

aware

Survey on Men's Attitudes: **Survey Charts**

August 2026

General Findings

1. Substantial beliefs that naturalise male sexual entitlement.

>33%

...of respondents believe men “cannot control themselves” when sexually aroused.

37%

...believe that men cannot be expected to stop sexual activity if a partner changes her mind.

2. Pervasive culture of emotional restraint among men.

70%

...of all respondents say they hide emotions such as sadness, fear, anxiety or stress.



>50%

...believe that showing emotion makes them appear weak.

3. Victim-blaming attitudes remain strikingly widespread.

55%

...of all respondents believe that a woman who dresses provocatively is partly to blame if she is harassed.



67%

...believe a woman who flirts bears at least some responsibility for what follows.



4. Tension between beliefs and reality about equality in families.

78%

...of all respondents say that childcare should be shared between men and women.



74%

...say the same about housework.

5. Traditional masculine ideals continue to structure men’s identities.

70%

...of male respondents say they feel proud when they are able to provide financially for their families.



64%

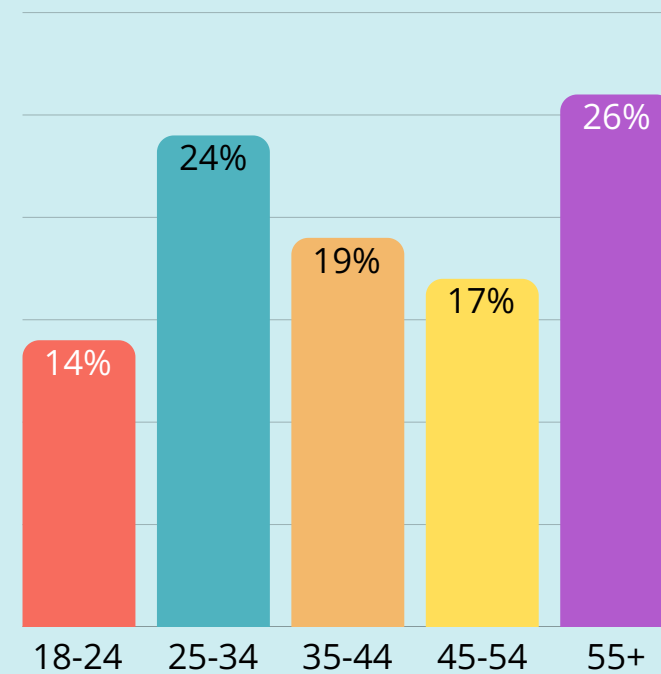
...feel pressured to meet masculine ideals.



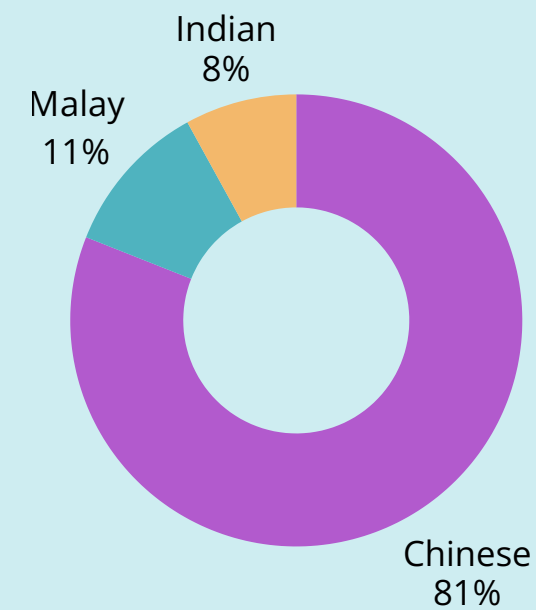
Demographics

We surveyed **1,084 local men**, keeping the demographic as close as possible to Singapore's male population.

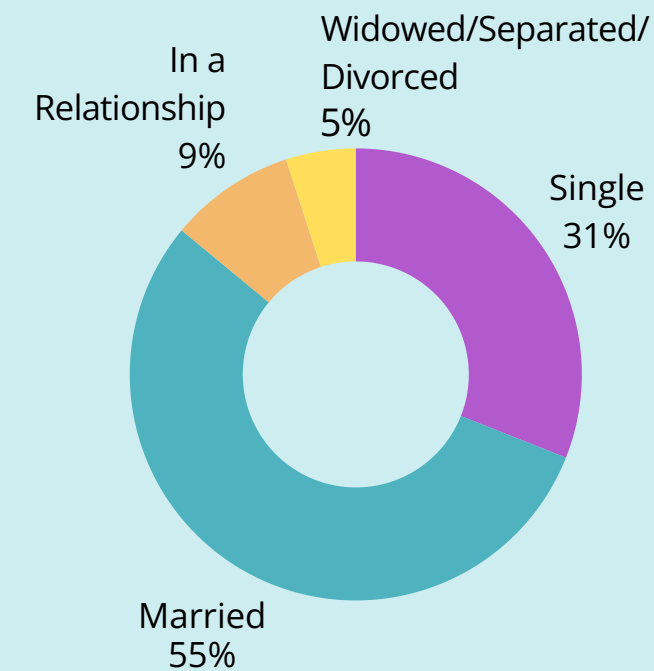
Age Groups



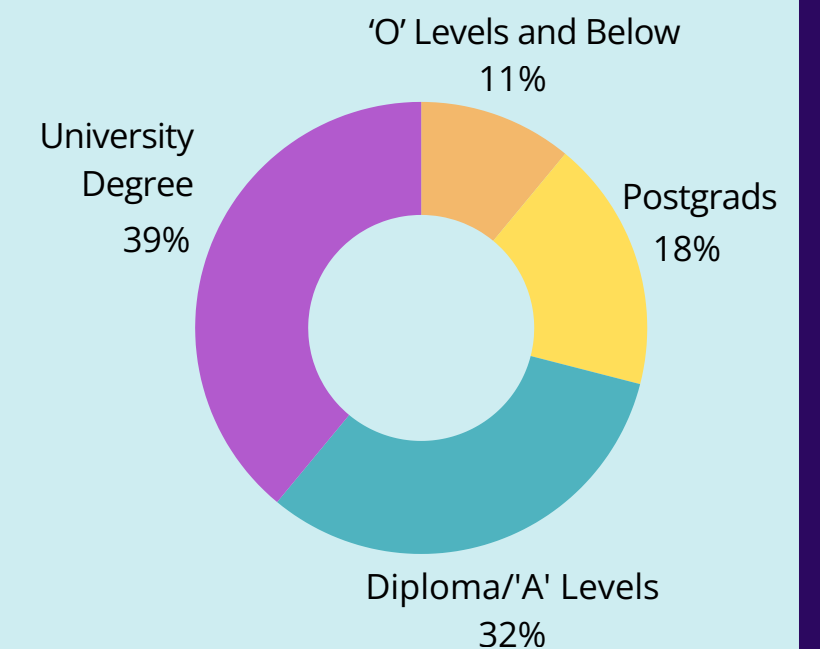
Race



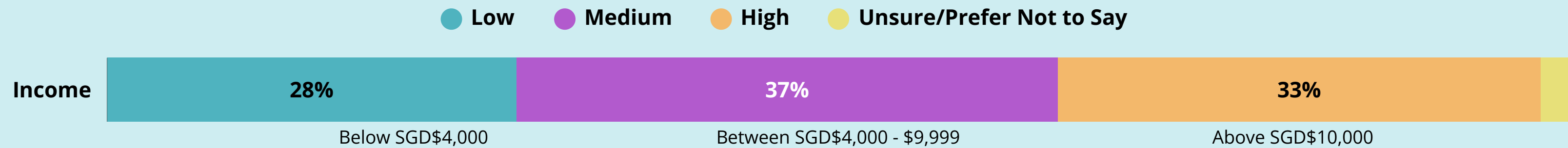
Relationship Status



Education



Income





Q

On *Sexual* Entitlement

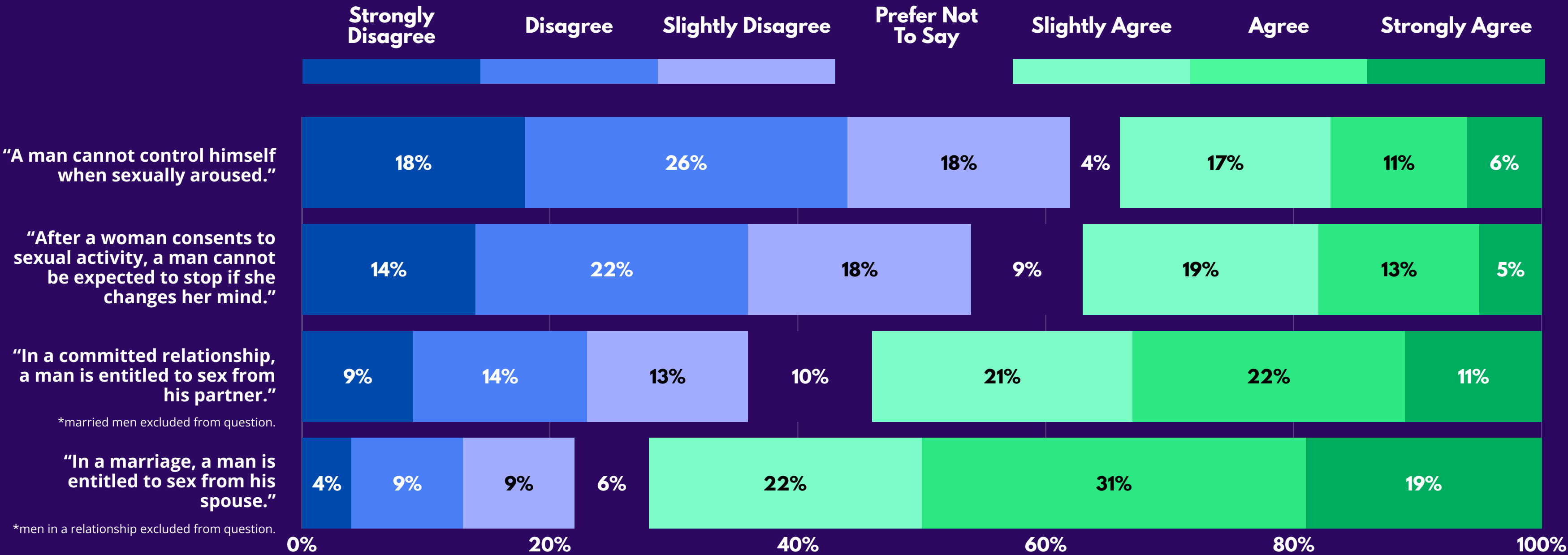


On Sexual Entitlement

Substantial rates of sexual entitlement among men.

The highest rates of agreement with sexually entitled attitudes can be seen in entitlement toward intimate partners – especially toward spouses.

While men generally disagree with beliefs that normalise breach of consent – the fact that more than 1 in 3 men believe a man cannot “control himself” when aroused, or cannot stop sexual activity after a woman retracts her consent, is significant.



*married men excluded from question.

*men in a relationship excluded from question.



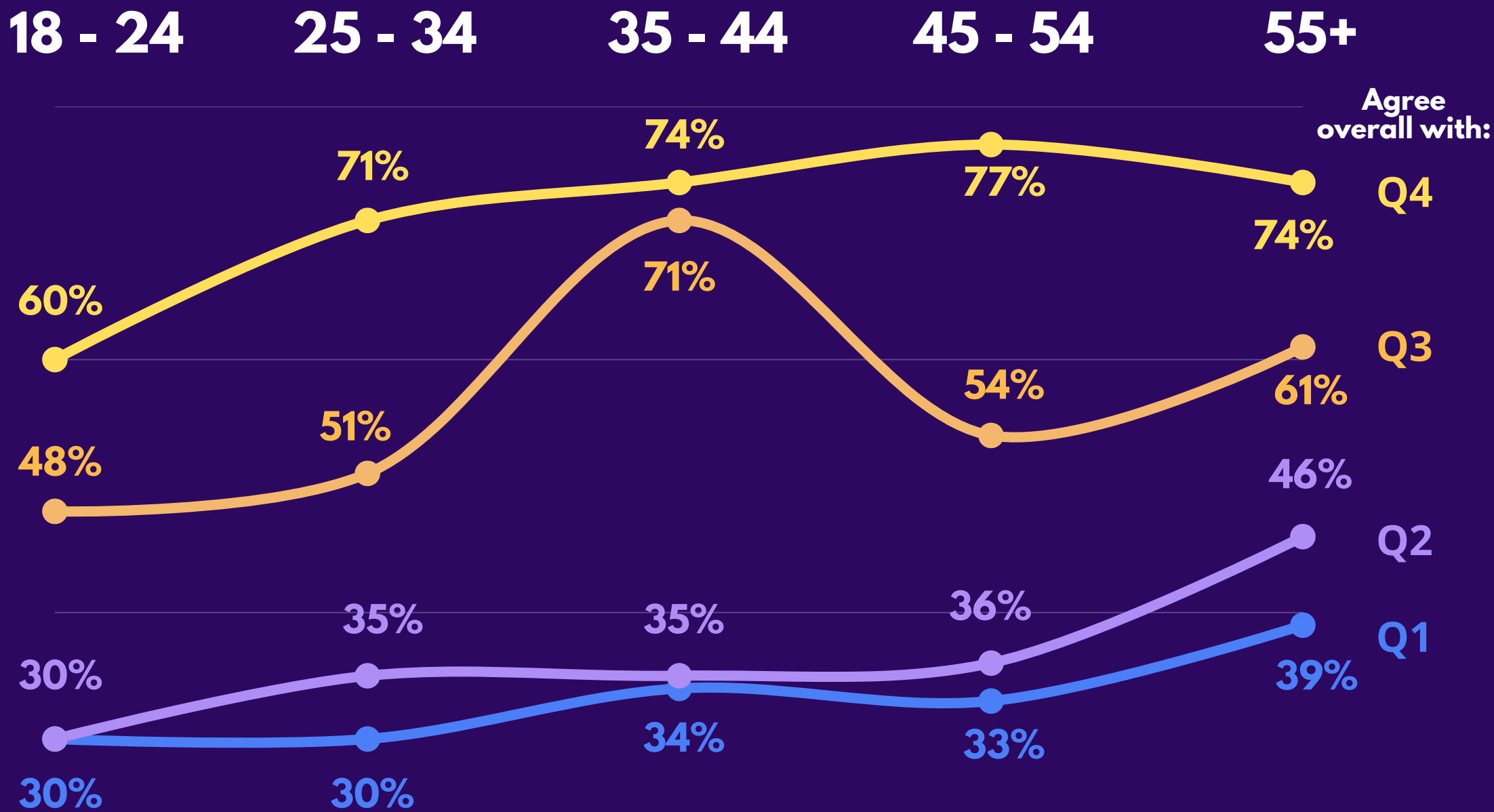
On Sexual Entitlement

Age is not a consistent predictor of sexual entitlement.

While men aged 55 years old and above often agreed the most with sexually entitled statements, and men aged 18 to 24 believed in them the least, other age groups agree more or less across the four statements.

We see spike in how much more men aged 35 and 44 than other age groups believe that men are entitled to sex from his partner in a committed relationship – **but further regression analysis shows this age affect is not statistically significant compared to the 18 to 24 age baseline.**

- Q1: A man cannot control himself when sexually aroused.
Q2: After a woman consents to sexual activity, a man cannot be expected to stop if she changes her mind.
Q3: In a committed relationship, a man is entitled to sex from his partner.
Q4: In a marriage, a man is entitled to sex from his spouse.



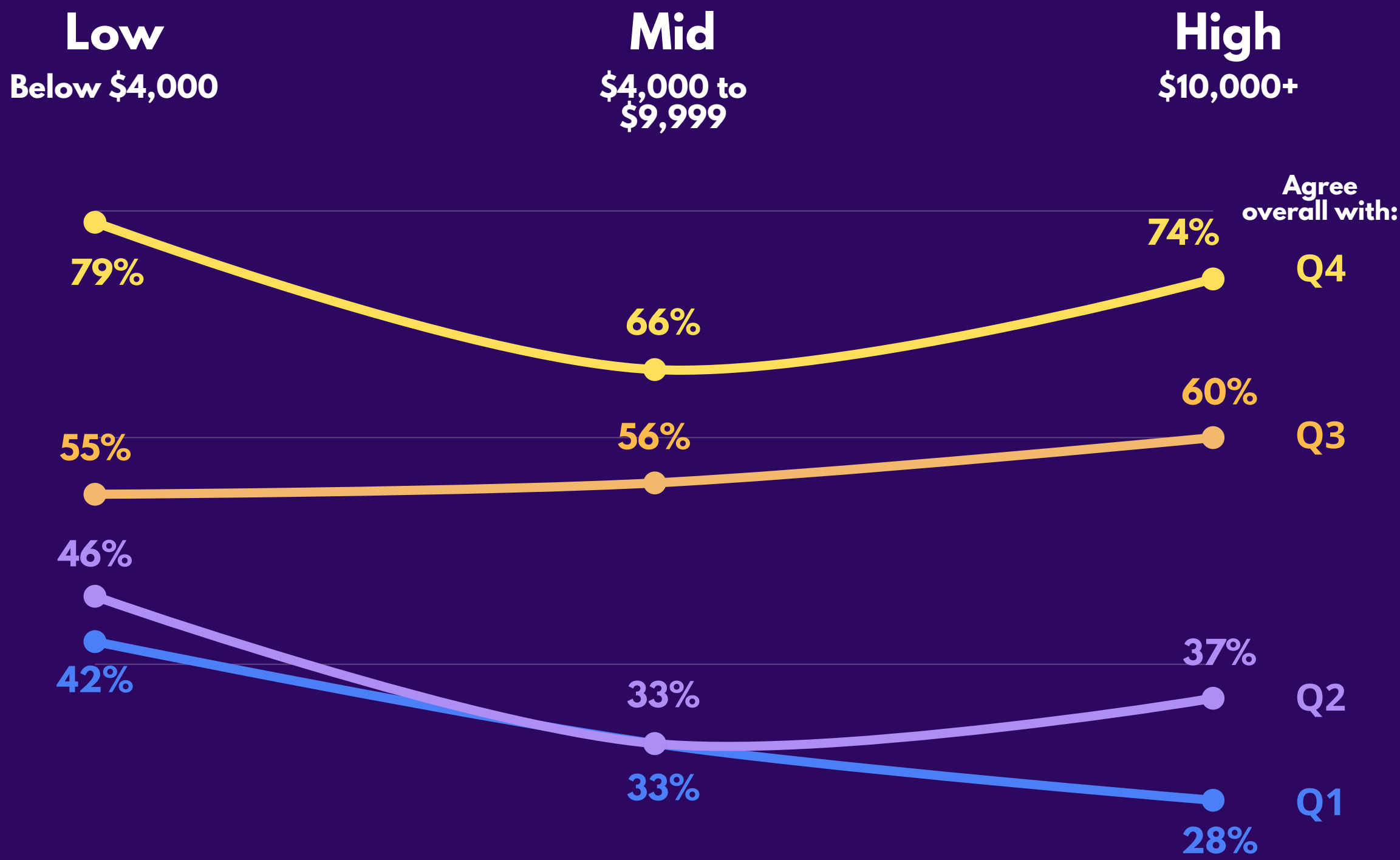


On Sexual Entitlement

Men with low and high income agree slightly more with sexually entitled beliefs, compared to mid income men.

Further regression analysis backs this – compared to middle-income earners, low income and high income men had respectively 51% and 56% higher odds of stronger agreement with male sexual entitlement in a marriage.

Q1: A man cannot control himself when sexually aroused.
Q2: After a woman consents to sexual activity, a man cannot be expected to stop if she changes her mind.
Q3: In a committed relationship, a man is entitled to sex from his partner.
Q4: In a marriage, a man is entitled to sex from his spouse.



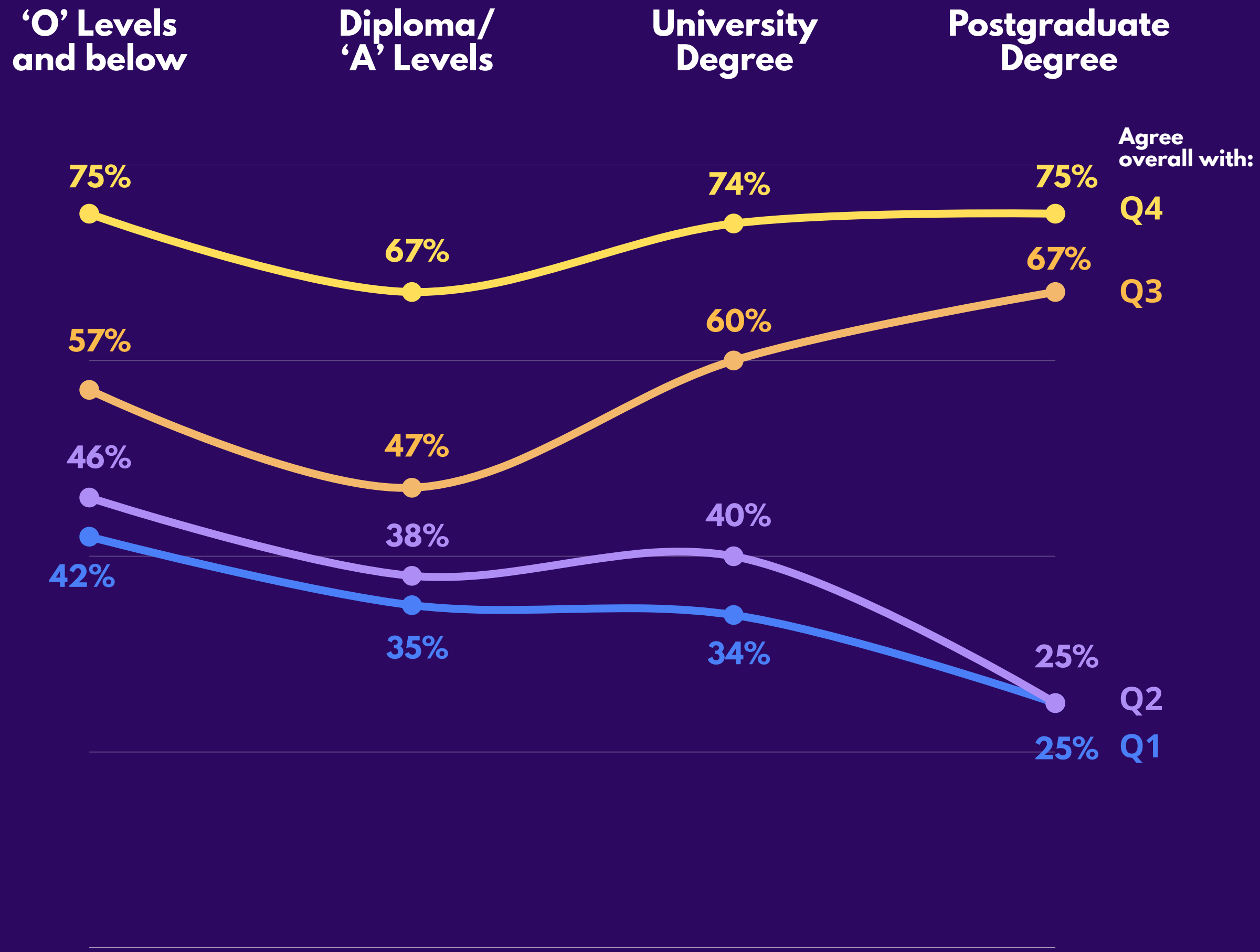


On Sexual Entitlement

Education is not a consistent predictor of sexual entitlement.

Men across education levels varied in their agreement with sexually entitled statements.

- Q1: A man cannot control himself when sexually aroused.
- Q2: After a woman consents to sexual activity, a man cannot be expected to stop if she changes her mind.
- Q3: In a committed relationship, a man is entitled to sex from his partner.
- Q4: In a marriage, a man is entitled to sex from his spouse.





On Sexual Entitlement

Widowed/Separated/Divorced men often agreed the most with sexually entitled statements.

Further regression analysis found that relationship status itself did not independently predict agreement with sexual entitlement in either marriage or committed relationships.

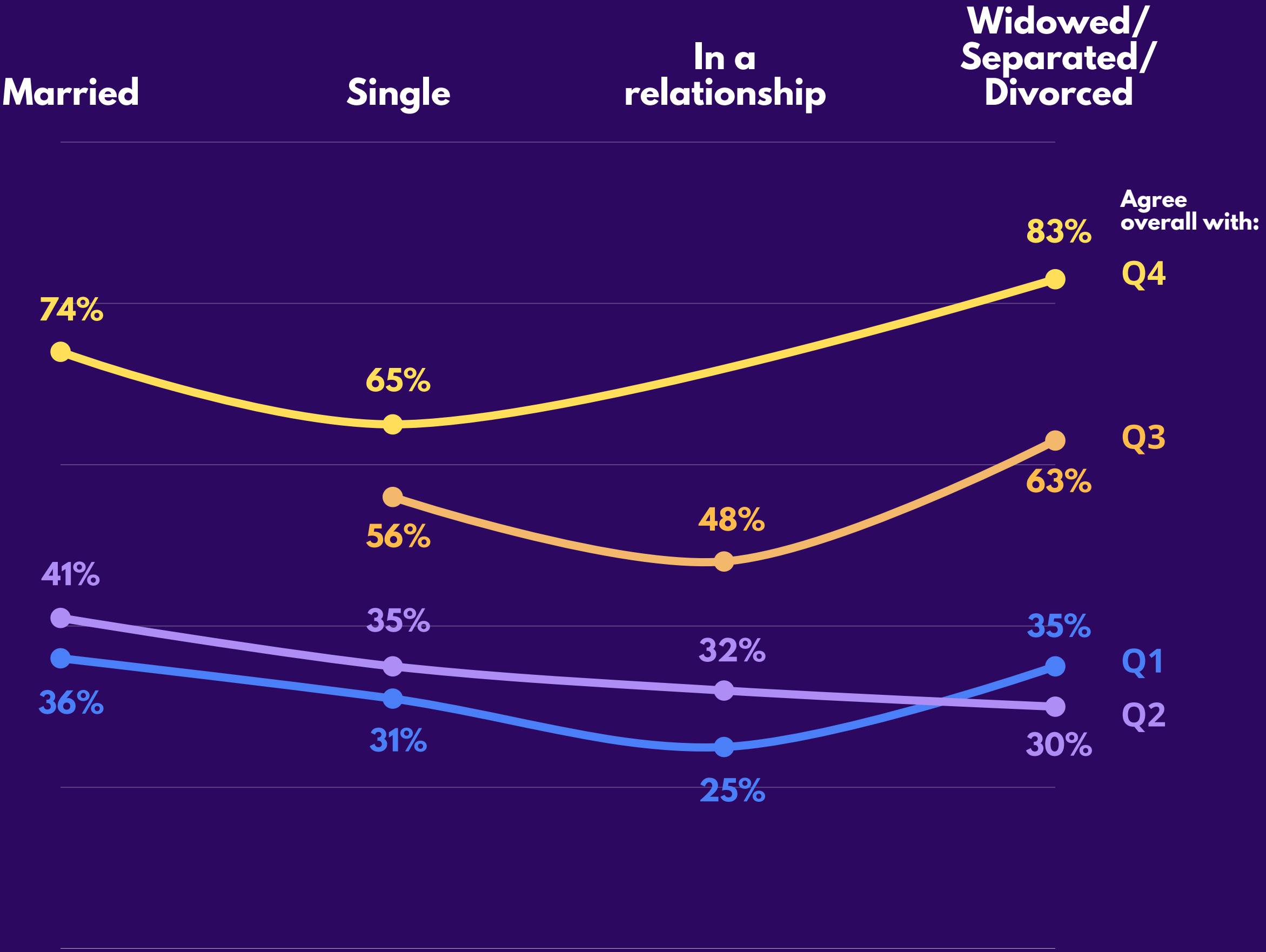
Note: Married men were not required to answer Q3. Men in a relationship were not required to answer Q4. Thus, there are no respective data points for these groups for Q3 and Q4.

Q1: A man cannot control himself when sexually aroused.

Q2: After a woman consents to sexual activity, a man cannot be expected to stop if she changes her mind.

Q3: In a committed relationship, a man is entitled to sex from his partner.

Q4: In a marriage, a man is entitled to sex from his spouse.



Q

On Sexual Entitlement

“A man cannot control himself when sexually aroused.”

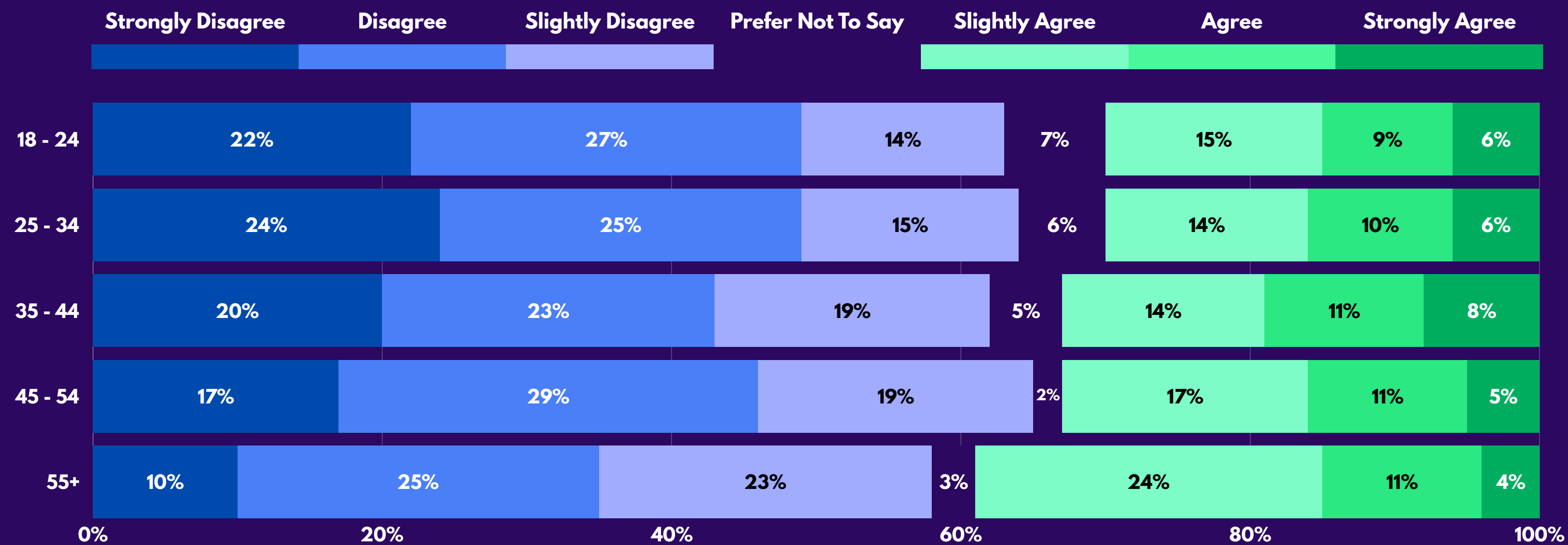


On Sexual Entitlement

Segmented by age groups.

“A man cannot control himself when sexually aroused.”

While men mostly disagree across age groups, 3 in 10 men aged 18 to 54 believe in this statement. 4 in 10 men aged 55 and above hold this belief.



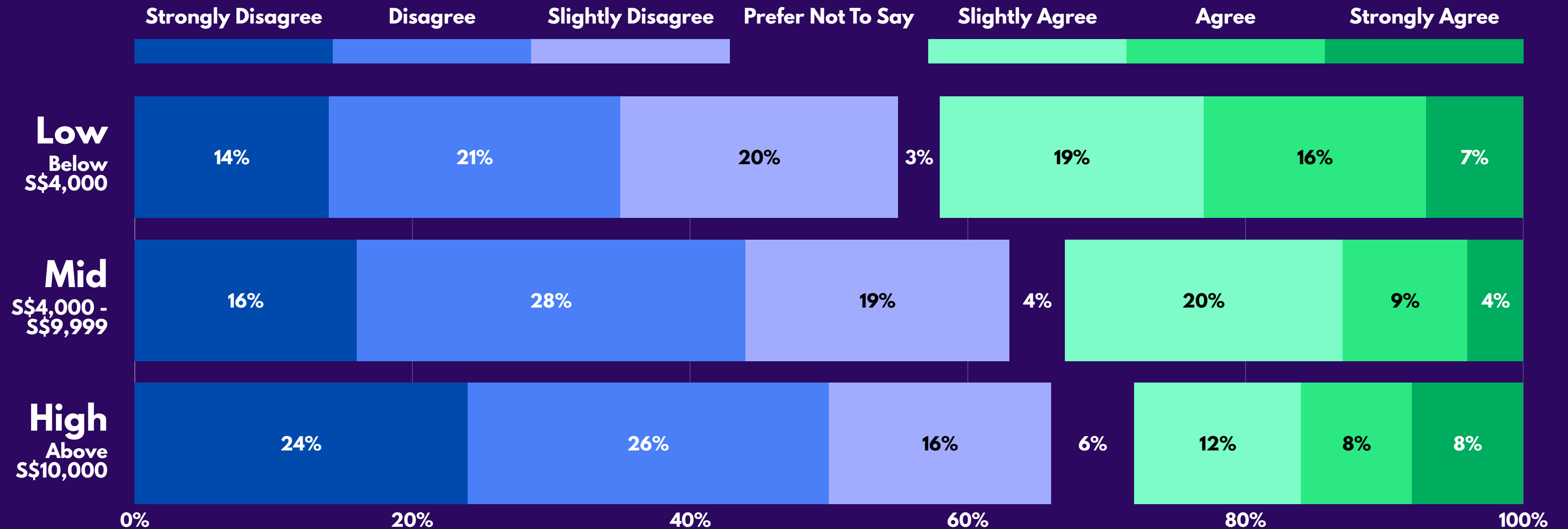


On Sexual Entitlement

Segmented by household income.

“A man cannot control himself when sexually aroused.”

While men mostly disagree across household income, more men with low income agreed with this sexually entitled statement than men with mid and high income.



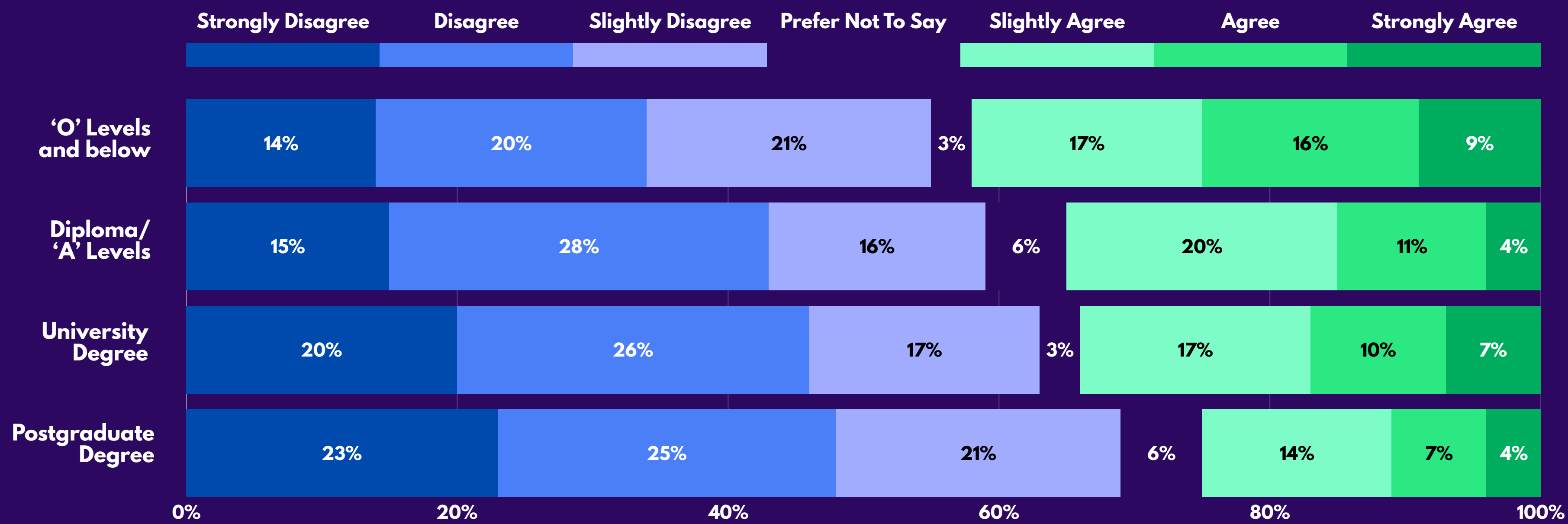


On Sexual Entitlement

Segmented by education level.

“A man cannot control himself when sexually aroused.”

While men mostly disagree across education levels, the lower the education level, the more men agreed with this sexually entitled statement.



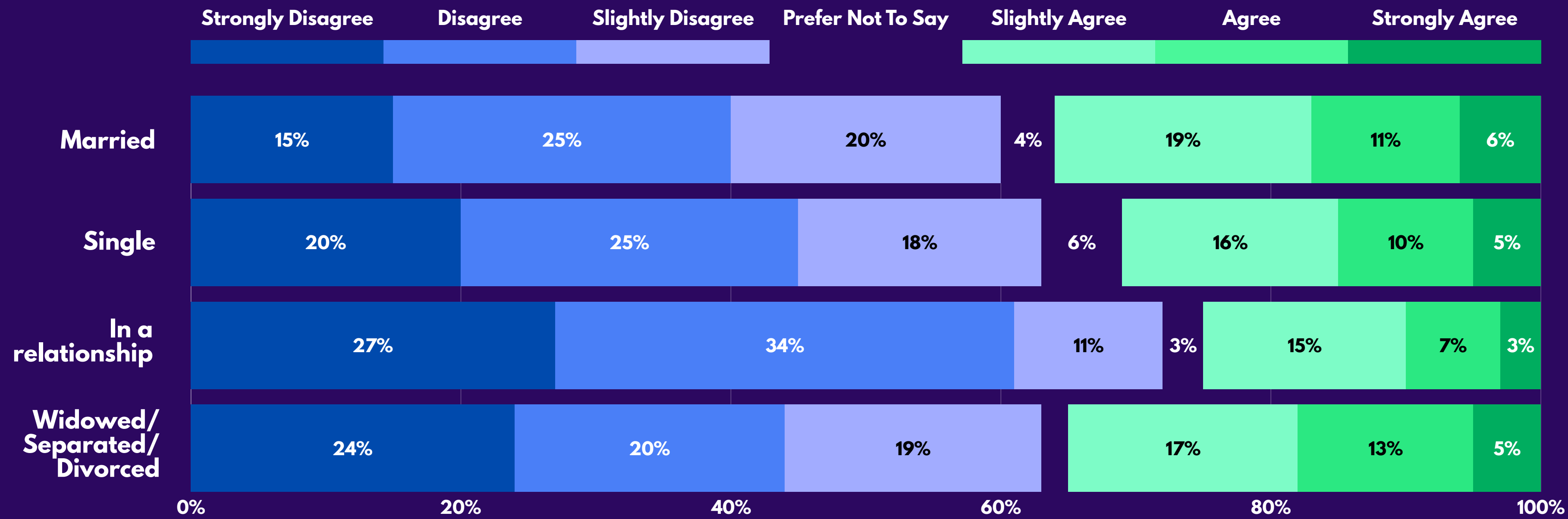


On Sexual Entitlement

Segmented by marital status.

“A man cannot control himself when sexually aroused.”

While men mostly disagree across marital status, married and widowed/separated/divorced men agreed with this sexually entitled statement more than single men and men in a relationship but not married.



Q

On Sexual Entitlement

“After a woman consents to sexual activity, a man cannot be expected to stop if she changes her mind.”

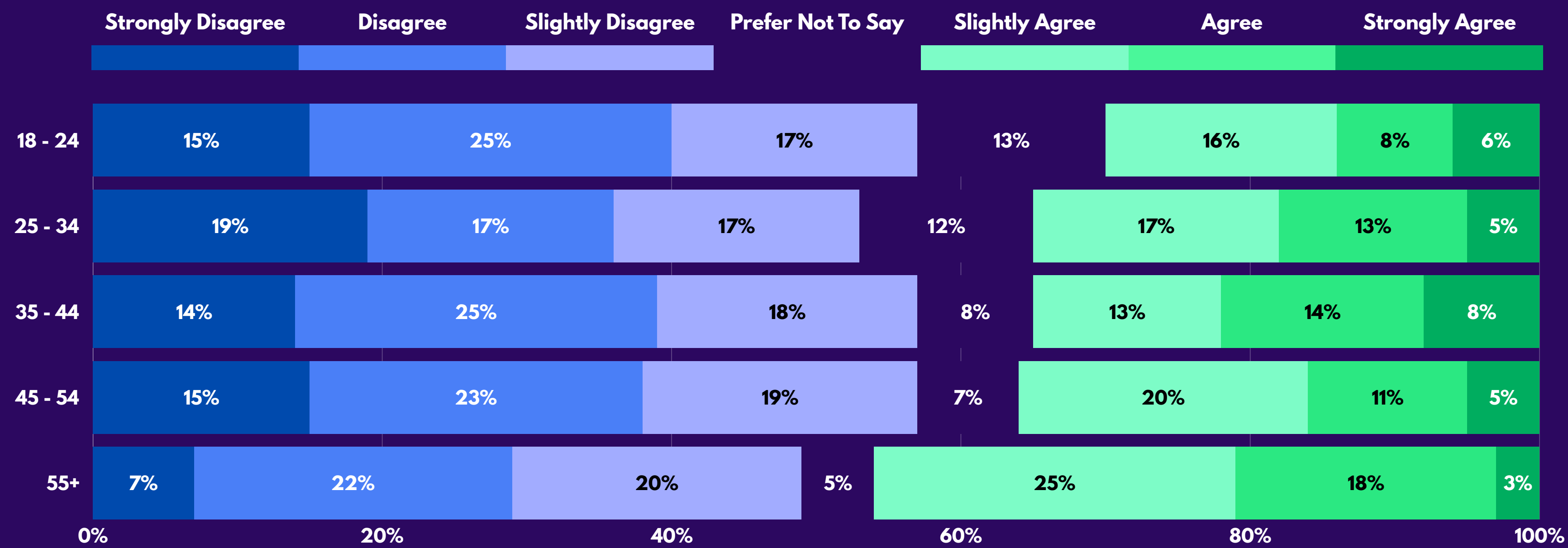


On Sexual Entitlement

Segmented by age groups.

“After a woman consents to sexual activity, a man cannot be expected to stop if she changes her mind.”

The older the man, the more they agree with this statement. Close to 1 in 2 men aged 55 and above hold this belief. A significant number of respondents preferred not to say.



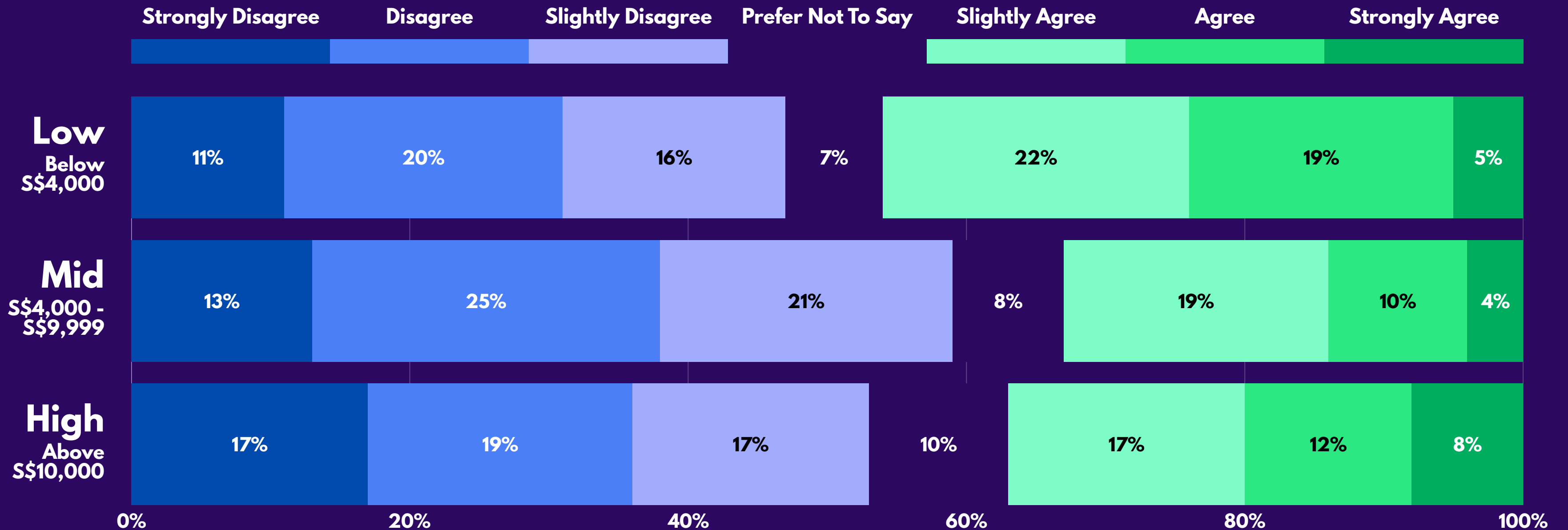


On Sexual Entitlement

Segmented by household income.

“After a woman consents to sexual activity, a man cannot be expected to stop if she changes her mind.”

1 in 2 men with low income agree with this statement, compared to 1 in 3 men with mid income, and 2 in 5 men with high income.



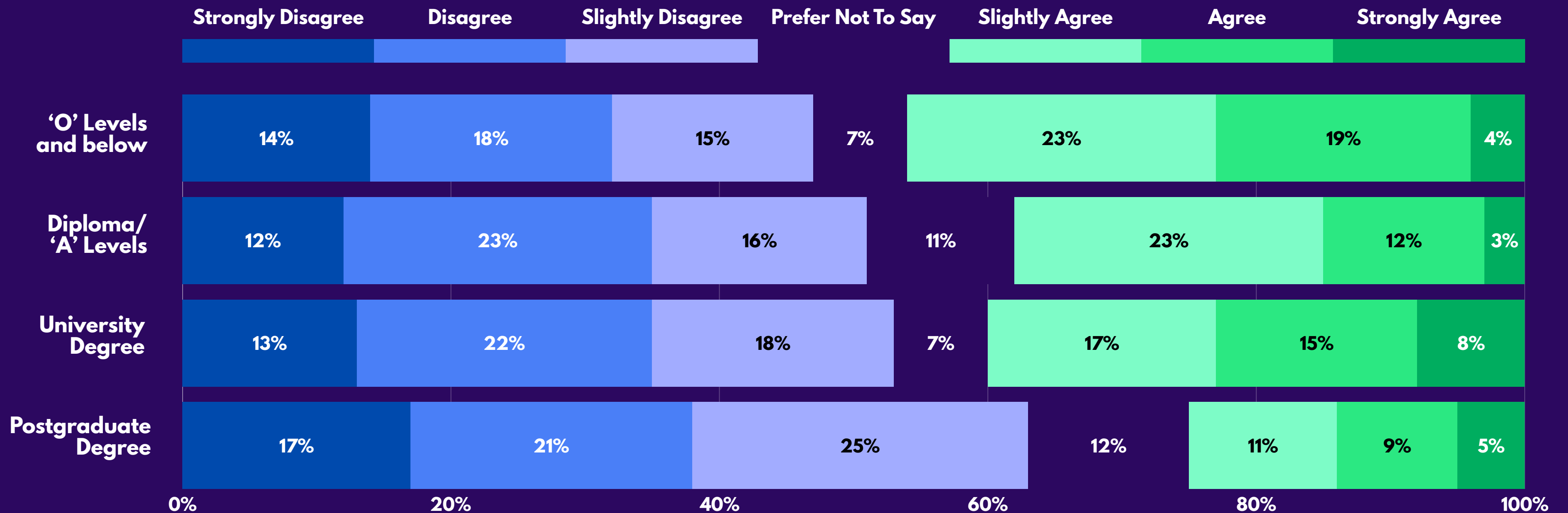


On Sexual Entitlement

Segmented by education level.

“After a woman consents to sexual activity, a man cannot be expected to stop if she changes her mind.”

1 in 2 men with low income agree with this statement, compared to 1 in 3 men with mid income, and 2 in 5 men with high income.



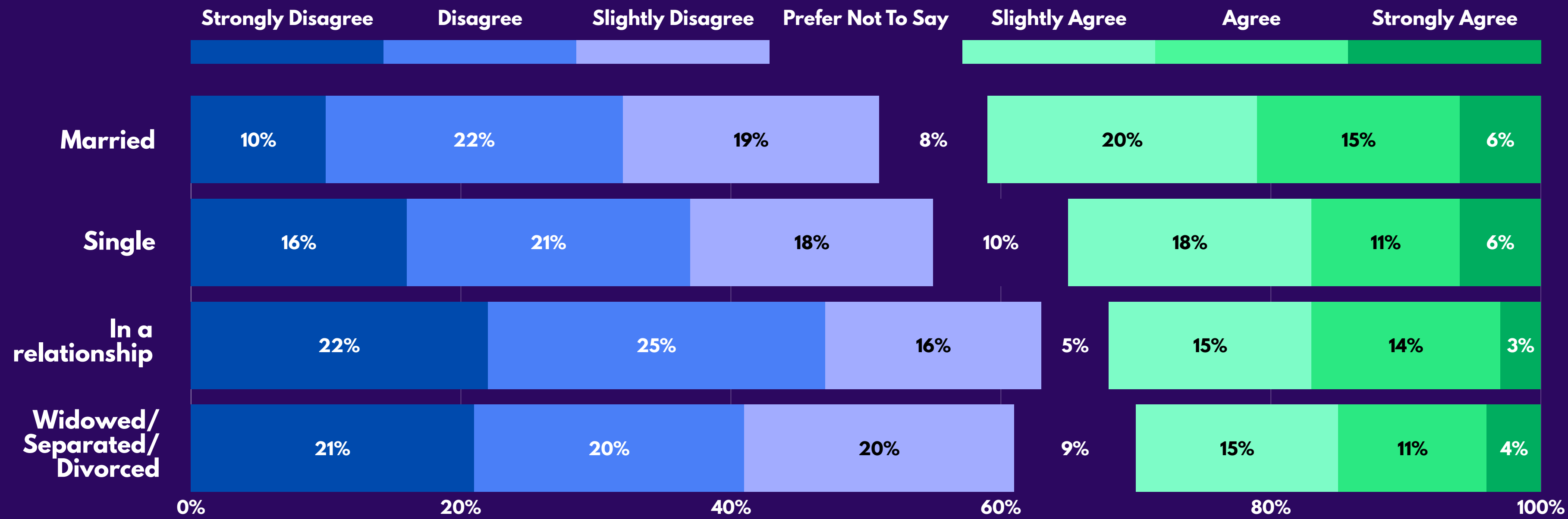


On Sexual Entitlement

Segmented by marital status.

“After a woman consents to sexual activity, a man cannot be expected to stop if she changes her mind.”

Men in a relationship disagree the most with this statement, while married men disagree the least.



Q

On Sexual Entitlement

**“In a committed relationship,
a man is entitled to sex from
his partner.”**



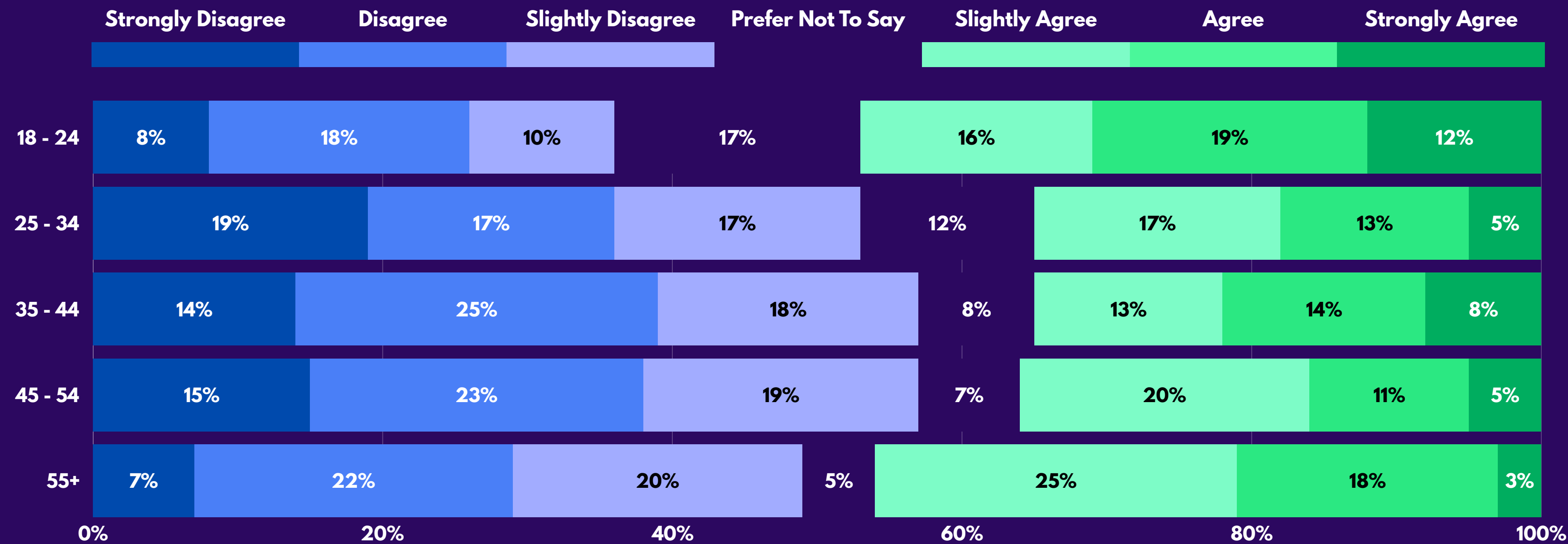
On Sexual Entitlement

Segmented by age groups.

“In a committed relationship, a man is entitled to sex from his partner.”

The youngest age group (18 - 24) and the oldest age group (55+) agreed with this sexually entitled statement more than they disagreed. The rest of the age groups disagreed more than they agreed.

A significant number of respondents preferred not to say.



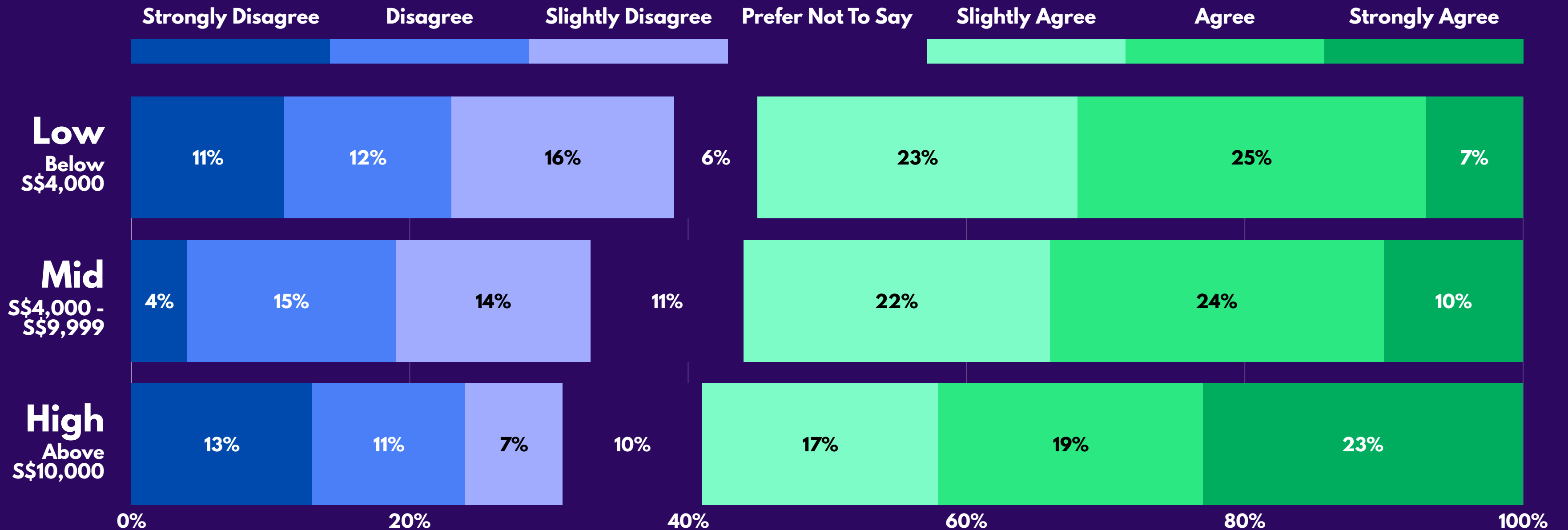


On Sexual Entitlement

Segmented by household income.

“In a committed relationship, a man is entitled to sex from his partner.”

Note, married men were not required to answer this question. High agreement across income levels. Men with high income strongly agreed with this statement at more than twice the rate of men with low and mid income who strongly agreed.



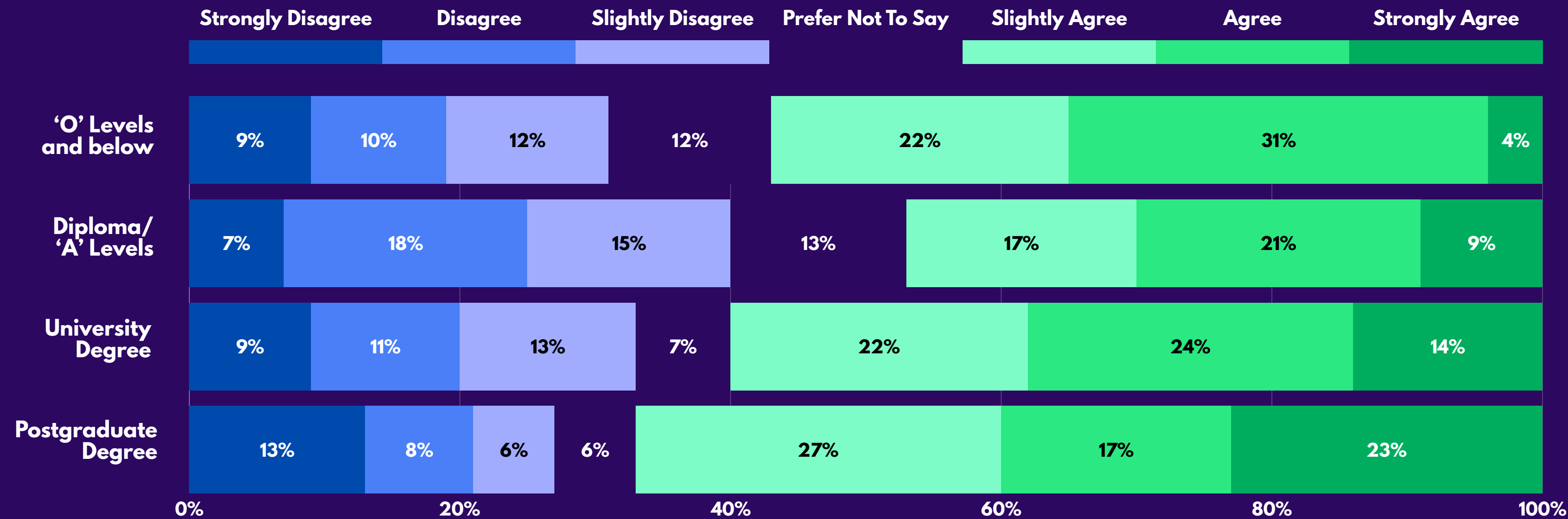


On Sexual Entitlement

Segmented by education level.

“In a committed relationship, a man is entitled to sex from his partner.”

Note, married men were not required to answer this question. The higher the education level, the more respondents strongly agreed with this statement. Men with diploma/’A’ Levels agreed the least, while men with postgraduate degrees agreed the most.



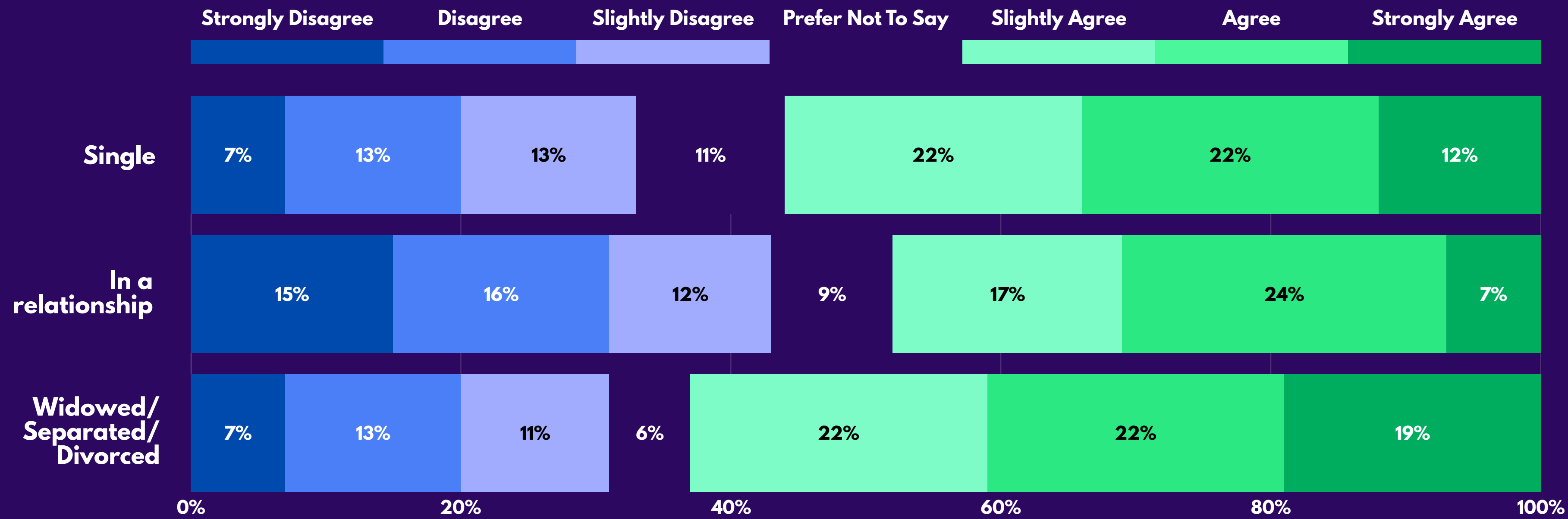


On Sexual Entitlement

Segmented by marital status.

“In a committed relationship, a man is entitled to sex from his partner.”

Note, married men were not required to answer this question. Widowed/separated/divorced men held the highest and strongest agreement, followed by single men.



Q

On Sexual Entitlement

“In a marriage, a man is entitled to sex from his spouse.”

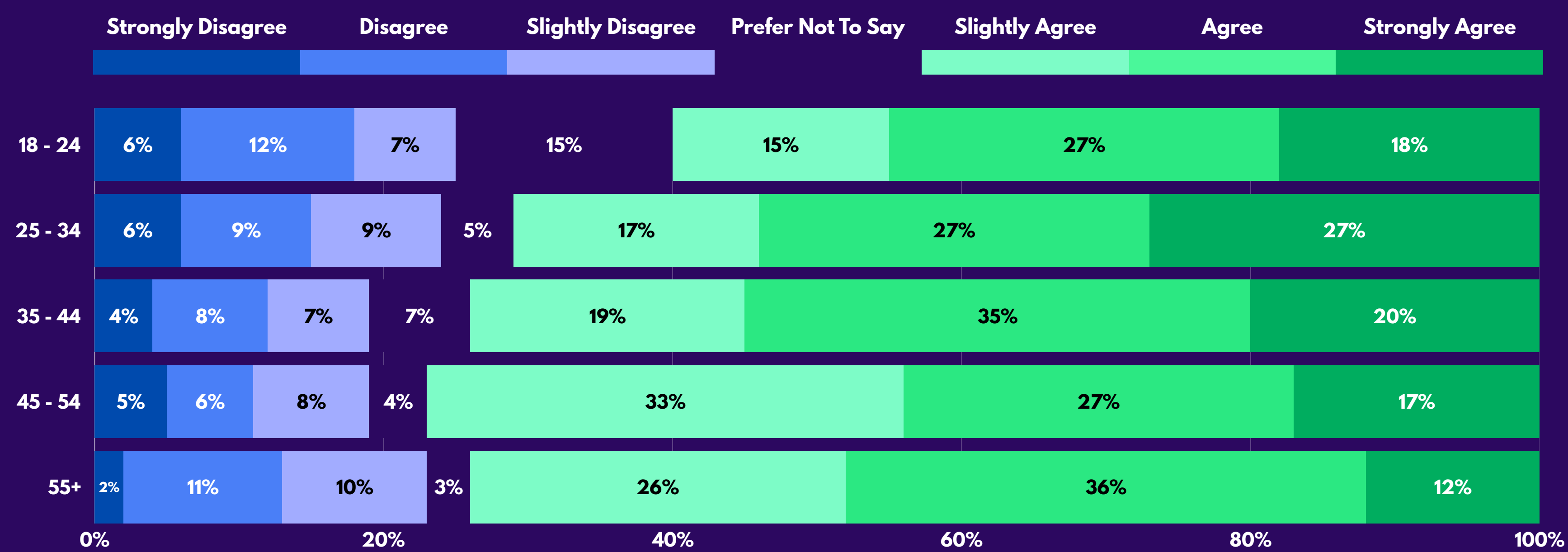


On Sexual Entitlement

Segmented by age groups.

“In a marriage, a man is entitled to sex from his spouse.”

Note, men in a relationship were not required to answer this question. Men overwhelmingly agreed across age groups. While men aged 45 to 54 overall agreed the most, men aged 25 to 34 strongly agreed the most.



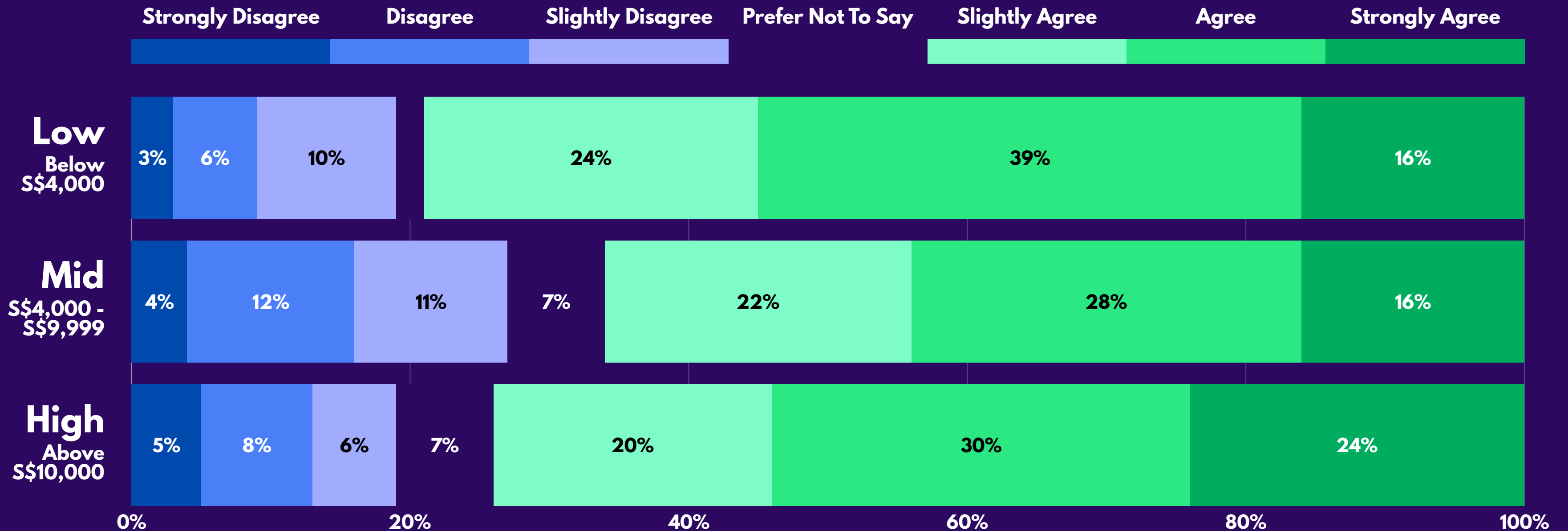


On Sexual Entitlement

Segmented by household income.

“In a marriage, a man is entitled to sex from his spouse.”

Note, men in a relationship were not required to answer this question. Men overwhelmingly agreed across income level. Men with low income agreed the most, while men with high income strongly agreed the most.



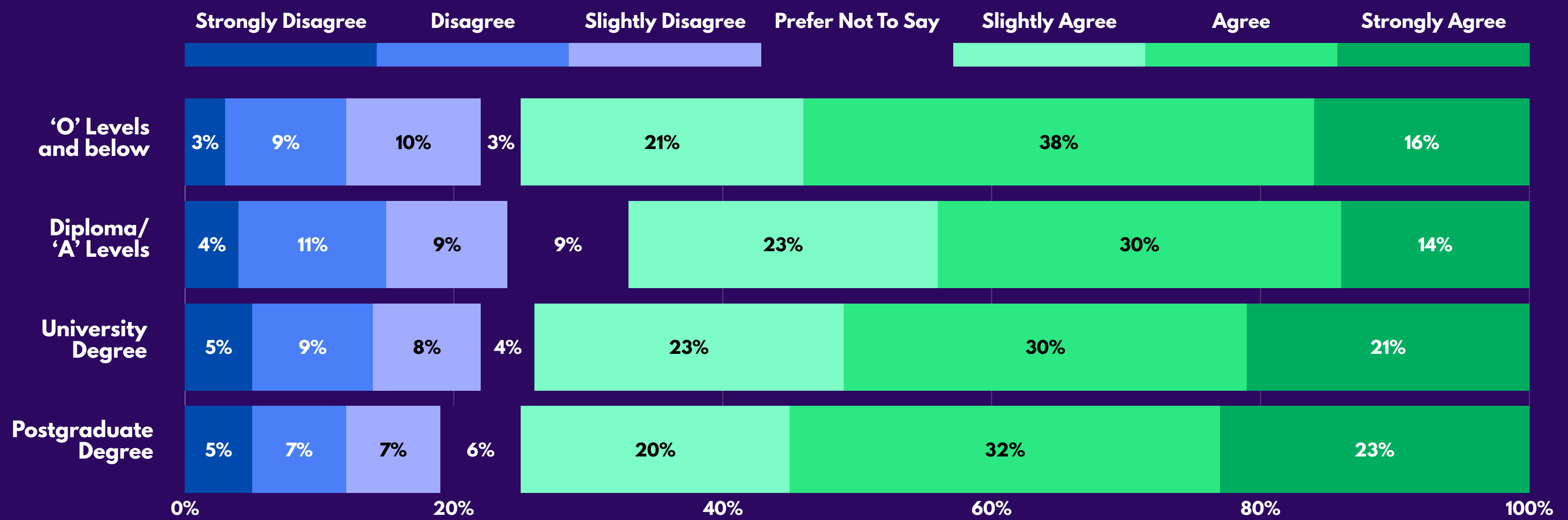


On Sexual Entitlement

Segmented by education level.

“In a marriage, a man is entitled to sex from his spouse.”

Note, men in a relationship were not required to answer this question. Men overwhelmingly agreed across education levels. Around 3 in 4 men with ‘O’ Levels and below, university degrees, and postgraduate degrees overall agreed with this statement.



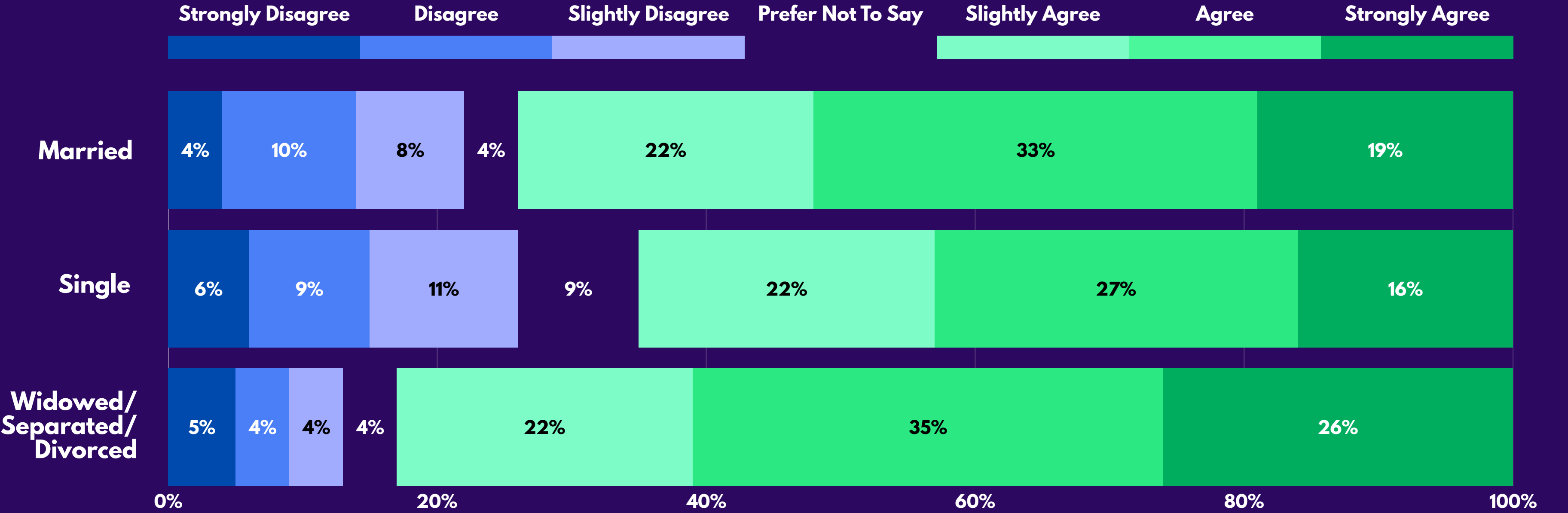


On Sexual Entitlement

Segmented by marital status.

“In a marriage, a man is entitled to sex from his spouse.”

Note, men in a relationship were not required to answer this question. Men overwhelmingly agreed across marital status. More than 8 in 10 widowed/separated/divorced men agreed overall with this statement, compared to more than 7 in 10 married men.



Q

On Victim Blaming

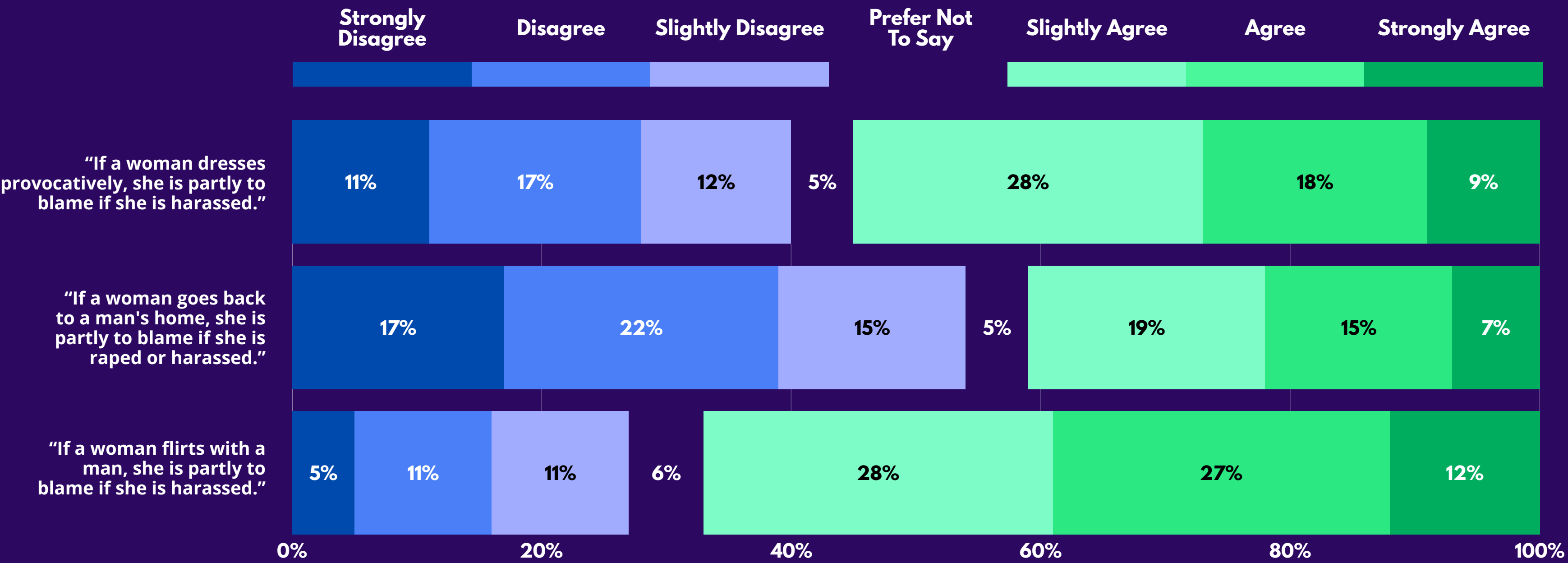


On Victim Blaming

High rates of victim-blaming attitudes.

Victim-blaming attitudes remain strikingly widespread, with 67% of male respondents agreeing overall that if a woman flirts with a man, she is partly to blame if she is harassed.

More than 1 in 2 men agree overall that if a woman dresses provocatively, she is partly to blame if she is harassed. While more men disagreed than agreed that if a woman goes back to a man’s home, she is partly to blame if she is raped or harassed, 2 in 5 men still agreed with this statement.



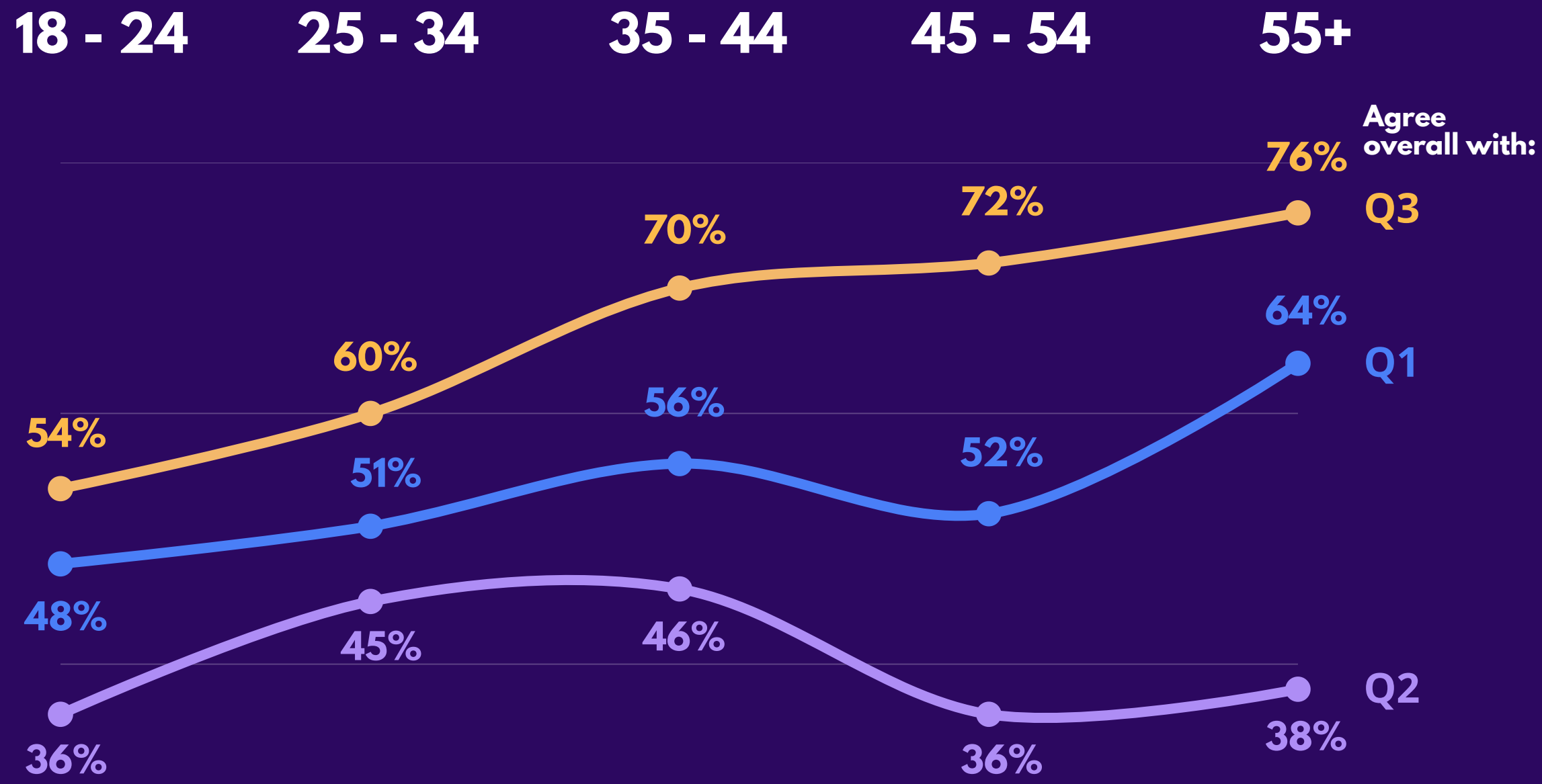


On Victim Blaming

Age is not a consistent predictor of sexual entitlement.

While men aged 55 years old and above often agreed the most with Q1 and Q3, it is men aged 25 to 44 who agree the most with Q2.

Q1: If a woman dresses provocatively, she is partly to blame if she is harassed.
Q2: If a woman goes back to a man's home, she is partly to blame if she is raped or harassed.
Q3: If a woman flirts with a man, she is partly to blame if she is harassed.

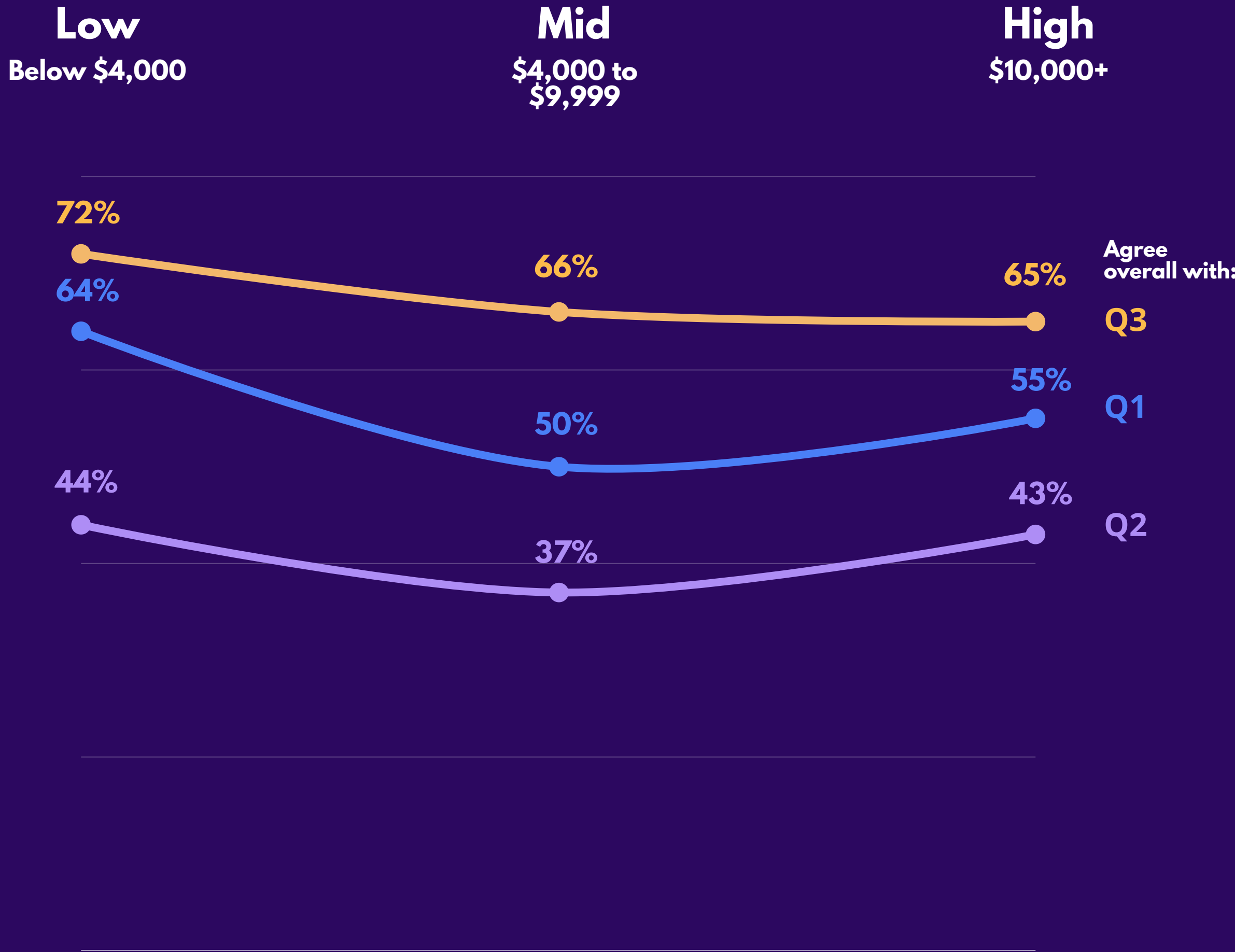




On Victim Blaming

Men with low income agree slightly more with victim blaming beliefs, compared to mid and high income men.

Q1: If a woman dresses provocatively, she is partly to blame if she is harassed.
Q2: If a woman goes back to a man's home, she is partly to blame if she is raped or harassed.
Q3: If a woman flirts with a man, she is partly to blame if she is harassed.



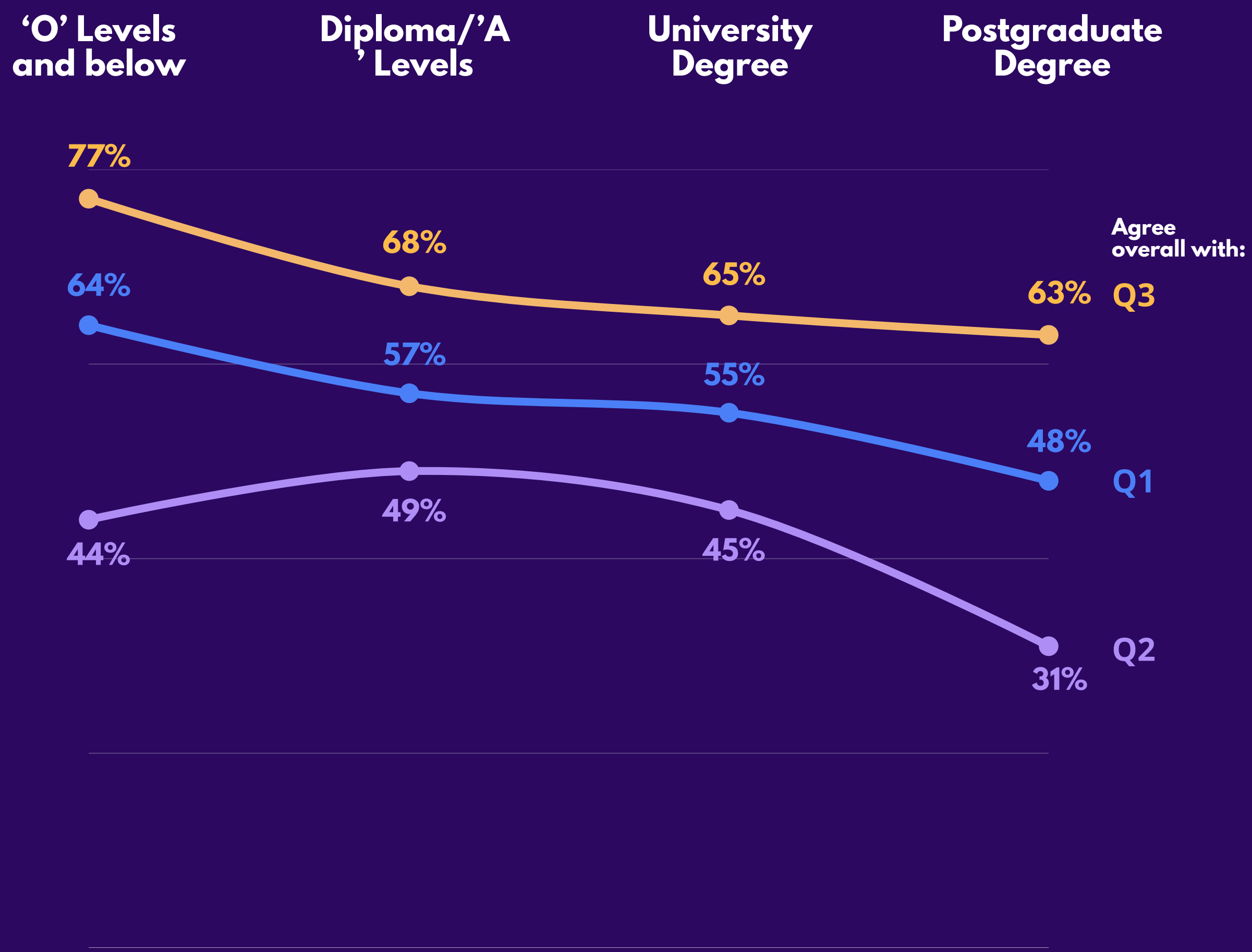


On Victim Blaming

At first glance, it seems the higher the education level, the less men agree with victim-blaming statements.

That said, regression analysis finds education to not be a consistent predictor of victim-blaming attitudes.

Q1: If a woman dresses provocatively, she is partly to blame if she is harassed.
Q2: If a woman goes back to a man's home, she is partly to blame if she is raped or harassed.
Q3: If a woman flirts with a man, she is partly to blame if she is harassed.





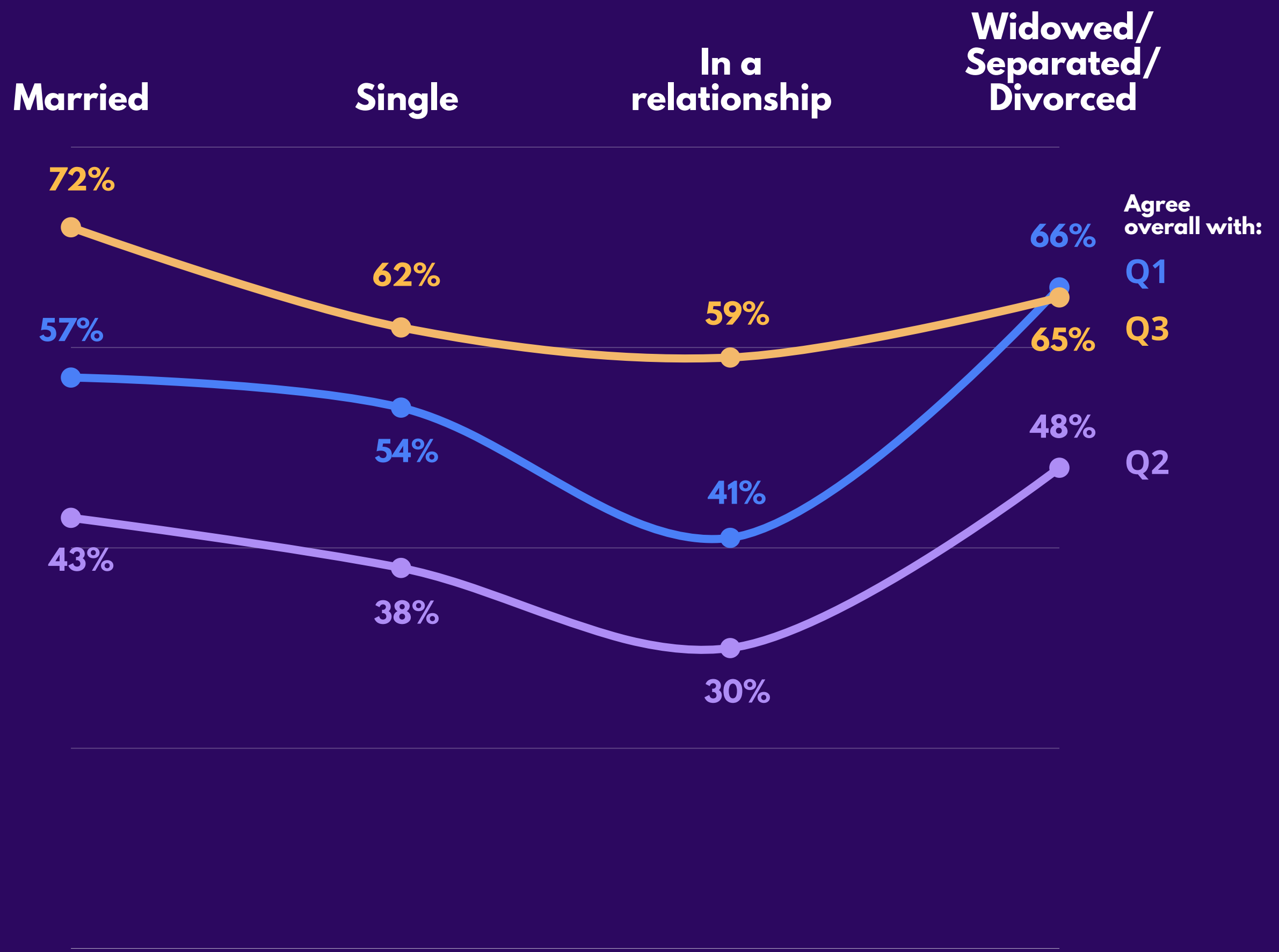
On Victim Blaming

Married and widowed/separated/divorced men agree the most with victim-blaming statements.

Men in a relationship consistently agreed the least with victim-blaming statements.

Regression analysis backs this – compared to single men, men who were in a relationship but not married had 38% and 36% lower odds of stronger endorsement with statements about provocative dressing and going back to a man’s home, respectively.

Q1: If a woman dresses provocatively, she is partly to blame if she is harassed.
Q2: If a woman goes back to a man's home, she is partly to blame if she is raped or harassed.
Q3: If a woman flirts with a man, she is partly to blame if she is harassed.



Q

On Victim-Blaming

“If a woman dresses provocatively, she is partly to blame if she is harassed.”

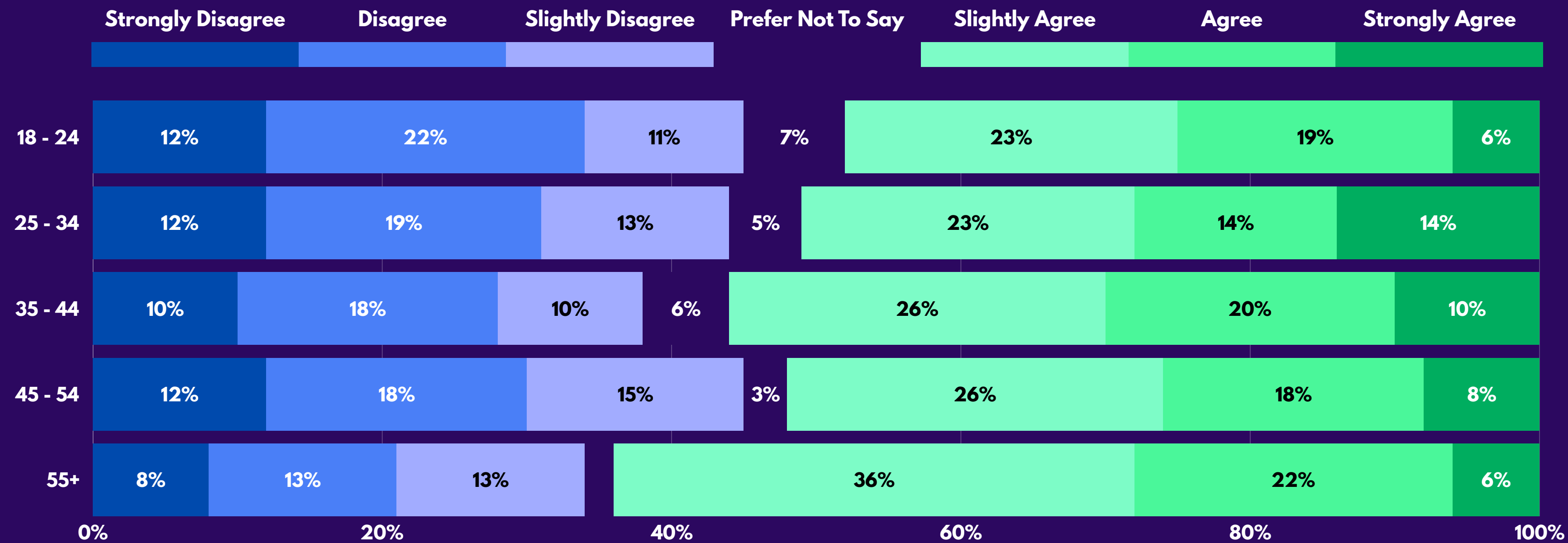


On Victim Blaming

Segmented by age groups.

“If a woman dresses provocatively, she is partly to blame if she is harassed.”

Men from the oldest age group (55+) agreed overall the most to this victim-blaming statement, with men from the youngest age group (18 - 24) agreeing the least.



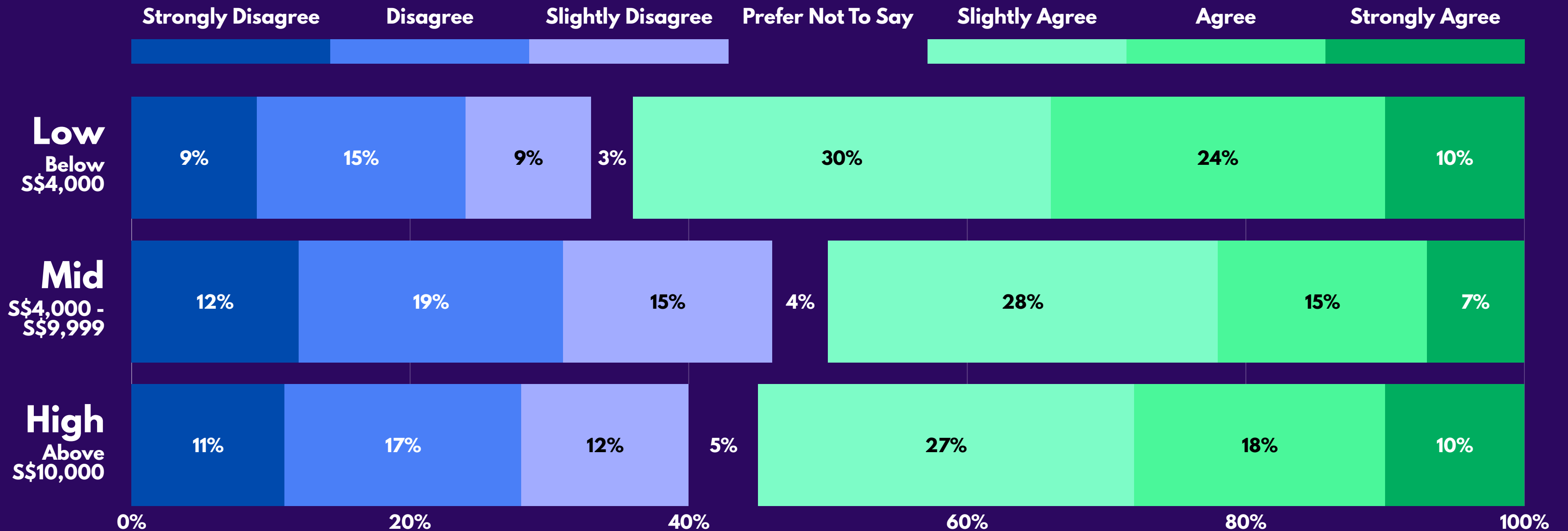


On Victim Blaming

Segmented by household income.

“If a woman dresses provocatively, she is partly to blame if she is harassed.”

Over 6 in 10 men with low income agree with this victim-blaming statement, agreeing overall the most compared to mid and high income men.





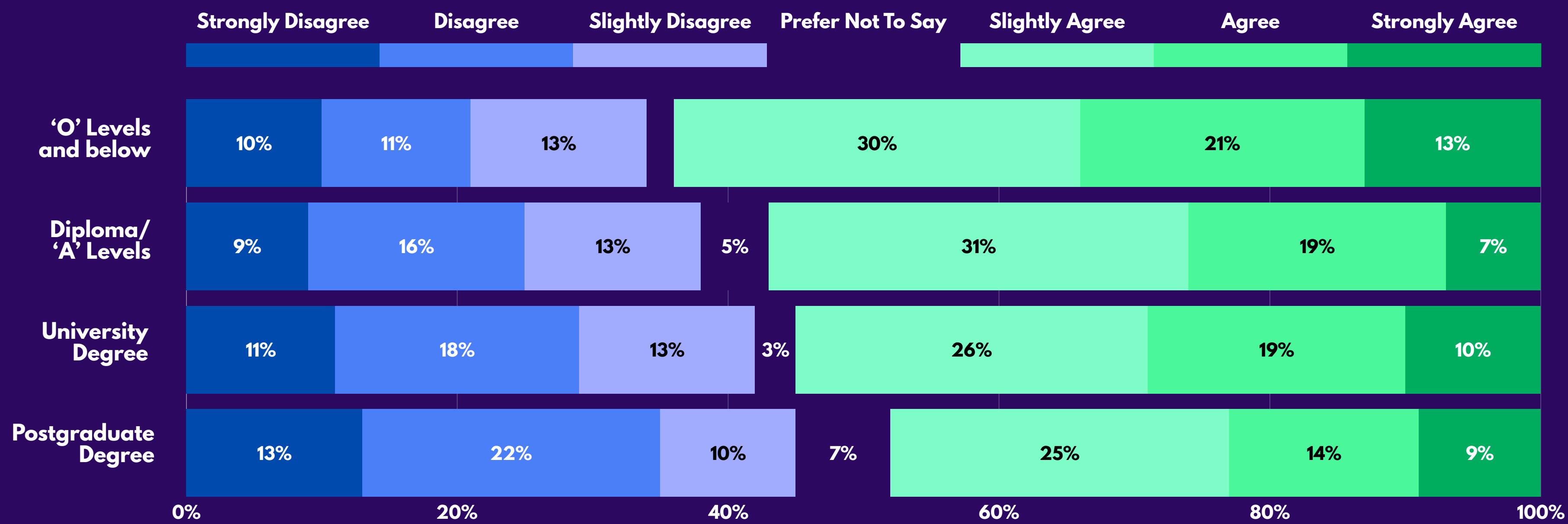
On Victim Blaming

Segmented by education level.

“If a woman dresses provocatively, she is partly to blame if she is harassed.”

The lower the education level, the more men agreed with this victim-blaming statement.

That said, further regression analysis finds education to not be a consistent predictor of victim-blaming attitudes.



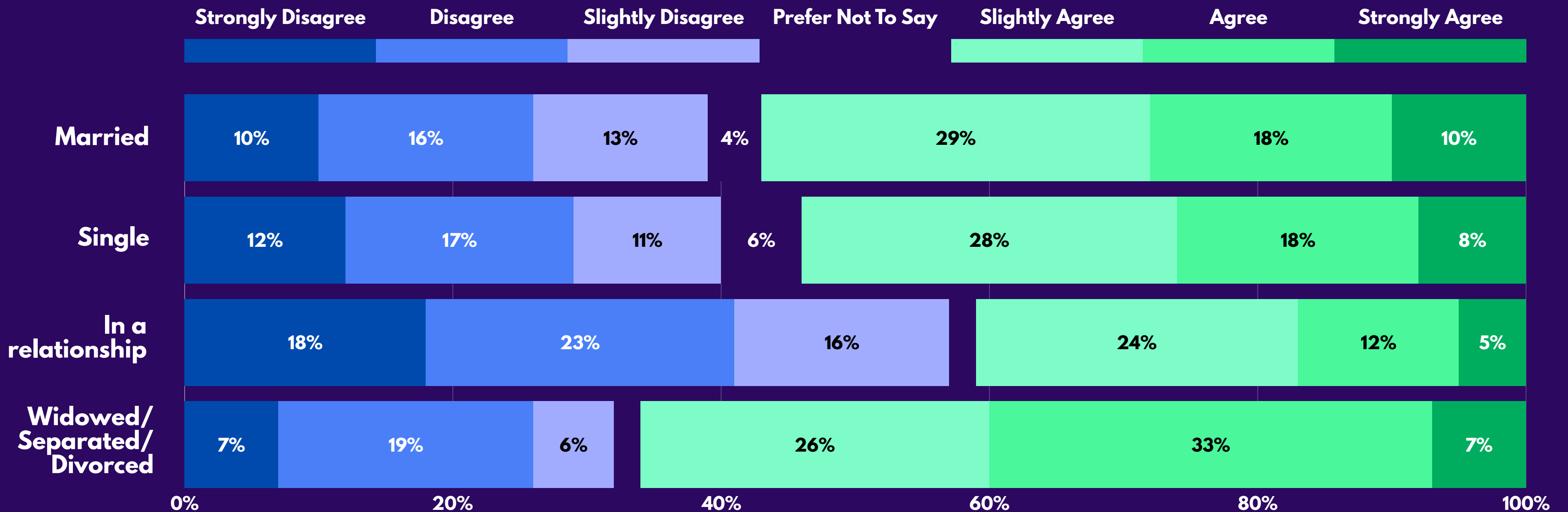


On Victim Blaming

Segmented by marital status.

“If a woman dresses provocatively, she is partly to blame if she is harassed.”

More than 6 in 10 widowed/separated/divorced men agreed with this victim-blaming statement. Married, single, and widowed/separated/divorced men agreed more than they disagreed, while single men disagreed more than they agreed.



Q

On Victim-Blaming

“If a woman goes back to a man's home, she is partly to blame if she is raped or harassed.”

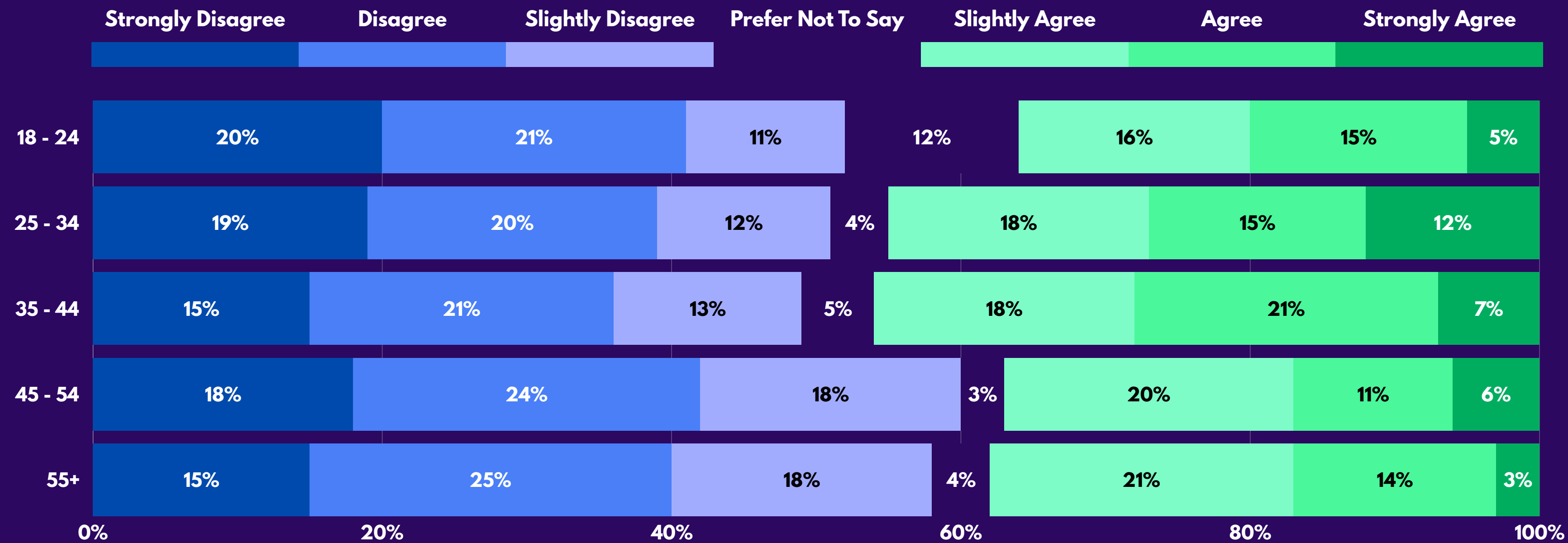


On Victim Blaming

Segmented by age groups.

“If a woman goes back to a man's home, she is partly to blame if she is raped or harassed.”

While men disagreed more than they agreed across age groups, around 4 in 10 men aged 25 to 44 years old agreed with this victim-blaming statement, more than other age groups.



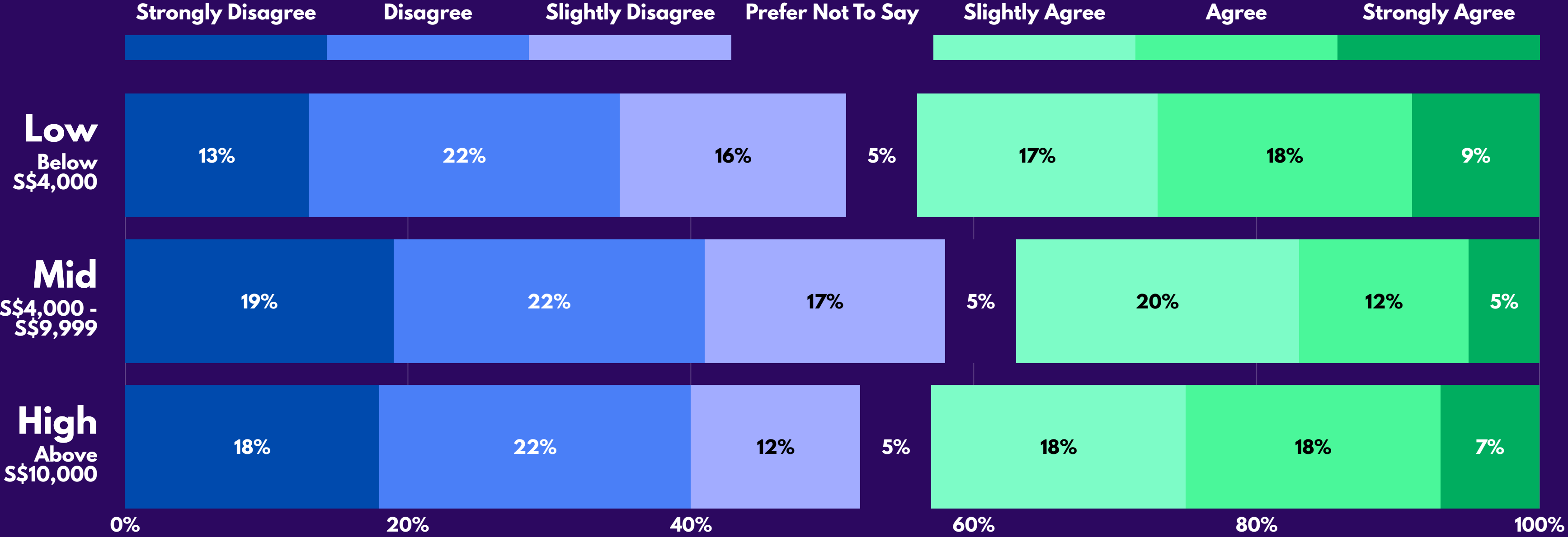


On Victim Blaming

“If a woman goes back to a man's home, she is partly to blame if she is raped or harassed.”

While men disagreed more than they agreed across age groups, around 4 in 10 men with low and high income agreed with this victim-blaming statement.

Segmented by household income.



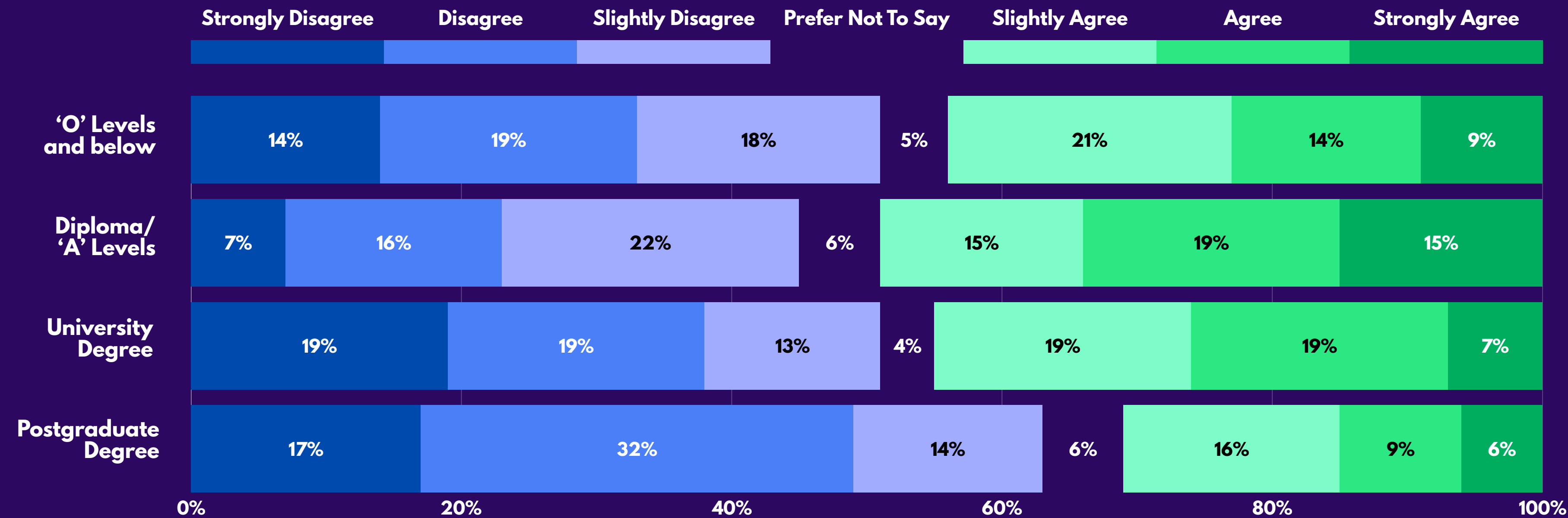


On Victim Blaming

Segmented by education level.

“If a woman goes back to a man's home, she is partly to blame if she is raped or harassed.”

Men with postgraduate degrees disagreed with this victim-blaming statement the most. More than 4 in 10 men with diploma/‘A’ Levels agreed with this statement, and agreed slightly more than they disagreed.



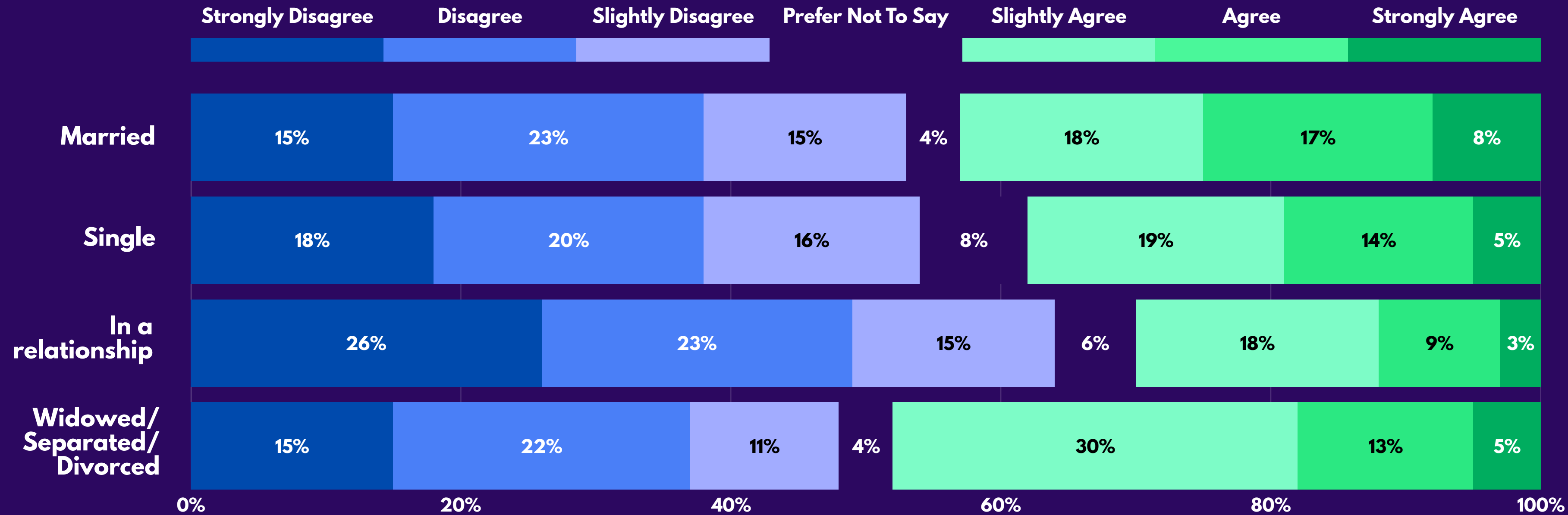


On Victim Blaming

Segmented by marital status.

“If a woman goes back to a man's home, she is partly to blame if she is raped or harassed.”

Men in a relationship but not marriage disagreed with this victim-blaming statement the most. Close to 1 in 2 widowed/separated/divorced men agree with this statement, agreeing slightly more than they disagreed.



Q

On Victim-Blaming

“If a woman flirts with a man, she is partly to blame if she is harassed.”

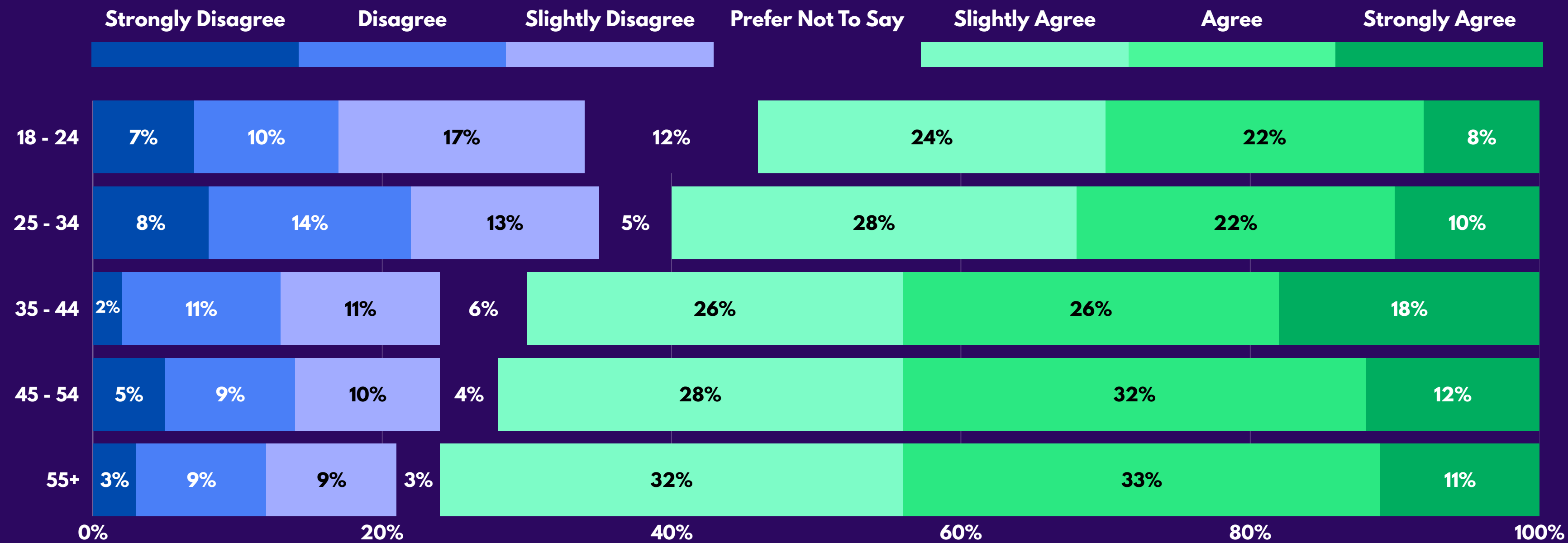


On Victim Blaming

Segmented by age groups.

“If a woman flirts with a man, she is partly to blame if she is harassed.”

The older the age group, the more men agreed with this victim-blaming statement. Close to 3 in 4 men aged 55 and above agreed with this statement.



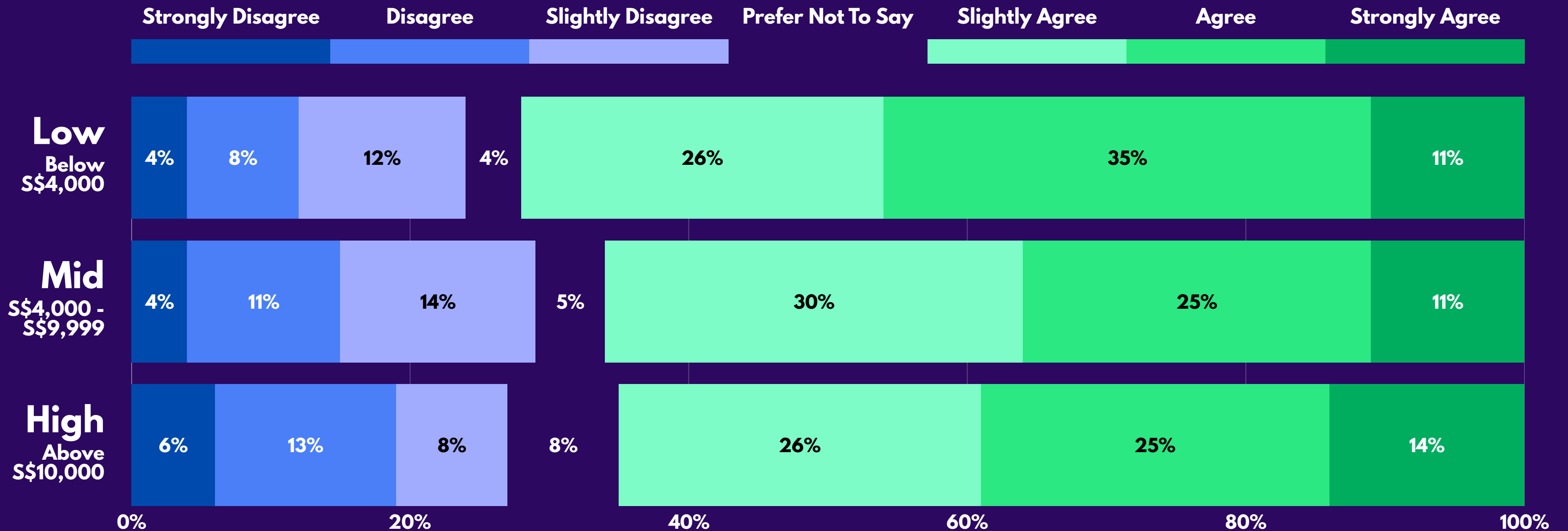


On Victim Blaming

Segmented by household income.

“If a woman flirts with a man, she is partly to blame if she is harassed.”

Men generally agree more than they disagree across household income, with over 7 in 10 men with low income agreeing overall with this victim-blaming statement, and agreeing more than men with mid and high income.





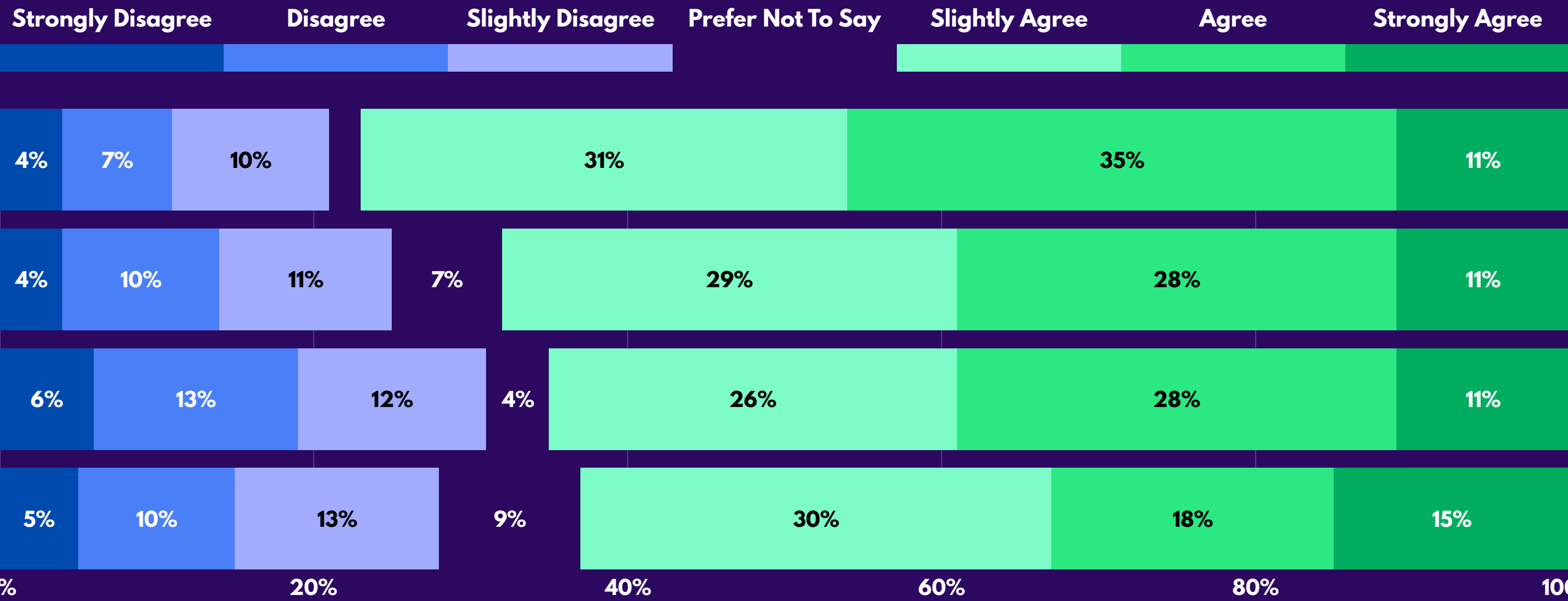
On Victim Blaming

Segmented by education level.

“If a woman flirts with a man, she is partly to blame if she is harassed.”

Men generally agree more than they disagree across education level. The lower the education level, the more they agreed with this statement.

3 in 4 men with ‘O’ levels and below agree with this victim-blaming statement, agreeing the most across education levels.



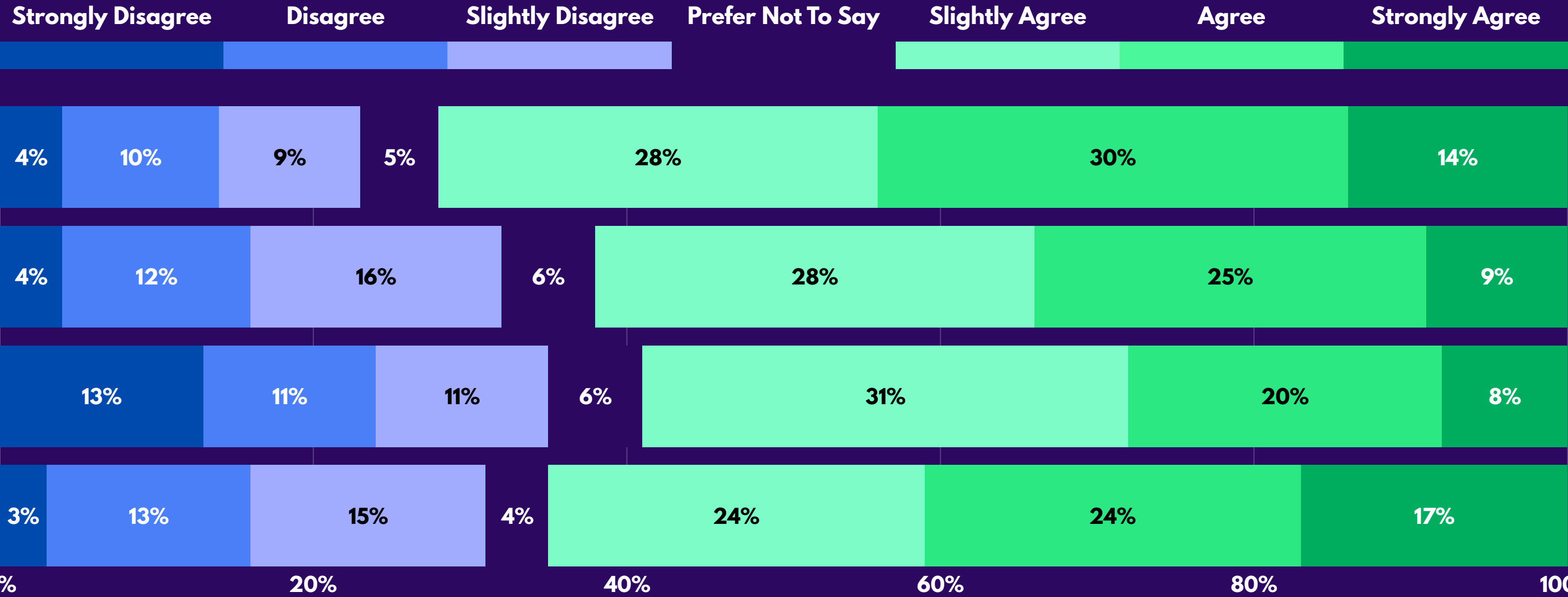


On Victim Blaming

Segmented by marital status.

“If a woman flirts with a man, she is partly to blame if she is harassed.”

7 in 10 married men agreed with this victim-blaming statement, agreeing the most across marital status.



Q

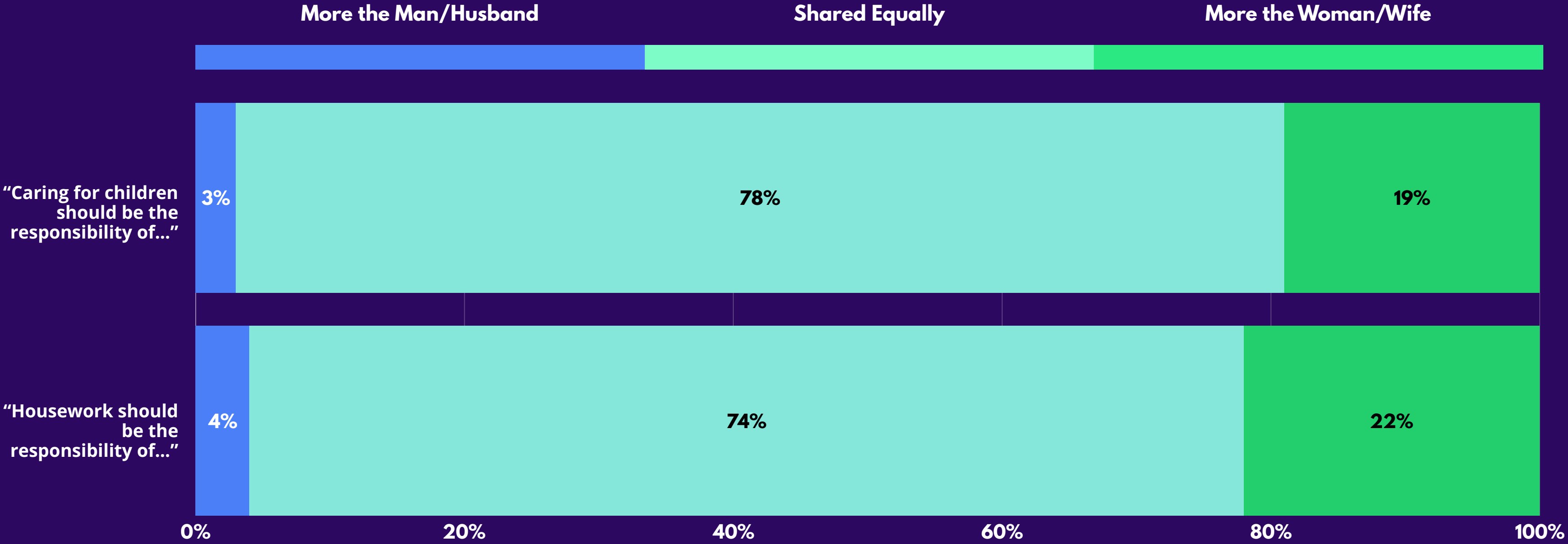
On Family Responsibilities



On Family Responsibilities

Tension between beliefs and reality of equality in families.

Men show extremely high support for sharing childcare and housework duties with their partner. Yet actual household practices in Singapore remain significantly gendered.



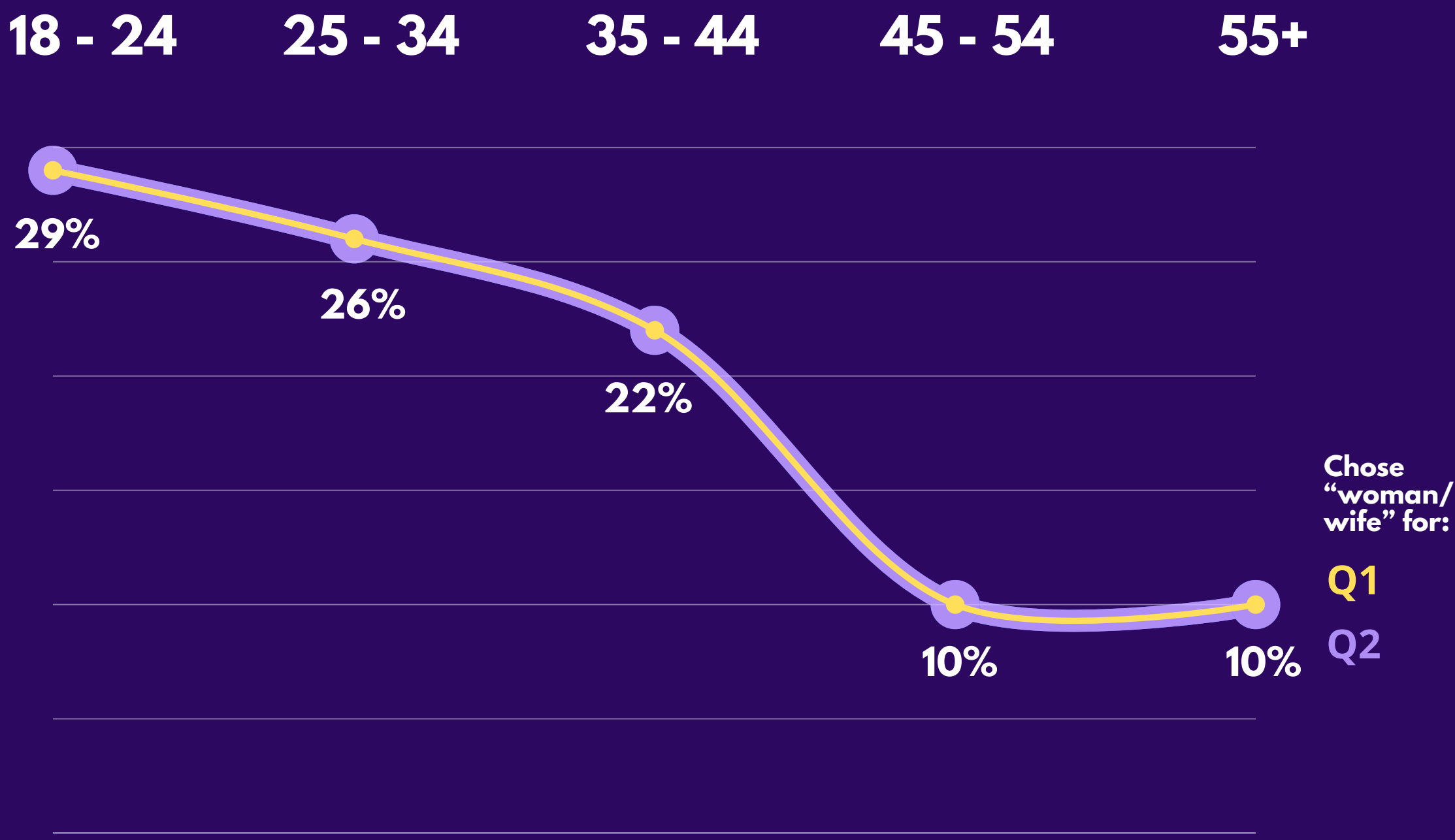


On Family Responsibilities

Beliefs that childcare is the responsibility of the woman/wife, and similar beliefs about housework, is almost the same across age groups.

The younger the man, the more they believe in this gendered expectation.

Q1: Caring for children should be the responsibility of...more the woman/wife.
Q2: Housework should be the responsibility of...more the woman/wife.



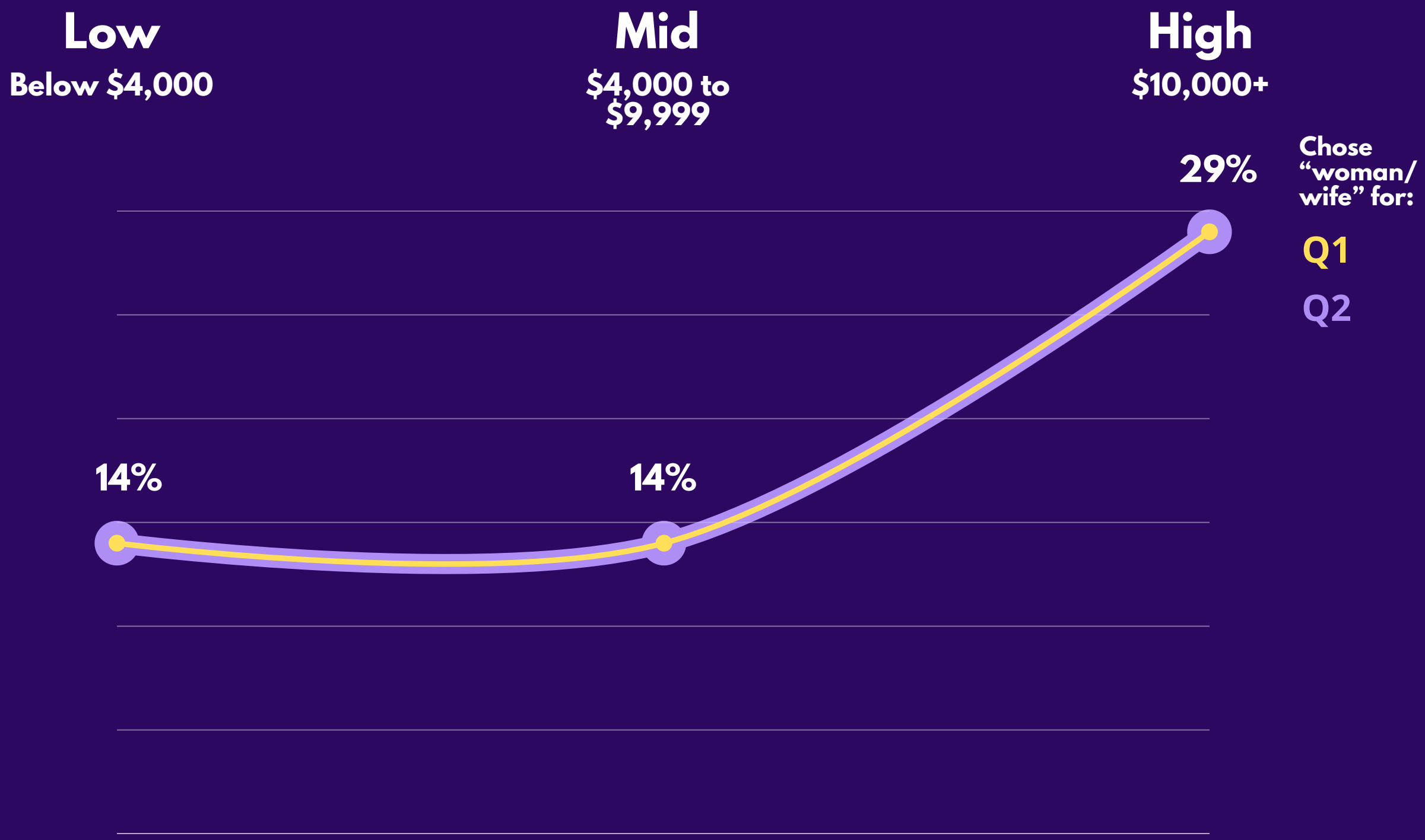


On Family Responsibilities

Beliefs that childcare is the responsibility of the woman/wife, and similar beliefs about housework, is almost the same across income level.

Men with high income believed the most in this gendered expectation.

Q1: Caring for children should be the responsibility of...more the woman/wife.
Q2: Housework should be the responsibility of...more the woman/wife.

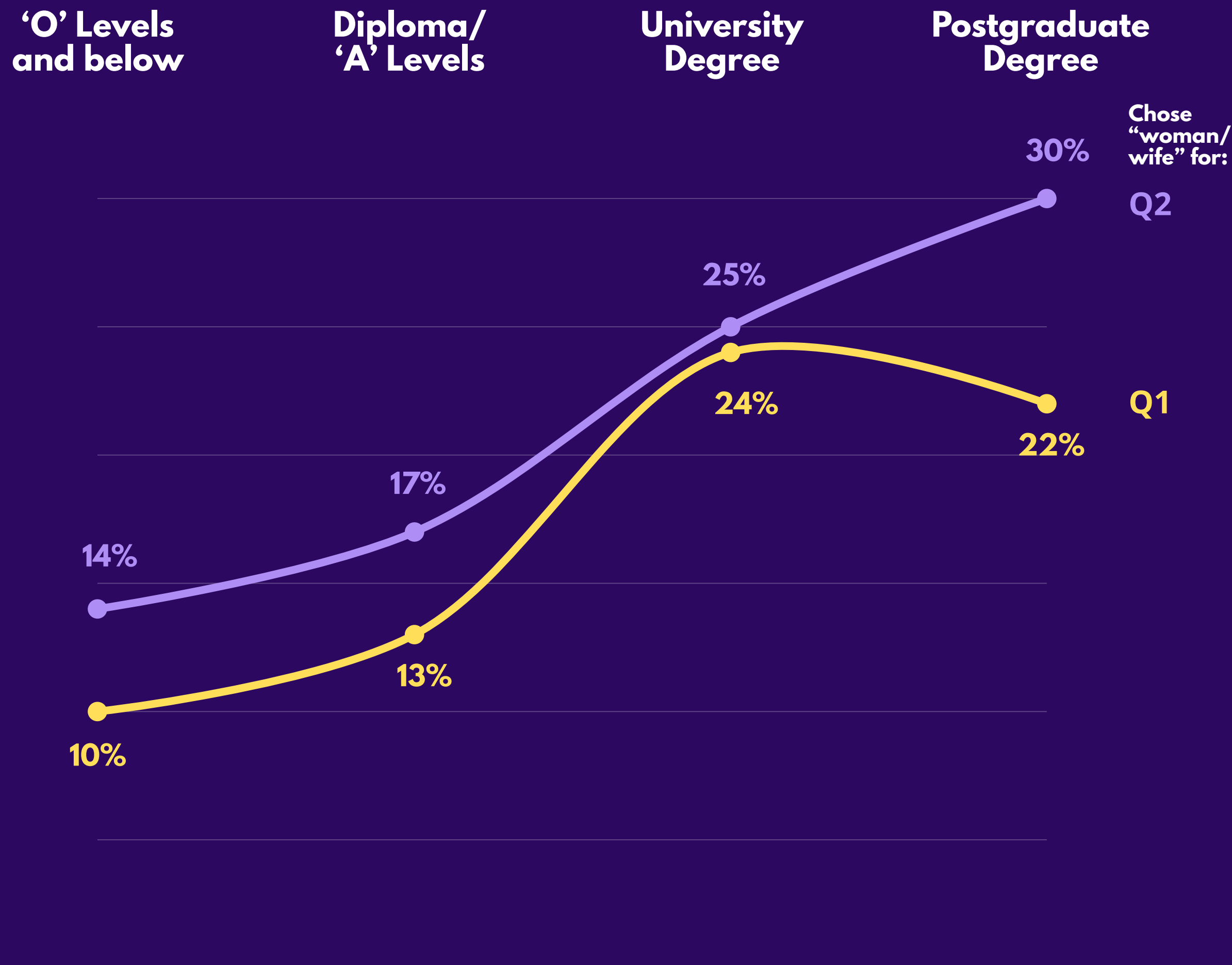




On Family Responsibilities

Men with 'O' Levels and below believed the least in childcare and housework being the woman/wife's responsibility.

Q1: Caring for children should be the responsibility of...more the woman/wife.
Q2: Housework should be the responsibility of...more the woman/wife.

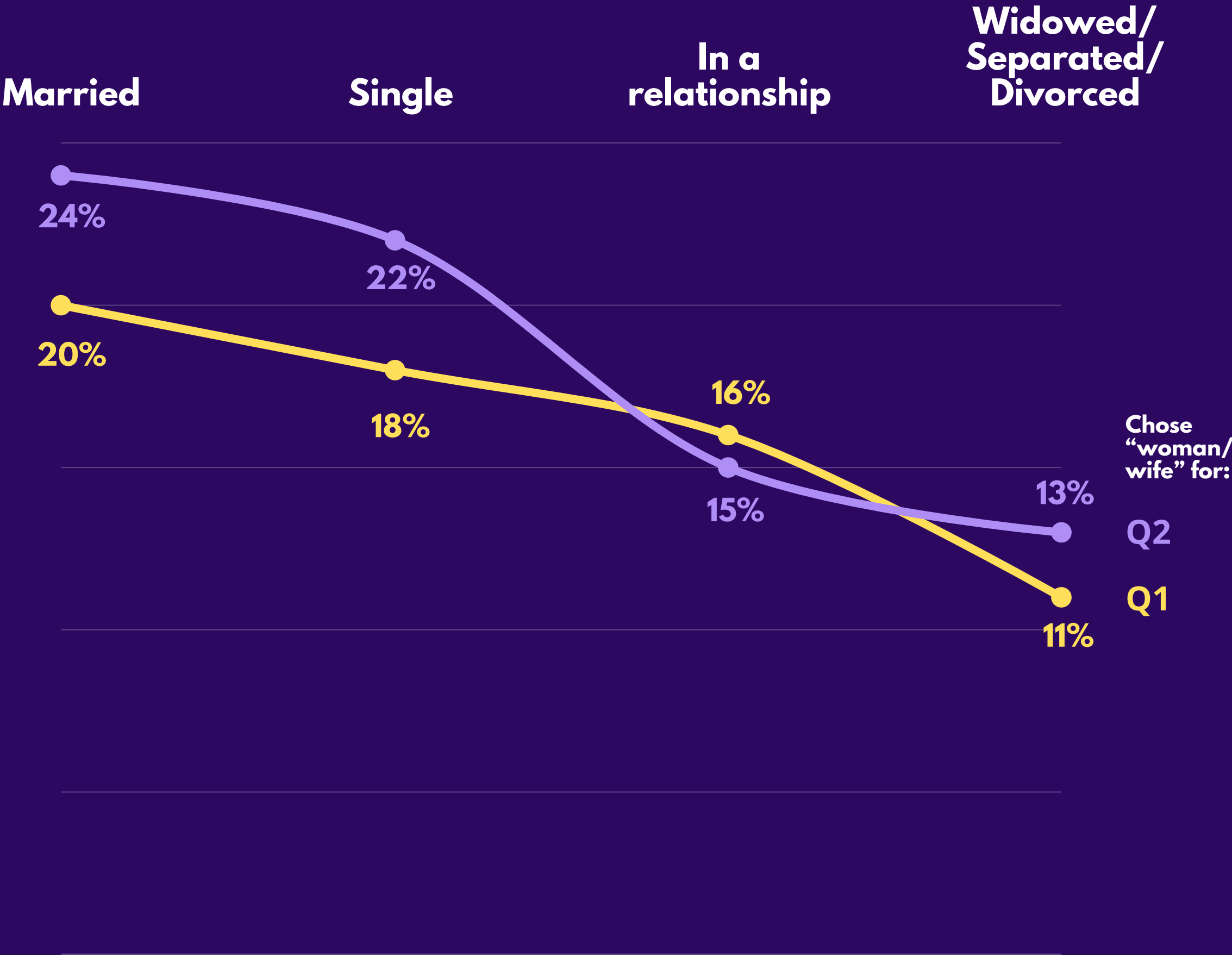




On Family Responsibilities

Married men believed the most that housework and childcare as the woman/wife's responsibility.

Q1: Caring for children should be the responsibility of...more the woman/wife.
Q2: Housework should be the responsibility of...more the woman/wife.



Q

On Family Responsibilities

**“Caring for children
should be the
responsibility of...”**



On Family Responsibilities

“Caring for children should be the responsibility of...”

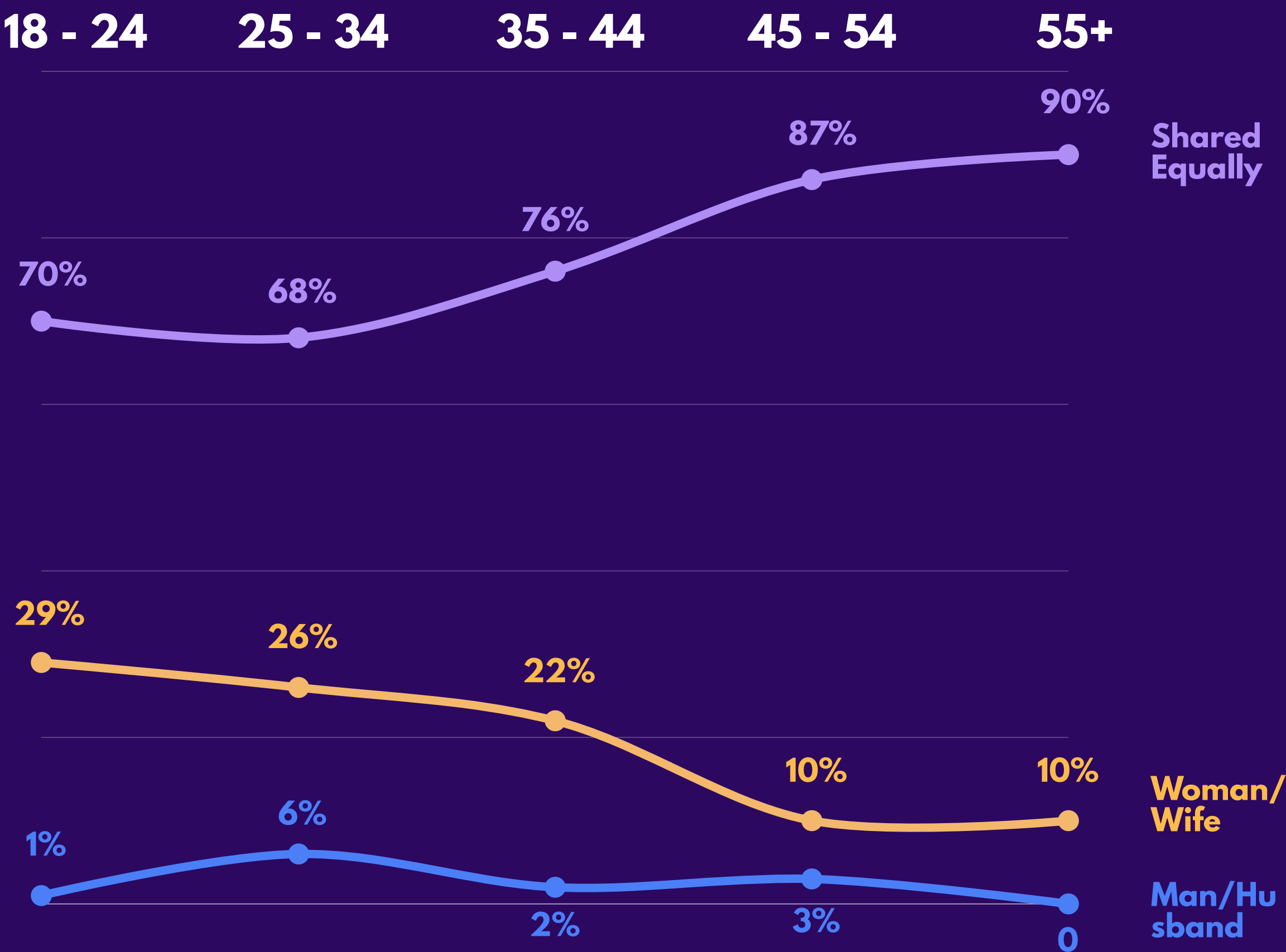
Segmented by age groups.

Overall, men across age groups **mostly believe in equally shared distribution of childcare.**

This reveals a difference between beliefs and reality in SG, where women continue to bear higher responsibility of childcare.

That said, **the younger the man, the more likely they are to believe childcare is a woman/wife’s responsibility.**

Nearly 3 in 10 of the youngest men in our survey (18 to 24 years old) believe childcare is a woman/ wife’s responsibility, while only 1 in 10 of the oldest men (55+ years old) hold this belief.





On Family Responsibilities

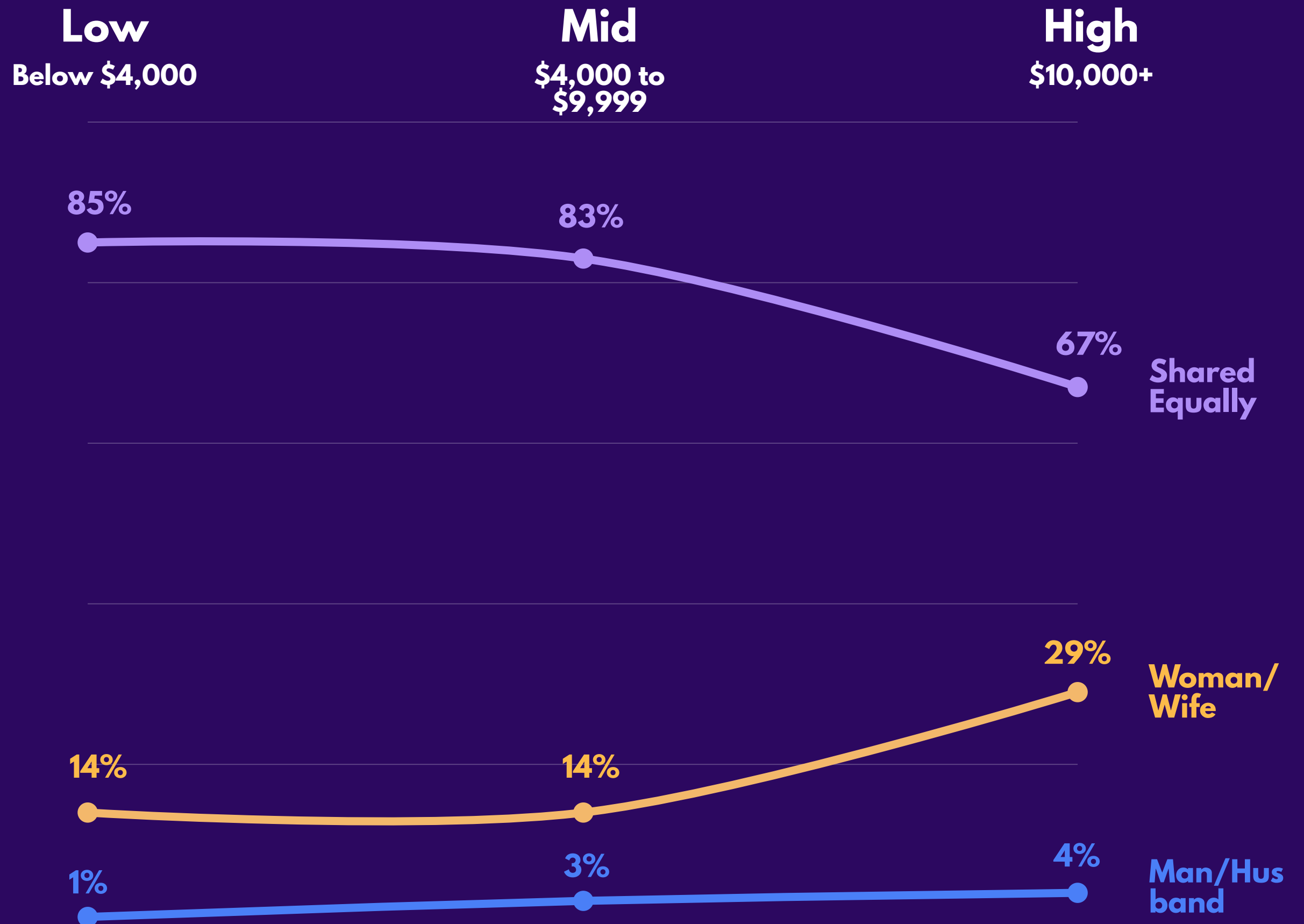
“Caring for children should be the responsibility of...”

Segmented by household income.

Men from low to high income levels overall agree mostly with equally shared responsibilities.

Yet there is a substantial **16% to 18% dip in the number of high income men (\$10,000+) who agree with equal sharing**, compared to low and mid income men.

Around **15% more** higher income men believe **childcare is a woman/wife’s responsibility**, compared to low and mid income men





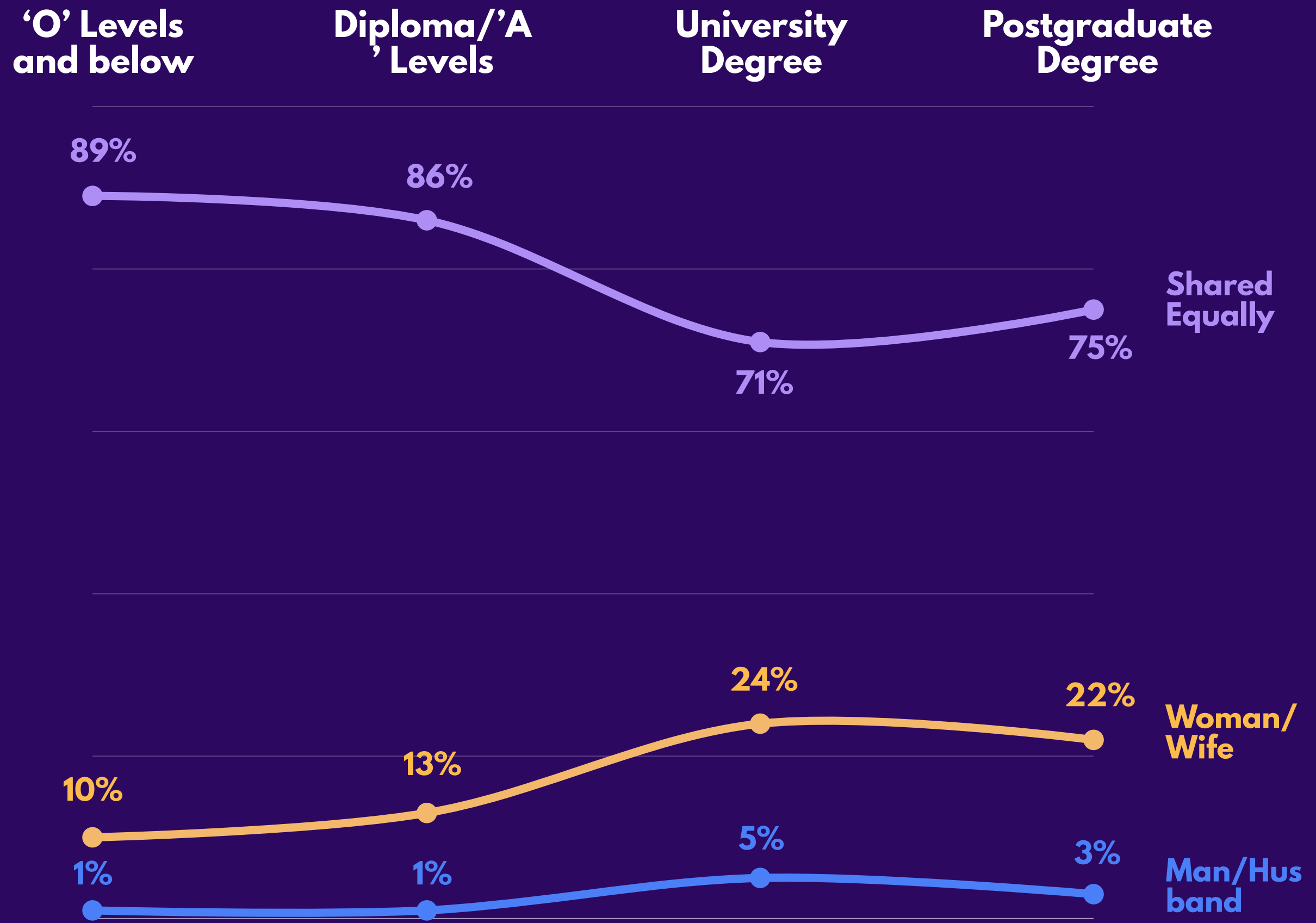
On Family Responsibilities

“Caring for children should be the responsibility of...”

Segmented by education level.

While men generally agree with equally shared childcare across education levels, men with O Levels and below agreed the most with this option.

The more education our survey respondents had, the less they picked equal sharing.





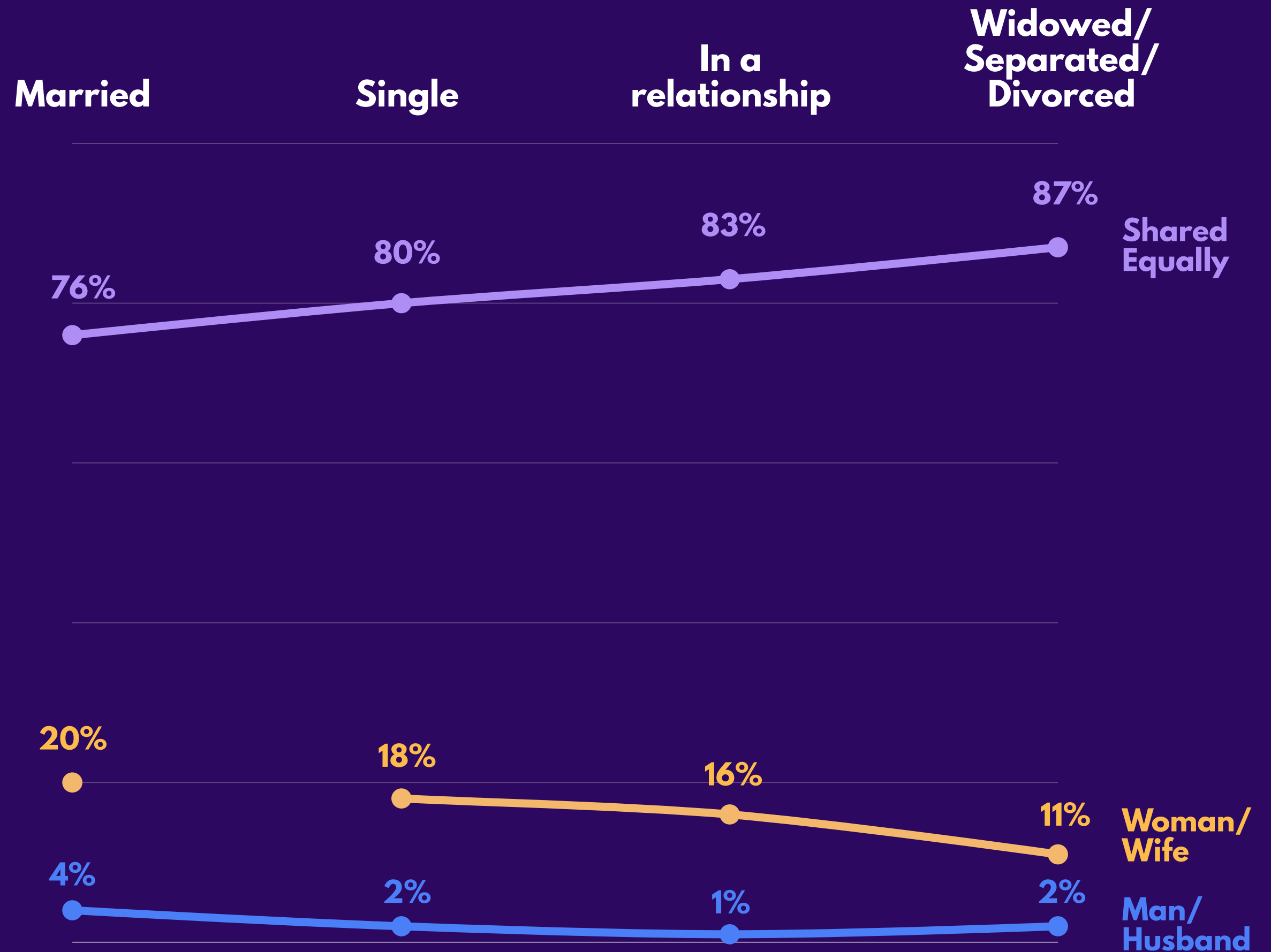
On Family Responsibilities

“Caring for children should be the responsibility of...”

Segmented by marital status.

While men generally agree with equally shared childcare across marital status, divorced/separated/widowed men agreed most with this option.

1 in 5 of our married male respondents believe childcare is the woman/wife's responsibility, highest among men of other marital status.



Q

On Family Responsibilities

‘Housework should be the responsibility of...’



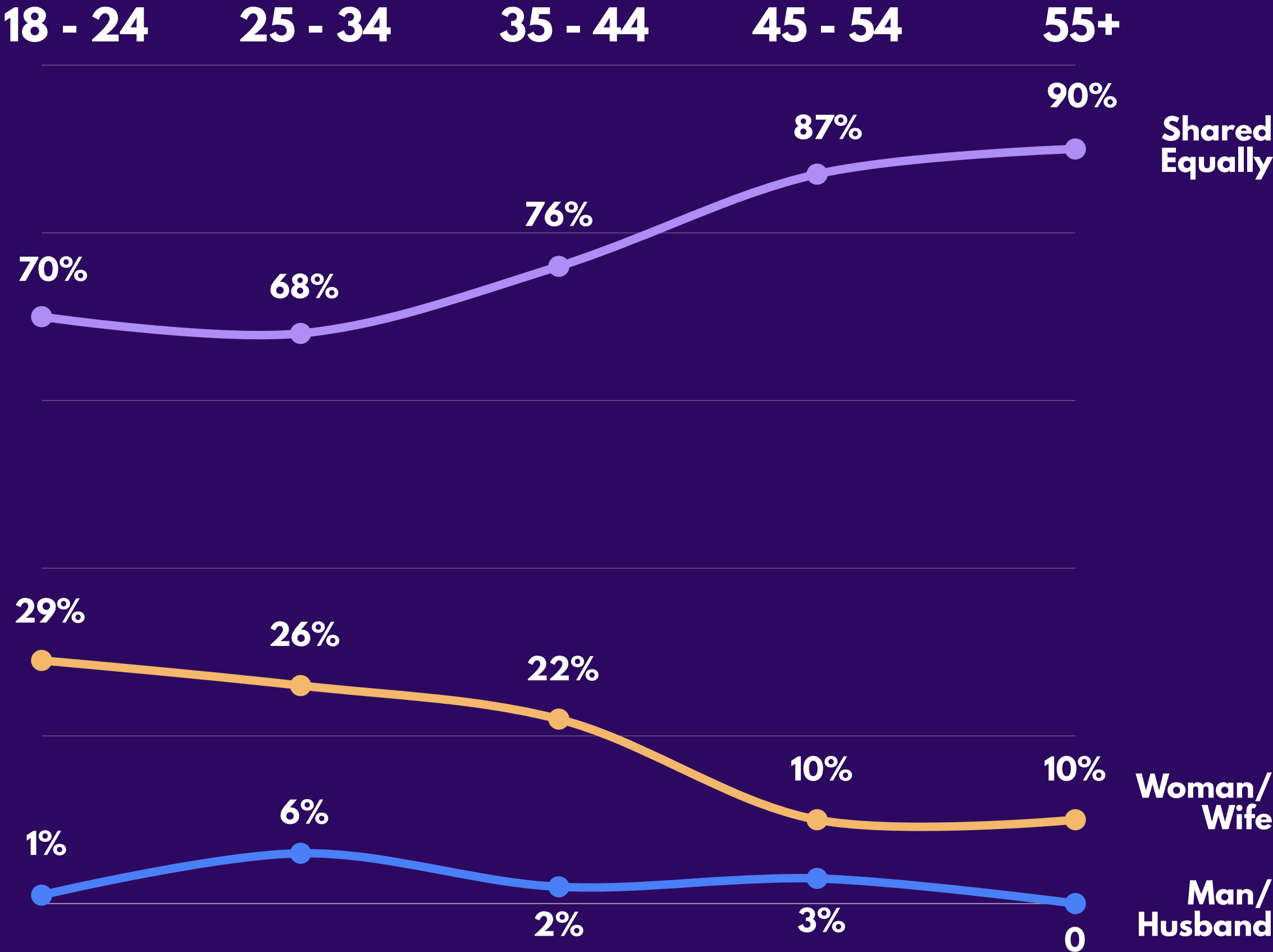
On Family Responsibilities

‘Housework should be the responsibility of...’

Segmented by age groups.

Men’s choices between this question and the question “caring for children should be the responsibility of...” **is almost exactly the same.**

While men across age groups mostly chose “shared equally”, **3 in 10 men aged 18 to 24 saw housework as the woman/ wife’s responsibility.**





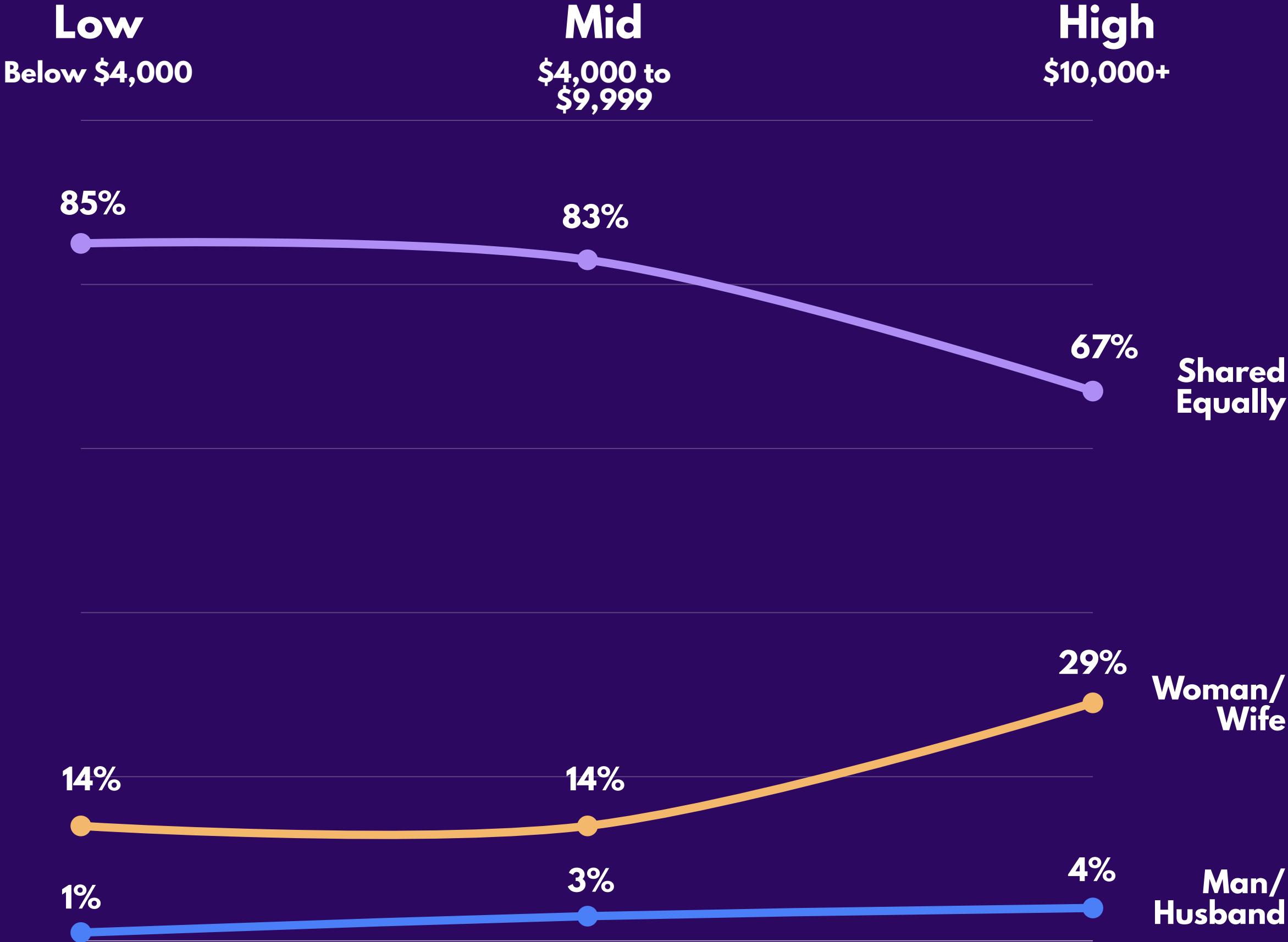
On Family Responsibilities

‘Housework should be the responsibility of...’

Segmented by household income.

Men’s choices between this question and the question “caring for children should be the responsibility of...” **is almost exactly the same.**

While men across age groups mostly chose “shared equally”, **almost 3 in 10 men with high income saw housework as the woman/wife’s responsibility.**





On Family Responsibilities

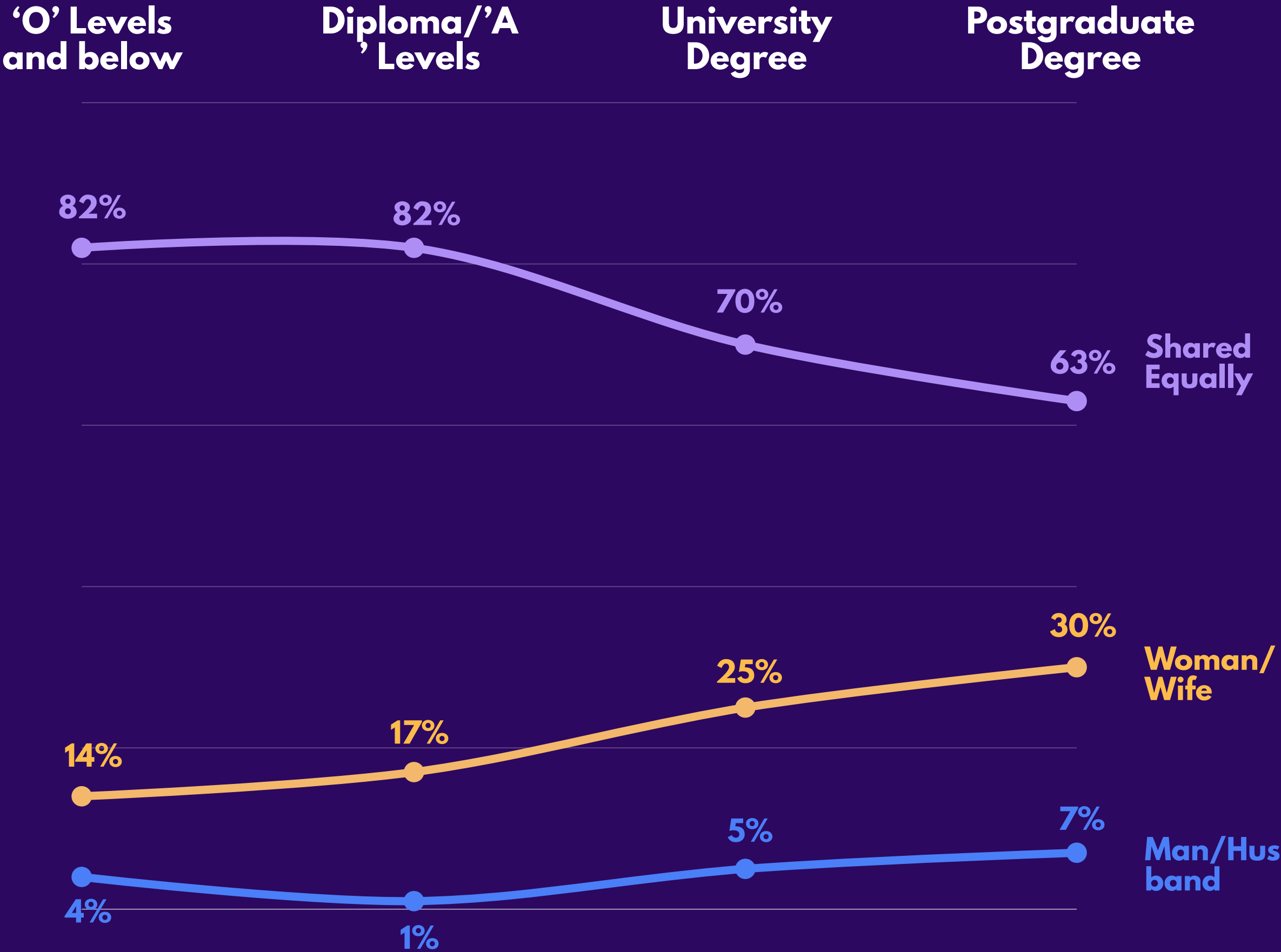
‘Housework should be the responsibility of...’

Segmented by education level.

Men generally picked equally shared childcare across education levels.

That said, the more education our survey respondents had, the more they picked “woman/wife” as responsible for housework.

3 in 10 men with postgraduate degrees believe it is the woman/wife who is responsible for housework.





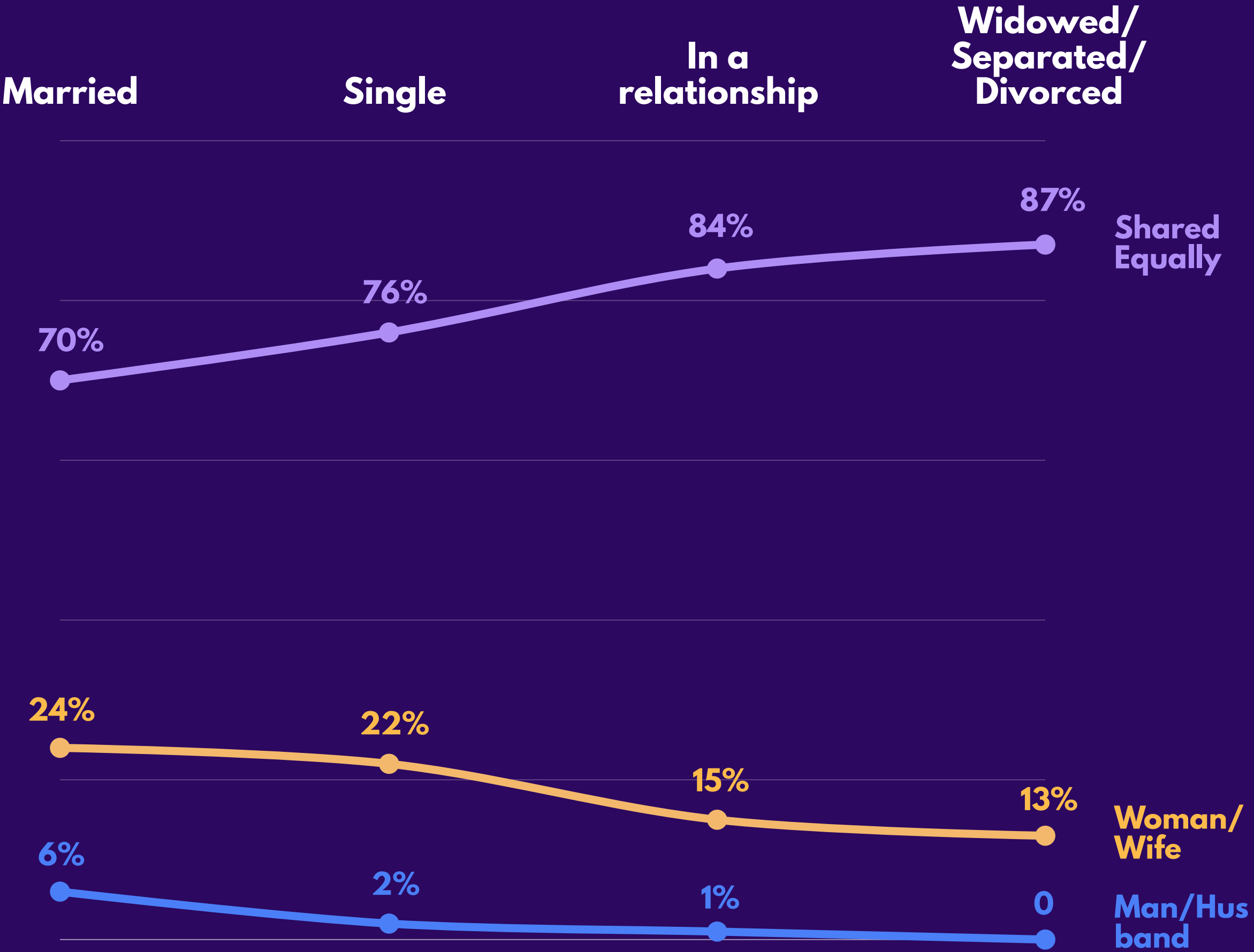
On Family Responsibilities

‘Housework should be the responsibility of...’

Segmented by marital status.

While men generally agree with equally shared childcare across marital status, divorced/separated/widowed men agreed most with this option.

Almost 1 in 4 of our married male respondents believe childcare is the woman/wife’s responsibility, highest among men of other marital status.



Q

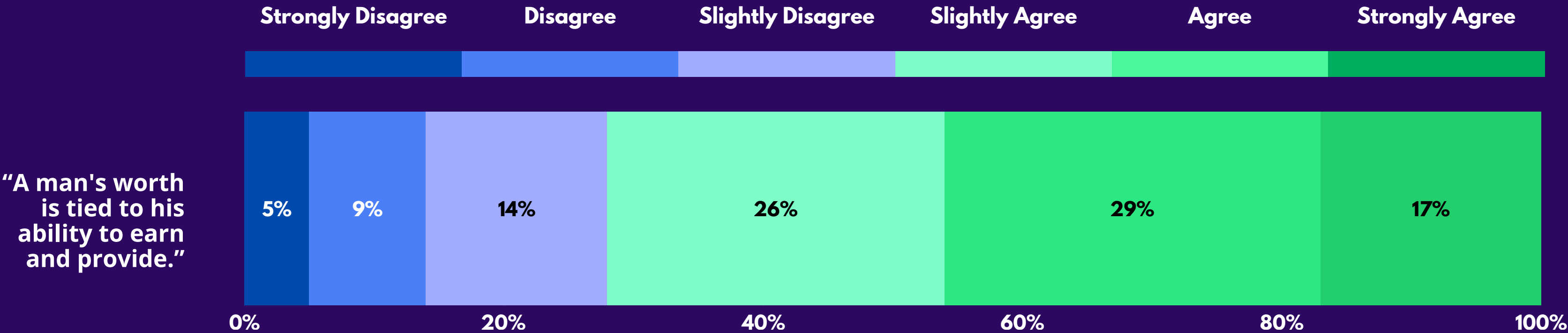
**On Relationship
Ideals, Self-Worth,
and Masculinity**



On Relationship Ideals, Self-Worth, and Masculinity

Traditional masculine ideals continue to structure men’s identities.

Men derive self-worth from fulfilling provider and protector roles. Further regression analysis suggests that masculinity in intimate life is shaped less by a single traditional-progressive divide than by changing expectations across relationship stages.



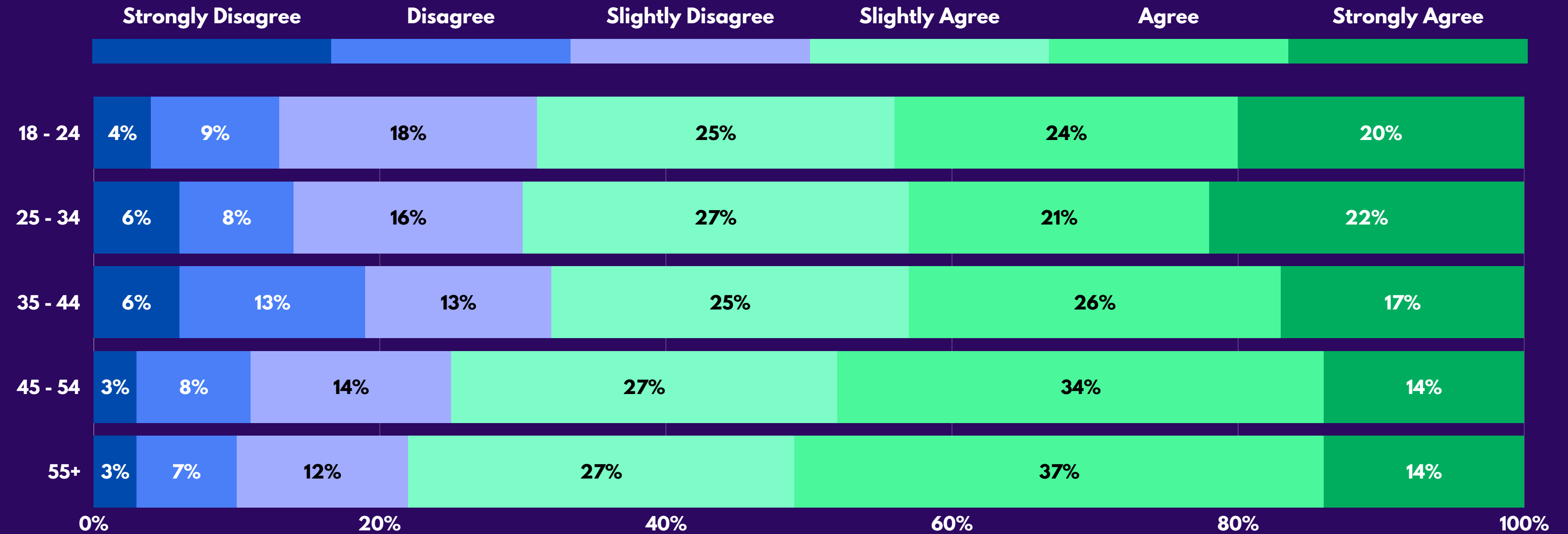


On Relationship Ideals, Self-Worth, and Masculinity

Segmented by age groups.

“A man's worth is tied to his ability to
earn and provide.”

Men across ages overwhelmingly agree with this statement, though men 55 years old hold the highest percentage of agreement.



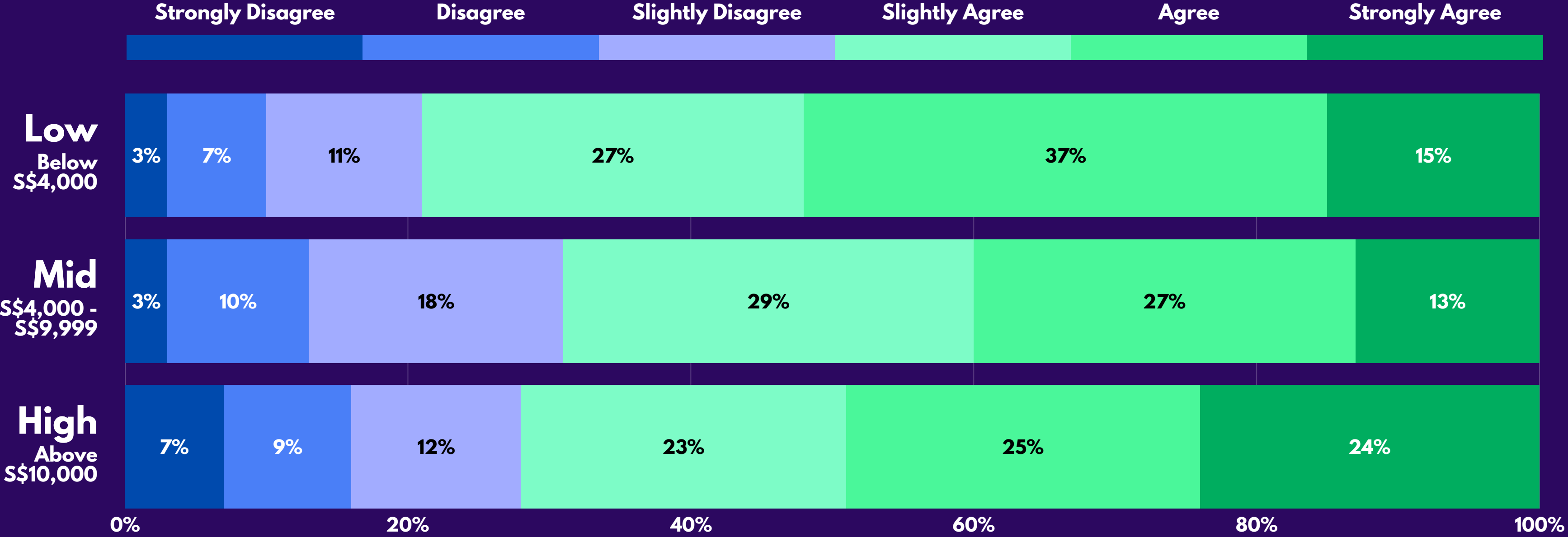


On Relationship Ideals, Self-Worth, and Masculinity

Segmented by household income.

“A man's worth is tied to his ability to
earn and provide.”

Men with low income agree the most with this statement. Yet
higher income men rank highest in picking “strongly agree”.



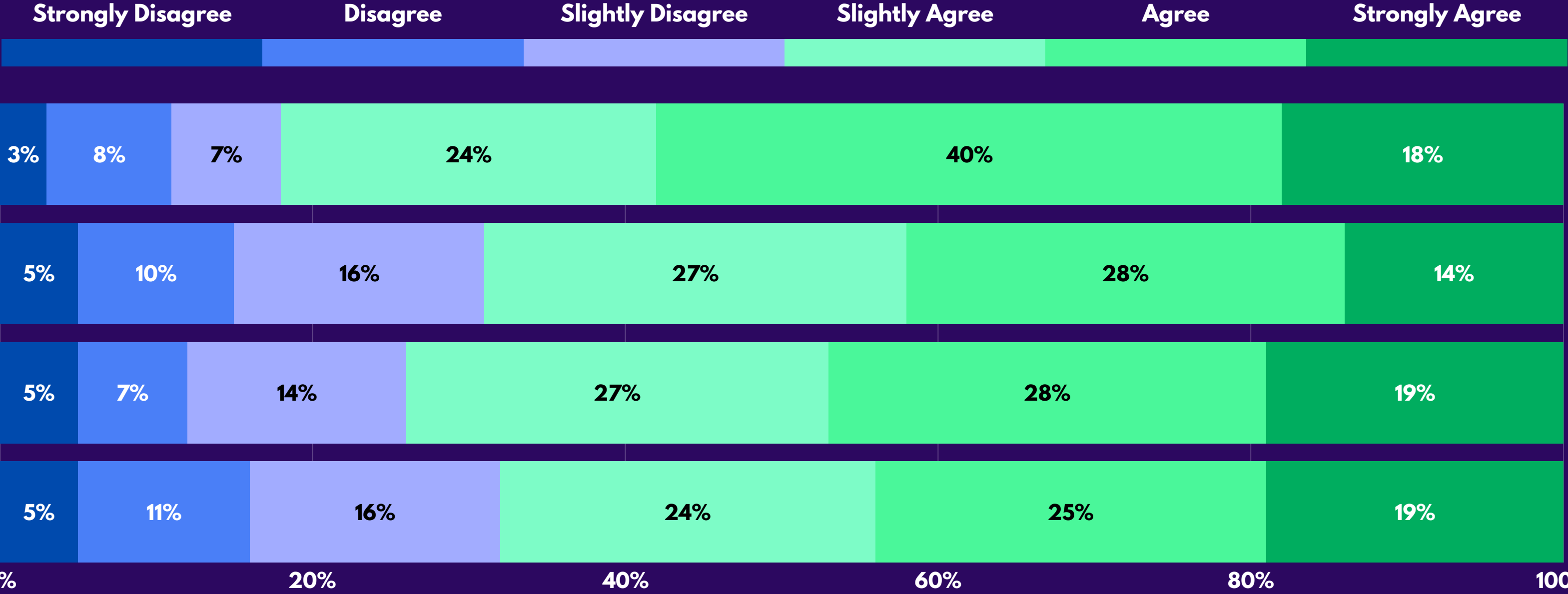


On Relationship Ideals, Self-Worth, and Masculinity

Segmented by education level.

“A man's worth is tied to his ability to
earn and provide.”

Men with the least education agree most with this statement.



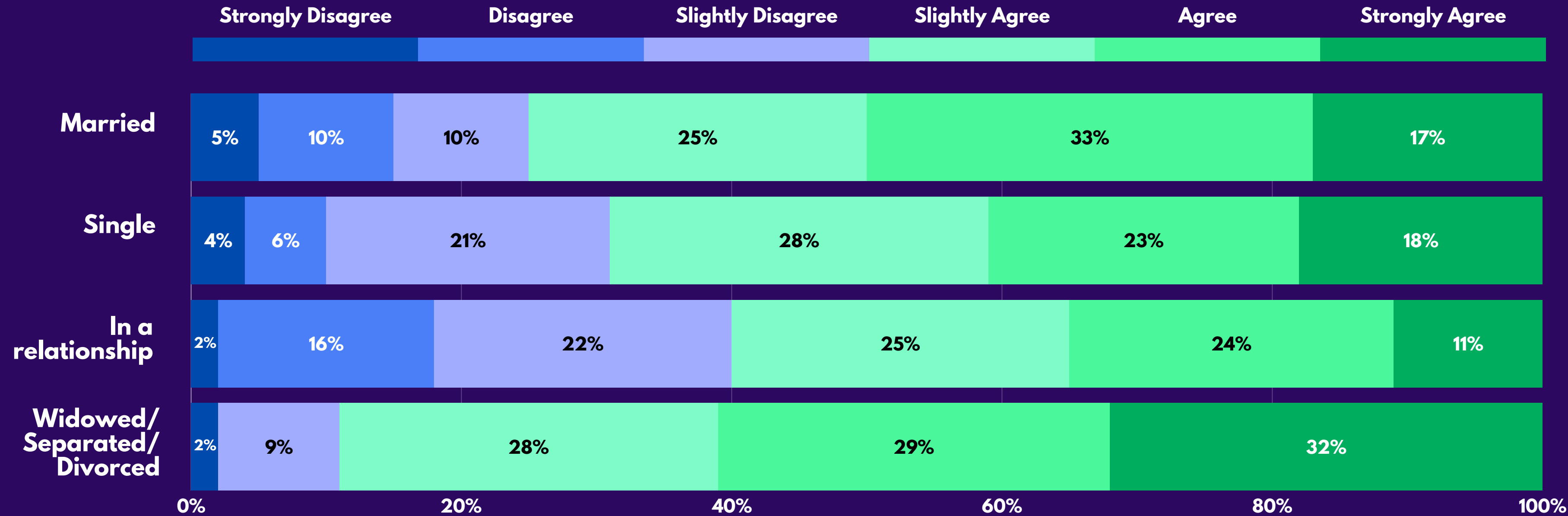


On Relationship Ideals, Self-Worth, and Masculinity

Segmented by marital status.

“A man's worth is tied to his ability to
earn and provide.”

Widowed/Separated/Divorced men overwhelmingly agree with this statement.



Q

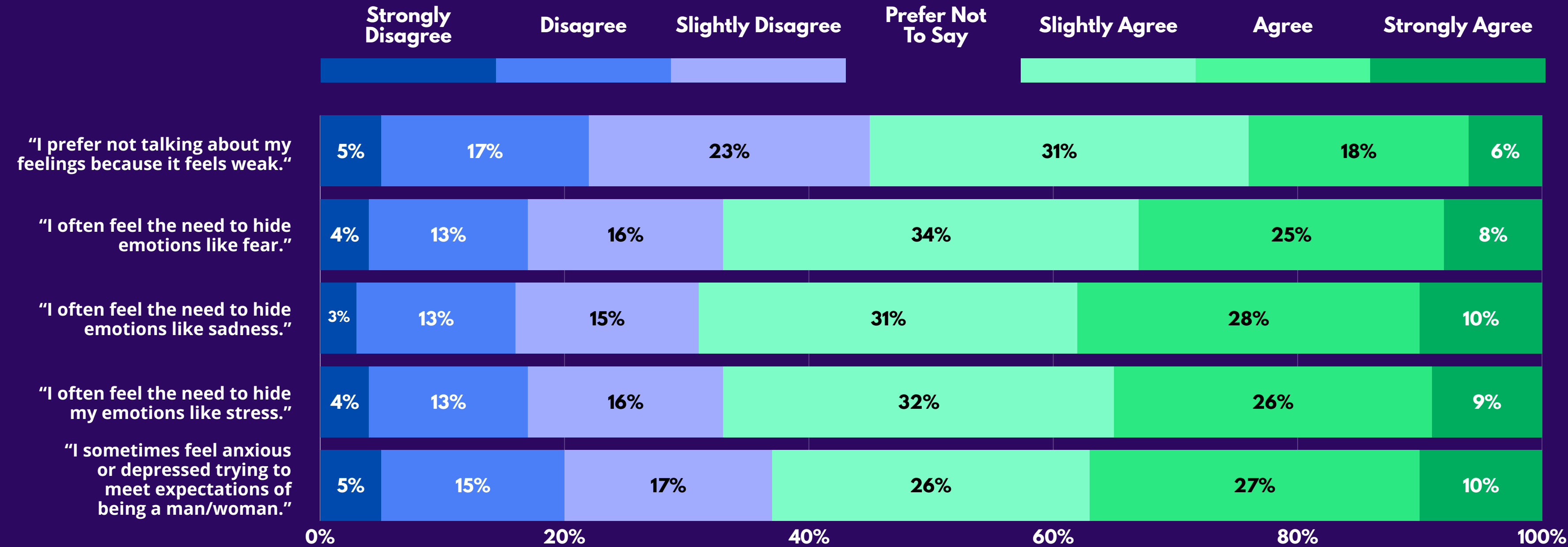
On Emotional Suppression



On Emotional Suppression

High presence of emotional suppression.

Generally, our male respondents agreed more than they disagreed with emotionally suppressive beliefs. Close to 7 in 10 of men believe they often feel the need to hide emotions like fear, sadness, and stress.



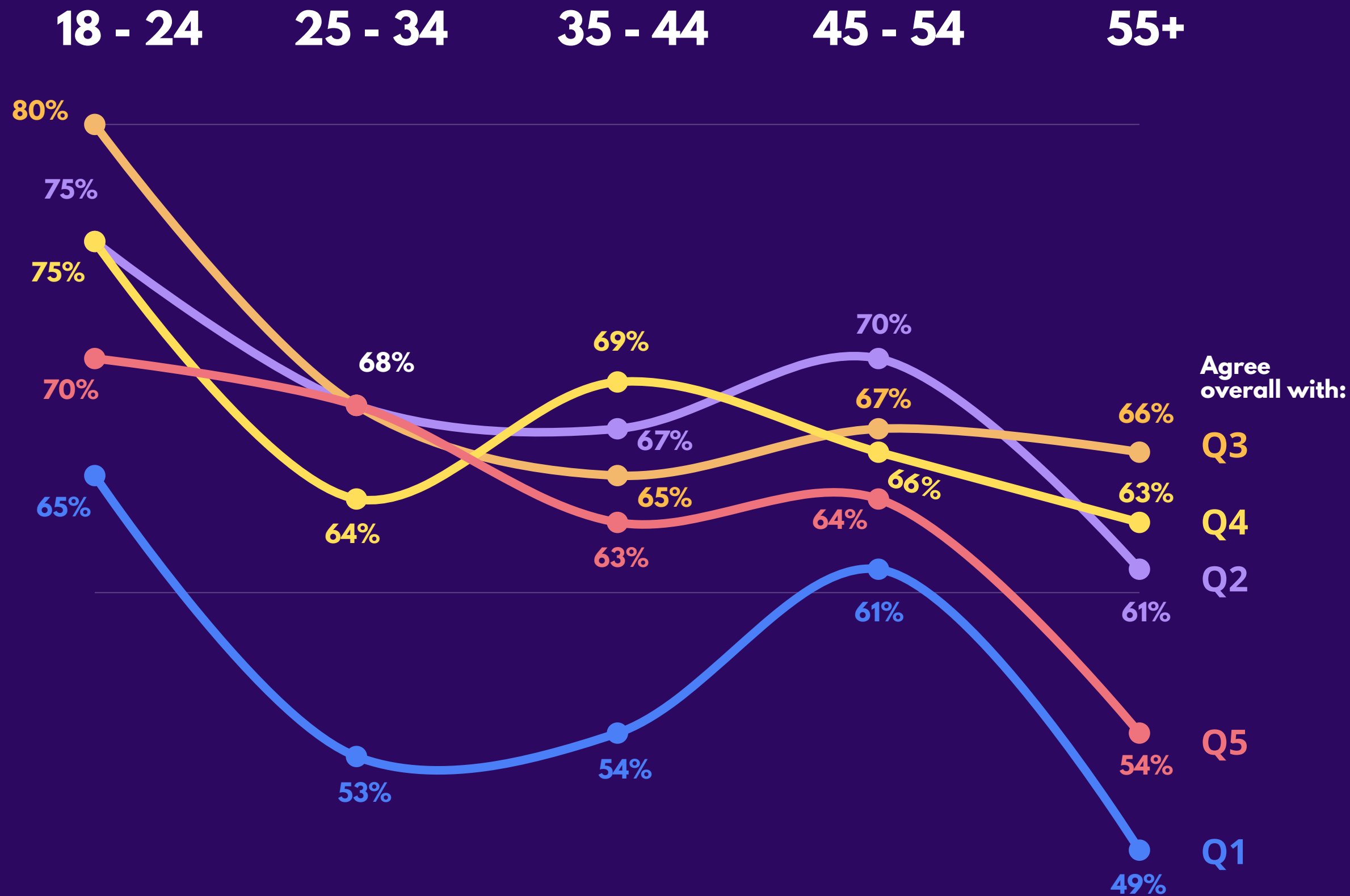


On Emotional Suppression

The youngest age group (18 - 24) agreed the most with emotionally suppressive beliefs, while the oldest age group (55+) agreed the least.

Using regression analysis to account for other sociodemographic factors, we found that compared to 18 - 24 year old men, older men (55+ years old) had 55% lower odds, 50% lower odds, and 46% lower odds of being in a higher agreement category for needing to hide their fear, sadness, and stress respectively.

- Q1: I prefer not talking about my feelings because it feels weak.
- Q2: I often feel the need to hide emotions like fear.
- Q3: I often feel the need to hide emotions like sadness.
- Q4: I often feel the need to hide my emotions like stress.
- Q5: I sometimes feel anxious or depressed trying to meet expectations of being a man/woman.



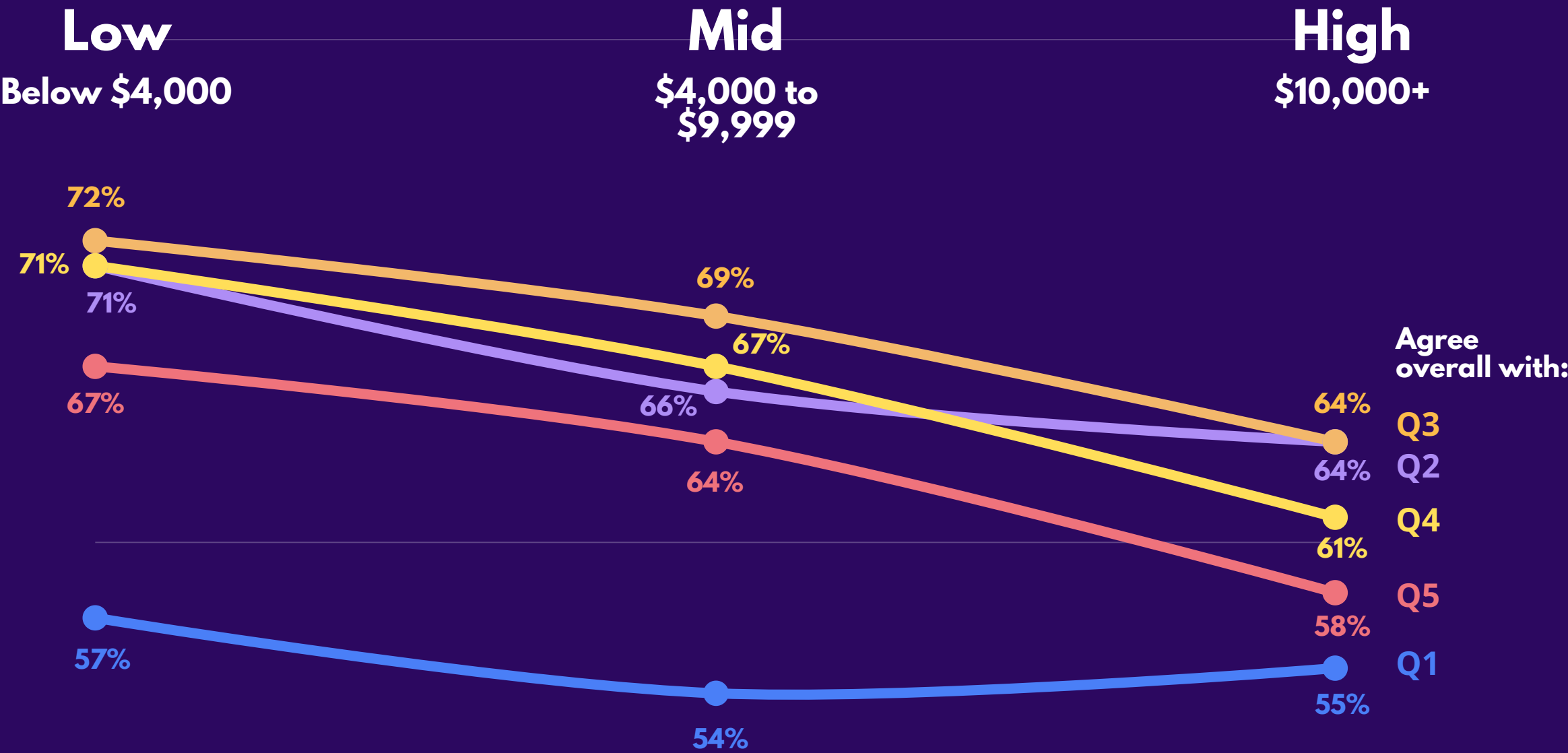


On Emotional Suppression

Men with low income agreed the most with emotionally suppressive beliefs.

Further regression analysis backs this – higher income is associated with lower chances of hiding fear and stress.

- Q1: I prefer not talking about my feelings because it feels weak.
- Q2: I often feel the need to hide emotions like fear.
- Q3: I often feel the need to hide emotions like sadness.
- Q4: I often feel the need to hide my emotions like stress.
- Q5: I sometimes feel anxious or depressed trying to meet expectations of being a man/woman.





On Emotional Suppression

Men with postgraduate degrees agreed the least with emotionally suppressive beliefs.

Further regression analysis finds that education level matters strongly. Compared with postgraduates, degree holders, and men with lower qualifications often had significantly higher chances of agreeing that they hide fear and sadness.

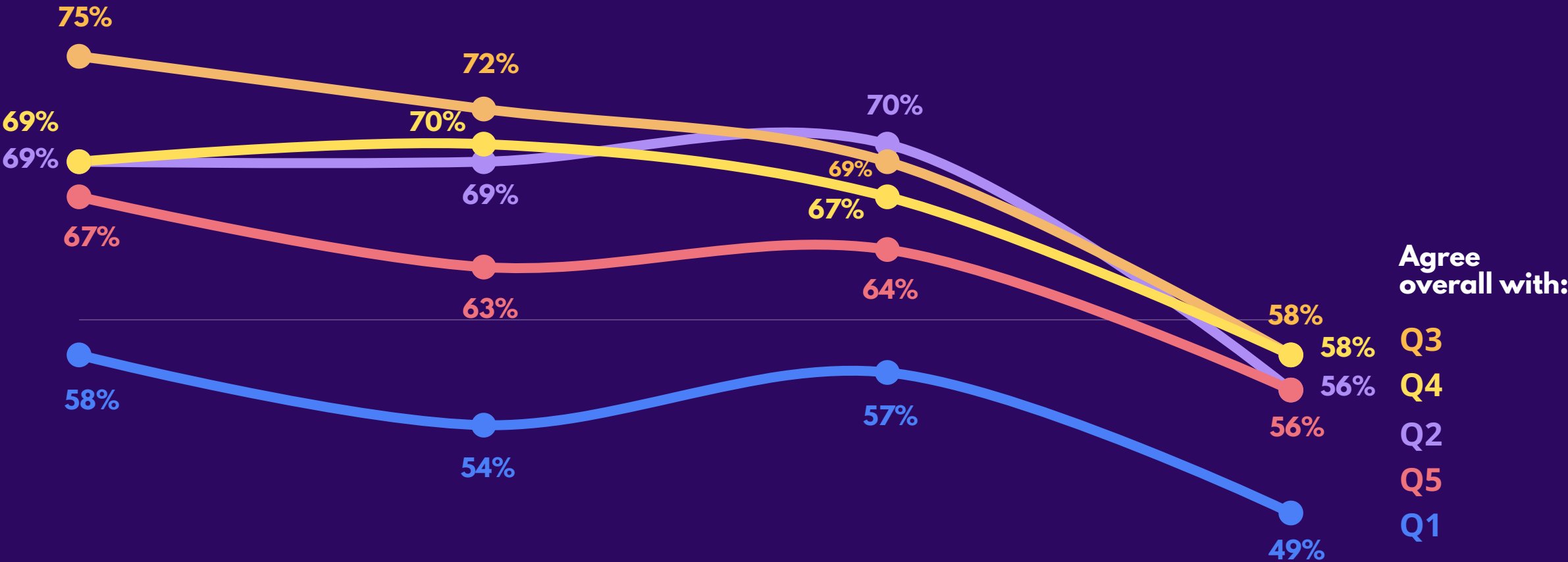
- Q1: I prefer not talking about my feelings because it feels weak.
- Q2: I often feel the need to hide emotions like fear.
- Q3: I often feel the need to hide emotions like sadness.
- Q4: I often feel the need to hide my emotions like stress.
- Q5: I sometimes feel anxious or depressed trying to meet expectations of being a man/woman.

‘O’ Levels and below

Diploma/ ‘A’ Levels

University Degree

Postgraduate Degree



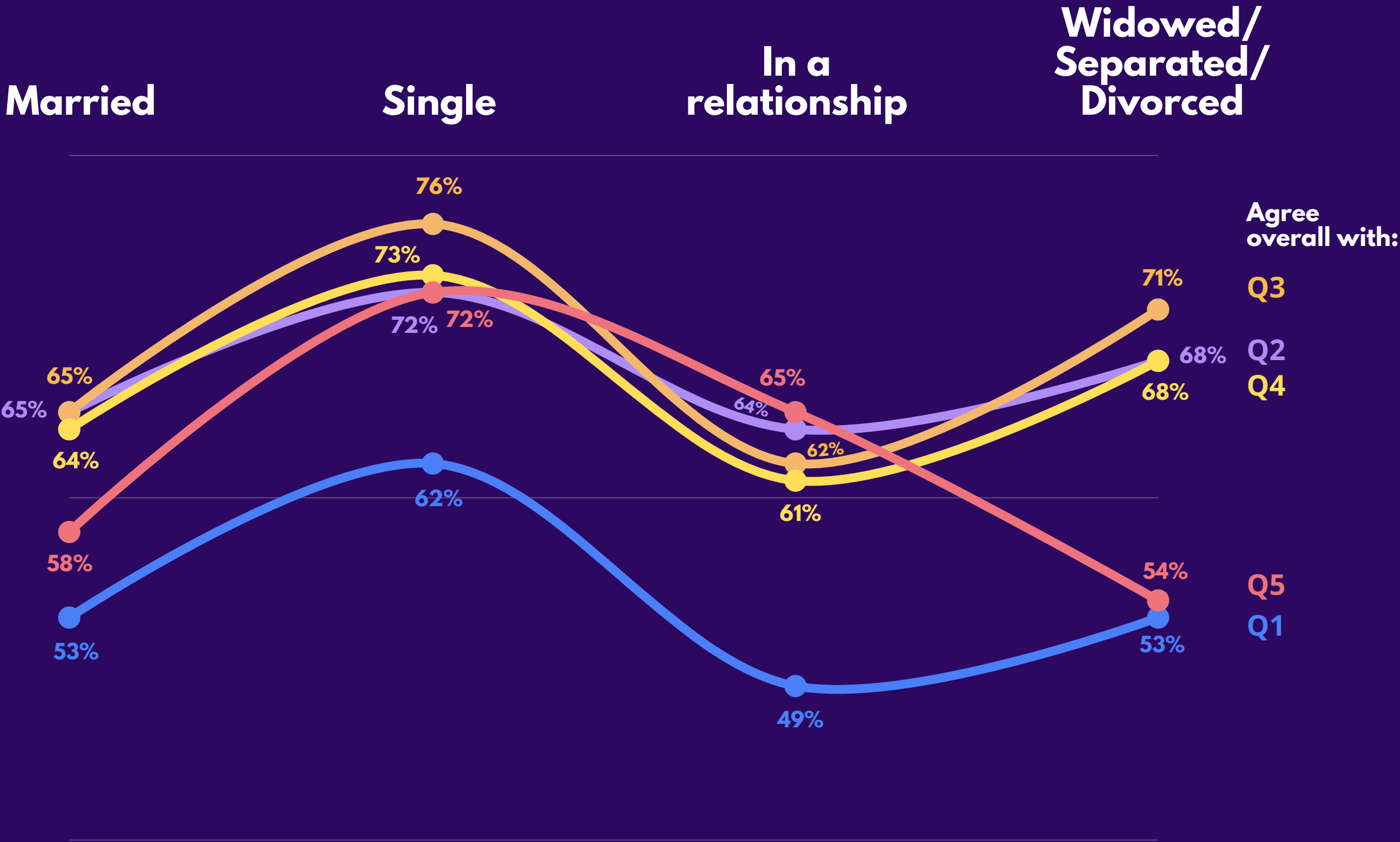


On Emotional Suppression

Single men agreed the most with emotionally suppressive beliefs.

Further regression analysis found that compared to married men, men in relationships but not married showed lower chances of stronger agreement with needing to hide fear and sadness.

- Q1: I prefer not talking about my feelings because it feels weak.
- Q2: I often feel the need to hide emotions like fear.
- Q3: I often feel the need to hide emotions like sadness.
- Q4: I often feel the need to hide my emotions like stress.
- Q5: I sometimes feel anxious or depressed trying to meet expectations of being a man/woman.



Q

On Emotional Suppression

**“I prefer not talking
about my feelings
because it feels weak.”**

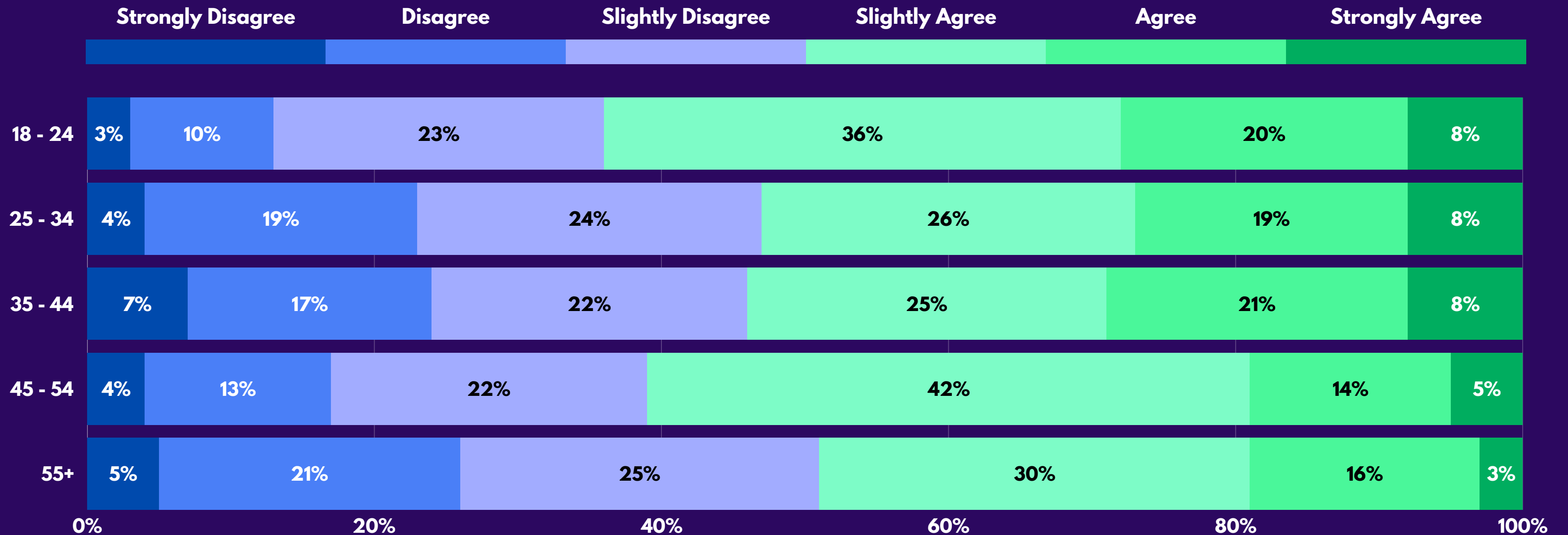


On Emotional Suppression

Segmented by age groups.

“I prefer not talking about my feelings because it feels weak.”

Men 18 to 24 and 45 to 54 agree the most with this statement. Men 25 to 44 are almost equal in agreement and disagreement, while men 55 and older disagree more than they agree.



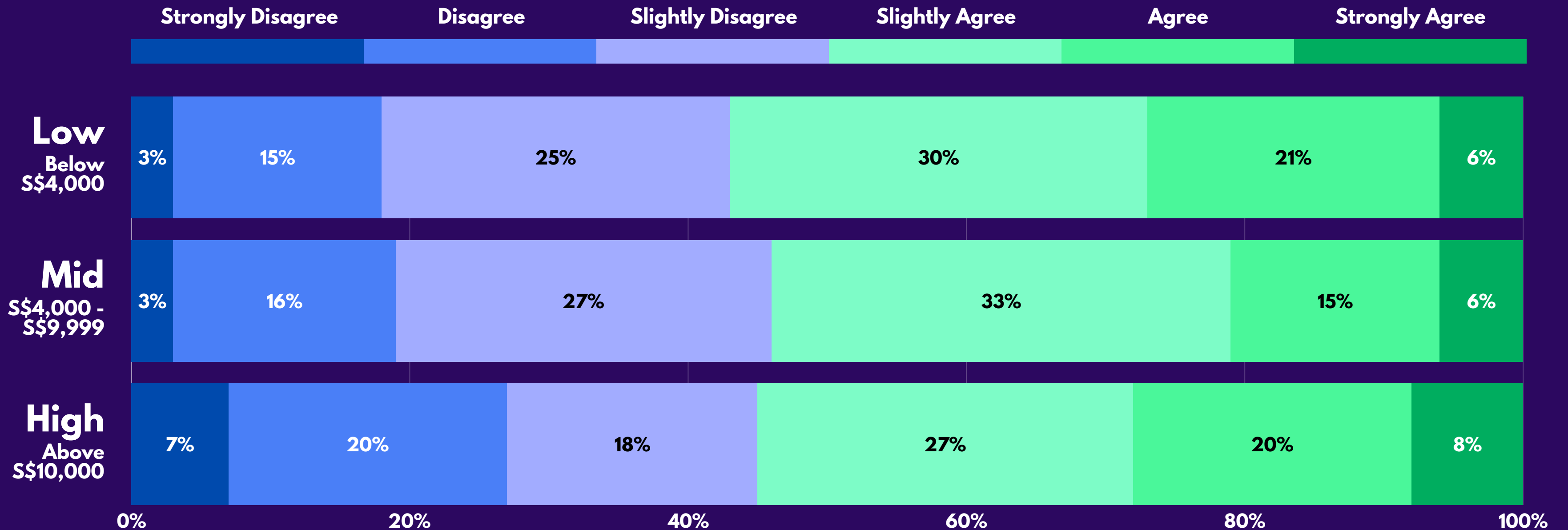


On Emotional Suppression

Segmented by household income.

“I prefer not talking about my feelings because it feels weak.”

Disagreement and agreement are close to equal across income levels.



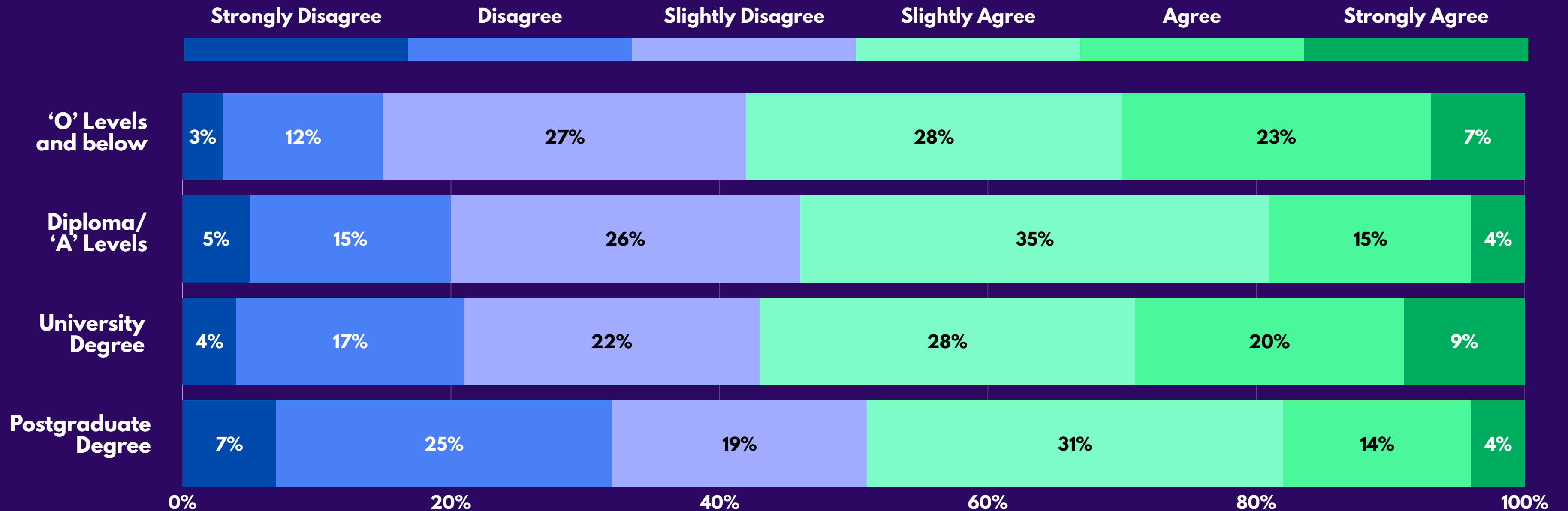


On Emotional Suppression

Segmented by education level.

“I prefer not talking about my feelings because it feels weak.”

Men with postgraduate degrees are at almost equal agreement and disagreement of this statement.
Men with lower education levels agree slightly more than they disagree.



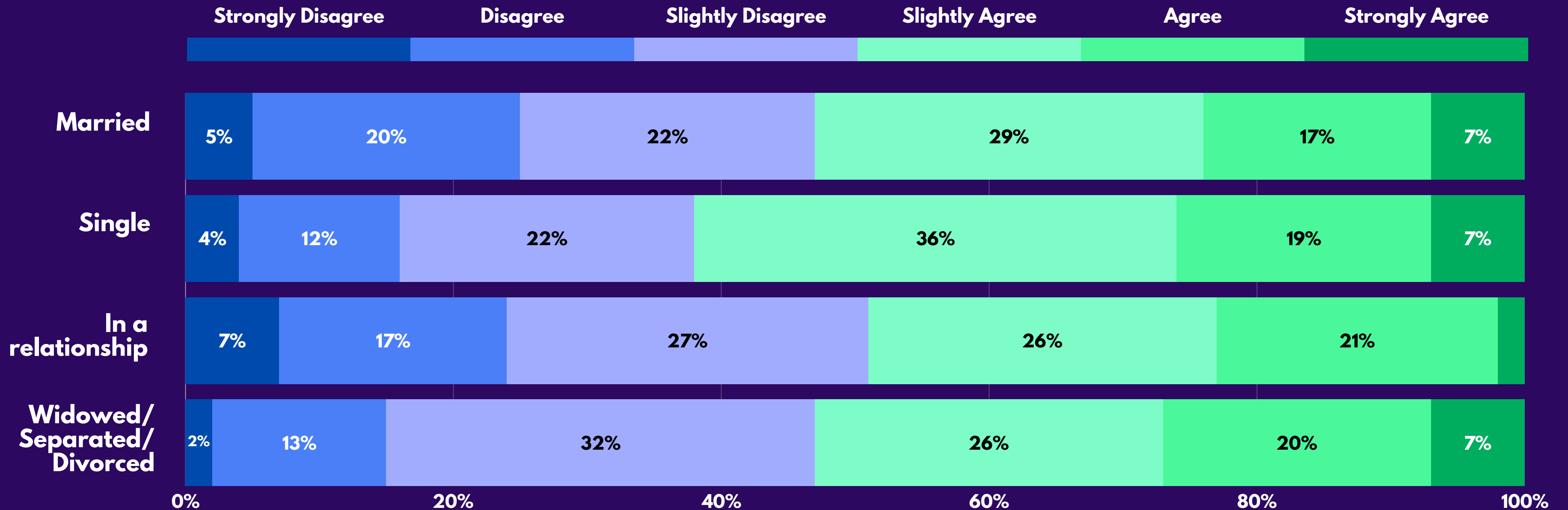


On Emotional Suppression

Segmented by marital status.

“I prefer not talking about my feelings because it feels weak.”

Single men are agreed with this statement the most, while men in a relationship agree with this the least.



Q

On Emotional Suppression

**“I often feel the
need to hide
emotions like fear.”**

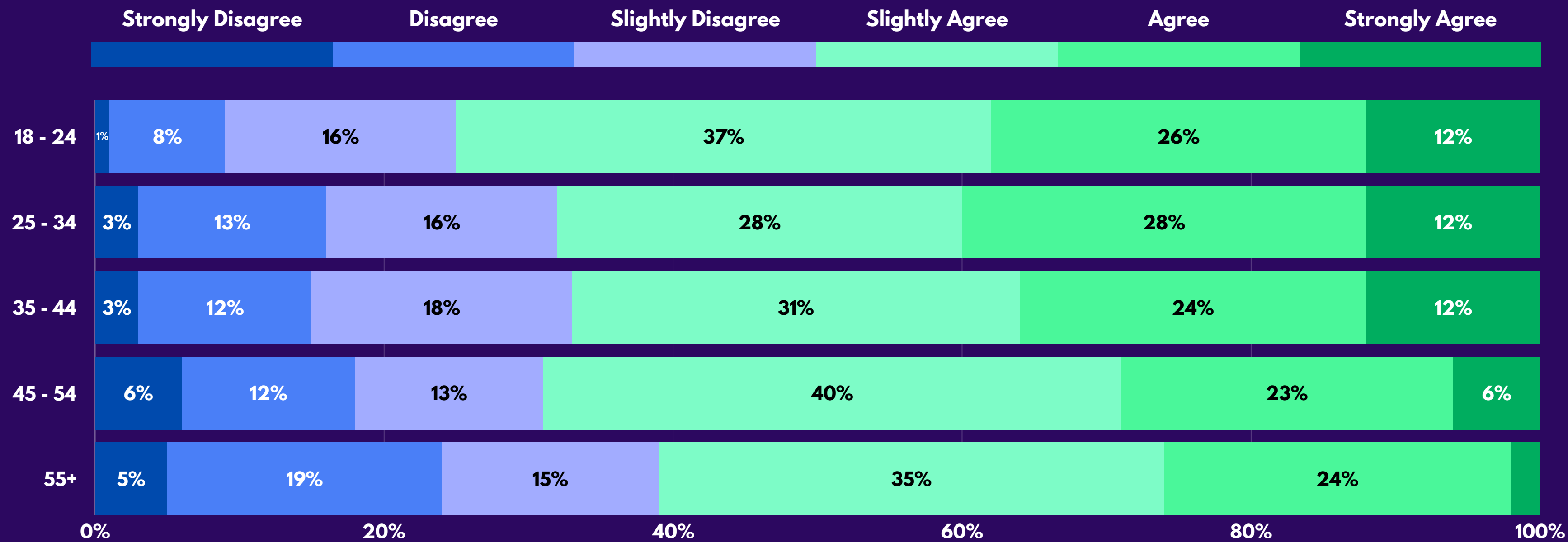


On Emotional Suppression

Segmented by age groups.

“I often feel the need to hide emotions like fear.”

Men across age groups mostly agree, with our youngest age group, 18 to 24, agreeing the most with this statement.



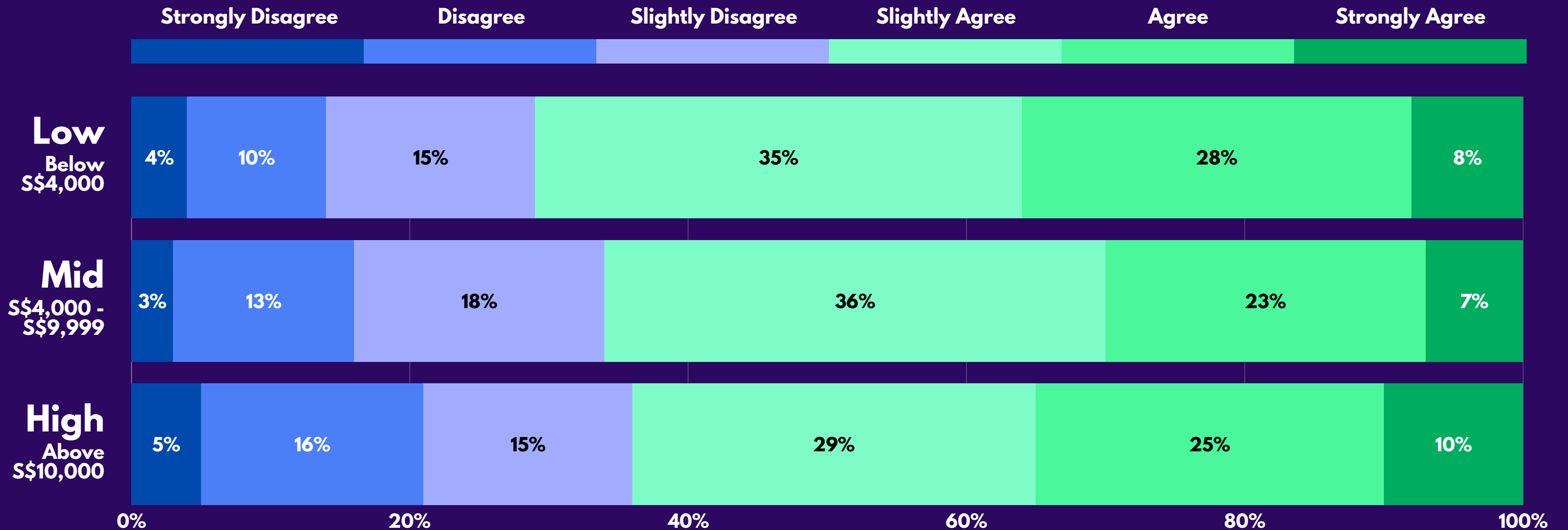


On Emotional Suppression

Segmented by household income.

“I often feel the need to hide emotions like fear.”

Men across age groups mostly agree overall, with men with low incomes agreeing the most.



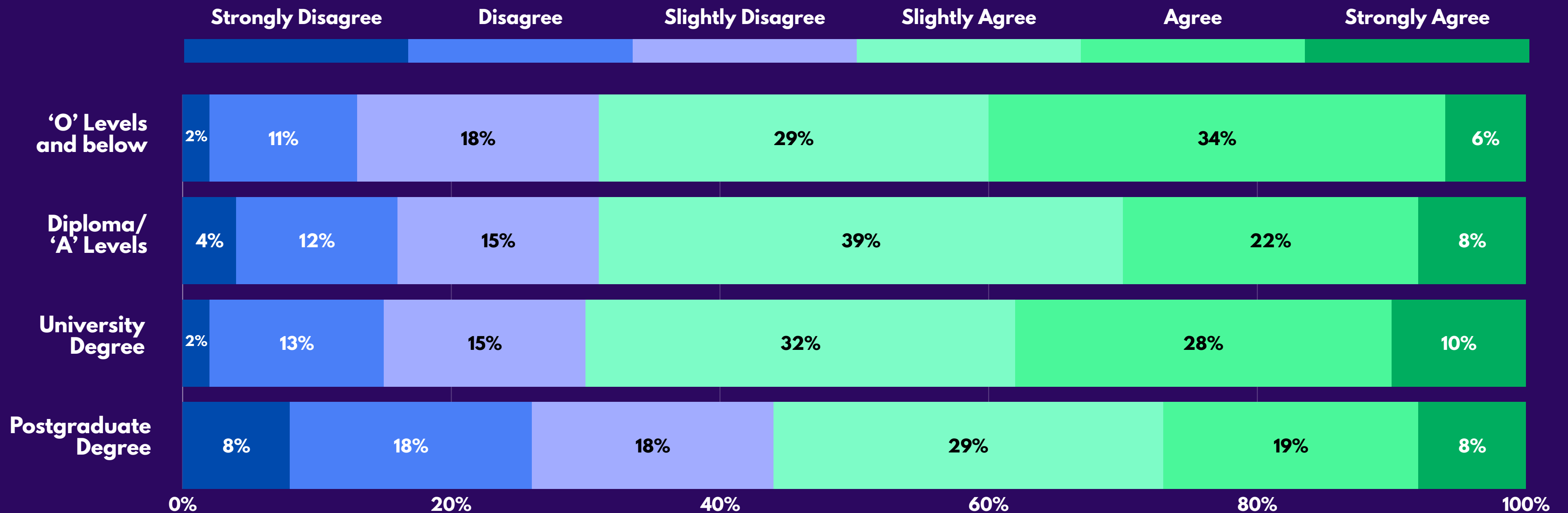


On Emotional Suppression

Segmented by education level.

“I often feel the need to hide emotions like fear.”

Men across three education levels, from ‘O’ Levels and below to university degrees, agree highly and similarly to this statement. Men with post graduate degrees agree less in comparison.



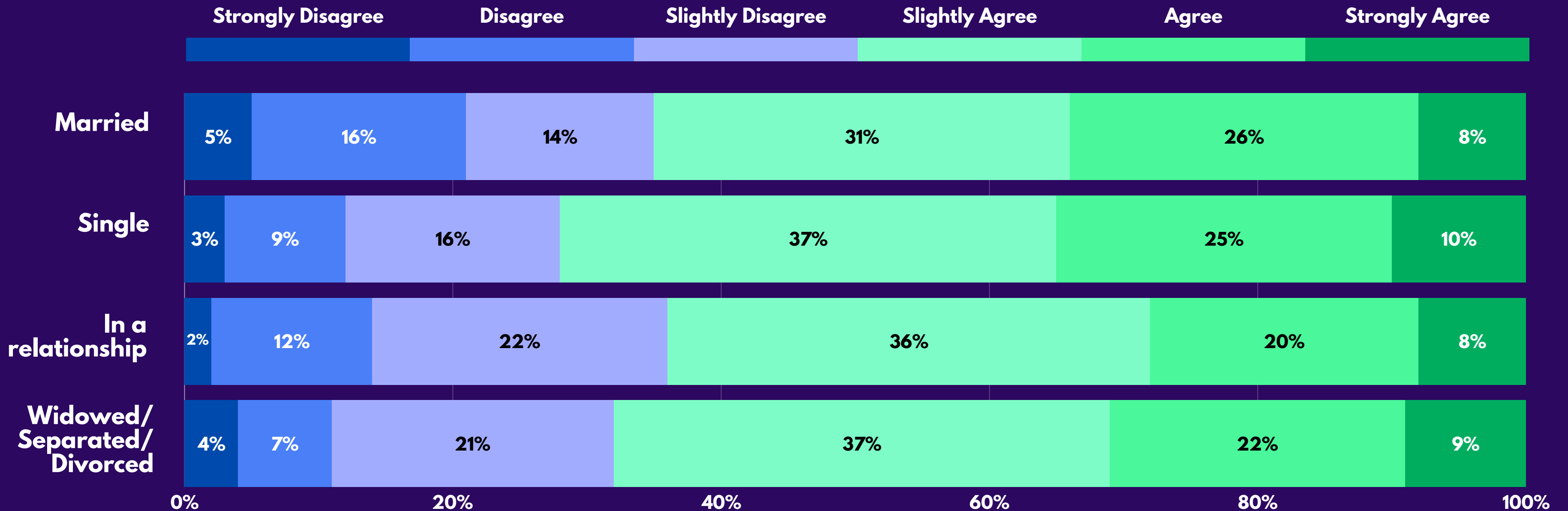


On Emotional Suppression

“I often feel the need to hide emotions like fear.”

High agreement across marital status, with single men agreeing the most.

Segmented by marital status.



Q

On Emotional Suppression

**“I often feel the need
to hide emotions
like sadness.”**

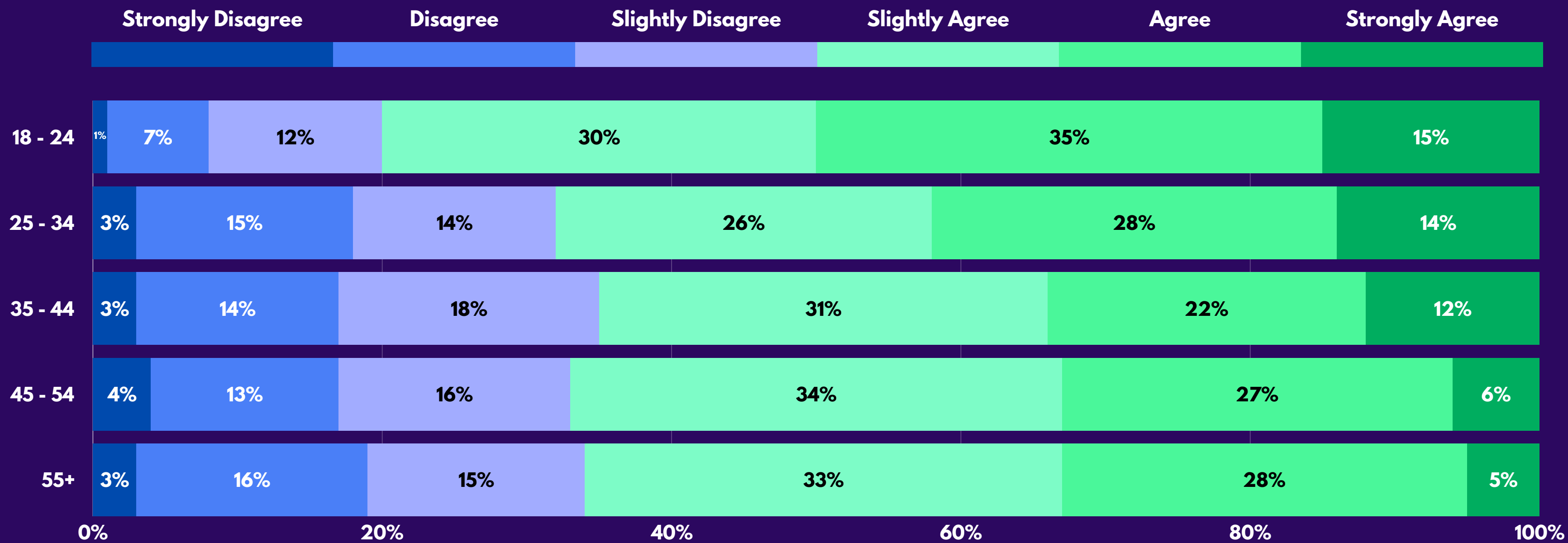


On Emotional Suppression

Segmented by age groups.

“I often feel the need to hide emotions like sadness.”

Men across age groups mostly agree, with our youngest age group, 18 to 24, agreeing the most with this statement.



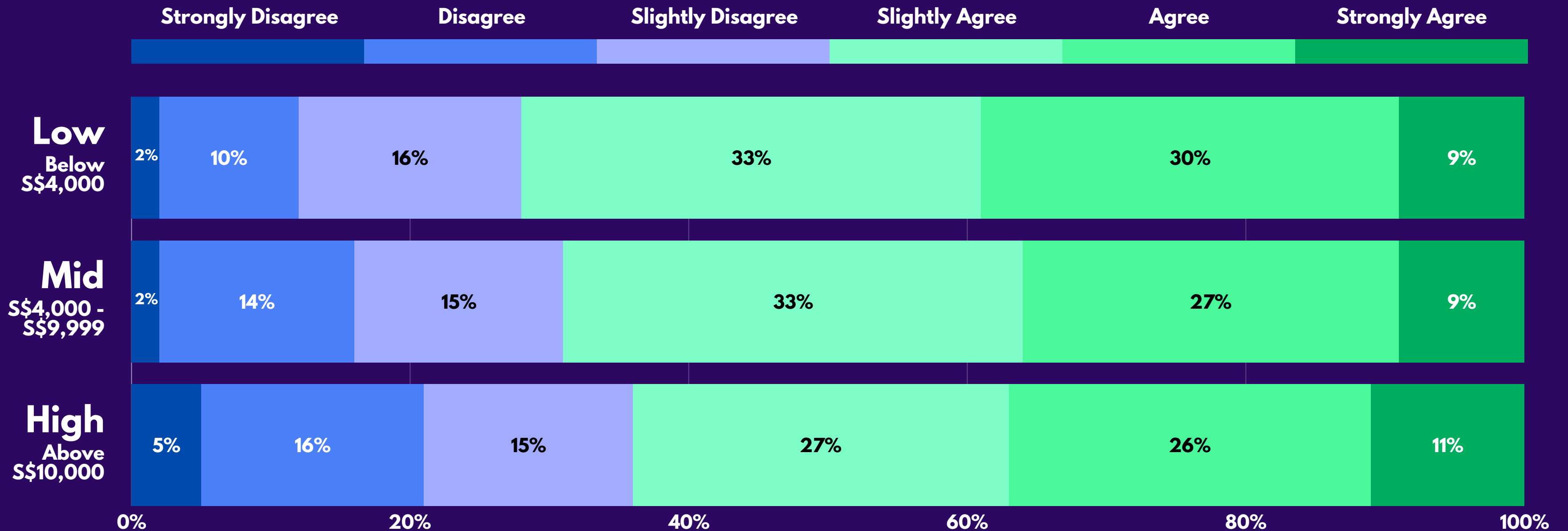


On Emotional Suppression

“I often feel the need to hide emotions like sadness.”

Men across income level mostly agree, with men with low income agreeing the most.

Segmented by household income.



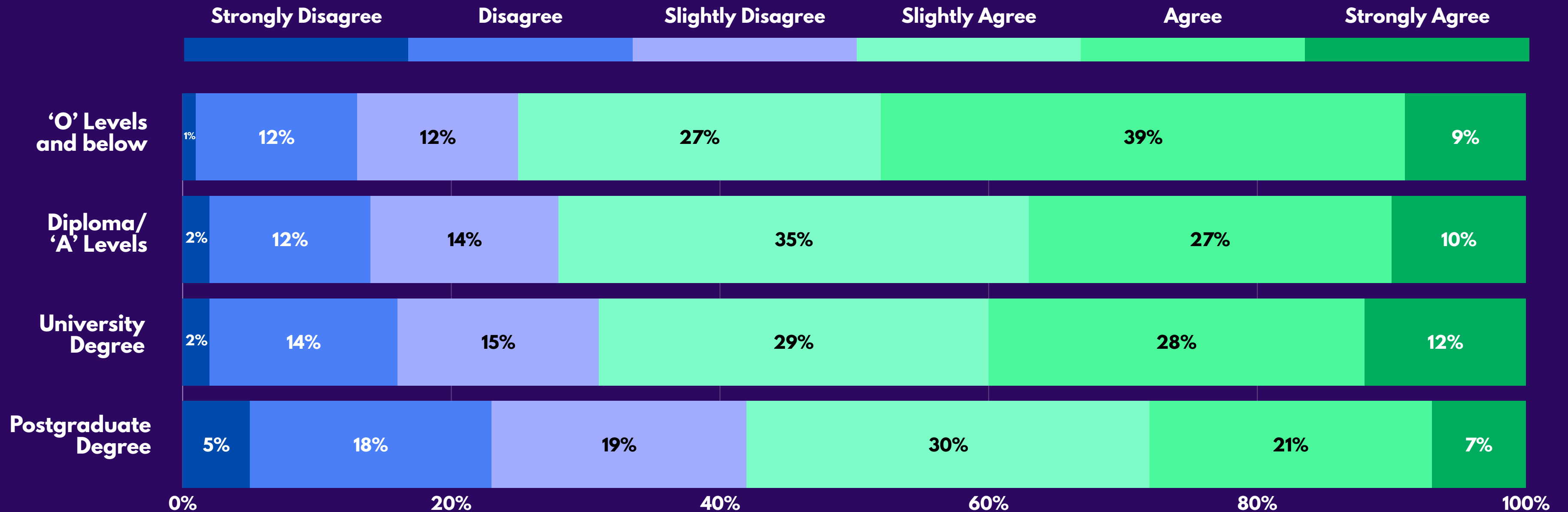


On Emotional Suppression

Segmented by education level.

“I often feel the need to hide emotions like sadness.”

Men across education levels mostly agree. Men with ‘O’ Levels and below show the highest agreement.



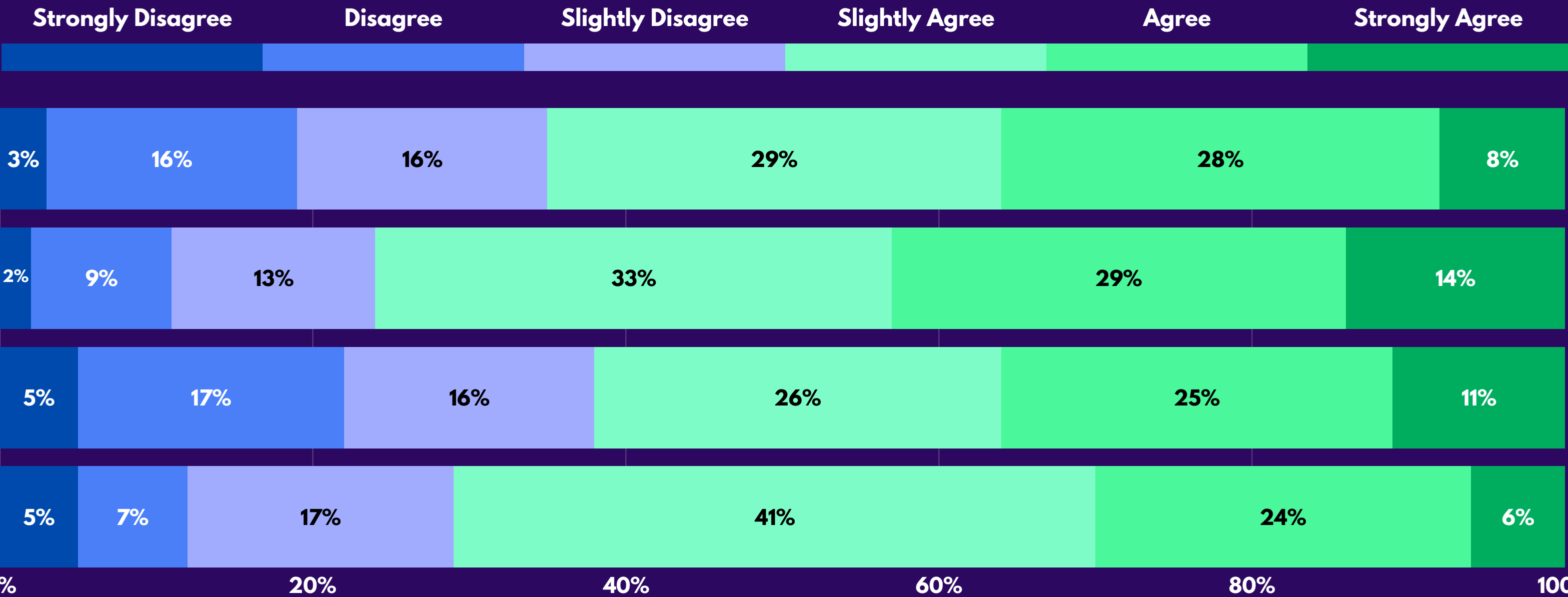


On Emotional Suppression

Segmented by marital status.

“I often feel the need to hide emotions like sadness.”

While men across marital status generally agree, single and widowed/separated/divorced men show the highest agreement.



Q

On Emotional Suppression

**“I often feel the need
to hide emotions
like stress.”**

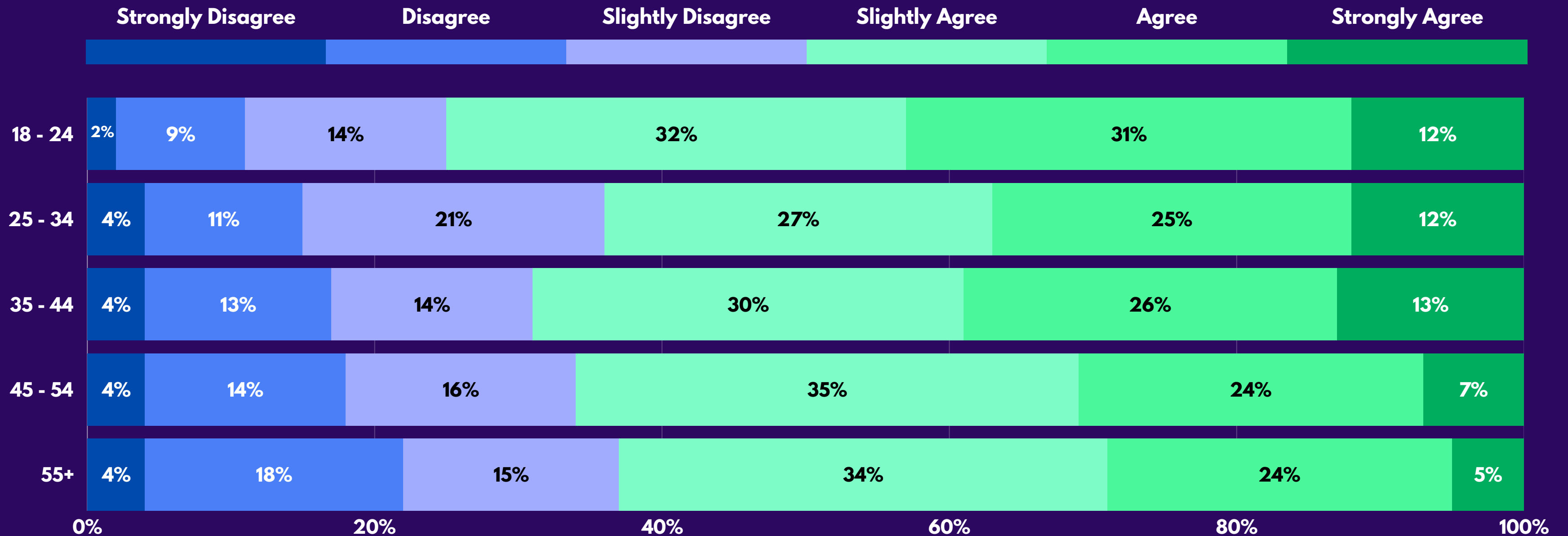


On Emotional Suppression

Segmented by age groups.

“I often feel the need to hide emotions like stress.”

Men across age groups mostly agree, with our youngest age group, 18 to 24, agreeing the most with this statement.



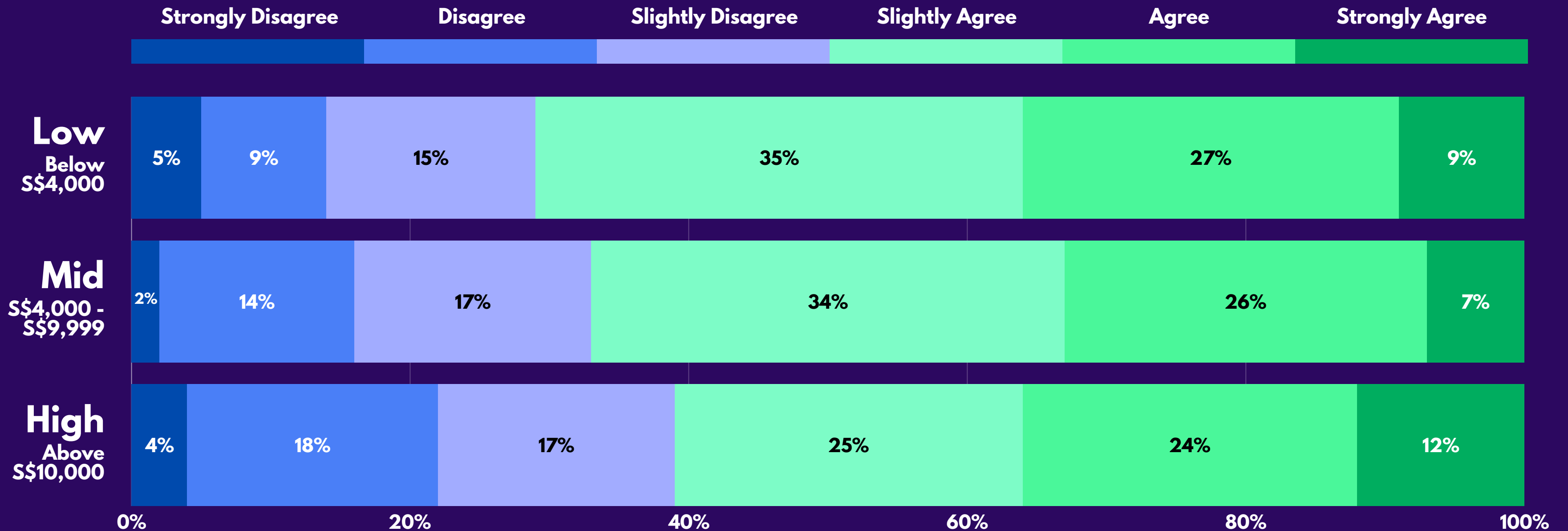


On Emotional Suppression

“I often feel the need to hide emotions like stress.”

Men across income level mostly agree, with men with low income agreeing the most.

Segmented by household income.



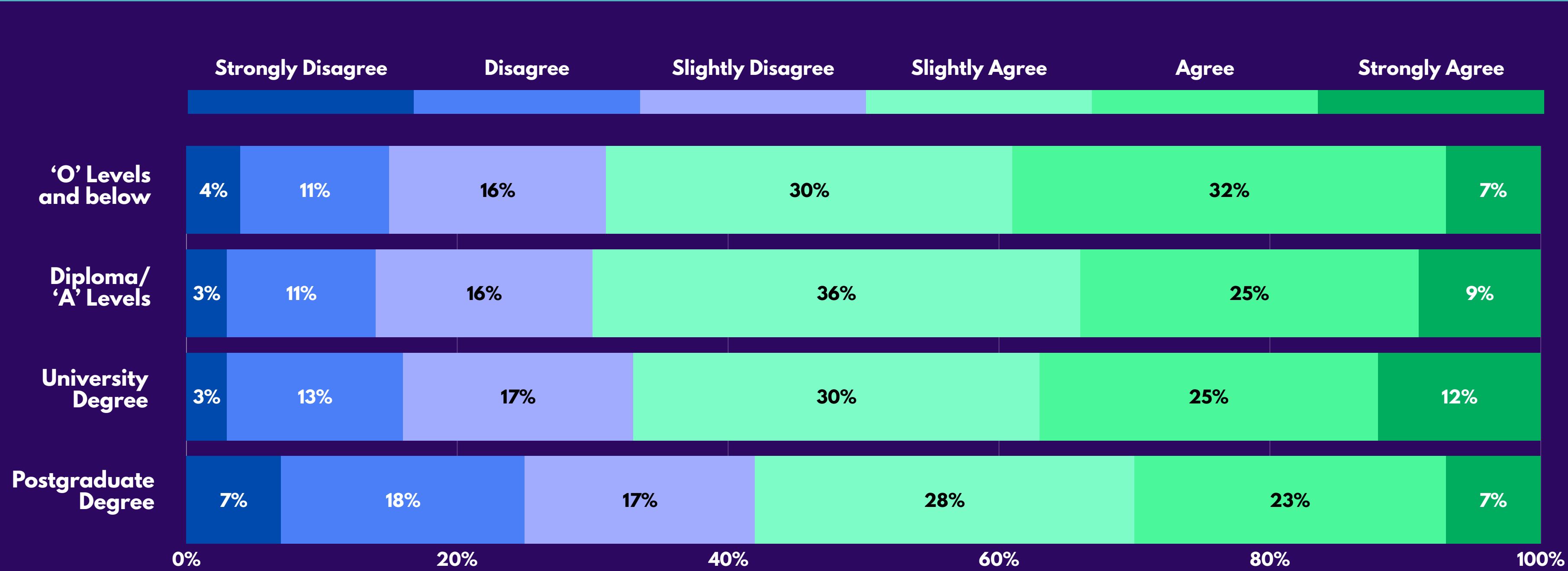


On Emotional Suppression

Segmented by education level.

“I often feel the need to hide emotions like stress.”

Men across three education levels, from ‘O’ Levels and below to university degrees, agree highly and similarly to this statement. Men with post graduate degrees agree less in comparison.



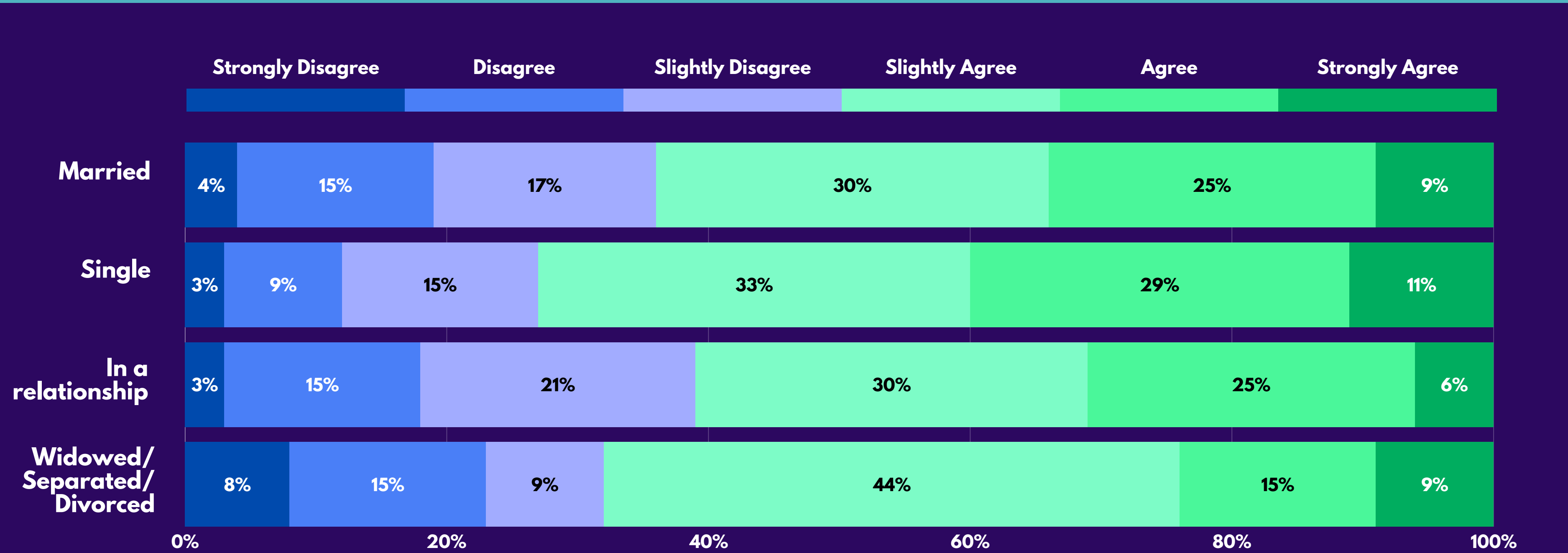


On Emotional Suppression

Segmented by marital status.

“I often feel the need to hide emotions like stress.”

While men across marital status generally agree, single and widowed/separated/divorced men show similarly higher agreement, while married men and men in a relationship show similarly lower agreement in comparison.



Q

On Emotional Suppression

“I sometimes feel anxious or depressed trying to meet expectations of being a man/woman.”

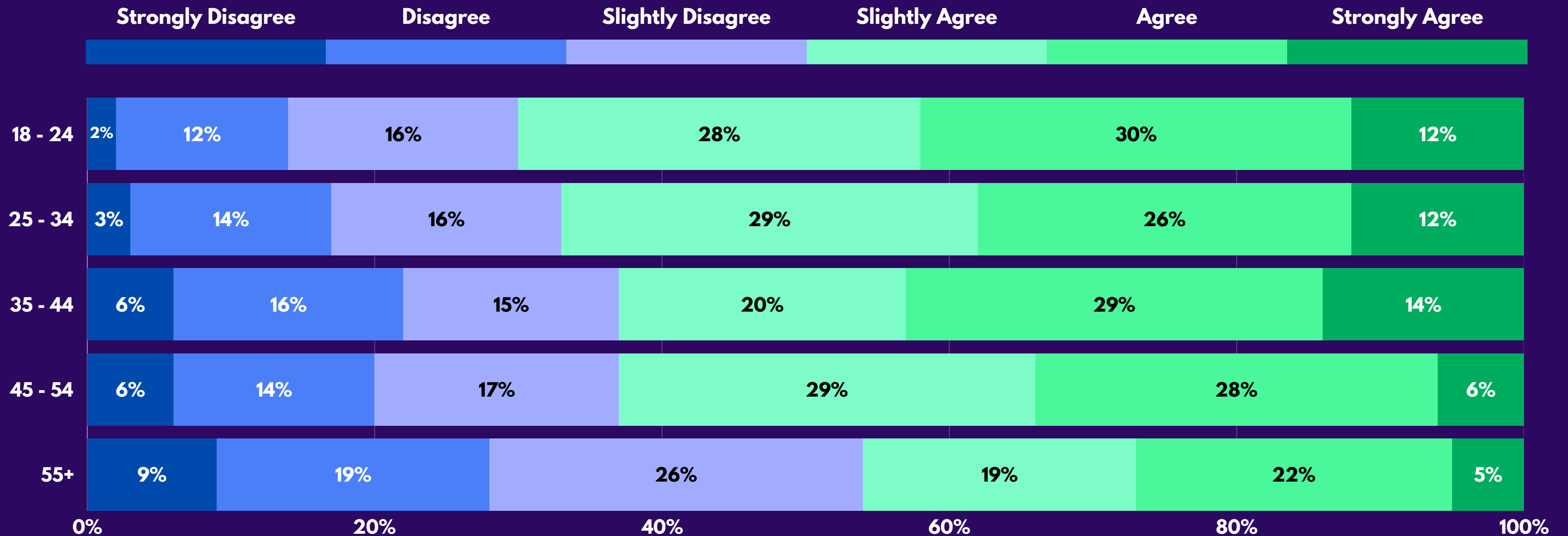


On Emotional Suppression

Segmented by age groups.

“I sometimes feel anxious or depressed trying to meet expectations of being a man/woman.”

Men from ages 18 to 54 mostly agree, with our youngest age group, 18 to 24, agreeing the most with this statement. Men 55 years old and above disagree more than they agree.



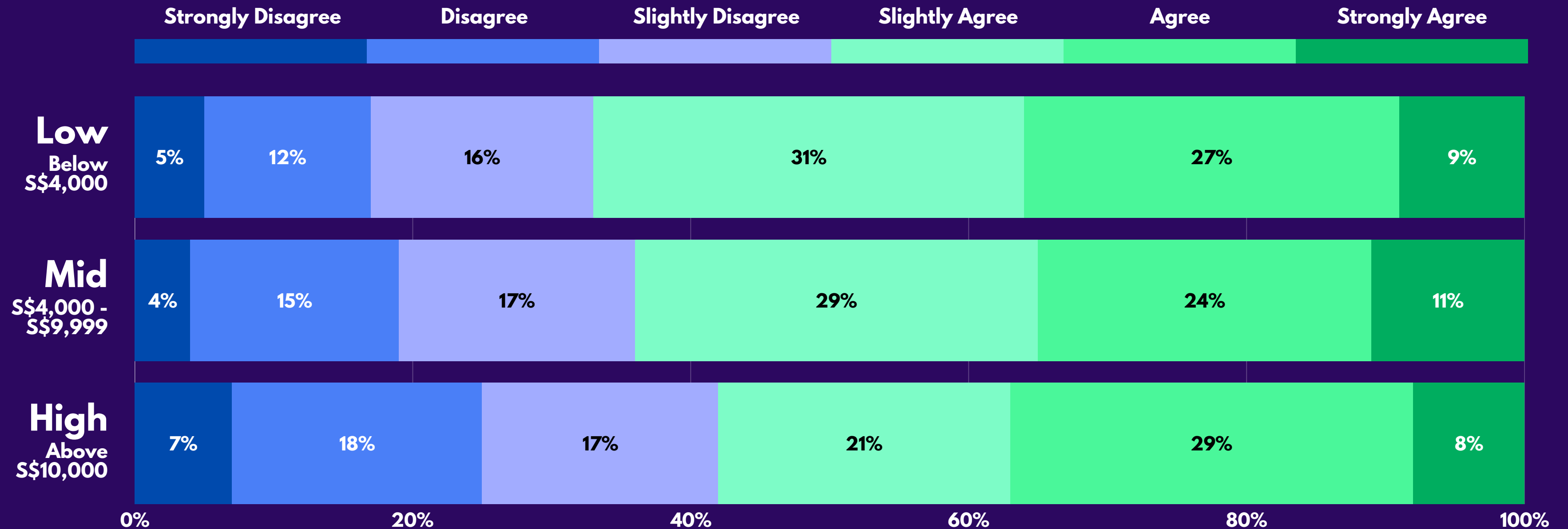


On Emotional Suppression

“I sometimes feel anxious or depressed trying to meet expectations of being a man/woman.”

Men across income level mostly agree, with men with low income agreeing the most.

Segmented by household income.



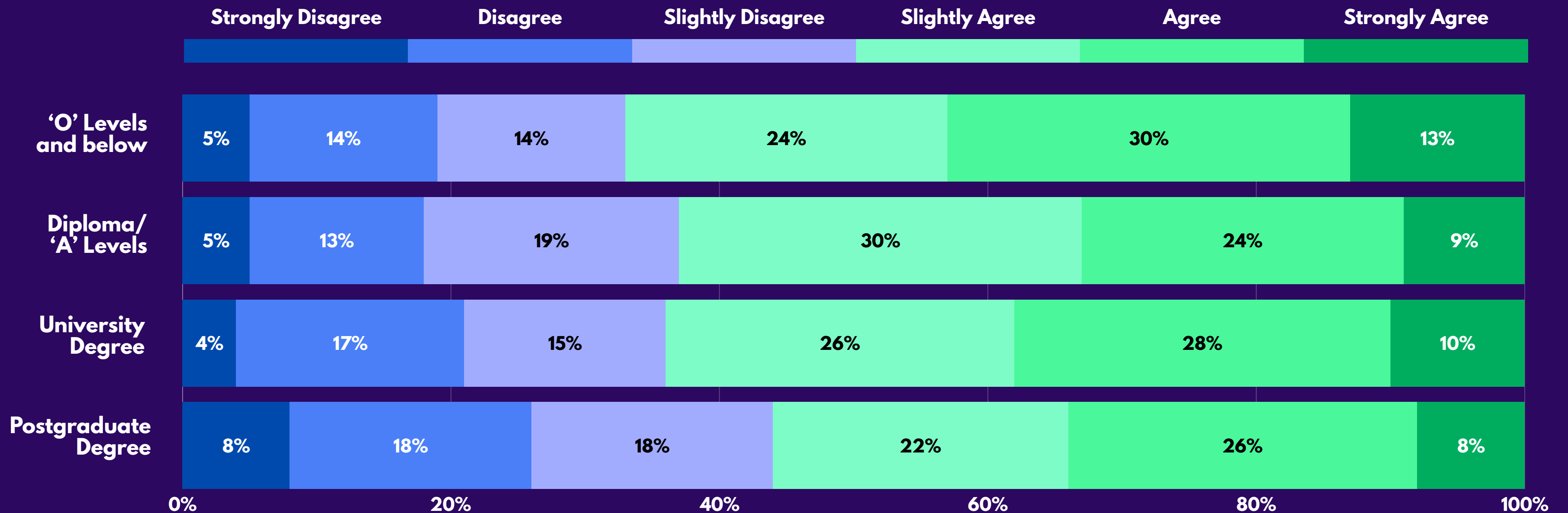


On Emotional Suppression

Segmented by education level.

“I sometimes feel anxious or depressed trying to meet expectations of being a man/woman.”

Men across three education levels, from ‘O’ Levels and below to university degrees, agree highly and similarly to this statement. Men with post graduate degrees agree less in comparison.





On Emotional Suppression

Segmented by marital status.

“I sometimes feel anxious or depressed trying to meet expectations of being a man/woman.”

While men across marital status generally agree, single men show the highest agreement.

