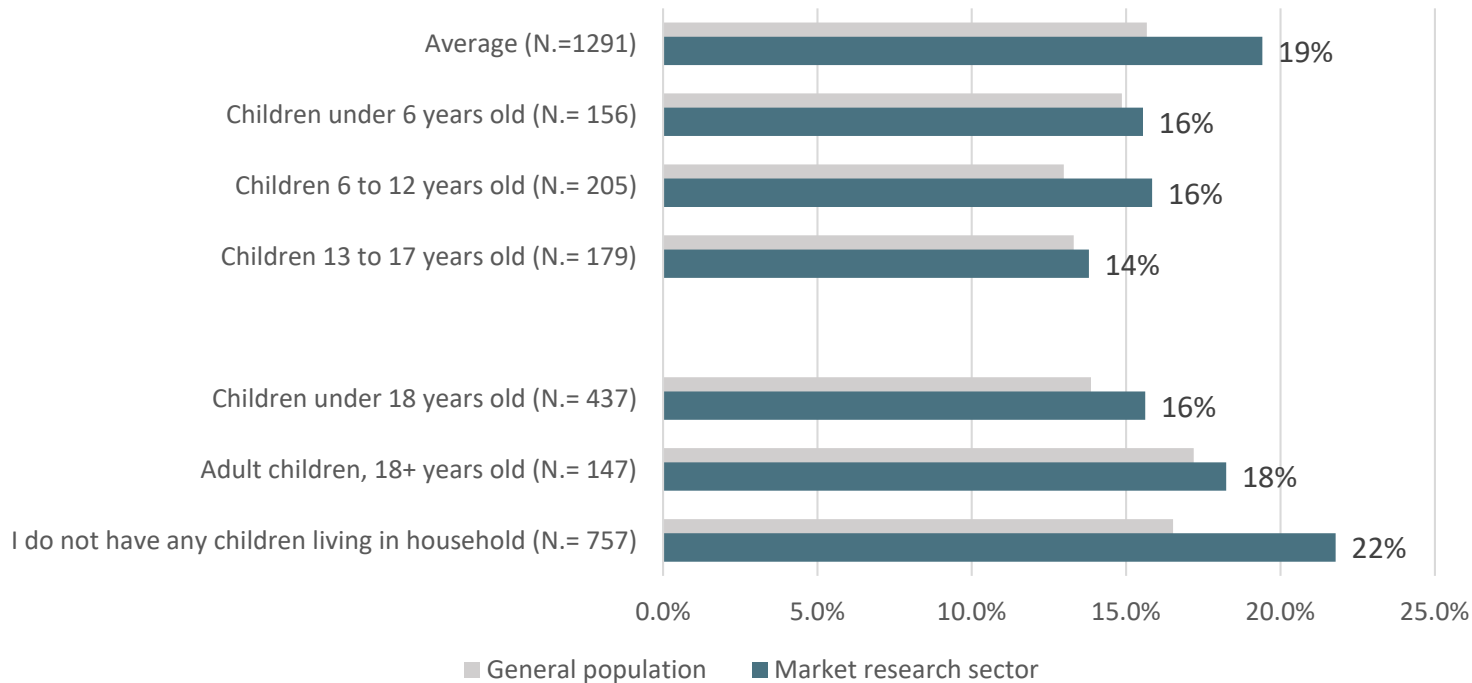
See Appendix for general population sample bases.

People without children working in the MR sector are more critical of the organization for whom they work than those with children when it comes to giving an opinion on the concerted efforts of the organization where they work on DEI matters.

Does not believe that the company they work for has a positive DEI culture - % saying DISAGREE (bottom 2 box on a 5-point scale) - with respect to:

Concerted Efforts of Organization*

By Family Status



Base: Those who have more than 1 employee working in their company or are not self-employed.

* Excludes UK data for the MR sector

Base numbers shown for Market Research Sector only.

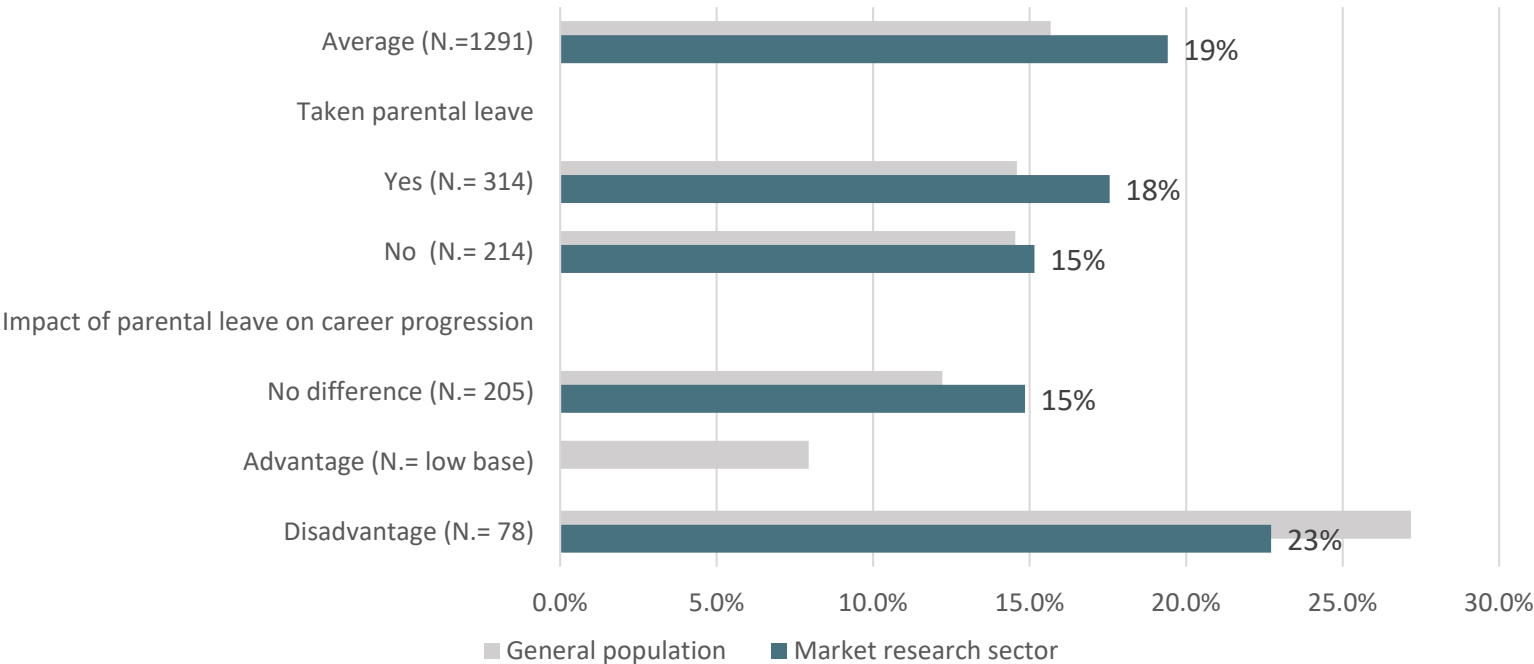
See Appendix for general population sample bases.

People who have taken parental leave and, who feel they have been disadvantaged because of doing so, are more likely to think negatively about their organization's efforts on DEI matters. The difference is not so big in the MR sector, however, as it is amongst the general public.

Does not believe that the company they work for has a positive DEI culture - % saying DISAGREE (bottom 2 box on a 5-point scale) - with respect to:

Concerted Efforts of Organization*

By Parental Leave



Base: Those who have more than 1 employee working in their company or are not self-employed.

* Excludes UK data for the MR sector

Base numbers shown for Market Research Sector only. See Appendix for general population sample bases.



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PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF
DIRECT DISCRIMINATION IN
THE WORKPLACE

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF DIRECT DISCRIMINATION IN THE WORKPLACE



This section of the report looks at people's personal experience with discrimination in their current (most recent) place of work through two different lens:

- The type of discrimination
- Reasons for discrimination

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF DIRECT DISCRIMINATION IN THE WORKPLACE

BY TYPE OF DISCRIMINATION



This section of the report looks at people's personal experience with discrimination in their currently (most recent) place of work by the type of discrimination.

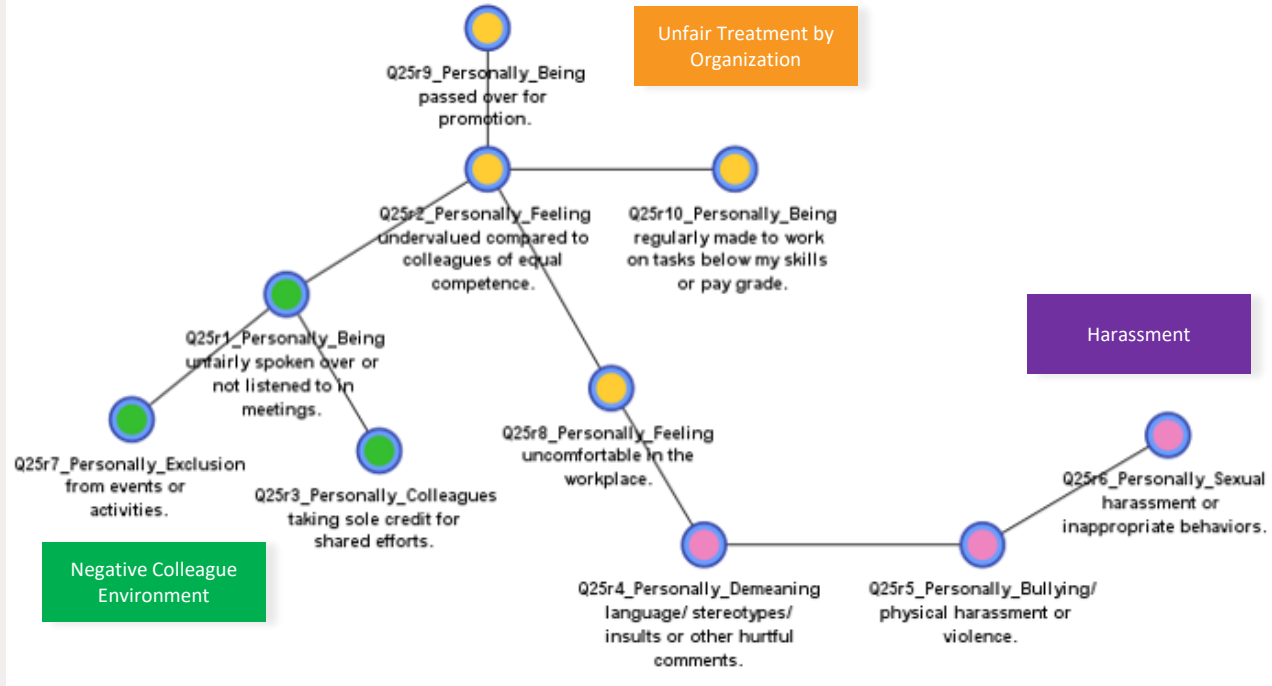
The survey asked about 10 specific types of discrimination, from which three factors have been created in order to sharpen the analysis.

Discrimination Factor Analysis

In order to assist with the analysis of the discrimination data a factor analysis was run on the data from the 10 statements from the general population survey.

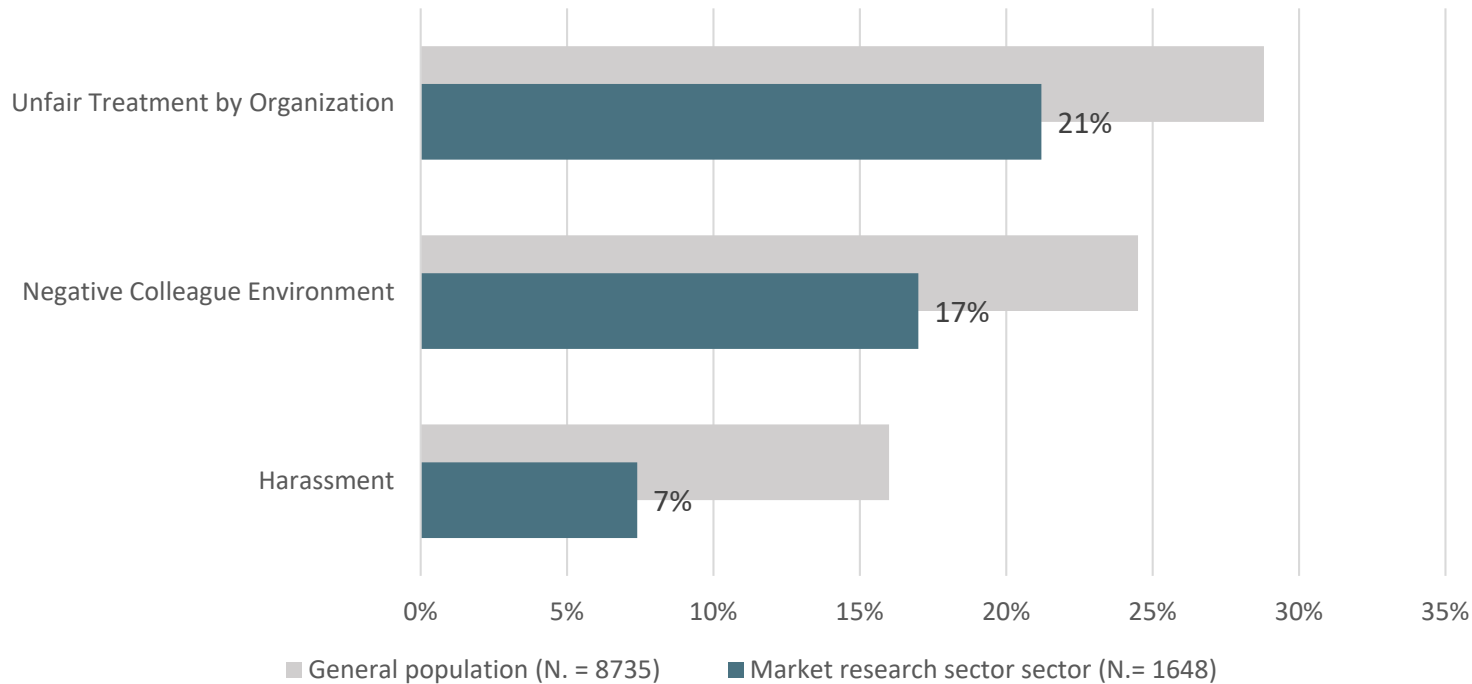
The analysis produced 3 factors as shown opposite.

We would like to thank RTi Research for conducting this factor analysis.



People working in the MR sector are much less likely than the general working population to have personal experience of direct discrimination in the workplace, especially when it comes to harassment.

Personal Experience with Direct Discrimination in the Workplace- % saying YES - By Factor



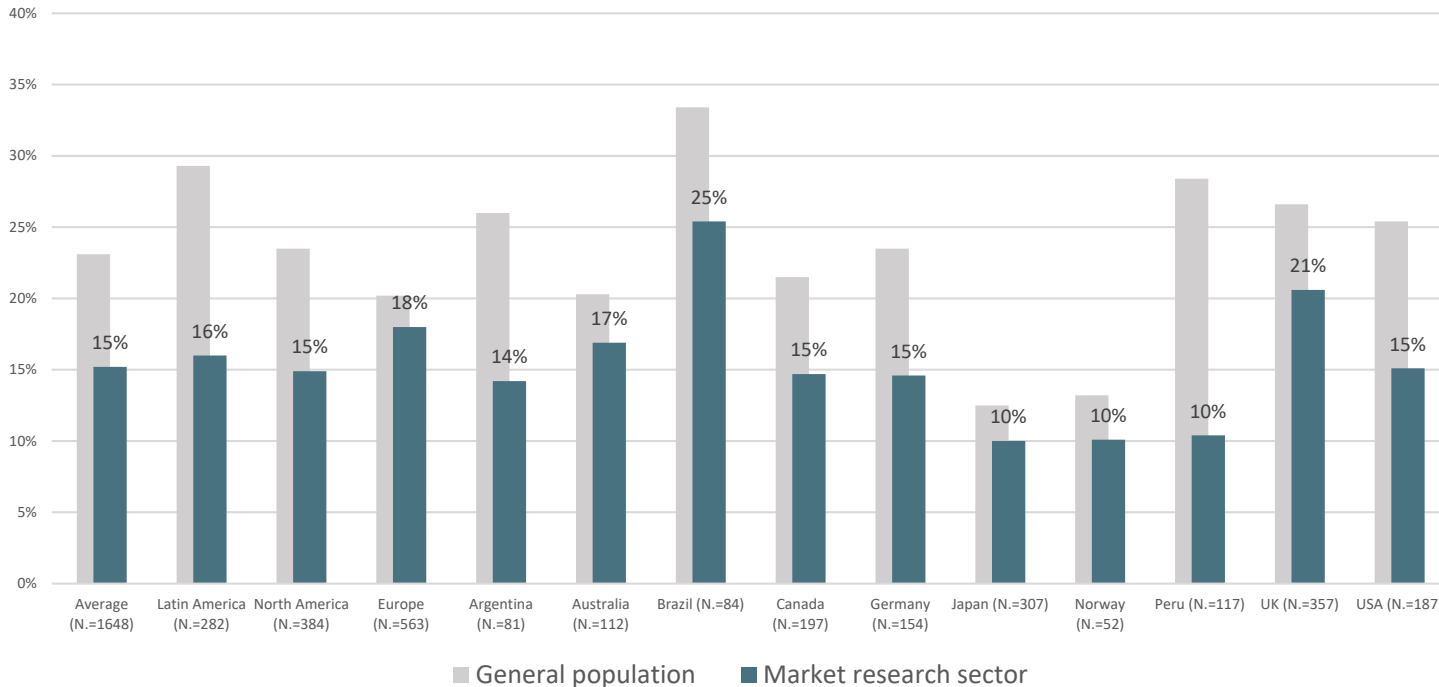
Base: Those who have more than 1 employee working in their company or are not self-employed.

Average across countries.

Based on the average across all factors, the experience with personal direct discrimination in the MR sector is highest in Brazil and the UK.

Personal Experience with Direct Discrimination in the Workplace

- % saying YES - Average across all factors - By Country



Base: Those who have more than 1 employee working in their company or are not self-employed.

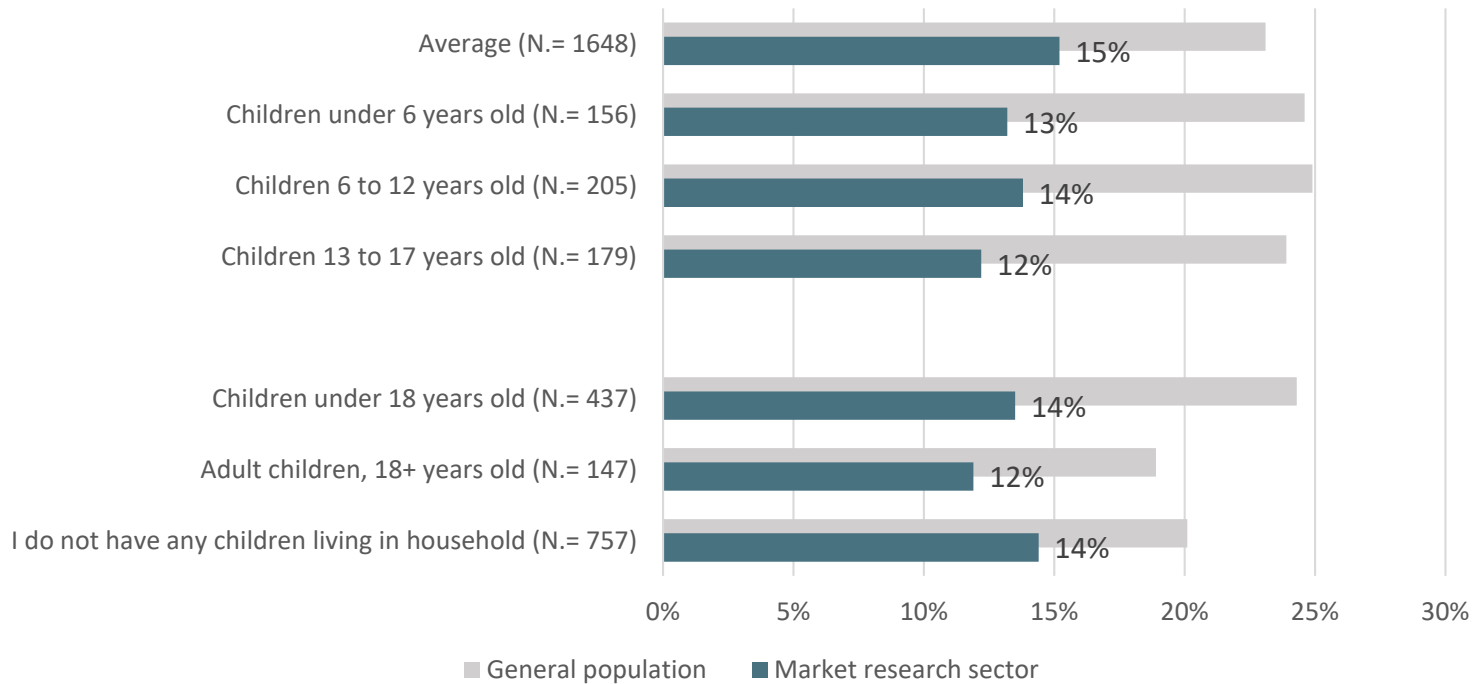
Base numbers shown for Market Research Sector only.

See Appendix for general population sample bases.

In the MR sector, family status does not impact personal experience with discrimination, whereas amongst the general population, those with children are slightly more likely to have had such experience.

Personal Experience with Direct Discrimination in the Workplace

- % saying YES - Average across all factors - By Family Status



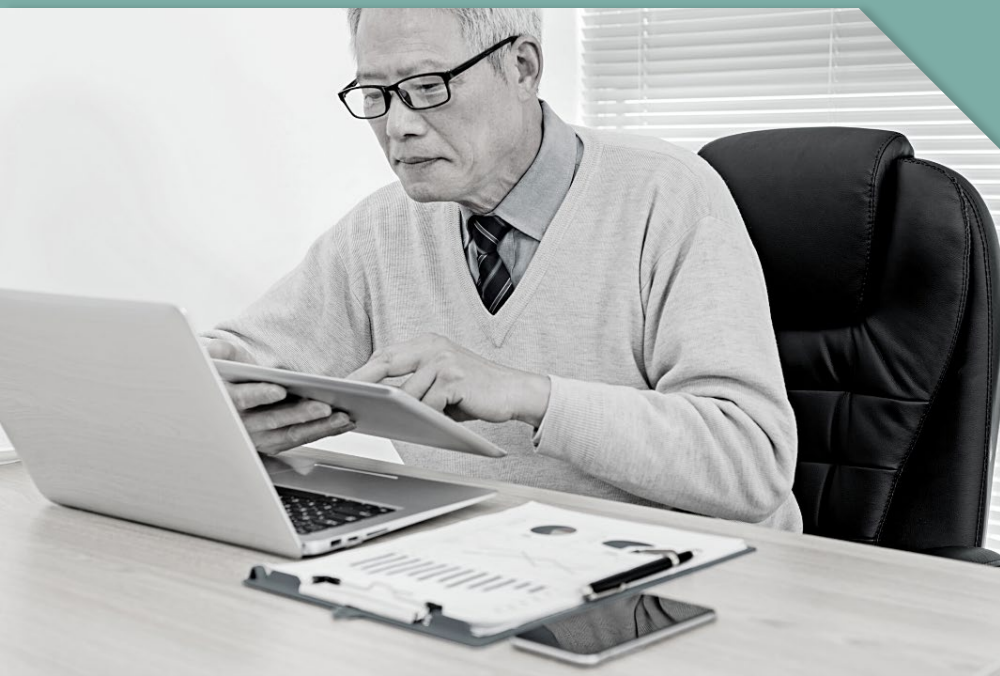
Base: Those who have more than 1 employee working in their company or are not self-employed.

Note: Data from the UK for Market research sector is for children aged 16 plus, and is not included in the detailed breakdown by the age of child shown here

Base numbers shown for Market Research Sector only.

See Appendix for general population sample bases.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF DIRECT DISCRIMINATION IN THE WORKPLACE BY REASON FOR DISCRIMINATION



This section of the report looks at people's personal experience with discrimination in their currently (most recent) place of work by the reason for discrimination.

The survey asked about this with respect to:

- Age
- Gender
- Sexual Orientation/gender identity
- Ethnicity/race/skin color [Except DE]
- National Origin [Except DE]
- Religion/faith/beliefs
- Family Status/caring responsibilities
- Disability/impairment/health condition
- Social Class [Except JP]

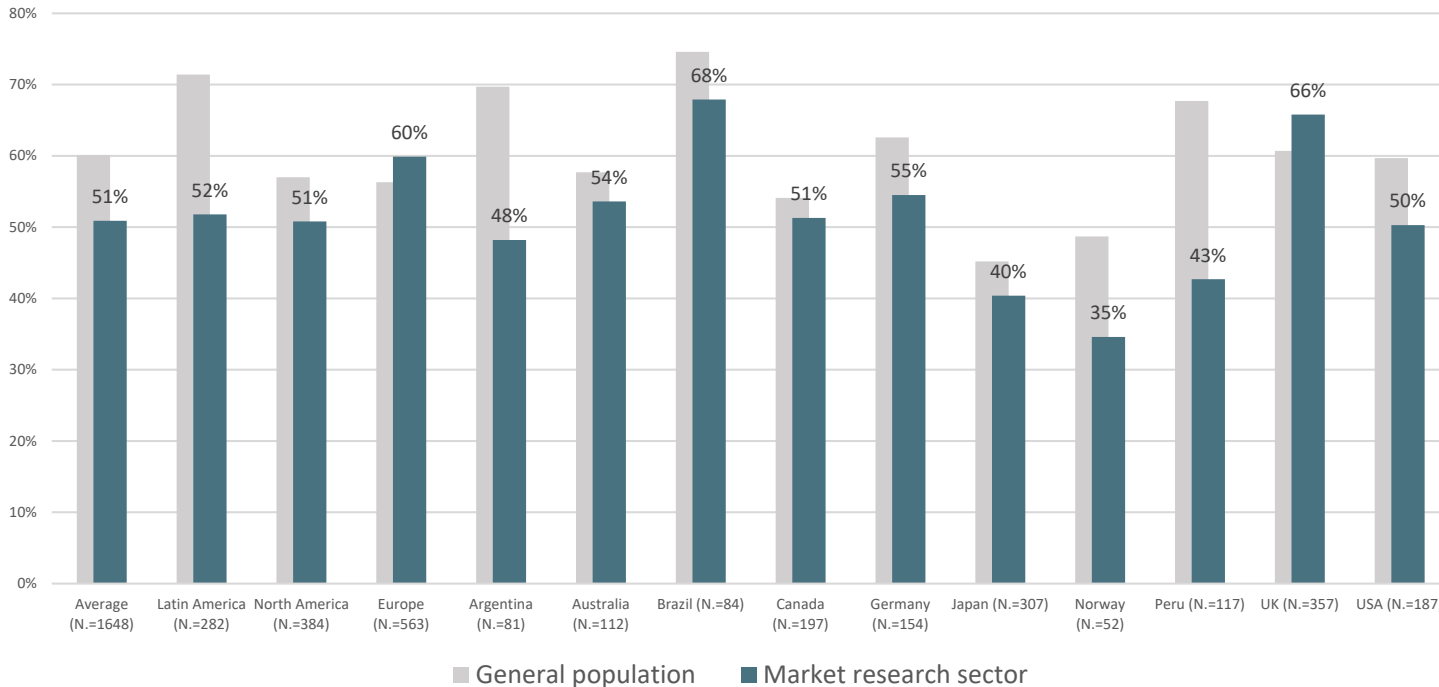
Using the scale:

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to say
- Don't know

In this section, we deep dive into the data based on those who say 'YES'.

One-in-two people working in the MR sector have personal experience with direct discrimination in the workplace, which is somewhat lower than amongst the general population. Those working in the MR sector in Brazil and the UK are more likely than others to have experienced discrimination.

Personal Experience with Direct Discrimination in the Workplace because of ANY REASON - % saying Yes - By Country



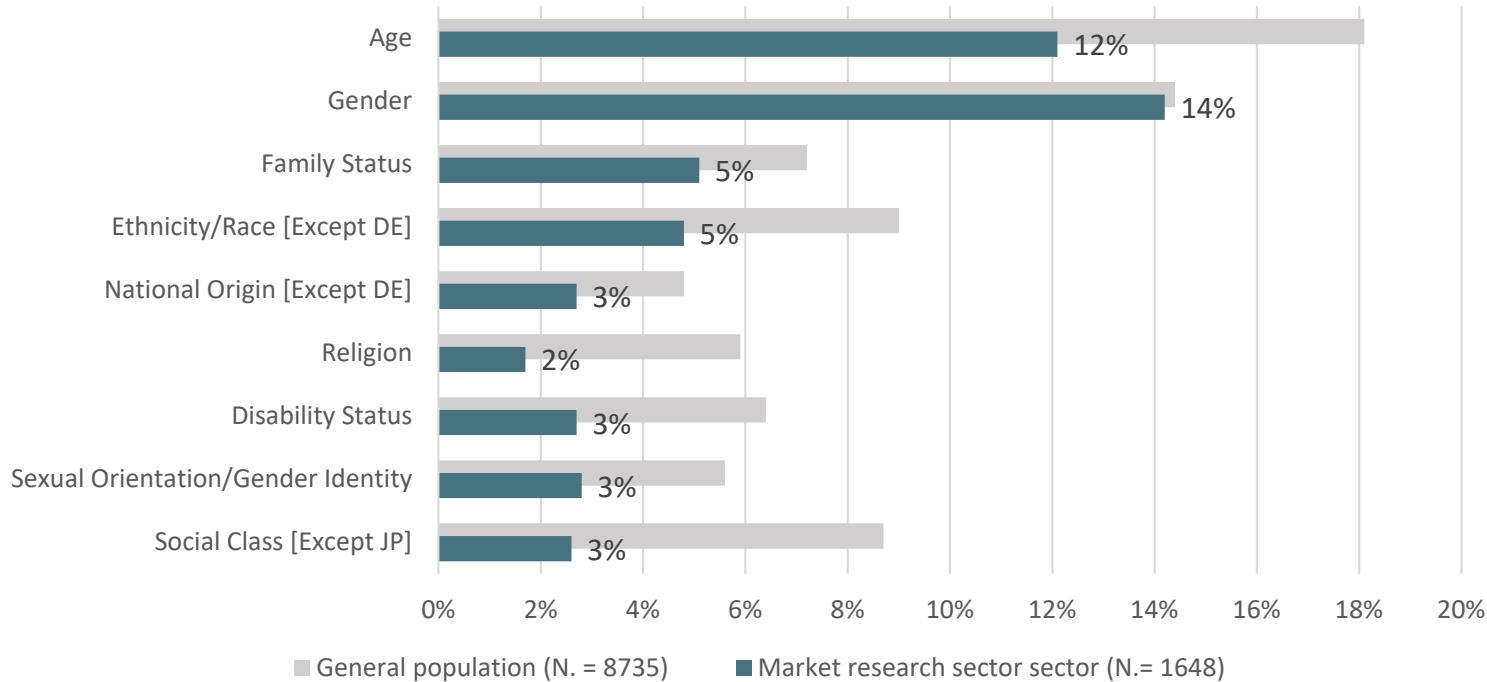
Base: Those who have more than 1 employee working in their company or are not self-employed.

Base numbers shown for Market Research Sector only.

See Appendix for general population sample bases.

In the MR sector, age and gender are the most common reasons cited for discrimination. Whilst in general, personal experience with discrimination is lower in the MR sector than amongst the general population, this is not the case with respect to gender discrimination where it is equally prevalent in the MR sector as the general population.

Personal Experience with Direct Discrimination in the Workplace – By reason for discrimination:



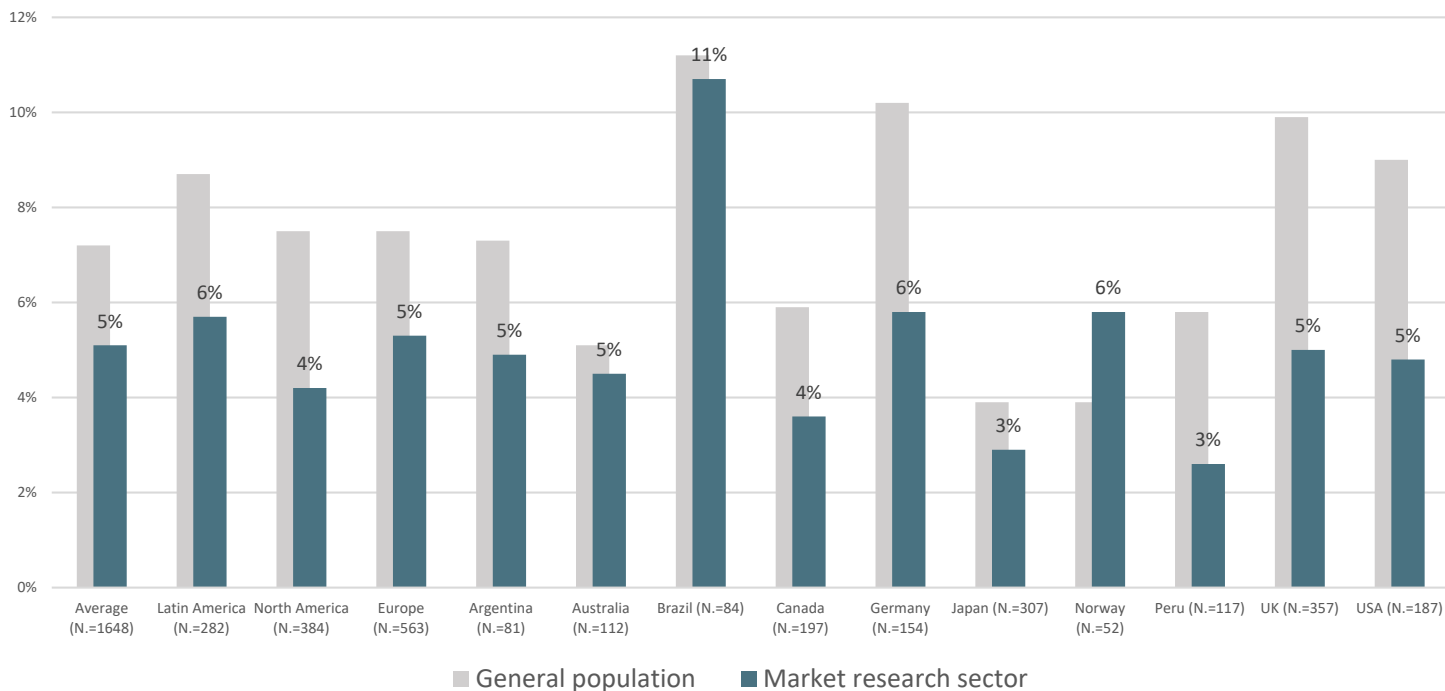
Base: Those who have more than 1 employee working in their company or are not self-employed.

Average across countries.

One-in-twenty people in the MR sector have had personal experience with discrimination due to their family status. The proportion is similar across all countries except Brazil where it is double.

Personal Experience with Direct Discrimination in the Workplace because of FAMILY STATUS

- % saying YES - By Country



Base: Those who have more than 1 employee working in their company or are not self-employed.

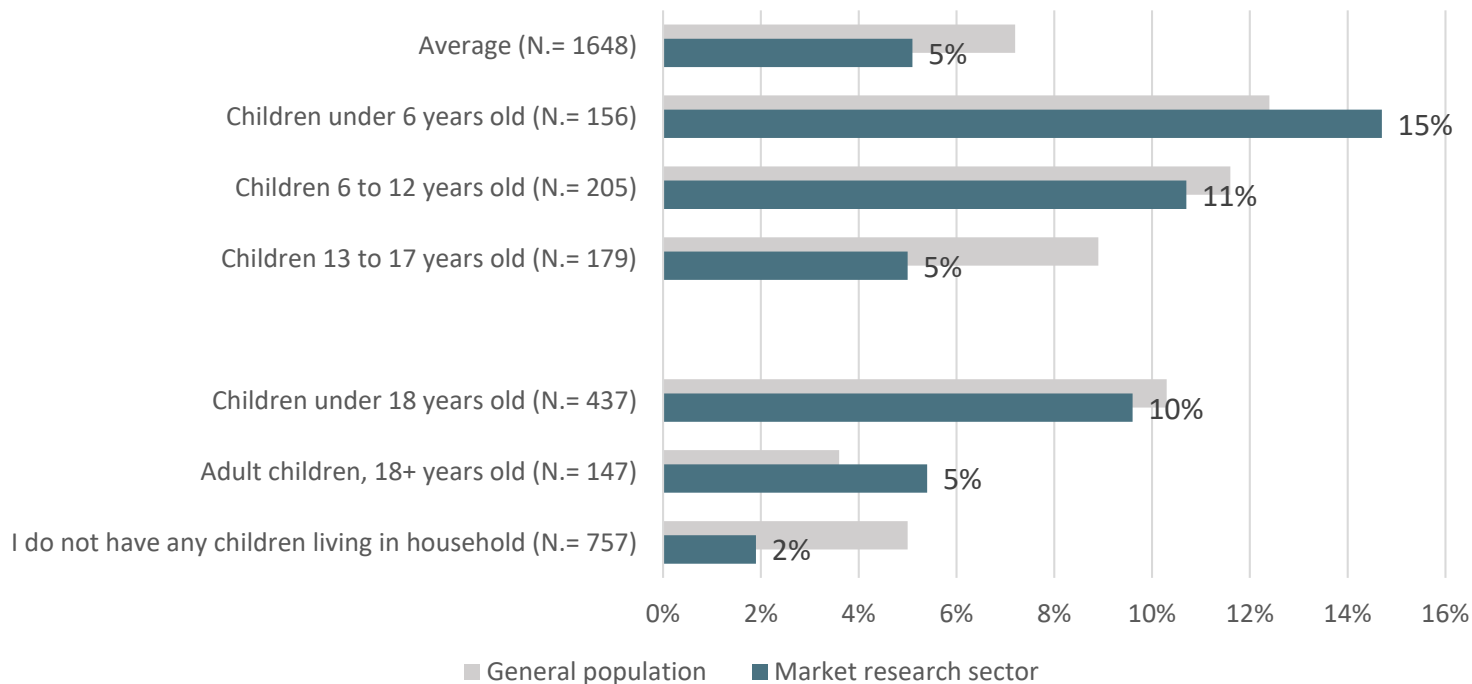
Base numbers shown for Market Research Sector only.

See Appendix for general population sample bases.

15% of people working in the MR sector who have children under 6 say they have personal experience with discrimination due to family status, which is three times the average.

Personal Experience with Direct Discrimination in the Workplace because of FAMILY STATUS

- % saying YES - By Family Status



Base: Those who have more than 1 employee working in their company or are not self-employed.

Note: Data from the UK for Market research sector is for children aged 16 plus, and is not included in the detailed breakdown by the age of child shown here

Base numbers shown for Market Research Sector only.

See Appendix for general population sample bases.



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WITNESSING OF DIRECT
DISCRIMINATION IN THE
WORKPLACE

WITNESSING OF DIRECT DISCRIMINATION IN THE WORKPLACE

This section of the report looks at people's witnessing of discrimination in their current (most recent) place of work through two different lens:

- The type of discrimination
- Reasons for discrimination



WITNESSING OF DIRECT DISCRIMINATION IN THE WORKPLACE

BY TYPE OF DISCRIMINATION



This section of the report looks at people's witnessing of discrimination in their currently (most recent) place of work by the type of discrimination.

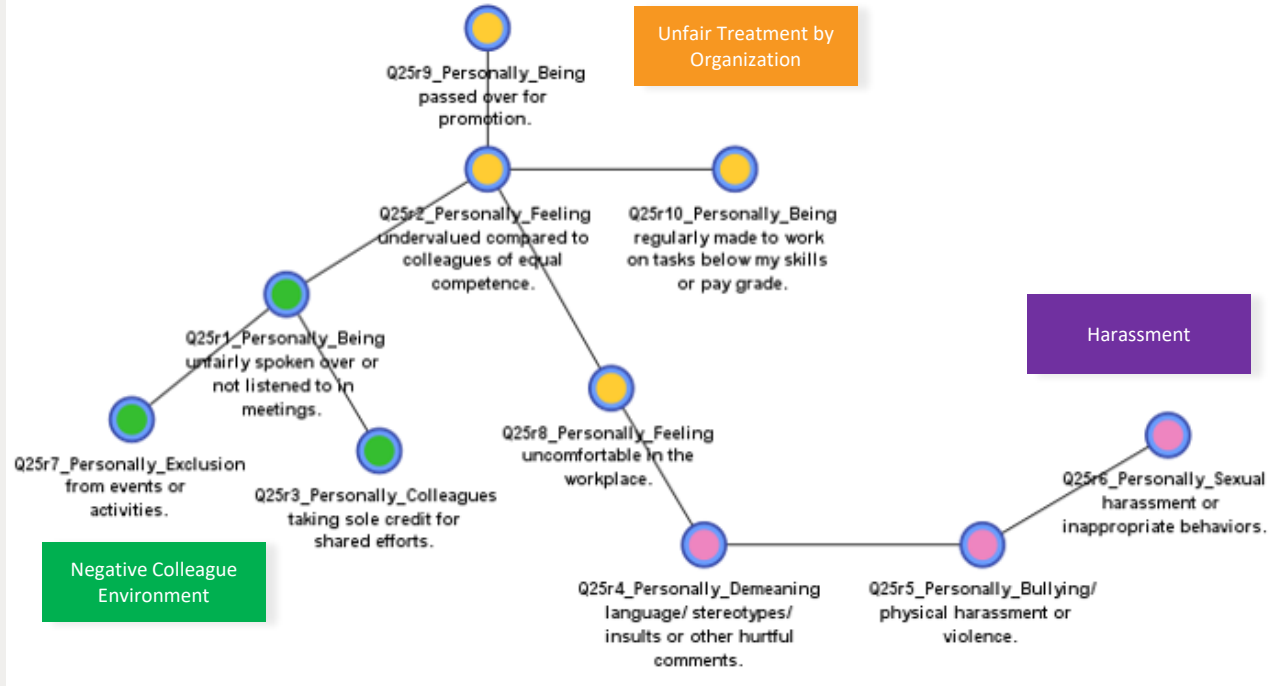
The survey asked about 10 specific types of discrimination, from which three factors have been created in order to sharpen the analysis.

Discrimination Factor Analysis

In order to assist with the analysis of the discrimination data a factor analysis was run on the data from the 10 statements from the general population survey.

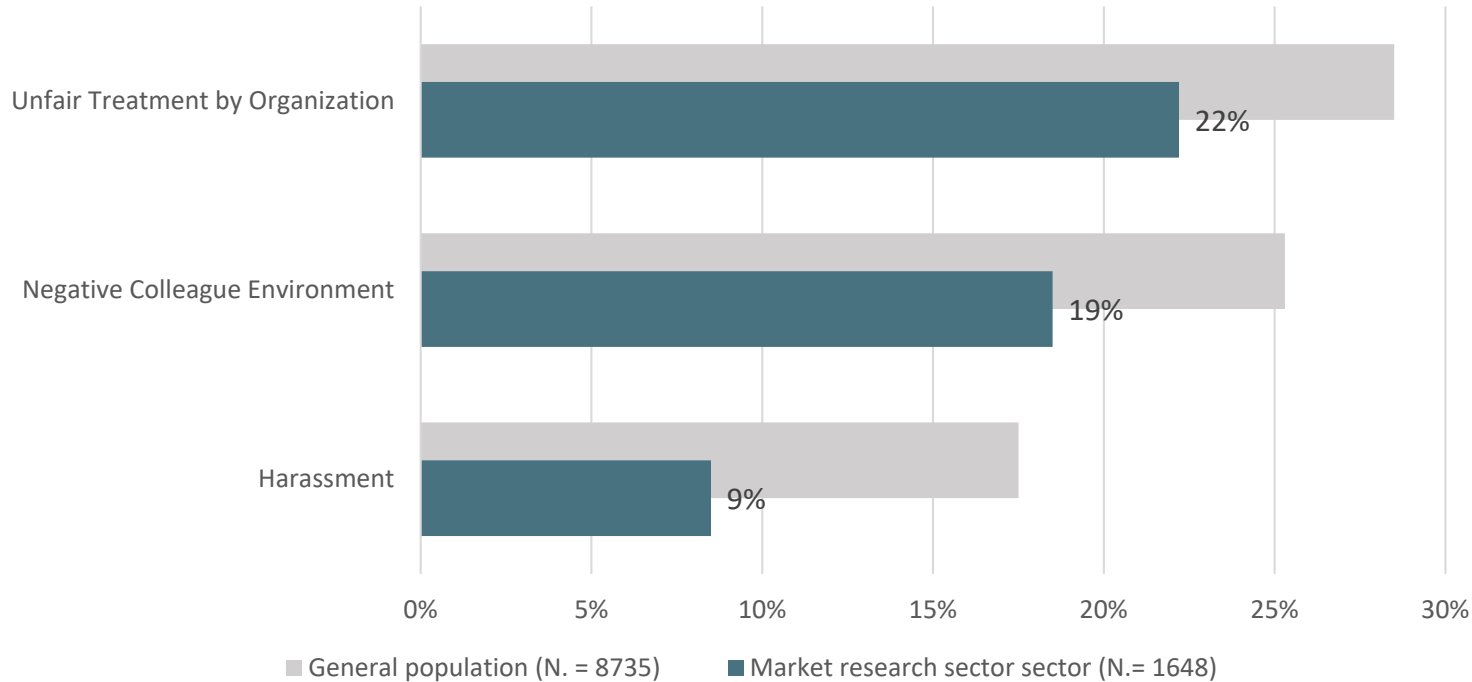
The analysis produced 3 factors as shown opposite.

We would like to thank RTi Research for conducting this factor analysis.



People working in the MR sector are less likely than the general working population to have witnessed direct discrimination in the workplace, especially when it comes to harassment.

Witnessing of Direct Discrimination in the Workplace- % saying YES - By Factor

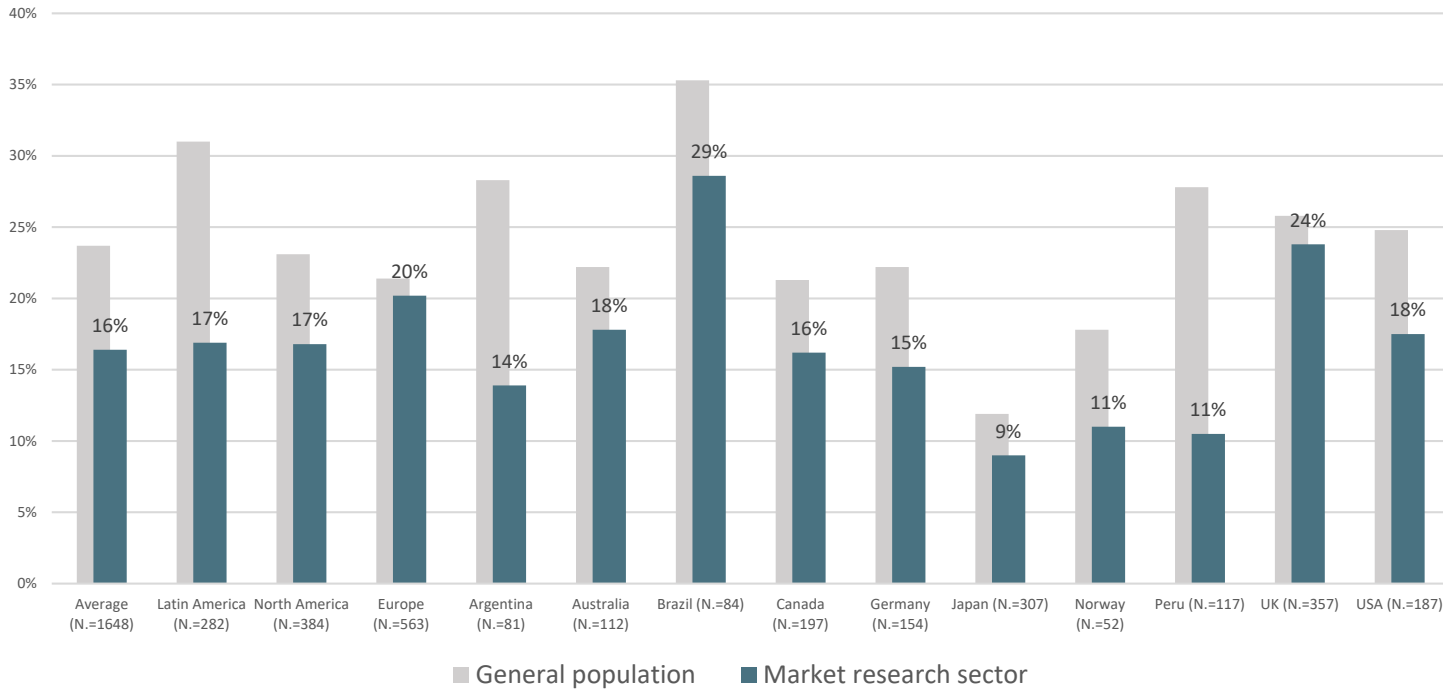


Base: Those who have more than 1 employee working in their company or are not self-employed.

Average across countries.

Based on the average across all factors, the witnessing of direct discrimination in the MR sector is highest in Brazil and the UK, and lowest in Japan, Norway and Peru.

Witnessing of Direct Discrimination in the Workplace - % saying YES - Average across all factors - By Country



Base: Those who have more than 1 employee working in their company or are not self-employed.

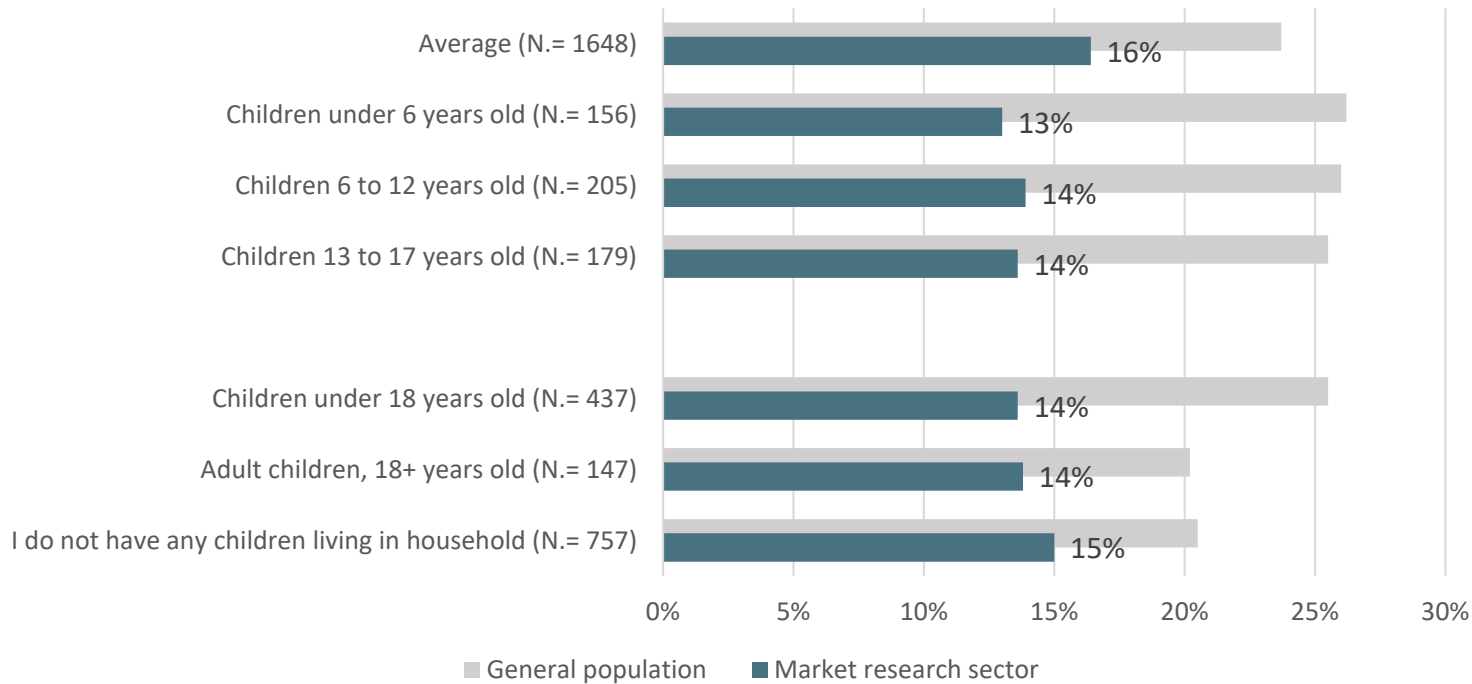
Base numbers shown for Market Research Sector only.

See Appendix for general population sample bases.

In the MR sector, family status does not impact the likelihood to have witnessed discrimination in the workplace, whereas amongst the general population, those with children are somewhat more likely to have had such experience.

Witnessing of Direct Discrimination in the Workplace

- % saying YES - Average across all factors - By Family Status



Base: Those who have more than 1 employee working in their company or are not self-employed.

Note: Data from the UK for Market research sector is for children aged 16 plus, and is not included in the detailed breakdown by the age of child shown here

Base numbers shown for Market Research Sector only.

See Appendix for general population sample bases.

WITNESSING OF DIRECT DISCRIMINATION IN THE WORKPLACE BY REASON FOR DISCRIMINATION



This section of the report looks at people's witnessing of discrimination in their currently (most recent) place of work by the reason for discrimination.

The survey asked about this with respect to:

- Age
- Gender
- Sexual Orientation/gender identity
- Ethnicity/race/skin color [Except DE]
- National Origin [Except DE]
- Religion/faith/beliefs
- Family Status/caring responsibilities
- Disability/impairment/health condition
- Social Class [Except JP]

Using the scale:

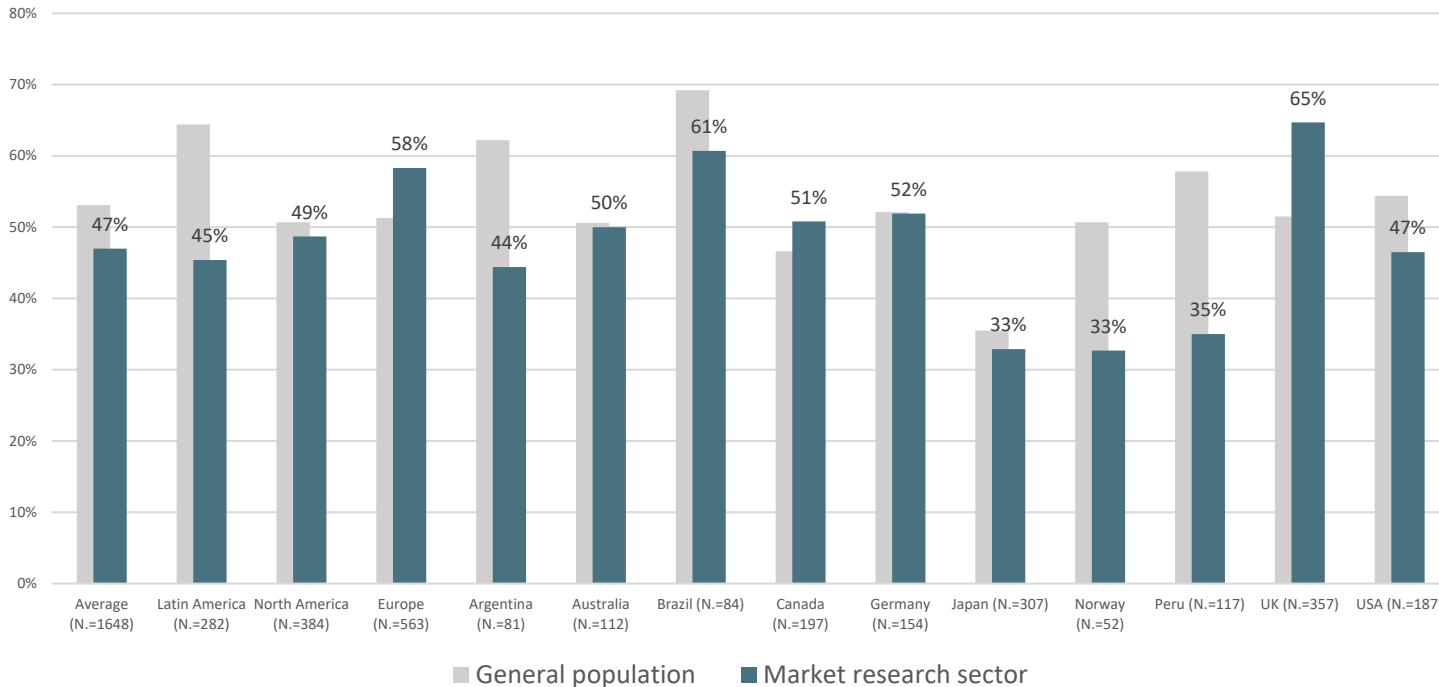
- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to say
- Don't know

In this section, we deep dive into the data based on those who say 'YES'.

Almost one in two people working in the MR sector have witnessed direct discrimination in the workplace, which is marginally lower than amongst the general population. Those working in the MR sector in Brazil and the UK are more likely than others to have witnessed discrimination.

Witnessing of Direct Discrimination in the Workplace because of ANY REASON

- % saying Yes - By Country



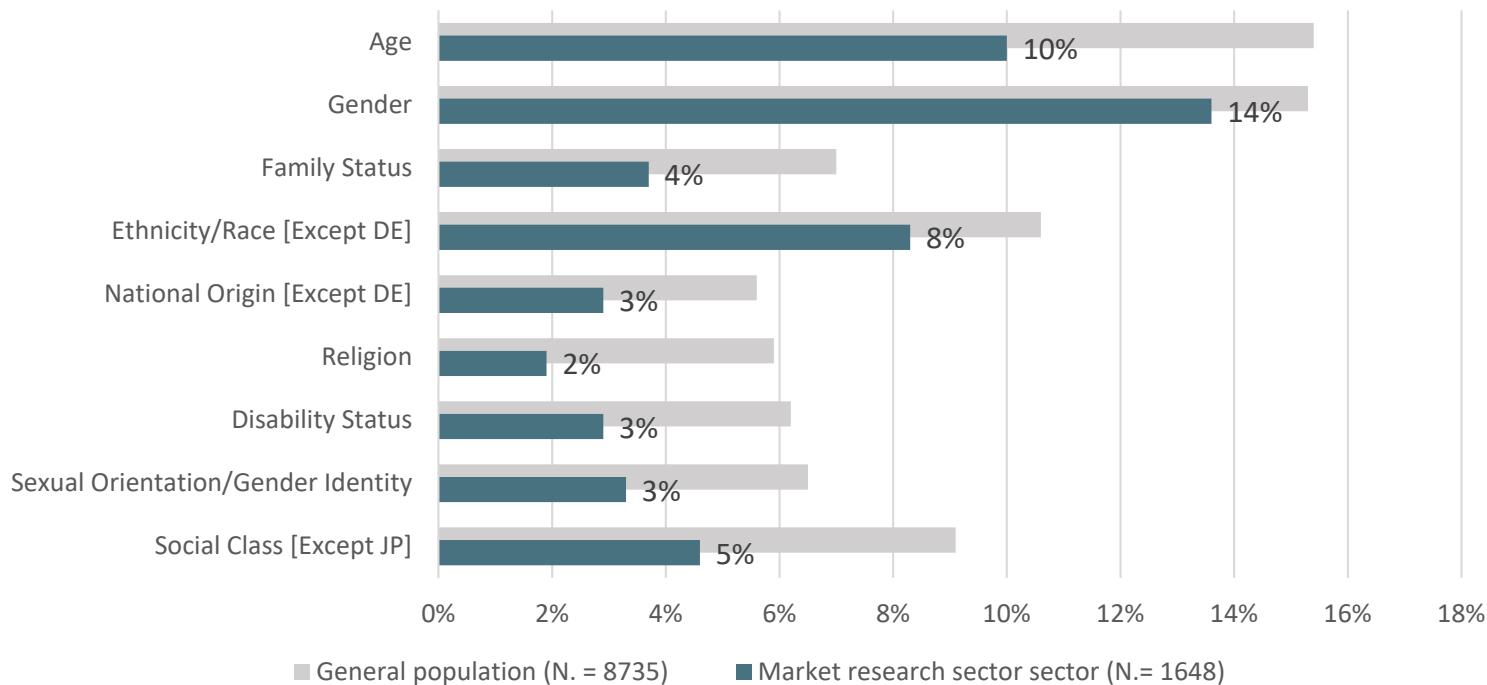
Base: Those who have more than 1 employee working in their company or are not self-employed.

Base numbers shown for Market Research Sector only.

See Appendix for general population sample bases.

Both in the MR sector and in other sectors, gender, age and ethnicity are the most common reasons cited for witnessed discrimination in the workplace.

Witnessing of Direct Discrimination in the Workplace – By reason for discrimination:



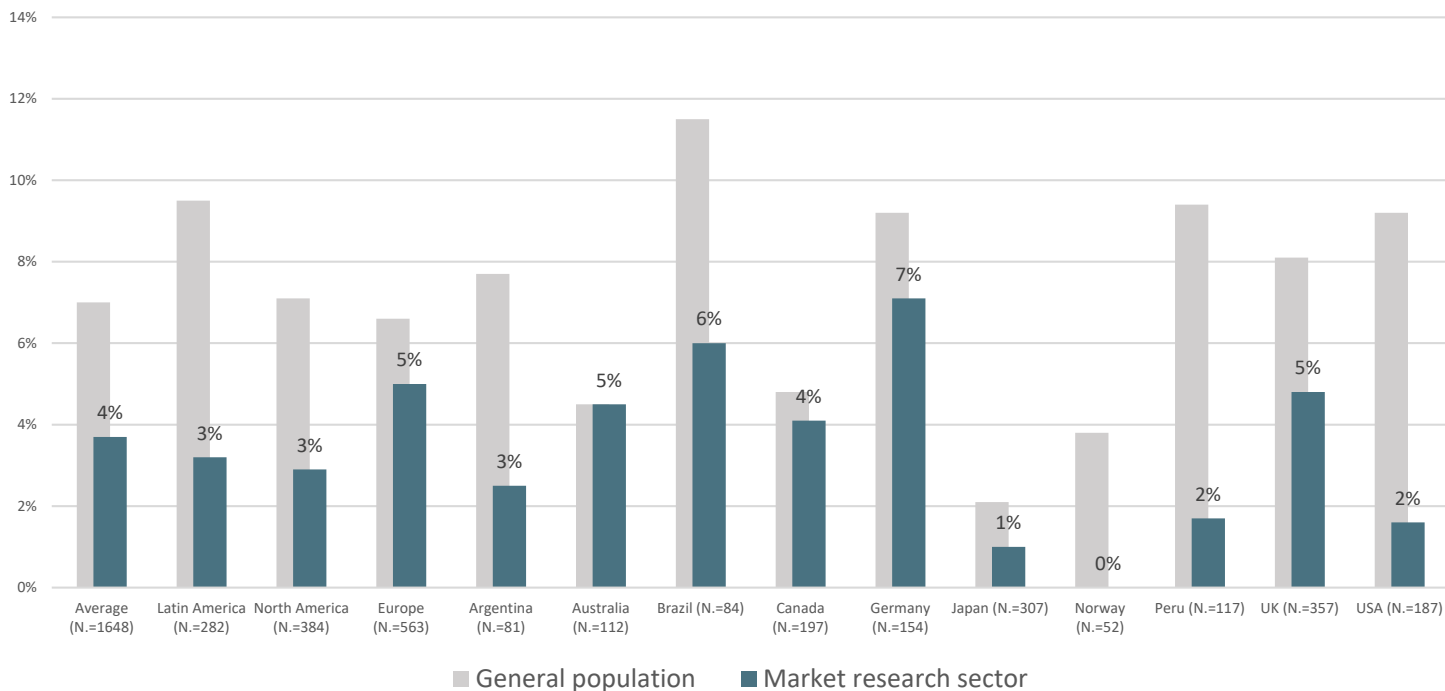
Base: Those who have more than 1 employee working in their company or are not self-employed.

Average across countries.

The witnessing of discrimination at work due to family status is much lower in the MR sector than amongst the general public.

Witnessing of Direct Discrimination in the Workplace because of FAMILY STATUS

- % saying YES - By Country



Base: Those who have more than 1 employee working in their company or are not self-employed.

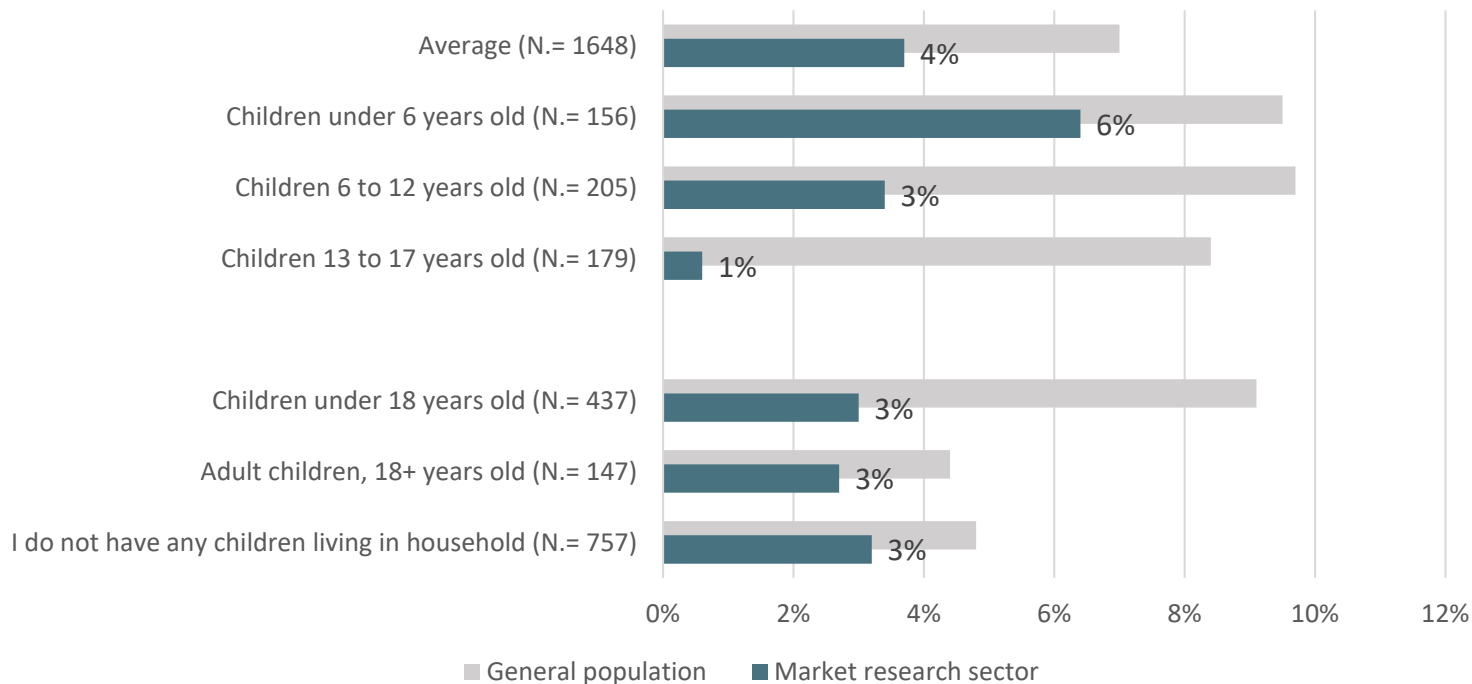
Base numbers shown for Market Research Sector only.

See Appendix for general population sample bases.

6% of people working in the MR sector who have children under 6 say they have witnessed discrimination due to family status. Amongst the general public, those with children under 18 are most likely than others to have witnessed such discrimination.

Witnessing of Direct Discrimination in the Workplace because of FAMILY STATUS

- % saying YES - By Family Status



Base: Those who have more than 1 employee working in their company or are not self-employed.

Note: Data from the UK for Market research sector is for children aged 16 plus, and is not included in the detailed breakdown by the age of child shown here

Base numbers shown for Market Research Sector only.

See Appendix for general population sample bases.



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IMPAIRMENTS
AND HEALTH
CONDITIONS



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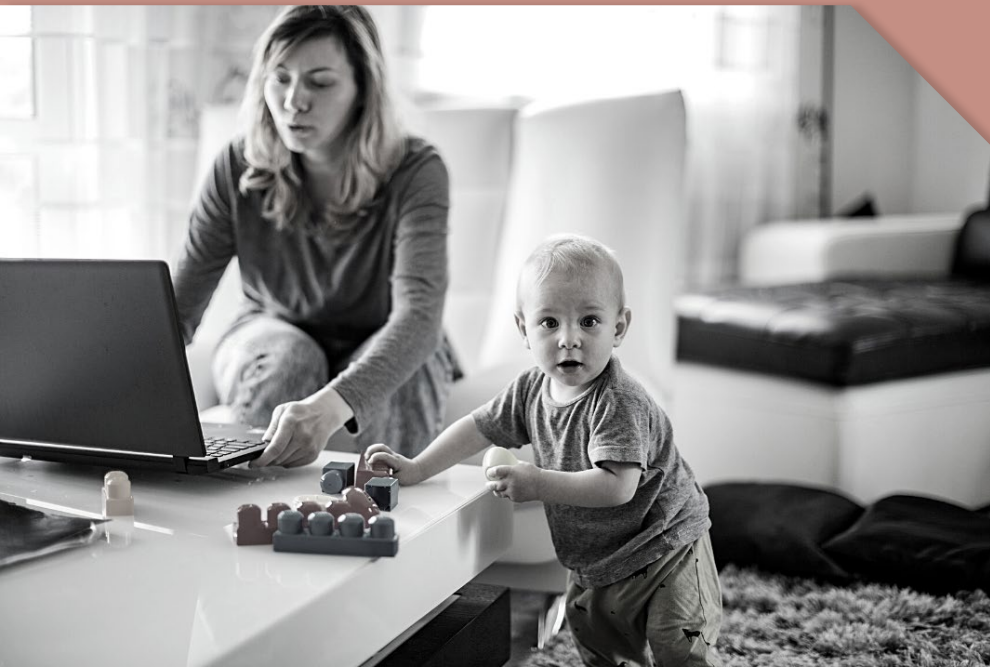
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PARENTAL
LEAVE

PARENTAL LEAVE

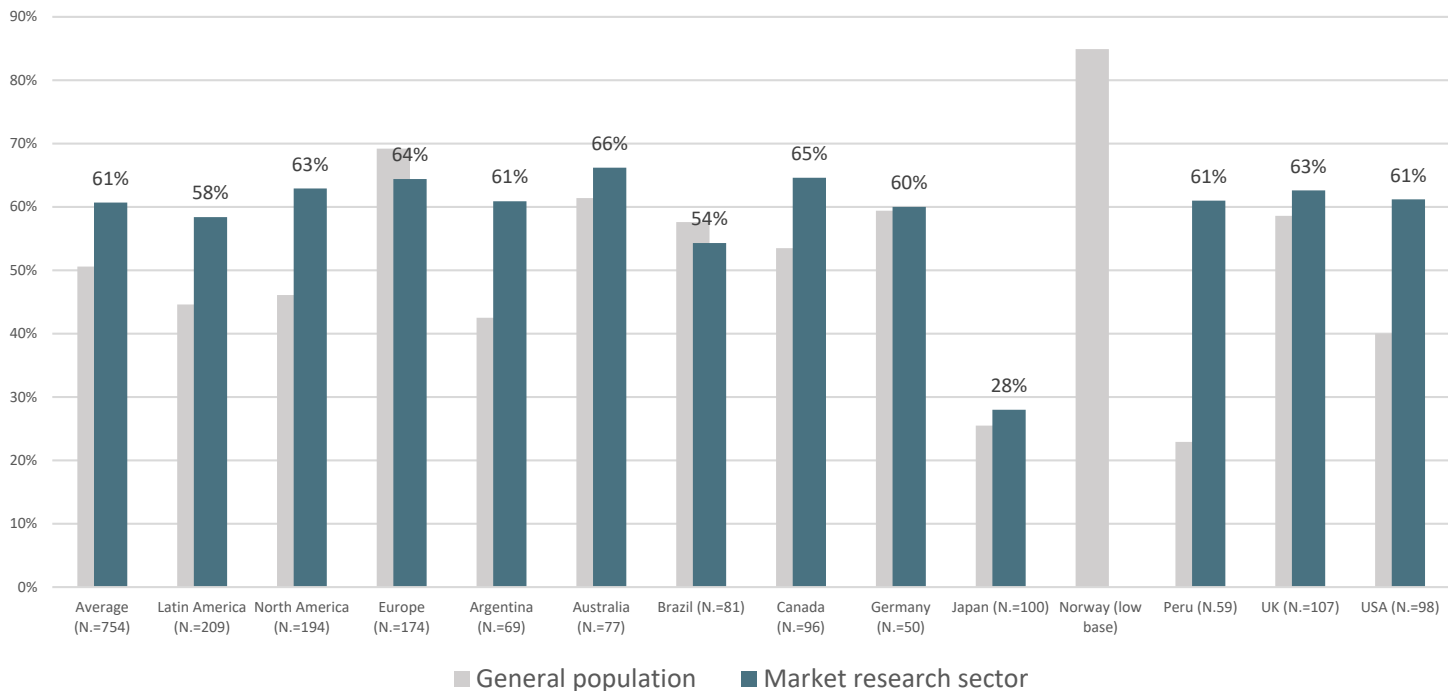
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The proportion of people with children, working in the MR sector, who have taken parental leave is very consistent across countries, at around six-in-ten, with the exception being Japan where only around one-in-four have done so. The low incidence of parental leave is also clearly noticeable amongst the general population in Japan. Argentina and Peru stand out as countries where the taking of parental leave is much more common in the MR sector than amongst the general population.

% who have taken parental leave - By Country

- People with children



Base: People with children.

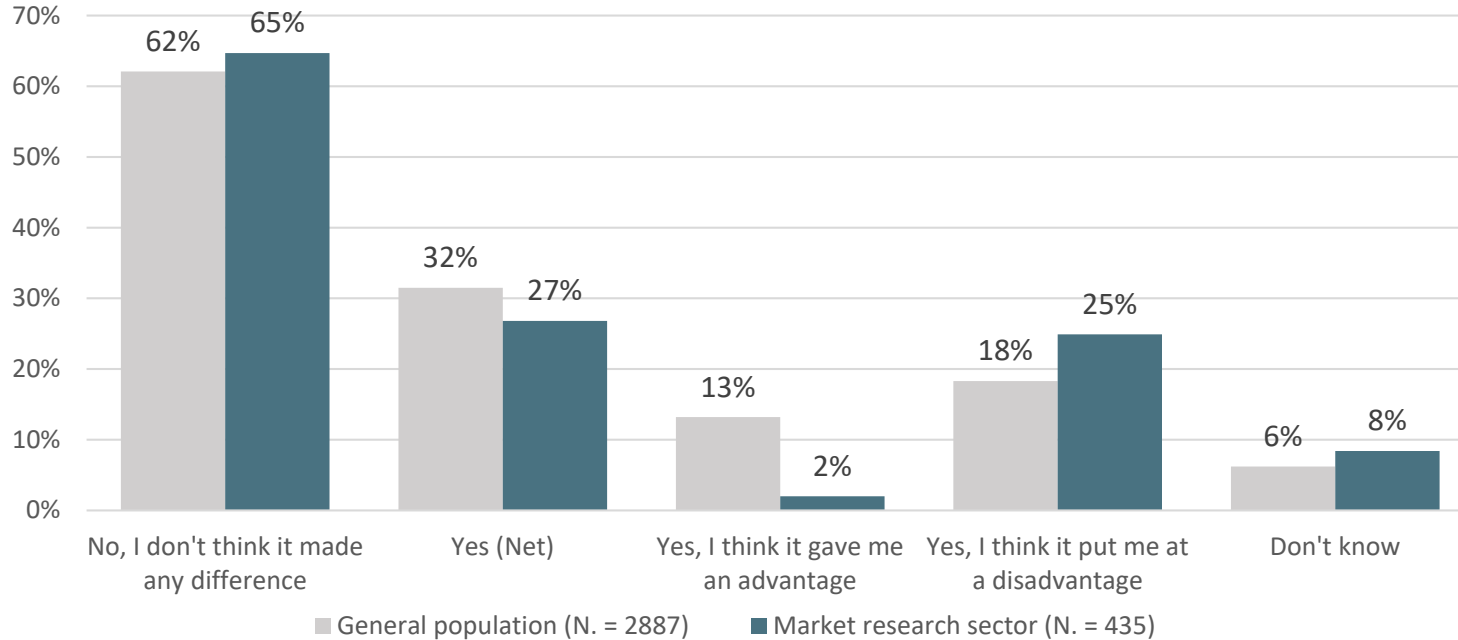
Base numbers shown for Market Research Sector only.

See Appendix for general population sample bases.

One-quarter of people working in the MR sector who have taken parental leave believe that doing so put them at a disadvantage when it comes to career progression. This is a higher proportion than in the general population.

Perceived impact of taking parental leave

- People who have taken parental leave



Base: People who have taken parental leave



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APPENDICES

APPENDICES

The table below shows the bases for general population by country:

	Total (Average across countries)	Latin America (Argentina / Brazil / Peru)	North America (Canada / USA)	Europe (Germany / Norway / UK)	Argentina	Australia	Brazil	Canada	Germany	Japan	Norway	Peru	UK	USA
Total	10447	2596	2126	3682	1070	1006	1088	1025	1095	1037	1488	438	1099	1101
Those who have more than 1 employee working in their company or are not self-employed.	8735	1531	1890	3420	694	930	617	905	1000	963	1417	220	1003	984
People with impairments / health conditions	4612	1133	1188	1661	478	468	449	543	597	161	539	206	525	645
People with children	5392	1549	1036	1879	654	503	600	473	528	425	742	295	610	563

APPENDICES

The table below shows the bases for general population by breaks:

	Total	Industry														
		Accommodation and Food Services	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	Construction	Consumer Goods and Services	Educational Services	Finance and Insurance	Government	Healthcare and Social Assistance	Manufacturing	Professional Services (Legal, IT Services, Management Consulting, etc.)	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	Technology	Transportation	Utilities	Other industry
Total	10447	518	170	667	830	842	556	730	1223	804	690	141	641	471	316	1508
Those who have more than 1 employee working in their company or are not self-employed.	8735	401	116	506	658	759	503	708	1118	747	548	98	542	414	270	1137
People with impairments / health conditions	4612	256	88	284	400	383	269	295	613	265	284	60	271	204	145	684
People with children	5392	258	88	382	417	463	292	369	618	448	370	83	338	249	168	685

APPENDICES

The tables below shows the bases for general population by breaks:

	Total	Gender Identity 3 (Includes all countries except Australia and Peru)			Sexual orientation		Gender Identity 3 (Includes all countries except Australia and Peru)					
		Cisgender female	Cisgender male	Not cisgender female or male	Heterosexual	LGBTIQA+	Heterosexual Cisgender Female	Heterosexual Cisgender Male	Heterosexual Not cisgender female or male	LGBTIQA+ Cisgender Female	LGBTIQA+ Cisgender Male	LGBTIQA+ Not cisgender female or male
Total	10447	5110	5082	255	8443	1683	4069	4250	124	877	698	107
Those who have more than 1 employee working in their company or are not self-employed.	8735	4233	4322	179	7147	1370	3414	3646	88	705	585	80
People with impairments / health conditions	4612	2524	1932	156	3603	921	1957	1577	69	531	317	74
People with children	5392	2657	2579	157	4456	782	2132	2242	82	442	285	55

	Impairments or health conditions												Impairments or health conditions	Impact of impairment(s) or health condition(s) on career progression		
	Mobility or motor skills restrictions	Breathing difficulties	Neurodiversity	Sight impairment	Hearing impairments	Fatigue/stamina	Mental illness	Stress or anxiety	Long-term/chronic illness	Other	None of the above	Prefer not to say		Any	No difference	Advantage
Total	509	714	225	927	385	879	948	2450	856	282	5687	148	4612	2171	353	1679
Those who have more than 1 employee working in their company or are not self-employed.	411	589	183	770	333	761	829	1994	703	222	4812	116	3806	1830	302	1359
People with impairments / health conditions	509	714	225	927	385	879	948	2450	856	282	0	0	4612	2171	353	1679
People with children	282	383	121	500	220	471	430	1256	408	136	2963	65	2364	1156	226	793

APPENDICES

The table below shows the bases for general population by breaks:

	Age group 2			Children in household 1					Children in household 2	Taken parental leave		Impact of parental leave on career progression		
	18-34	35-54	55-64	Children under 6 years old	Children 6 to 12 years old	Children 13 to 17 years old	Adult children, 18+ years old	I do not have any children living in household	Children under 18 years old	Yes	No	No difference	Advantage	Disadvantage
Total	3861	4657	1927	1795	2037	1705	1472	4933	4345	2887	2459	1906	352	502
Those who have more than 1 employee working in their company or are not self-employed.	3203	3937	1594	1503	1739	1425	1207	4166	3634	2569	1897	1711	312	438
People with impairments / health conditions	1857	1951	804	769	882	824	602	2185	1944	1312	1033	745	215	303
People with children	1571	3045	776	1795	2037	1705	1472	0	4345	2887	2459	1906	352	502

APPENDICES

The table below shows the bases for general population by breaks:

	Does NOT believe that everyone has the same opportunities to progress and is rewarded fairly by:											Does everyone have the same opportunities				
	Age	Gender	Family Status	Ethnicity/Race/Nationality/migration background/skin colour	National Origin	Nationality/migration background/skin colour [DE]	Religion	Country of Birth	Disability Status	Sexual Orientation/Gender Identity	Social Class	Yes - All	Yes - Any	No - Any	No - three or more	No - All
Total	2874	2295	1909	2172	1803	222	1493	204	3433	1842	1929	3037	9318	5744	3093	364
Those who have more than 1 employee working in their company or are not self-employed.	2363	1845	1516	1723	1400	202	1143	180	2784	1407	1481	2645	7880	4722	2460	271
People with impairments / health conditions	1344	1123	970	1042	829	118	729	122	1674	919	1041	1247	4163	2773	1561	152
People with children	1493	1203	1046	1148	939	111	792	108	1778	994	1032	1615	4899	3037	1638	176

APPENDICES

The table below shows the bases for general population by breaks:

	Personally experienced discrimination				Personally experienced discrimination bases										
	Yes - All	Yes - Any	No - Any	No - All	Age	Gender	Family Status/caring responsibility	Ethnicity/Race/skin colour	Nationality/migration background/skin	National Origin	Country of Birth	Religion/fait h/beliefs	Disability/impairment/health condition	Sexual Orientation/gender Identity	Social Class
Total	164	5066	8183	2615	1521	1201	616	602	140	333	57	486	521	441	566
Those who have more than 1 employee working in their company or are not self-employed.	164	5066	8183	2615	1521	1201	616	602	140	333	57	486	521	441	566
People with impairments / health conditions	100	2544	3581	901	842	699	363	331	84	171	26	291	399	249	335
People with children	98	2671	4211	1332	764	638	400	355	68	223	34	299	296	240	324

APPENDICES

The table below shows the bases for general population by breaks:

	Witnessed discrimination				Witnessed discrimination bases										
	Yes - All	Yes - Any	No - Any	No - All	Age	Gender	Family Status/caring responsibility	Ethnicity/Race/skin colour	Nationality/migration background/skin	National Origin	Country of Birth	Religion/fait h/beliefs	Disability/impairment/health condition	Sexual Orientation/gender Identity	Social Class
Total	266	4512	8039	3397	1236	1284	568	727	128	396	56	487	500	491	600
Those who have more than 1 employee working in their company or are not self-employed.	266	4512	8039	3397	1236	1284	568	727	128	396	56	487	500	491	600
People with impairments / health conditions	150	2306	3509	1198	697	754	338	413	82	210	35	295	333	293	340
People with children	162	2401	4136	1708	681	716	359	406	65	240	33	285	276	276	340

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