



PINK TAX

1. How would you feel if you go shopping with a friend and he pays \$1.00 for an item and you pay \$1.25 for the same item?
2. Do you think sellers sometimes charge some people more and others less for the same item?
3. The topic for today is "Pink Tax". What do you think this means or refers to? *(Pink tax is actually not a tax. It refers to how women pay more for similar products and services than men)*
4. Do you think women should pay more for a haircut than men?
5. Can you think of anything that costs more for women than for men?
6. If you have a business or a shop, would you charge women more than men for the same item/service?
7. Are there any services or items that you can think of where men pay more than women? *(Yes. Car insurance. On average, young men pay much more for car insurance than young women. This is because car insurance providers find men riskier drivers than women, especially when younger. When they are older, women start to pay slightly higher rates.)*

True or False

1. The pink tax refers to a higher price charged for products marketed toward women, even if those products are very similar to ones marketed toward men. (True)
2. The pink tax only applies to the color pink. (False)
3. Examples of the pink tax include razors that are identical except for the color but cost more for women. (True)
4. The pink tax is a fair practice because women's products are usually more complex and expensive to make. (False)
5. The pink tax is a relatively new phenomenon. (False)
6. The "pink tax" refers to a government-imposed tax on products marketed to women. (False)
7. The "pink tax" describes the higher prices that women often pay for products and services compared to men. (True)
8. Men's and women's versions of similar products, like razors and deodorants, are often priced the same. (False)
9. The "pink tax" can be seen in various products, including personal care items, clothing, and even toys. (True)
10. One reason for the "pink tax" is that women's products are usually of higher quality than men's products. (False)
11. The "pink tax" only affects products, not services. (False)
12. The "pink tax" is an example of gender-based pricing discrimination. (True)