



International Trade Union Confederation 2017 Global Poll



ITUC CSI IGB International Trade Union Confederation

Research by

KANTAR PUBLIC

Contents

About this report.....	6
Foreword	8
1.0 Executive Summary – Globalisation is Failing People.....	9
Ten insights to the world in 2017.....	14
2.0 Key findings: Global Anxiety about the World and Work	15
2.1 People are worried	
What worries you?.....	17
2.2 Global companies hold the power	
Who has the power to set economic rules?.....	23
2.3 The 1% set the rules of the economy	
Is the economic system fair to most people?.....	25
3.0 Key Findings: Global Action Plan for Governments - Jobs and Security.....	27
3.1 Rewrite the rules of the global economy	
Should we rewrite the rules to promote growth and shared prosperity?	29
3.2 Tame corporate power – a global action plan for governments	
Should your government do more on jobs, wages, working conditions, climate change?	31
3.3 Policies that break down barriers between nations	
Would the world be a better place with commitments on jobs, rights, shared prosperity and climate change?	36
3.4 Governments must fight modern slavery and corporate abuse	
Should your government take a stand against discrimination and abuse?	39
4.0 Key Findings: The World Needs a Pay Rise.....	42
4.1 Family incomes in crisis	
Has your household income fallen behind the cost of living?.....	44
4.2 Wage despair	
Is the minimum wage enough to live a decent life?.....	46
4.3 Working people struggling	
Are you getting by – how would you describe your financial situation?	50
4.4 Globalization under challenge	
Is the economic situation good or bad ?	53

5.0 Key Findings: The Jobs Crisis	55
5.1 Not enough jobs Have you or a family member been unemployed?	57
5.2 Not enough jobs for the next generation Will the next generation find a decent job?.....	58
5.3 The future of work – it’s not the tech, it’s the jobs What do you think about new technologies and jobs?	60
6.0 Key Findings: Labour Laws and Social Protection	64
6.1 Public support for labour laws and the right to strike Do you favour or oppose labour laws and the right to strike?	66
6.2 Governments upholding a social protection floor Should the government provide people with education, retirement income, health care, maternity leave, unemployment benefits?	70
6.3 Government performance on providing a social protection floor How do you rate government performance on providing people with education, retirement income, health care, maternity leave, unemployment benefits?	73
6.4 The responsibility of unions: Three quarters of people support unions Should unions play an active role in society?.....	77
Appendix: Top line results	78

The 2017 International Trade Union Confederation Global Poll

16 COUNTRIES

3.9 BILLION PEOPLE

**53% OF THE WORLD'S
POPULATION**



About this report

These findings are based on the 2017 International Trade Union Confederation Global Poll (ITUC). This poll, commissioned by the ITUC, follows the 2012, 2013 and 2014 global polls and the ITUC Frontline polls in 2015 and 2016, and covers the adult populations of Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Guatemala, India, Japan, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States. In each country, approximately 1,000 respondents were interviewed online, with the exception of Guatemala, where 500 respondents were interviewed. This yielded a total of 15,728 respondents.

Quota samples were used to reflect national proportions in terms of age, gender and region. The findings of this study represent the opinions of 3.9 billion people, or, according to UN estimates, about 53 percent of the world population.

Anker Solutions was responsible for questionnaire design, analysis and report writing. Kantar Public carried out the fieldwork between February 20 and March 6, 2017.

The 2017 ITUC Global Poll covers 16 countries from five different continents. The findings are analysed globally, representing the mean from the 16 countries, as well as by each individual country and by regional groupings (BRICS, G20, Americas, Asia, Europe). Findings based on socio economic data (age, gender, education) and cross tabs with questions on income and experience of unemployment are also examined.

The questions have been grouped into five themes which form the basis of key findings in this report.



















Anker Solutions, was responsible for analysis and report writing.

KANTAR PUBLIC=

Kantar Public coordinated the fieldwork with reputable local partners in each of the countries involved.

Methodology

Country		Sample Size	Total Population 18+	Internet Penetration
Argentina		1,023	31,328,793	79.4%
Belgium		1,011	8,927,362	85%
Brazil		1,005	150,615,834	67.5%
Canada		1,015	28,969,763	93.3%
China		1,013	1,096,518,068	52.7%
Denmark		1,001	4,448,799	96%
France		1,015	51,600,975	83.8%
Germany		1,013	68,068,043	88.4%
Guatemala		507	9,104,327	34.9%
India		1,001	861,233,726	34.4%
Japan		1,012	106,658,434	94%
Russia		1,018	114,030,607	70.5%
South Africa		1,018	36,519,463	51.6%
South Korea		1,051	42,719,547	89.4%
United Kingdom		1,011	51,137,819	91.6%
United States of America		1,014	252,842,238	88.6%

Foreword

Globalization is in trouble because the world's workforce is in trouble and people simply don't trust governments which offer them more of the same.

Across all continents, people are worried about losing their jobs and when 83 percent of people in thirteen of the G20 countries believe that the minimum wage is not enough to live on, inequality and instability can only continue to grow.

Working people are deeply anxious and 45 percent in G20 countries hold little hope of their children getting a good job.

The richest 1% are universally held up as both the architects of global greed but also recognized as holding the reins of power with governments perceived to be less powerful.

This research is confirmed by workers' stories we have heard in the corporate supply chains in every continent. Yet people are not fooled by governments peddling division - rather they know that if governments acted together they could ensure decent work and the world would be more secure.

The messages for the G20, for all governments and for international institutions is clear. People want global rules for global supply chains where multinational corporations are held to account; they want a minimum wage on which they can live with dignity; they want investment in jobs for themselves and their children and they want universal social protection.

And they want governments to act on climate.

Will the G20 show the leadership that is so essential? Will corporations be held to account with the new rules that require due diligence, grievance and remedy, which are set out in the UN guiding principles on business and human rights?

The world needs a pay rise and governments need to stop protecting the corporate wage theft that fuels corporate greed and drives inequality.

The 2017 ITUC Global Poll maps the decent work deficits and the loss of hope felt by too many people, but it also charts a course for the secure and prosperous world promised by the UN Global Goals (SDG's) and the Paris Climate Agreement.

All we need is political will and the rule of law.

Sharan Burrow, General Secretary,
International Trade Union Confederation



“I work for six days a week for \$220, and to supplement my wages I sell cosmetics.

We run out of money before the end of each month, we have to prioritise milk for the children.”

Hesty, 35, semi-conductor Production, Samsung



1.0 Executive Summary

Globalisation is Failing People

1.0 Executive Summary

Globalisation is Failing People

While many political leaders and public debates are drawing on people's anxiety about jobs and wages to promote a retreat into nationalism, the 2017 International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) Global Poll finds public support in sixteen countries across five continents, representing half the world's population, for governments to take action in the international economy aimed at securing workers' rights and interests.

The common thread between countries at different stages of economic development, from Guatemala to the USA, Denmark to South Africa, Japan to India, is a call for governments to tame corporate power.

The rules of the global economy have been distorted to put the interests of the richest 1% and corporate interests ahead of working people. People want their governments to rewrite economic rules to promote growth and shared prosperity.

Global anxiety

People's anxiety shows a global governance failure on jobs and wages, and growing fears on how governments are responding to the threat of climate change and cyber-attacks. A power imbalance between the influence of governments, the richest 1%, corporate interests and working people in setting the rules for the global economy is threatening democracy.



1. A global jobs crisis

Not enough jobs

Seventy-three percent of respondents to the ITUC Global Poll worry about people losing their jobs. Over the past two years, almost 4 in 10 have directly experienced unemployment or the reduction of working hours – either in their own job or that of a family member.



Not enough jobs for the next generation

Nearly half of all respondents do not expect the next generation to find a decent job. Hope that the next generation will find a decent job is a key driver of cohesive societies.

Working conditions

Sixty-one percent are concerned about weakening or dismantling of labour laws.

2. Wage despair

Worries about rising inequality

Across the world, almost three in four people (74 percent) are worried about rising inequality between the richest 1% and the rest of the population. 56 percent are worried about unfair competition from lower paid foreign workers.

Family incomes in crisis

Many workers are facing serious financial pressure, 80 percent of people are just getting by. Close to half of the respondents (45 percent) say their family income has fallen behind the cost of living in the past two years. Only one-third of the respondents (35 percent) say their family income has stayed even with the cost of living in the past two years. And nine percent of the respondents now lack the money for basic essentials like housing, food and electricity.

Minimum wage is insufficient to lead a decent life

An overwhelming majority of 80 percent of respondents globally say the minimum wage in their country is insufficient to enable workers to lead a decent life.

3. Fear of climate change and cyber-attacks

Outside of the workplace, 66 percent of people worry about climate change, and 63 percent worry about cyber-attacks on banks, government or other services.



4. Failure of governments

Global companies hold the power

Governments are failing to act in the interests of people. Many people feel confronted with an economic system that favours the wealthy – and which is not fair to most people. More than seven out of ten respondents (71 percent) believe working people do not have enough influence on how rules in the global economy are set and 53 percent are concerned that national governments do not have enough power. 71 percent believe the richest 1% of people have too much influence and 61 percent say that ‘corporate interests’ have too much power when it comes to setting the rules for the global economy.

The 1% set the rules of the economy

80 percent of all respondents believe the economic system favours the wealthy, rather than being fair to most people. There is not a single country in the ITUC Global Poll where a majority of the respondents says the economic system is fair to most people.

Frustration with performance of national governments

People are disappointed with the performance of their governments when it comes to decent retirement incomes, unemployment benefits, and on providing affordable access to health care and education.



More than seven out of ten respondents believe working people do not have enough influence on how rules in the global economy are set

A global action plan for governments

Mandated by workers and their unions, there is overwhelming public support in all countries surveyed in the ITUC Global Poll for governments to act in the interests of people.

A massive global call for rewriting the rules of the global economy

Confronted with a global economy where the richest 1% and corporate interests have too much influence and workers and national governments are lacking in influence, and facing an economic system

that according to the overwhelming majority of respondents favours the wealthy, the vast majority of the respondents (85 percent) say the time has come to rewrite the rules of the global economy to promote growth and share prosperity.

93 percent believe that it’s important that their government takes a stand against corporate abuse and of the rule of law.

AN ACTION PLAN FOR GOVERNMENTS

1



Taming corporate power in global supply chains

- Making sure companies pay their fair share of taxes **(77 percent)**
- Adopt new rules for multinational companies to end abuse of workers through their supply chains **(71 percent)**

2



Jobs, wages and working conditions

- Working towards a pay raise for workers **(71 percent)**
- Commit to shared prosperity **(87 percent)**
- Commit to human and labour rights **(91 percent)**
- Commit to jobs and decent work **(95 percent)**
- Enabling apprenticeships and possibilities for life-long learning **(74 percent)**

3



End Slavery

- Stand up against modern slavery and discrimination **(90 percent)**

4



Climate Change

- Promote a just transition to a zero carbon future (66 percent)
- Commit to action on climate change (85 percent)

5



Future of work

- Regulate the digital economy to promote employment and worker rights **(64 percent)**

6



Care Economy

- Create jobs by investing in care for the elderly, disabled people and pre-school aged children **(79 percent)**
- Protect secure employment and workers' rights for domestic and migrant workers **(57 percent)**
- Commit to caring for children, the elderly and the sick (94 percent)

7



Equal Rights

- Take a stand against discrimination against women **(88 percent)**
- Take a stand against discrimination against indigenous people **(83 percent)**
- Take a stand against discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation **(78 percent)**

8



Peace and Security

- Working with other countries to promote peace, jobs and human rights **(67 percent)**
- Commit to democratic rights and freedoms **(89 percent)**

The Future of Work – Fear for Jobs not of Tech

Fears about the impact of changing technology from robots to automation is a pervasive debate in many countries. Across seven positive and negative statements about new technologies the Global Poll explored attitudes in sixteen countries. There is strong agreement with the positive impacts of technology - and real concern about jobs.

New Tech and Jobs

- **70 percent** believe new technologies create new jobs
- **69 percent** believe new technologies reduce the carbon footprint of jobs
- **63 percent** believe new technologies are making jobs redundant
- **55 percent** believe new technologies are making jobs more secure for workers

New Tech and Wages & Conditions

- **85 percent** believe new technologies are making jobs easier to do
- **80 percent** believe new technologies contribute to better labour conditions for workers
- **55 percent** believe new technologies are bringing workers' wages down

Labour Laws and Social Protection and the role of the unions

Despite government policies to roll back labour laws and protections in many countries in the world, the ITUC Global Poll shows exceptionally strong support for a wide range of labour laws, including the right to strike (**73 percent**).

There is nearly universal support for laws that protect workers' health and safety (**96 percent**) and laws that establish and protect a decent minimum wage for workers (**93 percent**).

The role of unions in the workplace is also strongly supported with rights to union membership favoured by **85 percent** of people and the right to collectively bargaining supported by **91 percent** of people.

Three in four people globally want unions to play an active role in society.

Government responsibility to have a social protection floor which provides citizens with access to education, and health care and provides decent retirement incomes, support for paid maternity leave and unemployment benefits has overwhelming public support, with support of between **89 and 94 percent** for each of the five policies.

These patterns have been consistent since the first ITUC Global Poll was carried out in 2012.

Labour Laws – Support

- Laws that protect workers' health and safety. (**96 percent**)
- Laws that establish and protect a decent minimum wage for workers. (**93 percent**)
- Laws that give workers the right to collectively bargain, so workers can join together to get fairer wages and labour conditions. (**91 percent**)
- Laws that give workers the right to join a union. (**85 percent**)
- Laws that protect the right to strike. (**73 percent**)

Social Protection – Support

- Affordable access to education. (**94 percent**)
- Decent retirement incomes. (**94 percent**)
- Affordable access to health care. (**94 percent**)
- Support for paid maternity leave. (**92 percent**)
- Unemployment benefits. (**89 percent**)

TEN INSIGHTS TO THE WORLD IN 2017

1

Anxiety and power imbalance is driving mistrust in governments. The influence of the richest 1% is threatening democracy when 71 percent of people believe the 1% have too much influence over the global economy and 53 percent think their own government does not have enough influence.

2

There is a global governance failure on jobs. Governments have all but abandoned responsibility for investment in jobs and the result is massive insecurity. 73 percent of people are worried about losing their jobs. Nearly half of all respondents don't think the next generation will find a decent job.

3

Governments have compromised people's prosperity in the face of corporate greed with low wages, and insecure work. 80 percent say the minimum wage is insufficient for a decent life.

4

Governments deserting their people is fuelling the rise of populism and threatening stable democracy. 75 percent of people in Europe, where democracy has been revered, don't feel that working people have enough influence on setting the rules in the global economy.

5

The IMF and Central Bankers are perpetuating a myth that a job with poverty wages is better than no job. 86 percent of unemployed people regard the minimum wage as not high enough to live a decent life.

6

People are not fooled by tech phobia around robots, artificial intelligence and automation. But they are anxious about jobs. While 85 percent believe new technologies are making jobs easier to do and 80 percent believe new technologies contribute to better labour conditions for workers, 63 percent believe new technologies are making jobs redundant.

7

People are more ambitious than their governments about climate action. 66 percent want their governments to promote a just transition to a zero-carbon future. And 85 percent say the world would be a better place if governments were more committed to action on climate change.

8

People in countries around the world have shared values for interdependent global issues. They know what they want to make the world a better place. Ninety percent of people support a world with jobs and decent work, with human and labour rights, democratic rights and freedoms, where we care for children, the sick and the elderly, share prosperity and take action on climate change.

9

Governments which dismantle collective bargaining laws are going against the will of the people. Across nine countries (USA, Canada, the UK, France, Germany, Belgium, Brazil, Japan, South Africa) where the ITUC has been surveying public attitudes since 2012, support for laws which give workers the right to collectively bargain has increased from 84 percent in 2012 to 89 percent in 2017.

10

Workers and their unions are a counterbalance to the dominance of business in decision making. 75 percent of people think unions play an important role in society.



2.0 Key Findings: Global Anxiety about the World and Work

People are anxious, and working people are struggling to get by. They know that global companies hold the power to set economic rules and the economic system works in the favour of the richest 1%. National governments are not viewed as having sufficient influence over economic decisions.

There are deep concerns in all sixteen countries in the ITUC Global Poll about rising inequality, unemployment, climate change and cyber-attacks.

Three in four people are worried about rising inequality between the 1% richest people and the rest of the population. Seventy-three percent of people worry about people losing their jobs. Two thirds of people are worried about climate change and 63 percent worry about cyber-attacks on banks, governments or other services.

In the workplace, the main concern is the weakening or even dismantling of labour laws (61 percent) followed by unfair competition from lower paid foreign workers (56 percent), inequality between men and women in earnings and opportunities (53 percent). One in two are worried about technology taking over jobs.

People agree that the economic system is stacked against workers, 71 percent say working people do not have enough influence on global economic decision making. National governments have been covered by big business, with 53 percent saying their national government does not have enough influence on economic decisions.

There is a global consensus to tame the influence of the 1% richest people and corporate interests. 71 percent believe the 1% richest have too much influence over setting the rules in the global economy and 61 percent think corporate interests have too much influence.

The economic system favours the wealthy. There is not a single country in the Global Poll where a majority of the respondents says the economic system is fair to most people. 80 percent of all global respondents believe the economic system favours the wealthy, rather than being fair to most people.

2.1 People are worried

Global findings

Key concerns about the world: rising inequality, unemployment, climate change and cyber-attacks.

Almost three in four respondents (74 percent) in sixteen countries that constitute half the world's population are worried about rising inequality between the 1% richest people and the rest of the population. Seventy-three percent of people globally worry about people losing their jobs and 66 percent worry about climate change. Sixty-three percent of respondents say they are worried about cyber-attacks on banks, government or other services.

Deep concerns about the workplace: threats to workers

People also worry about weakening or even dismantling of labour laws (61 percent), about unfair competition from lower-paid foreign workers (56 percent), inequality between men and women in the work place (53 percent) and one in two worry about technology taking over jobs (51 percent).

What worries you?

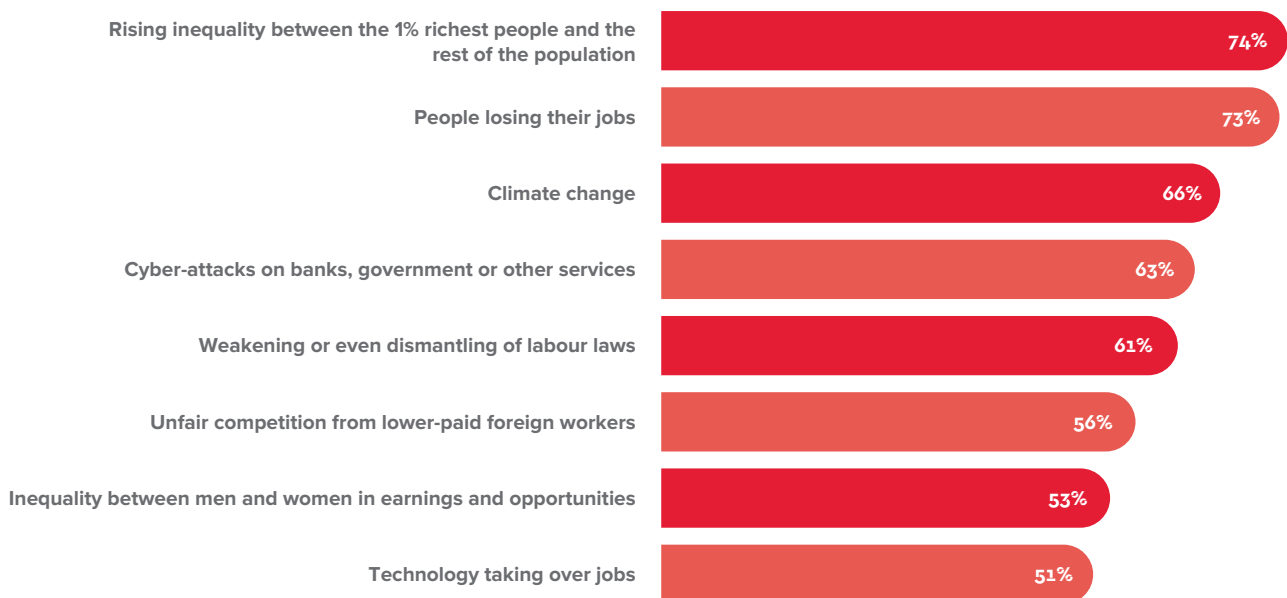


Figure 1, Question 4 Personally, how worried are you about the following issues in your country?

Note N=15,728. N is about 1,000 for each individual country; N=500 for Guatemala. Countries ordered from highest to lowest score on combined score on 'very worried' and 'somewhat worried'.

Country findings

Biggest worries in Brazil, Guatemala, South Korea, India and South Africa

On average for all 8 issues, Brazilian respondents worry the most (76 percent 'worried', 14 points more than the global mean). Brazilian respondents are worried about losing their jobs (93 percent, 20 points above the global mean). This spills over into deep worries about a weakening or even dismantling of labour laws (23 points above the global mean) and about technology taking over jobs (18 points above the global mean). In comparison with the rest of

the world, Brazilians also worry more about climate change (13 points above the global mean). The Brazilian respondents find themselves in the company of Guatemala (75 percent worried on all 8 issues), South Korea (73 percent) and BRICS countries India (73 percent) and South Africa (71 percent). In India, there exists a particular concern about the chance of cyber-attacks, while South Africans are particularly worried about unemployment.

Country most worried about global issues

Rising inequality & richest 1%	 South Korea (87 percent)
Climate Change	 Guatemala (79 percent)
Cyber-attacks	 India (84 percent)
Inequality between men and women	 Guatemala (86 percent)

Country most worried about workplace issues

People losing their jobs	 Brazil (93 percent)
Weakening labour laws	 Guatemala (86 percent)
Unfair competition from lower paid foreign workers	 Belgium (71 percent)
Technology taking over jobs	 Brazil (69 percent)

Country less worried about global issues

Rising inequality & richest 1%	 USA (58 percent) Over half the respondents are concerned about inequality. While it ranks lower than other countries, this is still a significant majority.
Climate Change	 Russia (36 percent)
Cyber-attacks	 Russia (44 percent)
Inequality between men and women	 China (32 percent)

















Country less worried about workplace issues

People losing their jobs	 China (41 percent)
Weakening labour laws	 China (41 percent)
Unfair competition from lower paid foreign workers	 China (37 percent)
Technology taking over jobs	 China (29 percent)

Greatest anxiety by country

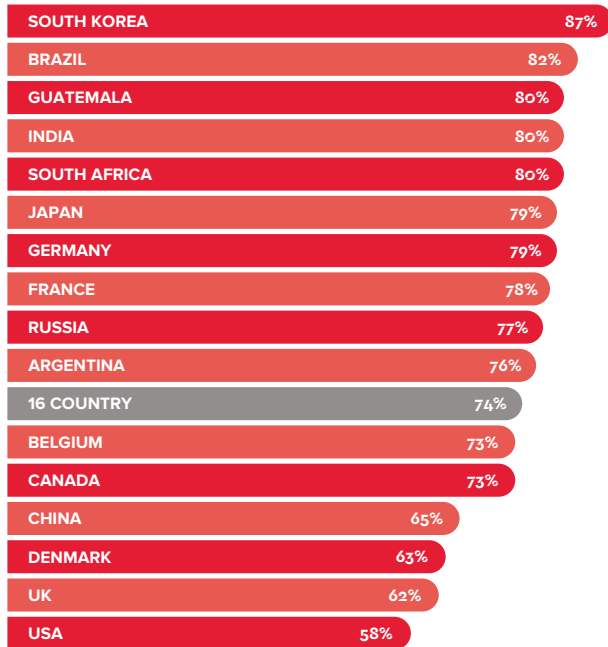
USA		People losing their job (61 percent)
Canada		Rising inequality between the 1% richest people and the rest of the population (73 percent)
United Kingdom		Rising inequality between the 1% richest people and the rest of the population (62 percent) Cyber-attacks on banks, governments or other services (62 percent)
France		Rising inequality between the 1% richest people and the rest of the population (78 percent)
Germany		Rising inequality between the 1% richest people and the rest of the population (79 percent)
Belgium		Rising inequality between the 1% richest people and the rest of the population (73 percent)
Brazil		People losing their jobs (93 percent)
Japan		Cyber-attacks on banks, government or other services (82 percent)
South Africa		People losing their jobs (91 percent)
China		Rising inequality between the 1% richest people and the rest of the population (65 percent)
India		Cyber-attacks on banks, government or other services (85 percent)
Russia		People losing their jobs (78 percent)
Argentina		People losing their jobs (86 percent)
Guatemala		People losing their jobs (92 percent)
Denmark		Climate Change (69 percent)
South Korea		Rising inequality between the 1% richest people and the rest of the population (87 percent)

Largest responses for not worried (Combined score of a little worried and not at all worried)

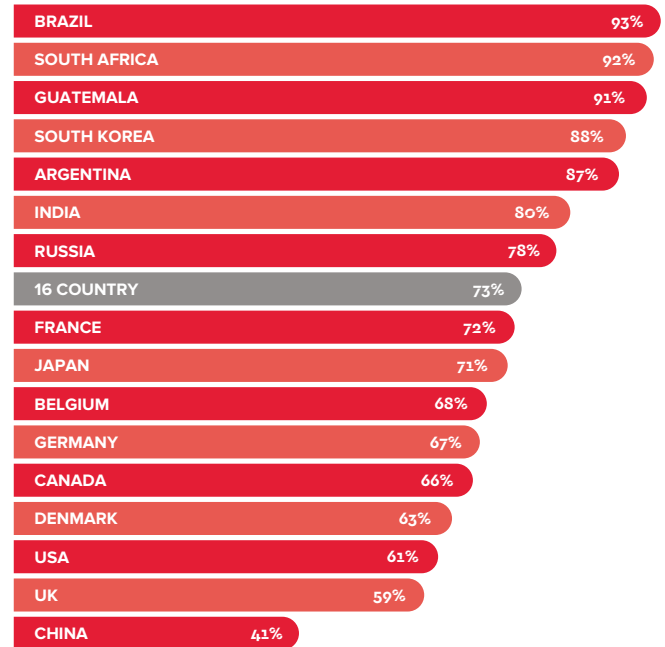
Technology taking over jobs	USA (55 percent)		Japan (51 percent)	
	United Kingdom (58 percent)		South Africa (47 percent)	
	France (46 percent)		China (71 percent)	
	Russia (69 percent)		Argentina (56 percent)	
Inequality	Germany (53 percent)		Belgium (50 percent)	
	Denmark (61 percent)		South Korea (37 percent)	
Unfair competition from lower paid foreign workers	Canada (52 percent)		Brazil (40 percent)	
	India (41 percent)		Guatemala (41 percent)	

What worries you? Country comparisons

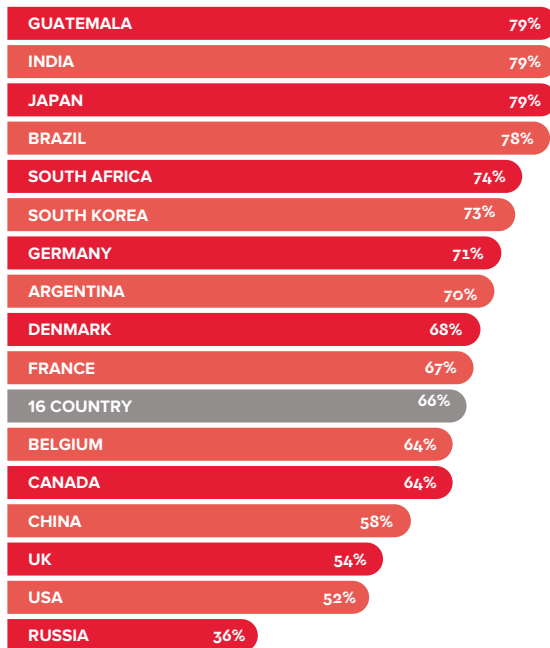
Anxiety about the world: Rising inequality & richest 1% (2a)



Anxiety about the world: People losing their jobs (2b)



Anxiety about the world: Climate change (2c)



Anxiety about the workplace: Cyber-attacks (2d)

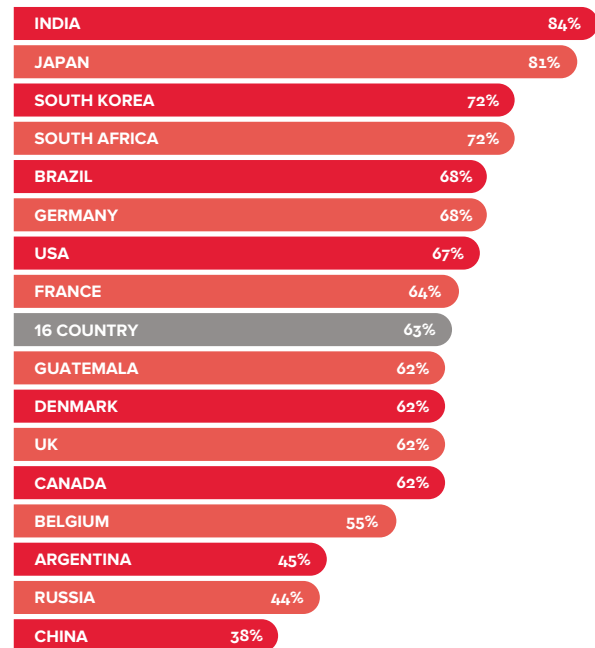
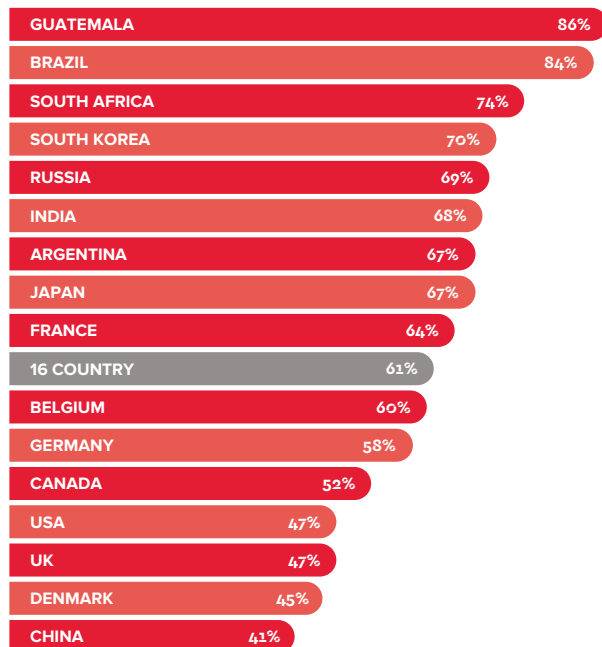


Figure 2a-d, Question 4 Personally, how worried are you about the following issues in your country?

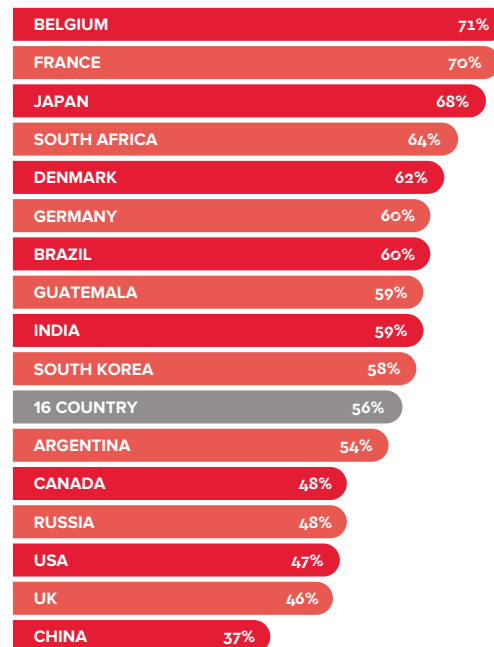
Note N=15,728. N is about 1,000 for each individual country; N=500 for Guatemala. Countries ordered from highest to lowest score on combined score on 'very worried' and 'somewhat worried'.

What worries you ? Country comparisons

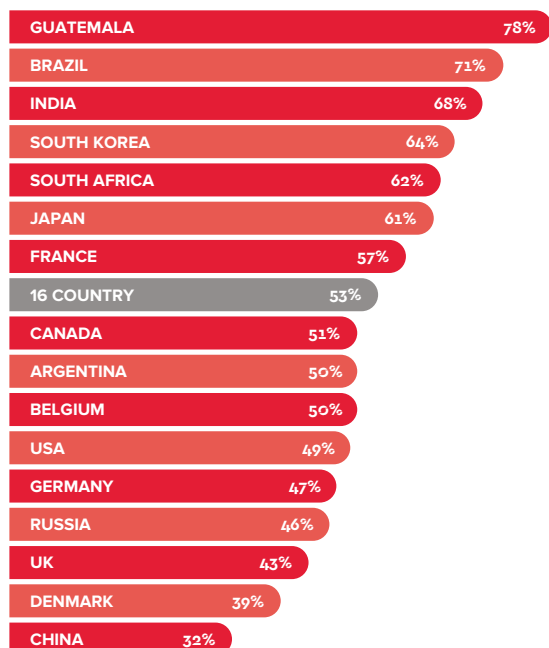
Anxiety about the workplace: Weakening labour laws (2e)



Anxiety about the workplace: Unfair competition from lower paid foreign workers (2f)



Anxiety about the workplace: Inequality between men and women (2g)



Anxiety about the workplace: Technology taking over jobs (2h)

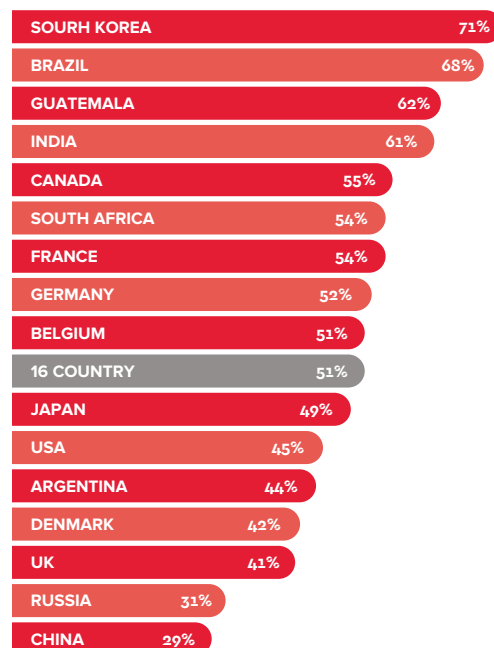


Figure 2e-h, Question 4 Personally, how worried are you about the following issues in your country?

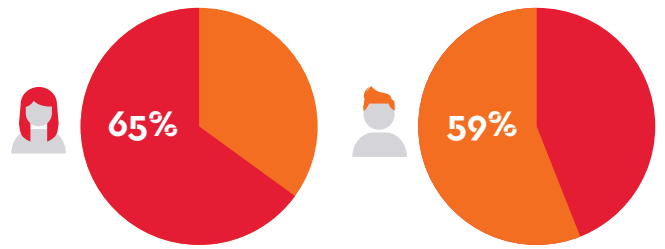
Note N=15,728. N is about 1,000 for each individual country; N=500 for Guatemala. Countries ordered from highest to lowest score on combined score on 'very worried' and 'somewhat worried'.

Target findings

Women worry more than men: On average, 65 percent of female respondents say they are worried about the 8 issues in the survey. Among men, this percentage is 6 points lower at 59 percent.

Top concerns of young people: The youngest cohort in the survey (18 -24 years) worries the most (66 percent). Among seniors of 65 years and older, 60 percent say they are worried.

Women worry more than men



Young people worry more



Top concerns of young people	
People losing their jobs	77 percent
Rising inequality & richest 1%	73 percent
Climate change	72 percent

What worries you? (Male / Female)

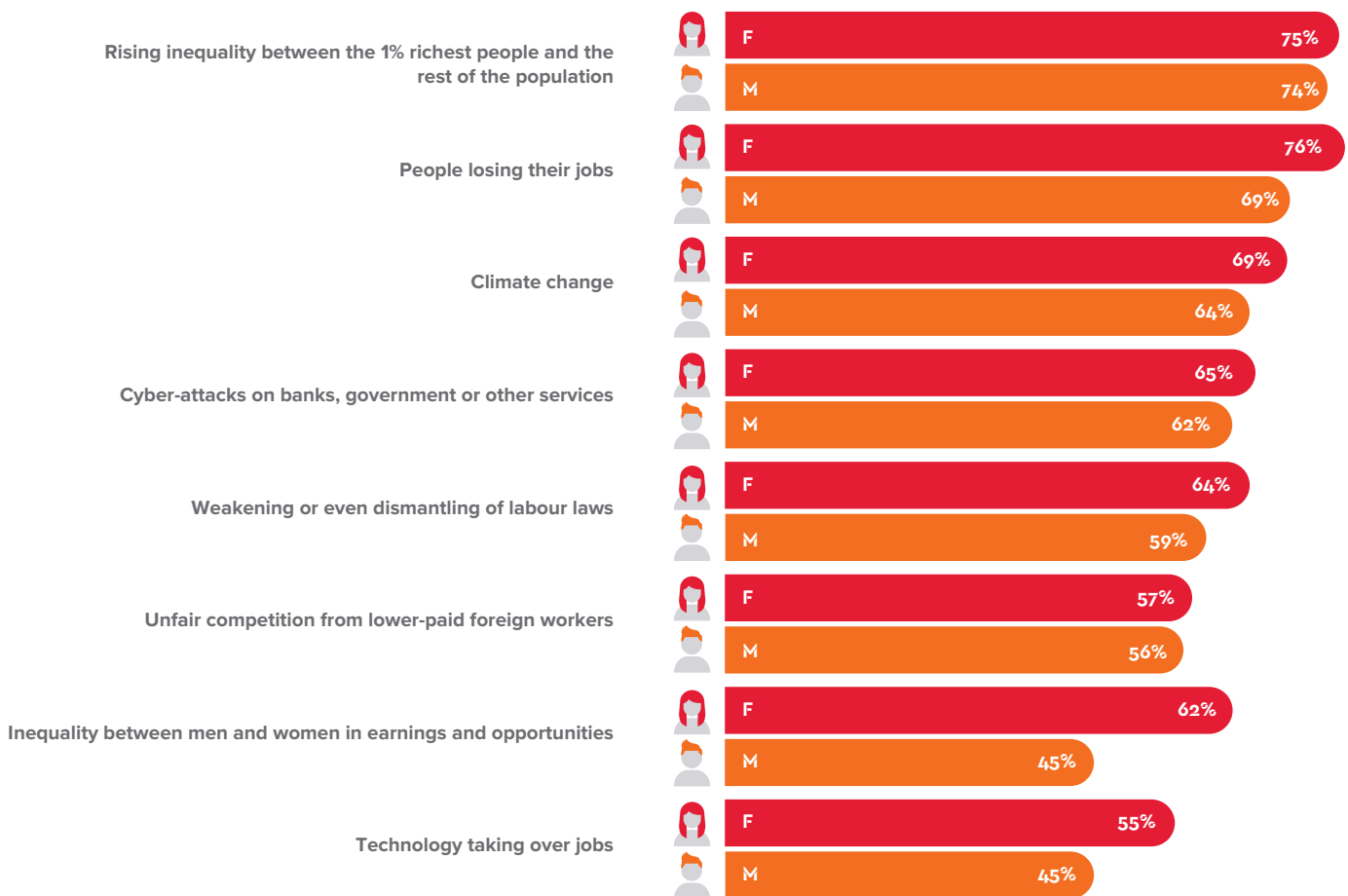


Figure 3, Question 4 Personally, how worried are you about the following issues in your country?

2.2 Global companies hold the power

Global Findings

Working people left out of global economic decision-making

To obtain more insight in economic power dynamics, respondents were asked to indicate for four groups – working people, their national government, corporate interests and the ‘1% of richest people’ – whether these had too much, not enough or exactly the right amount of influence on ‘setting the rules for the global economy’. A huge 71 percent of the global respondents say that working people do not have enough influence on economic decision-making; just 12 percent say working people have too much influence.

National governments don’t have enough power

A majority of respondents (53 percent) also believe their own national government has not enough influence on global economic decision-making; just 26 percent say their national government has too much influence. Another 21 percent say they have exactly the right amount of influence. From the 16 countries in the global survey, Denmark has the highest percentage of respondents who believe their government has the right amount of influence (36 percent), although 50 percent of the population in Denmark believe their government does not have enough power.

Power to set economic rules lies with the richest 1% and corporate interests

So where is the power to set the rules for economic decision-making? The respondents are very clear: it lies with the 1% richest people and with corporate interests.

A dramatic 71 percent of the respondents believe that the 1% richest people have too much influence on economic decision-making. Just 16 percent believe they do not have enough power. In a similar vein, 61 percent of the respondents say that corporate interests have too much power in setting the rules of the global economy, with just 21 percent saying they do not have enough power. People believe that the global economy is one where the richest 1% and corporations determine the rules by which they conduct themselves, with little influence from working people and national governments.

Country findings

Global consensus for more worker influence on economic decision-making

Across the 16 countries in the survey, there is broad support for giving working people more influence in the process of economic decision-making. There is not a single country in the ITUC Global Poll where such support does not exist. Canada (83 percent), France (82 percent) and Belgium (81 percent) are the most convinced that working people do not have enough influence on setting the rules for the economy.

Europe - where democracy is revered working people don’t have enough influence

In Europe 75 percent think working people don’t have enough influence, 4 points above the 16 country average of 71 percent. 75 percent think the 1% richest have too much influence, also 4 points above the 15 country average of 71 percent.

Who has the power to set economic rules?

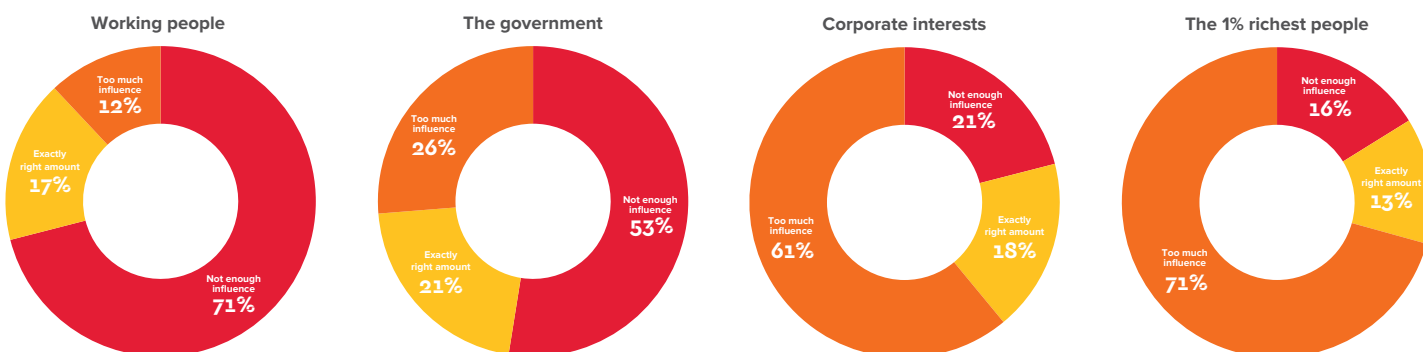
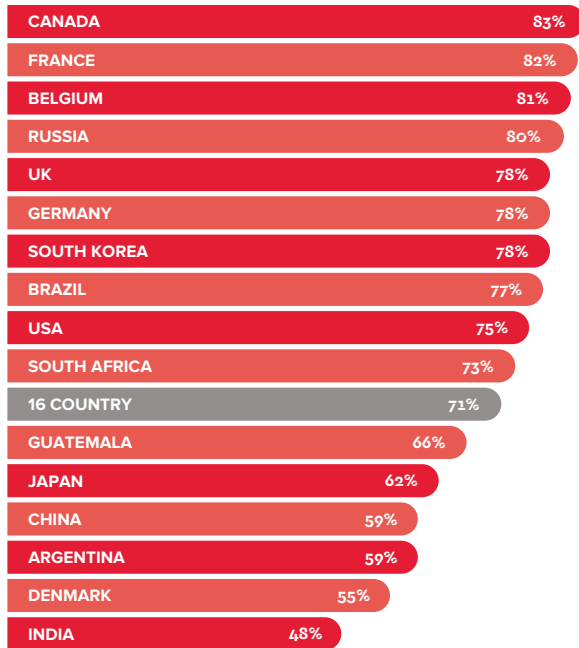


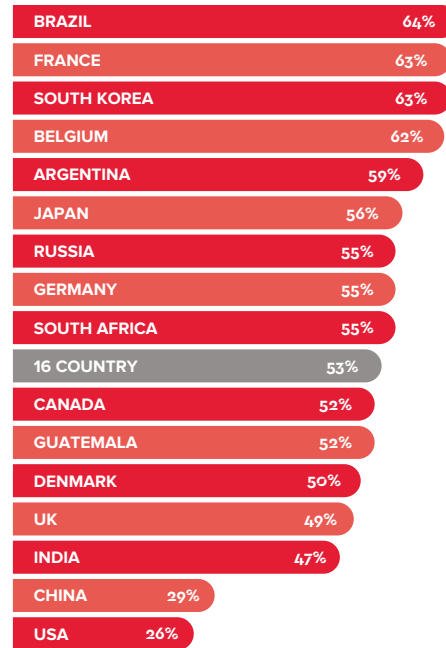
Figure 4 , Question 15 In your view, how much influence do the following have on setting the rules in the global economy? Note N=15,758.

Who has the power to set economic rules? Country comparisons

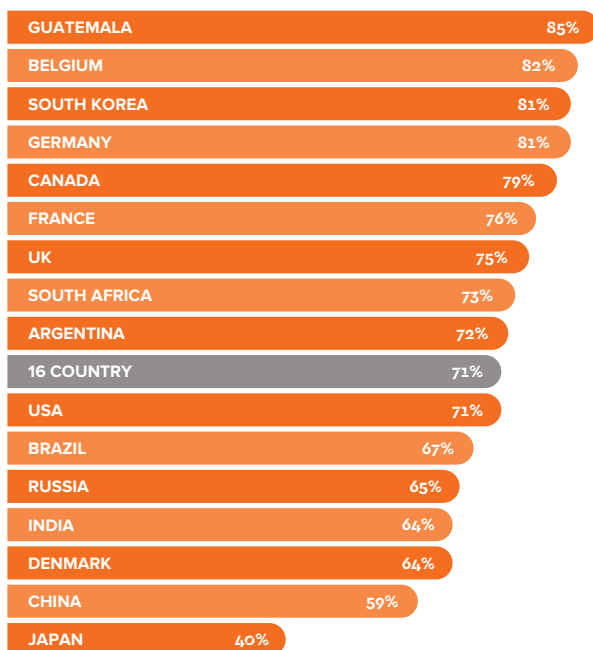
Working people not enough power (5a)



Government not enough power (5b)



Richest 1% too much power (6a)



Corporate interests too much power (6b)

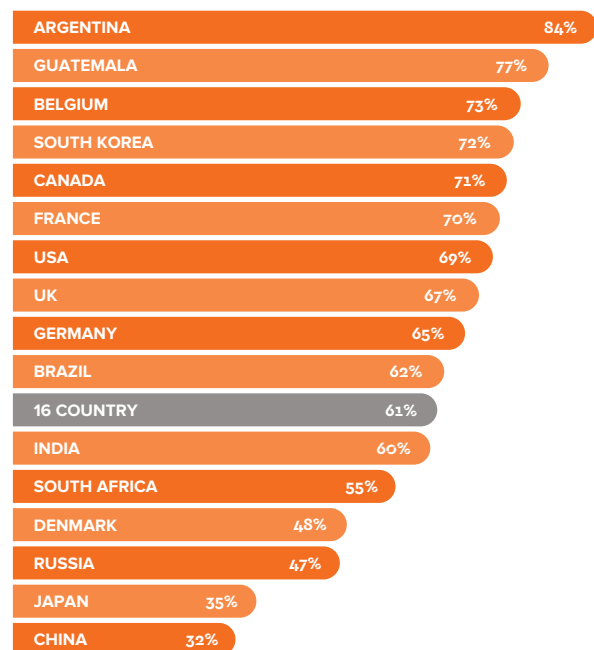


Figure 5a-b, 6a-b, Question 15 In your view, how much influence do the following people and organizations have on setting the rules for the economy? Note N=15,758; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Guatemala (N=500).

2.3 The 1% set the rules of the economy

Global Findings

The economic system favours the wealthy – no country has a majority saying it is fair to most people

As many as 80 percent of all global respondents believe the economic system favours the wealthy, rather than being fair to most people. There is not a single country in the ITUC Global Poll where a majority of people say the economic system is fair to most people.

Entire populations disempowered

In Guatemala (95 percent), South Korea (93 percent) and Brazil (92 percent), nearly the entire adult population believes that the economic system favours the wealthy.

Is the economic system fair to most people?

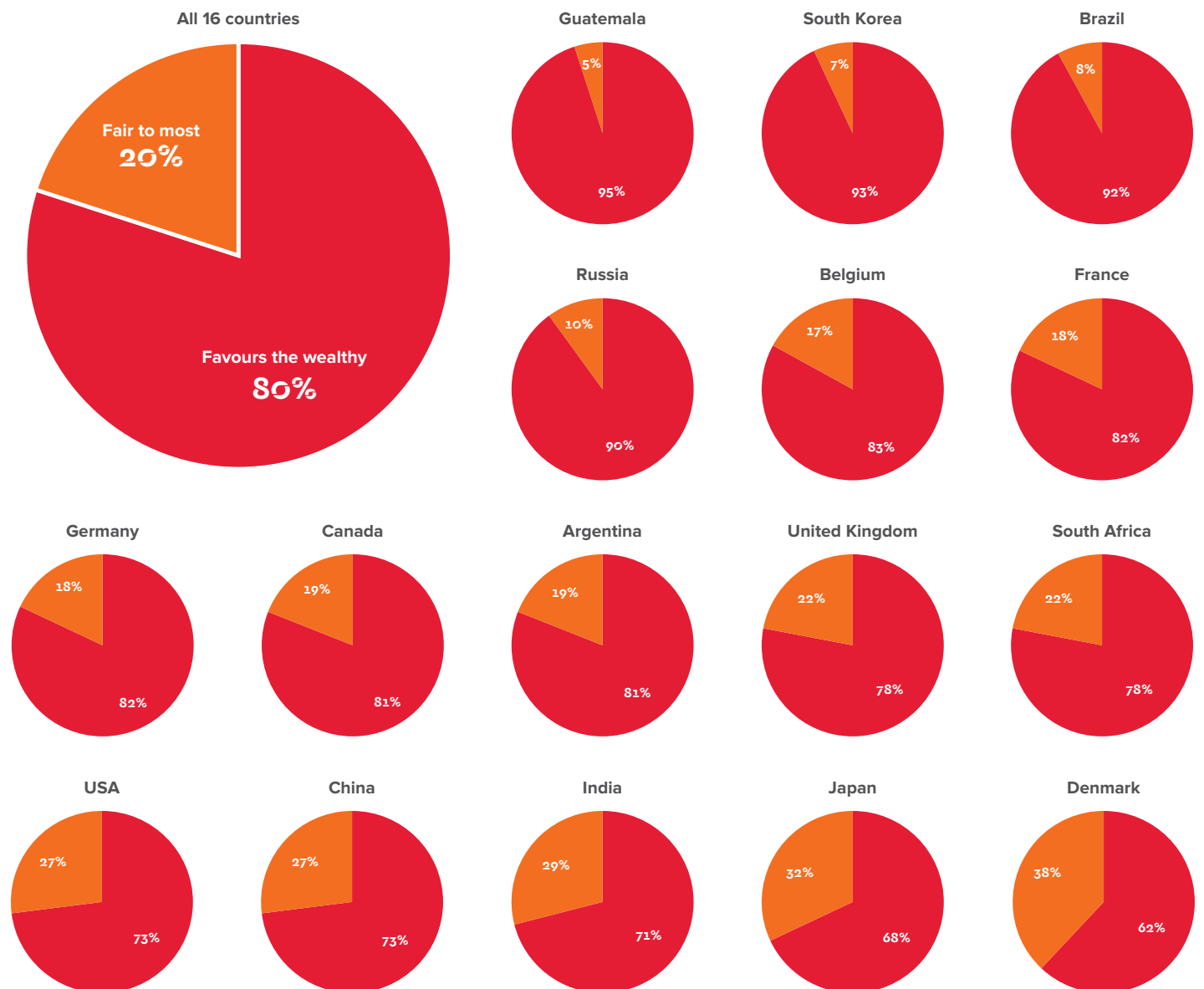


Figure 7, Question 14 Do you think the economic system in your country generally favours the wealthy or is it fair to most people in your country? Note N=15,728; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Guatemala (N=500). Countries ordered by 'favours the wealthy'.

Country findings

BRICS countries

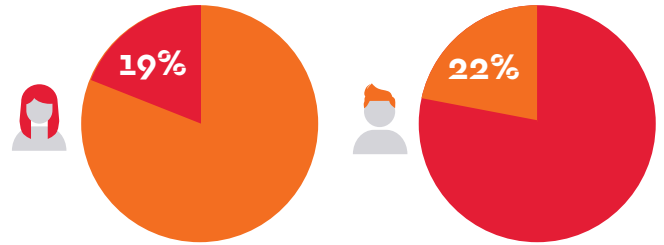
Only nineteen percent of the BRICS respondents believe the economic system is fair to most people. This number is even lower for Brazil (8 percent) and Russia (10 percent).

Consensus in Europe

Only a quarter of European respondents (23 percent) believe the economic system is fair to most people; 77 percent say the economic system favours the wealthy. Opinions in the UK, Germany, Belgium and France are fairly similar (17 to 28 percent fair to most people). In Denmark 38 percent of the respondents believe the economic system is fair to most people.

Target findings

Women and economic fairness



Women (19%) are less likely to think the economic system is fair to most than men (22%).

A grayscale photograph of a woman in profile, looking intently at a robotic arm in a factory. The background is filled with industrial machinery and lights, creating a bokeh effect. The text is overlaid on the image.

3.0 Key Findings: Global Action Plan for Governments - Jobs and Security

There is a massive global call to rewrite the rules of the global economy. Confronted with a global economy where the richest 1% of people and corporate interests have too much influence and workers and national governments are lacking in influence, and facing an economic system that according to the overwhelming majority of respondents favours the wealthy, the majority of the respondents (85 percent) says the time has come to rewrite the rules of the global economy to promote growth and share prosperity.

People believe that national governments must go beyond business as usual. There is agreement in all sixteen countries in the ITUC Global Poll that national governments should do more in taming economic power, and championing worker issues. A global action plan shows governments that people want them to do more on jobs, wages, working conditions and climate change.

People know what they want, and offer clear guidance on how the rules should be rewritten. They support policies that mean countries work together on global challenges.

They almost unanimously believe the world would be a better place if national governments were more committed to jobs and decent work, caring for children, the elderly and the sick, human rights and labour rights, democratic rights and freedoms, shared prosperity, and action on climate change.

In all sixteen countries, people are closely aligned with the importance of national governments standing up against corporate abuse of the rule of law, against modern slavery and against discrimination.

3.1 Rewrite the rules of the global economy

Global findings

Massive global call for rewriting the rules of the global economy

Confronted with a global economy where the richest 1% people and corporate interests have too much influence and workers and national governments are lacking in influence, and facing an economic system that according to the overwhelming majority of respondents favours the wealthy, the vast majority of respondents (85 percent) says the time has come to rewrite the rules of the global economy to promote growth and share prosperity.



Say it's time to rewrite the rules of the global economy

Should we rewrite the rules to promote growth and shared prosperity?

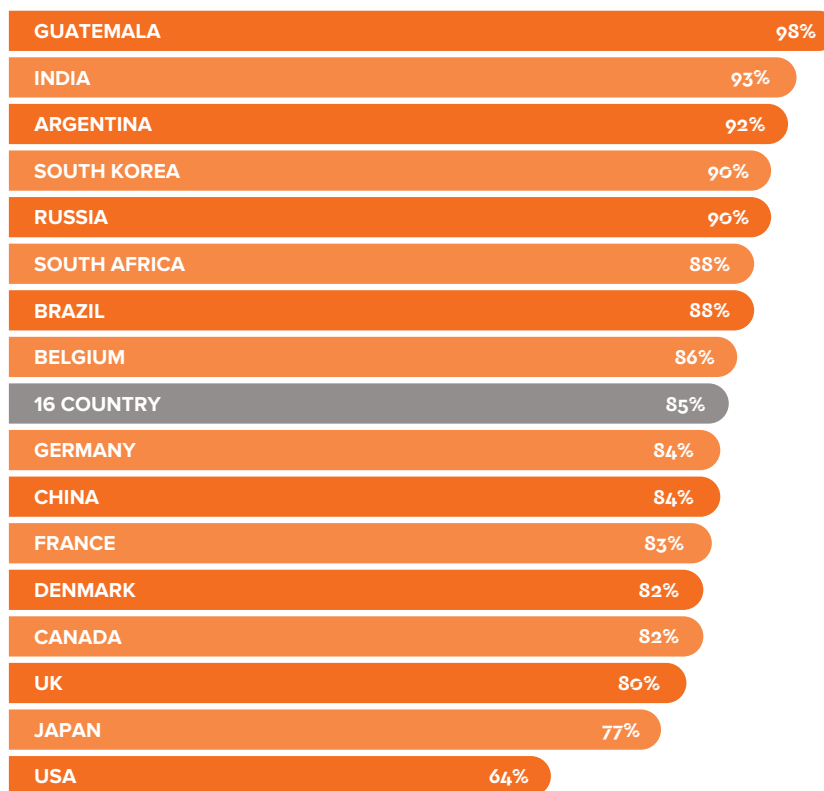


Figure 8, Question 18 Some people are suggesting rewriting the rules of the global economy to promote growth and shared prosperity. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this view? Note N=15,728 for 16-country average; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Guatemala (N=500). Countries ordered from highest score on 'agree'.

Country findings

Call for rewrite the rules is across the board

In all 16 countries, there is a solid majority that wants to rewrite the rules of the global economy. In the USA two out of three people want the rules of the global economy to be rewritten. Everywhere else, 77 percent (Japan) to 98 percent of the respondents (Guatemala) insist on rewriting the rules. This constitutes a massive global call for change in the global economy.

Target findings

Support for re-writing the rules



Lower income and experience of unemployment makes you more supportive of changing the rules.

3.2 Tame corporate power – a global action plan for governments

Global findings

No longer business as usual – How should the rules of the global economy be rewritten?

Respondents to the ITUC Global Poll were asked if their government should do more or less on nine actions related to jobs, wages, working conditions, climate change, rules and rights. All the actions are policies that have been put forward to the G20 and other international institutions by the international union movement. The top three countries supporting each action show the high levels of support from people in G20 nations. The overall picture is clear: governments do not seem to be acting in accordance with the will of the people. They need to do more when it comes to dealing effectively with a wide range of issues. The status quo does not suffice. People all over the world are in agreement that their national governments should do more to tame economic power, and champion worker issues.

Should your government do more on jobs, wages, working conditions, climate change?

Taming corporate power

- Making sure companies pay their fair share of taxes (77 percent ‘do more’) [Top three countries: Argentina, South Korea, UK]
- Adopt new rules for multinational companies to end abuse of workers through their supply chains (71 percent) [Top three countries: Brazil, Argentina, South Africa]

Jobs, wages and working conditions

- Create jobs by investing in care for the elderly, disabled people and pre-school aged children (79 percent) [Top three countries: Brazil, Russia, South Africa]

- Enabling apprenticeships and possibilities for life-long learning (74 percent) [Top three countries: Brazil, Argentina, South Africa]
- Working towards a pay raise for workers (71 percent) [Top three countries: Russia, Brazil, Argentina]
- Regulate the digital economy to promote employment and worker rights (64 percent) [Top three countries: Russia, Brazil, China]
- Protect secure employment and workers’ rights for domestic and migrant workers (57 percent) [Top three countries: China, Brazil, Russia]

People demand more action from their national governments on two key issues facing the world, promoting democracy and human rights and dealing with climate change by promoting a just transition to a zero carbon future:

Democracy and human rights

- Working with other countries to promote peace, jobs and human rights (67 percent) [Top three countries: South Africa, Brazil, South Korea]

Dealing with climate change

- Promote a just transition to a zero carbon future (66 percent) [Top three countries: Brazil, Argentina, China]

People in Guatemala lead the country ranking for eight of the nine government actions. On average, inhabitants from this Central-American country are 24 points more likely to say that they want government action on taming corporate power, championing worker issues and promoting democracy and a zero carbon future. Russia is top of the country ranking for demanding that the government work towards a pay rise for workers (92 percent).

The BRICS countries demand most action from their governments. People from the BRICS countries are particularly concerned with regulating the digital economy in the interest of workers (79 percentage 15-points above the 16-country average) and protecting secure employment rights for domestic and migrant workers (71 percentage 14 points above average).

Should your government do more on jobs, wages, working conditions, climate change?



Figure 9, Question 9 In your view, should your government do more or less on each of the following areas? Note N=15,728. Items ordered from highest to lowest score on score on 'do more'.

Country findings

Corporate power must be tamed

Seventy-seven percent of the global respondents want their governments to do more to make sure companies pay their fair share of taxes. Just 7 percent want their government to do less; 16 percent want their government to continue to play the same role as present. Likewise, 70 percent of global respondents want their government to adopt new rules for multinational companies to end abuse of workers through their supply chains. This need to do more to tame corporate power is especially felt in Guatemala, Argentina and Belgium.

BRICS countries equally concerned with taming corporate power

Overall, the BRICS bloc is equally concerned with taming power as the 16-country average. Brazil is the most adamant about their government doing more to tame

corporate power, especially in terms of adopting new rules for multinational companies to end abuse of workers throughout the supply chain (83 percent do more, as opposed to 71 percent for all 16 countries combined).

BRICS countries more concerned about jobs, wages and working conditions

On average, respondents from BRICS countries – especially those from Brazil – are more inclined to say their government should be doing more on creating jobs, enabling apprenticeships, working towards a pay raise, regulating the digital economy to promote employment and worker rights and protecting secure employment for domestic and migrant workers.

BRICS countries more concerned about peace and human rights

The BRICS countries' average score on 'working with other countries to promote peace, jobs and human

rights’ is 76 percent ‘do more’, 10 points above the global mean. South African respondents care the most about this issue (84 percent), followed by the Brazilian respondents (83 percent).

BRICS countries also more concerned about a just transition to deal with climate change

The BRICS countries’ average score on ‘promoting a just transition to a zero carbon future’ is 73 percent ‘do more’, 7 points above the global mean. Brazilian respondents are adamant about this issue (87 percent do more, 20 points above the global mean), and so are respondents from China (80 percent) and South Africa (75 percent).

Target findings

BRICS countries demand more



Regulating the digital economy



Protecting secure employment rights for domestic and migrant workers



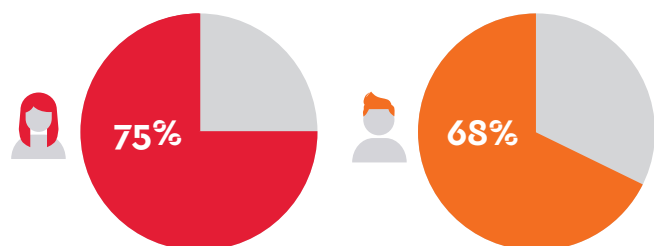
Promote peace, jobs and human rights



Regulating the digital economy

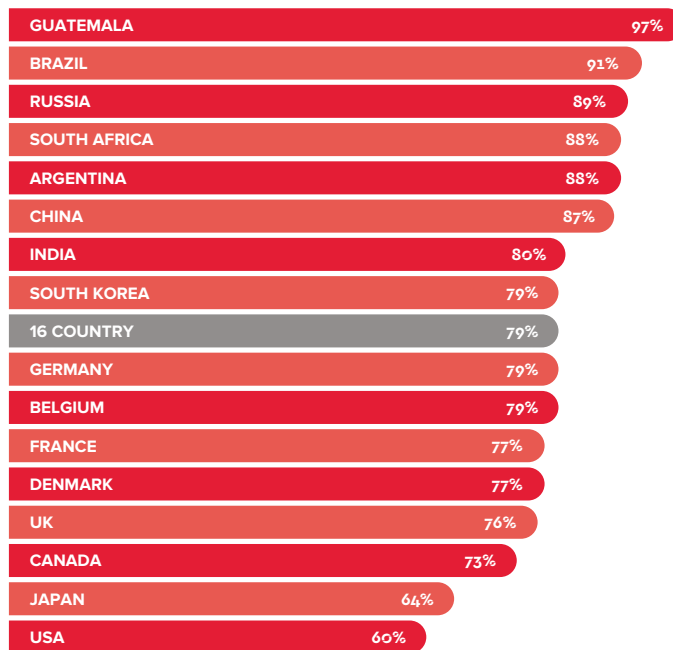


Women demand more

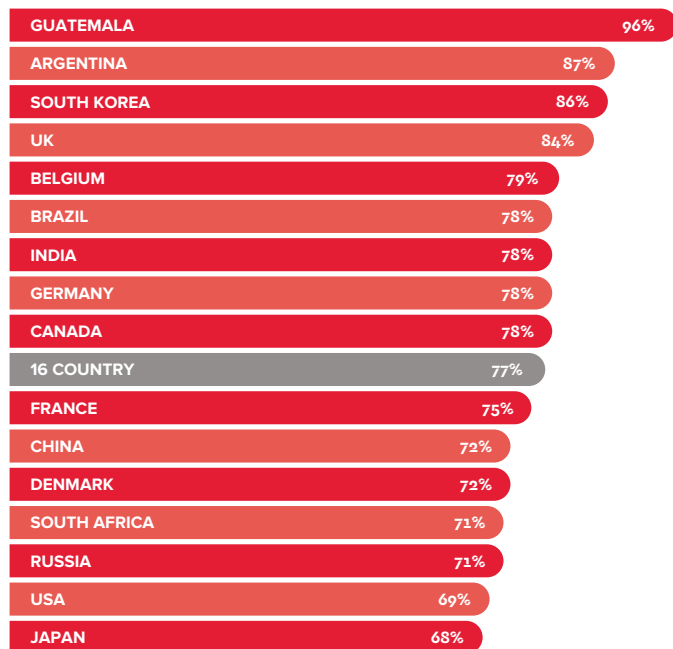


Should your government do more on jobs, wages, working conditions, climate change? Country comparisons

Create jobs by investing in care economy (10a)

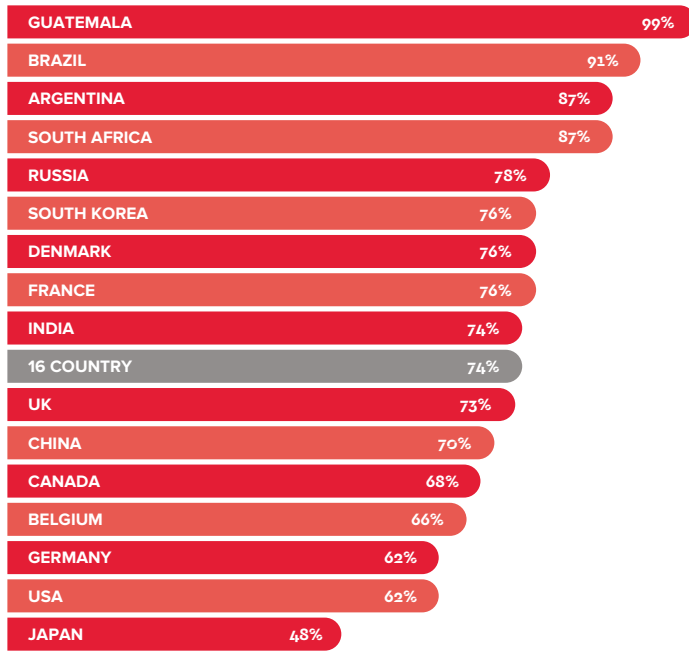


Making companies pay fair share of taxes (10b)

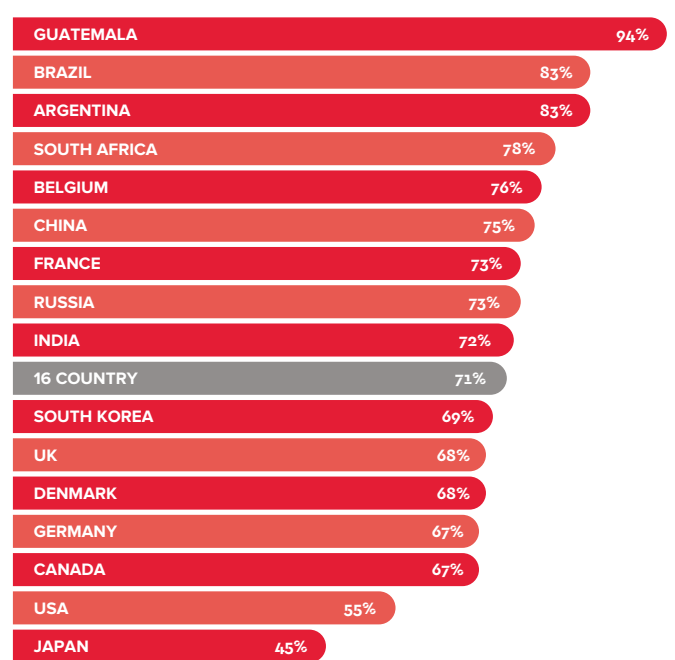


Should your government do more on jobs, wages, working conditions, climate change? Country comparisons

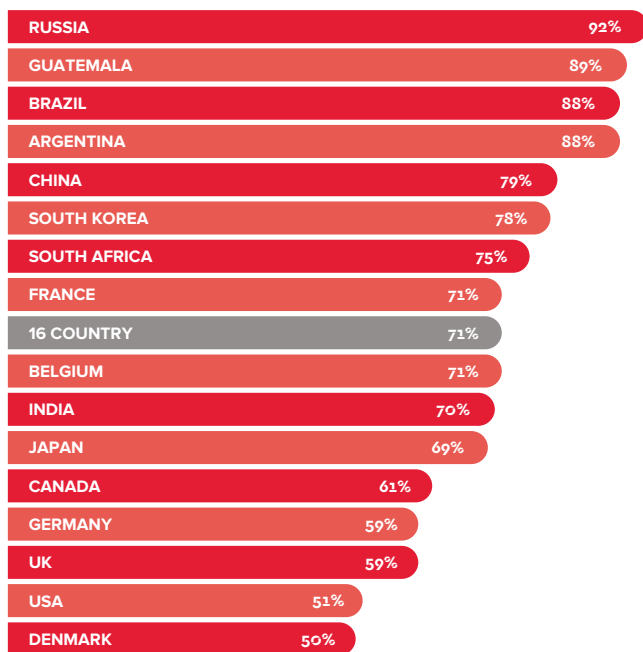
Apprenticeships and lifelong learning (10c)



New rules to end abuse of workers in supply chains (10d)



A payrise for workers (10e)



Work with countries to promote peace, jobs and human rights (10f)

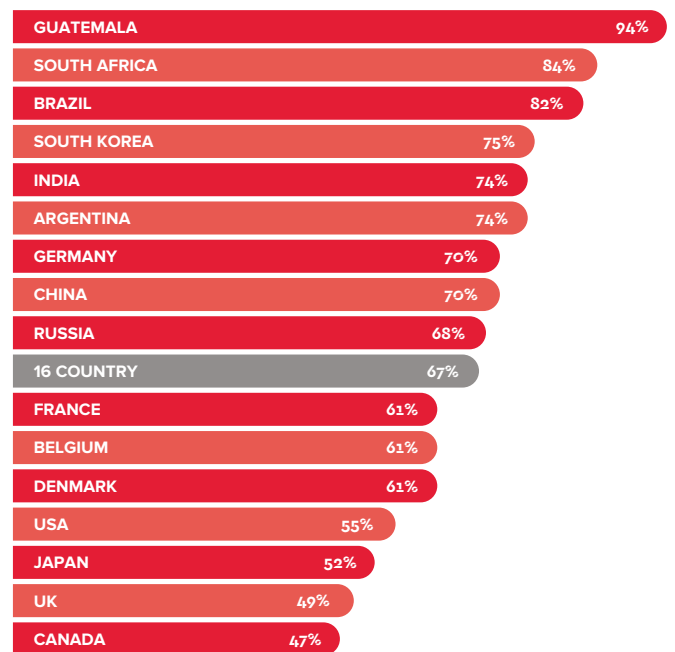
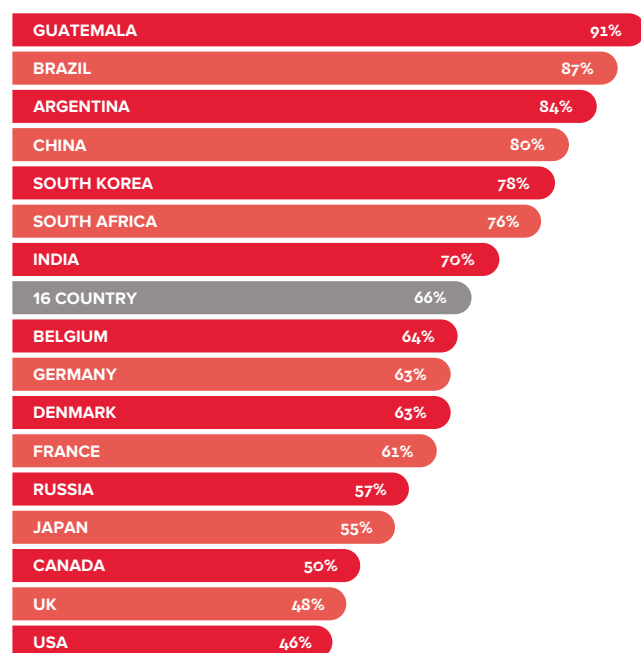


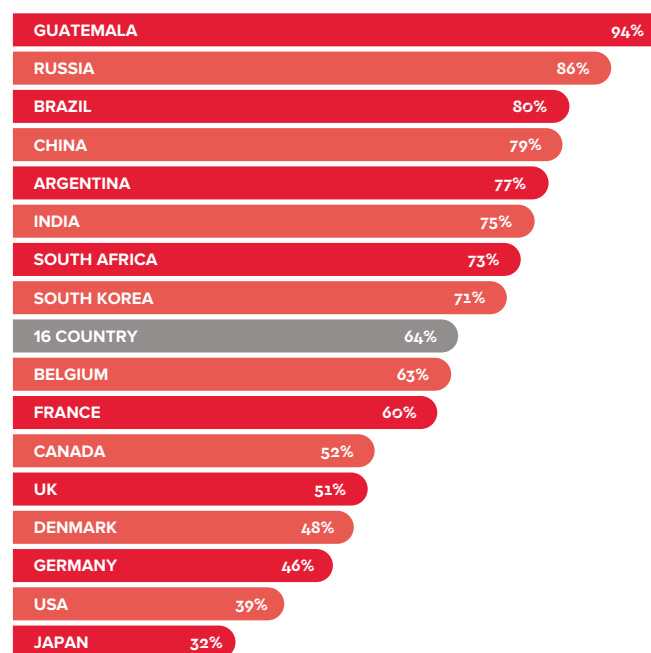
Figure 10a-f, Question 9 In your view, should your government do more or do less in each of the following areas? Note N=15,728; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Guatemala (N=500). Countries ordered from highest to lowest score on mean score on 'do more'.

Should your government do more on jobs, wages, working conditions, climate change? Country comparisons

Promote a just transition to a zero carbon future (10g)



Regulate the digital economy to promote workers' rights (10h)



Protect rights for domestic and migrant workers (10i)

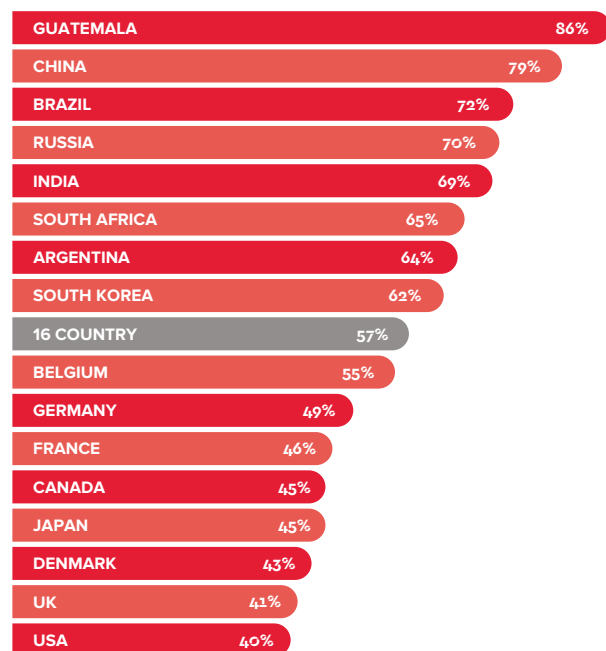


Figure 10g-i, Question 9 In your view, should your government do more or do less in each of the following areas?

Note N=15,728; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Guatemala (N=500). Countries ordered from highest to lowest score on mean score on 'do more'.

3.3 Policies that break down barriers between nations

Global findings

Broad support for key values

The retreat into nationalism promoted by some political and public figures has raised questions about public support for interdependent global issues. Respondents were surveyed on their support for a set of universal values. People almost unanimously believe the world would be a better place if national governments were more committed to jobs and

decent work (95 percent), caring for children, the elderly and the sick (94 percent), human rights and labour rights (91 percent), democratic rights and freedoms (89 percent), shared prosperity (87 percent), and action on climate change (85 percent). The implication of this strong and near-unanimous response is that the current governments fail in their commitments to these basic values.

Would the world be a better place with commitments on jobs, rights, shared prosperity and climate change?

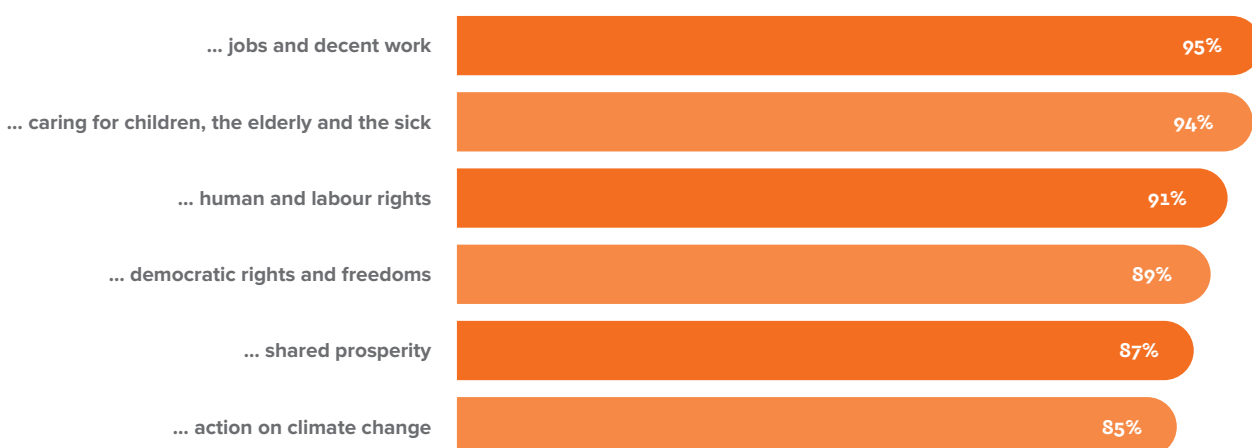
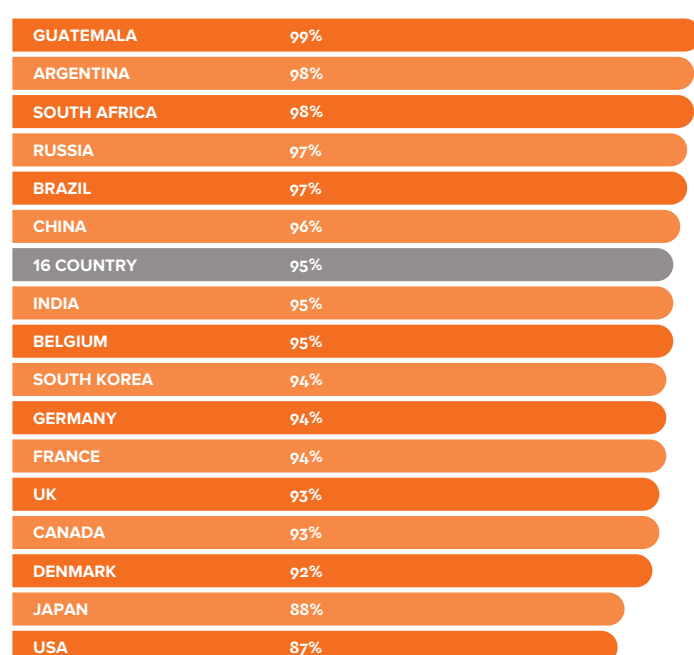


Figure 11 , Question 16 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? The world would be better off if national governments were more committed to ... to jobs and decent work; ... to caring for children, the elderly and the sick; ... to human and labour rights; ... to democratic rights and freedoms;... shared prosperity; ... to action on climate change. Note N=15,728. Items ordered from highest score on 'combined score 'strongly agree' and 'somewhat agree'

Would the world be a better place with commitments on jobs, rights, shared prosperity and climate change? Country comparisons

Jobs and decent work (12a)



Caring for children, the elderly and the sick (12b)

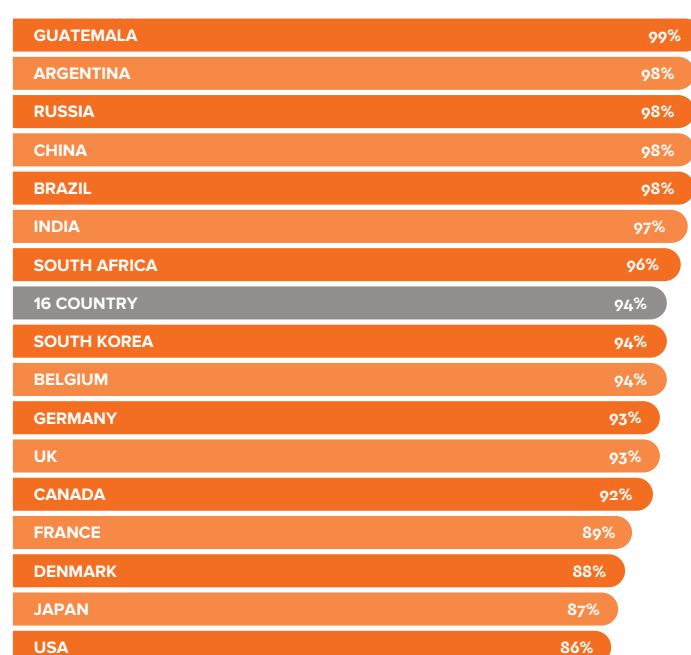
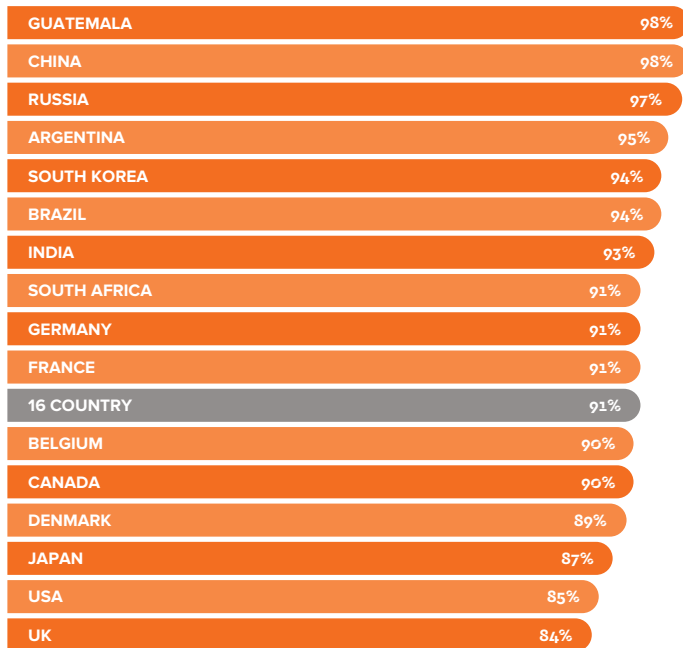


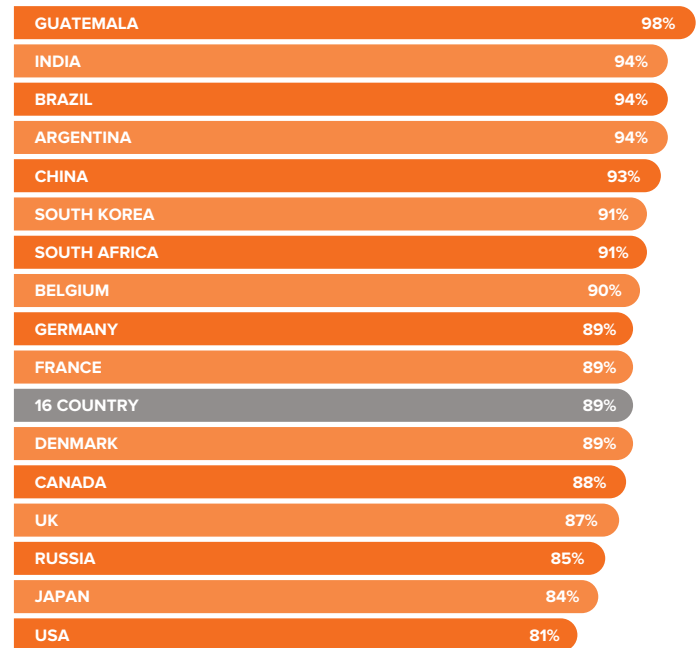
Figure 12a-c , Question 16 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? The world would be better off if national governments were more committed to ... to jobs and decent work; ... to caring for children, the elderly and the sick; ... to human and labour rights; ... to democratic rights and freedoms;... shared prosperity; ... to action on climate change. Note N=15,728 for 16-country average; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Guatemala (N=500). Countries ordered from highest score on 'combined score 'strongly agree' and 'somewhat agree'

Would the world be a better place with commitments on jobs, rights, shared prosperity and climate change? Country comparisons

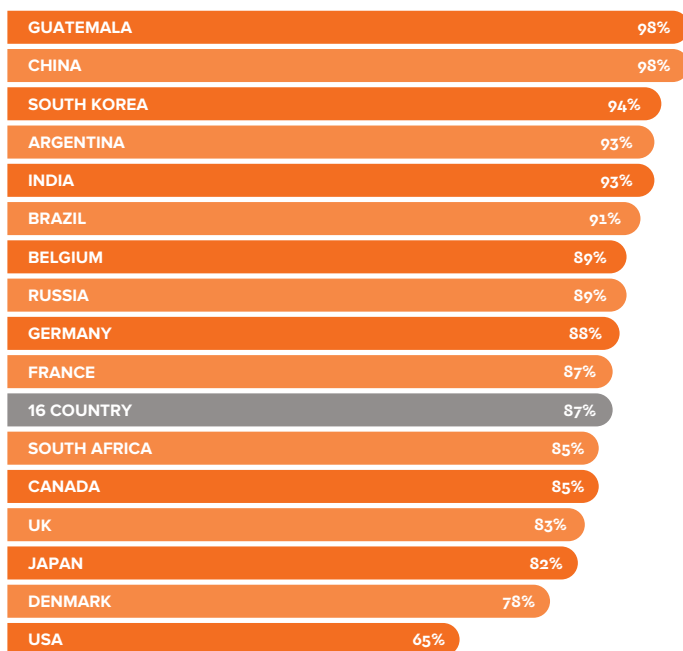
Human and labour rights (12c)



Democratic rights and freedoms (12d)



Shared prosperity (12e)



Action on climate change (12f)

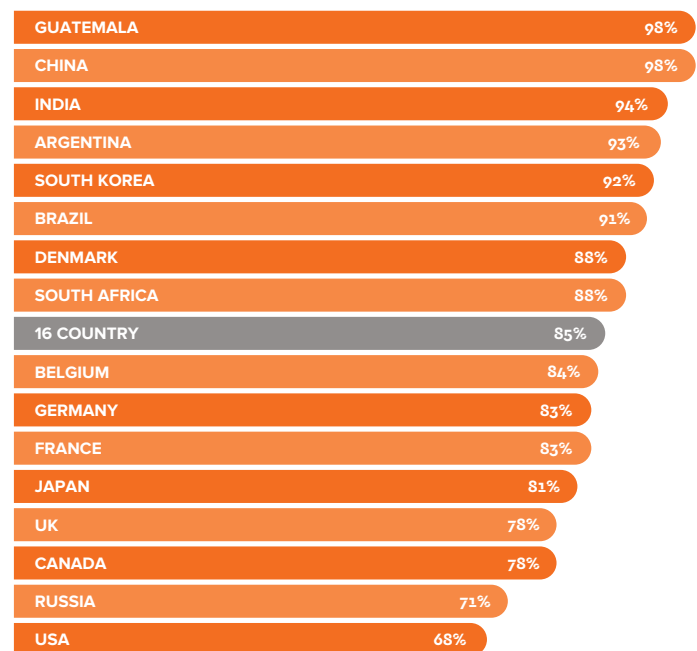


Figure 12d-f , Question 16 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? The world would be better off if national governments were more committed to ... to jobs and decent work; ... to caring for children, the elderly and the sick; ... to human and labour rights; ... to democratic rights and freedoms;... shared prosperity; ... to action on climate change. Note N=145,728 for 16-country average; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Guatemala (N=500). Countries ordered from highest score on 'combined score 'strongly agree' and 'somewhat agree'

3.4 Governments must fight modern slavery and corporate abuse

Global findings

Broad support for ITUC Frontlines and Priorities

Globally people react positively to key elements of the agenda as put forth by the International Trade Union Confederation. They are closely aligned with the importance of national governments standing up against corporate abuse of the rule of law (93 percent 'important'), against modern slavery (90 percent) and discrimination (78 to 88 percent). Standing up against discrimination of women is seen as most important (88 percent), followed by discrimination against indigenous people (83 percent) and discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation (78 percent).

Country findings

On average, 86 percent of people globally say it is important that their national government stands up when confronted with corporate abuse of the rule of law, slavery or discrimination. On average, 91 percent of South African respondents find it important that their government stands up against abuse and discrimination (5 points above the global mean). The Brazilian and Indian respondents are both at 90 percent.

Should your government take a stand against discrimination and abuse?

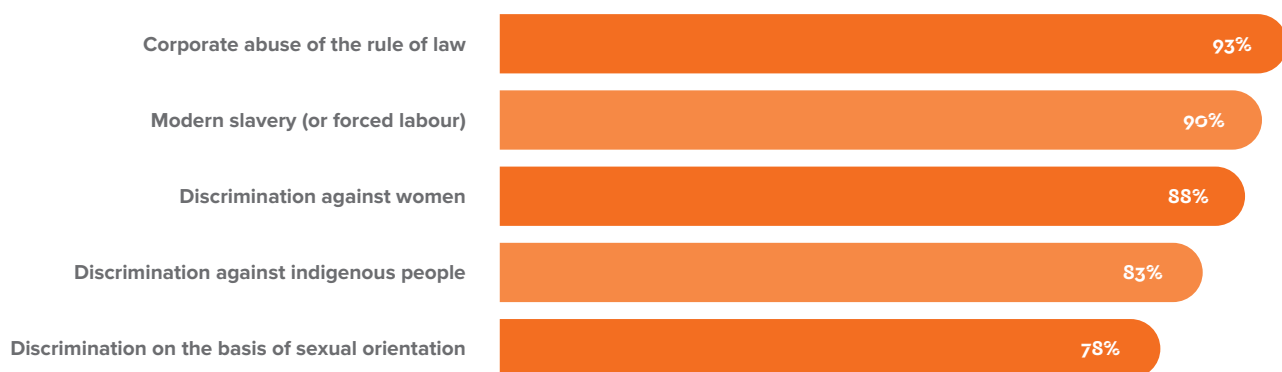


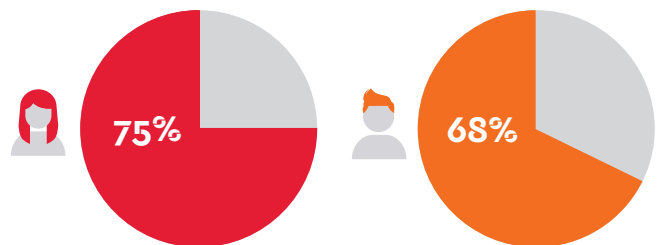
Figure 13 , Question 17 In your view, how important is it that your government takes a stand against ... Corporate abuse of the rule of law; Modern slavery (or forced labour); Discrimination against women; Discrimination against indigenous people; Discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. Note N=15,728.

Top three countries who think it's important their government takes a stand against

Corporate Abuse and the Rule of Law	Modern Slavery	Discrimination against Women	Discriminating against Indigenous people	Discrimination on basis of sexual orientation
Guatemala (97 percent)	Guatemala (95 percent)	Brazil (93 percent)	India (90 percent)	Belgium (87 percent)
Germany (96 percent)	Brazil (95 percent)	South Africa (93 percent)	Argentina (89 percent)	India (87 percent)
UK (96 percent)	UK (94 percent)	India (92 percent)	Brazil (89 percent)	Denmark (85 percent)

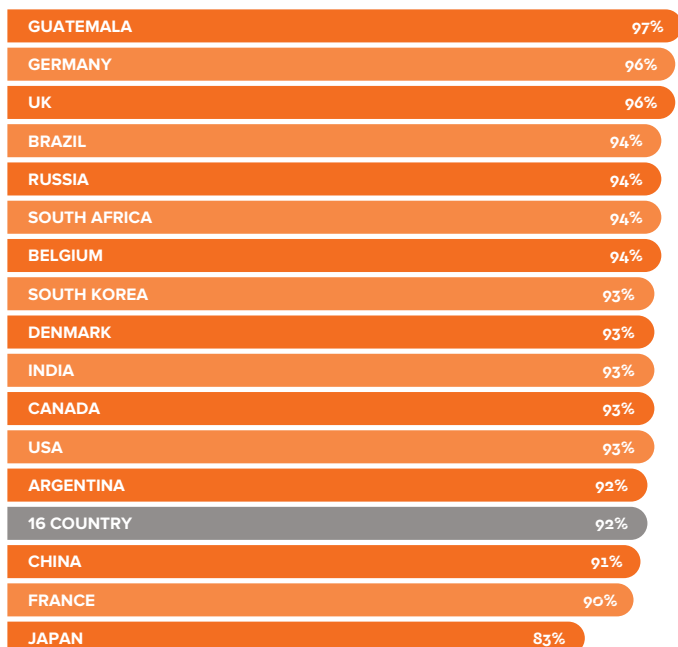
Target findings

Women are more supportive than men across all issues.

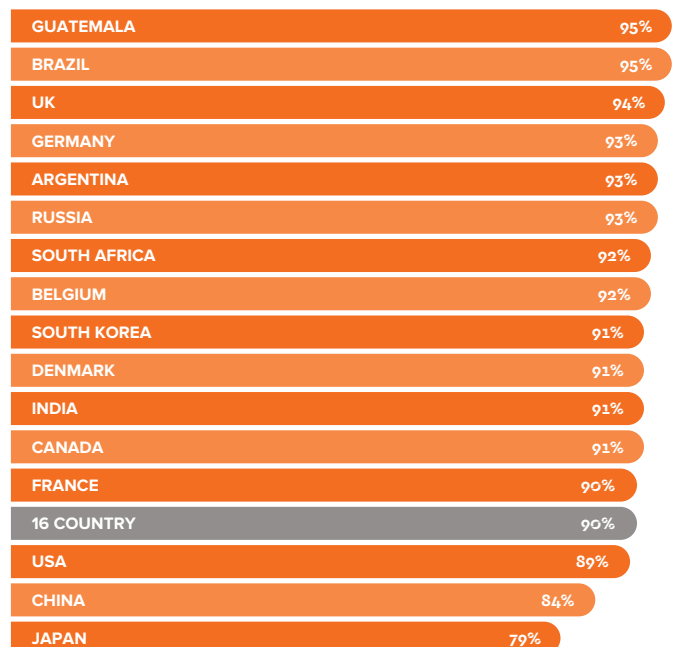


Should your government take a stand against discrimination and abuse? Country comparisons

Corporate abuse of the rule of law (14a)

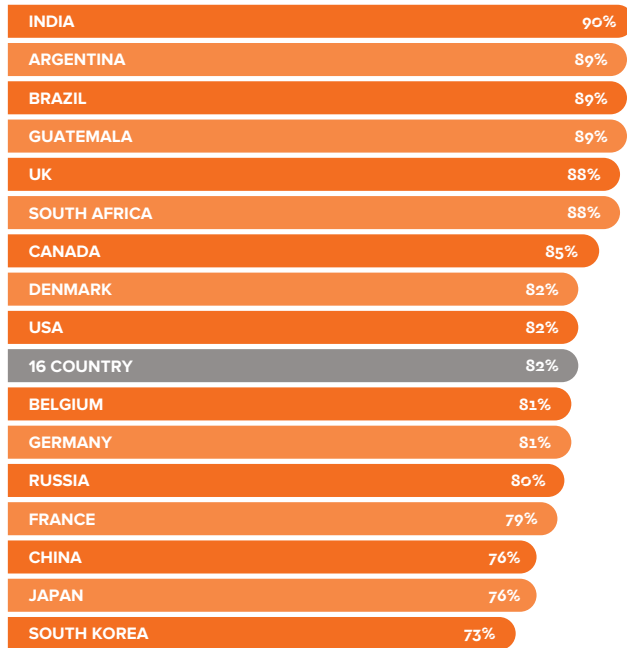


Modern slavery (14b)

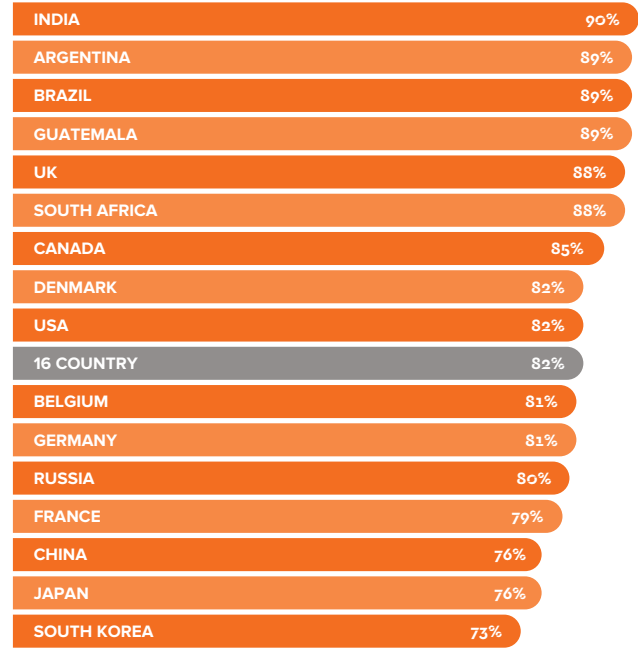


Should your government take a stand against discrimination and abuse? Country comparisons

Discrimination against women (14c)



Discrimination against indigenous people (14d)



Discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation (14e)

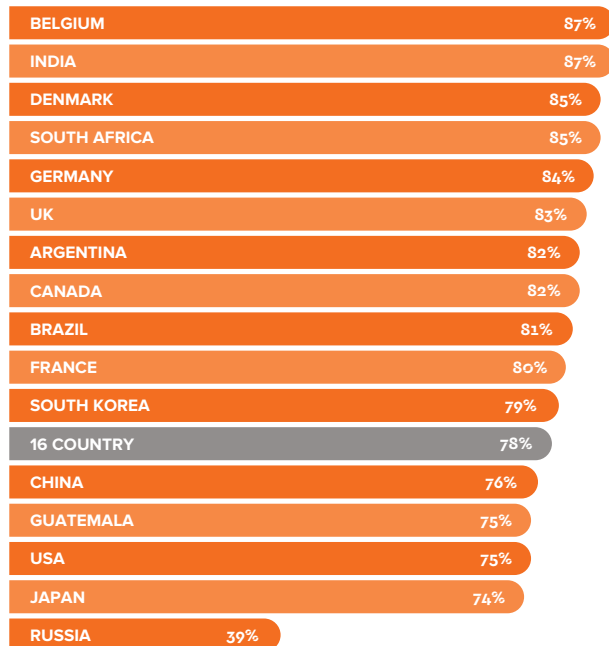


Figure 14a-e, Question 17 In your view, how important is it that the your nationality government takes a stand against ... Corporate abuse of the rule of law; Modern slavery (or forced labour); Discrimination against women; Discrimination against indigenous people; Discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. Note N=15,728 for 16-country average. N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Guatemala (N=500). Countries ordered by combined score on 'very important' and 'fairly important'.



4.0 Key Findings:
The World
Needs a Pay Rise

Family incomes are in crisis, and with growing despair over wages, working people are struggling. A picture emerges of globalisation under challenge as one in two (52 percent) respondents to the ITUC Global Poll rate the economic situation in their country as bad.

■ **People worry about income inequality, with 74 percent of people concerned about the rising inequality between the 1% richest people and the rest of the population.**

Incomes remain stagnant and people are facing serious financial pressure. Close to half of the respondents (45 percent) say their family income has fallen behind the cost of living in the past two years. An additional one-third of the respondents (35 percent) say their family income has stayed even with the cost of living in the past two years.

Nine percent of the respondents now lack the money for basic essentials like housing, food and electricity and only 7 percent of respondents say they can save a lot of money.

An overwhelming majority of 84 percent of the global respondents say the minimum wage in their country is insufficient to enable workers to lead a decent life.

4.1 Family incomes in crisis

Global findings

Four out of five respondents are faced with stagnating family incomes

People across the world are facing serious financial pressure. Close to half the respondents (45 percent) say their family income has fallen behind the cost of living in the past two years. Another 35 percent of the respondents say their family income has stayed even with the cost of living.

Income stagnation in Americas and Europe

The American (USA, Canada, Brazil, Argentina, Guatemala) and European countries (France, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, United Kingdom) are confronted with

declining incomes, at least in terms of the cost of living. In the Americas, 55 percent say their family income has fallen behind the cost of living. The situation is worst in Argentina (70 percent decline) and Brazil (68 percent decline). In Europe 51 percent report declining family incomes - the situation is worst in Belgium (63 percent), followed by France and Germany (both 57 percent).

Mixed picture for BRICS countries

In addition to the bleak income developments in Brazil (68 percent incomes falling behind the cost of living; just 16 percent incomes going up), incomes are also falling in South Africa (57 percent fallen behind; 22 percent gone up).

Has your household income fallen behind the cost of living?

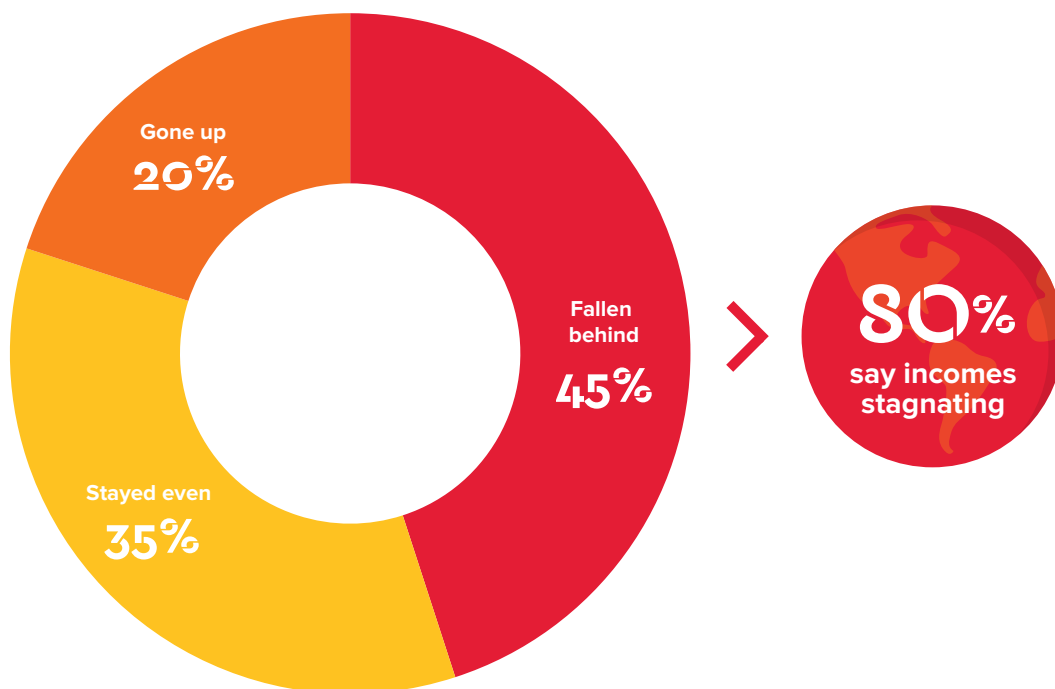


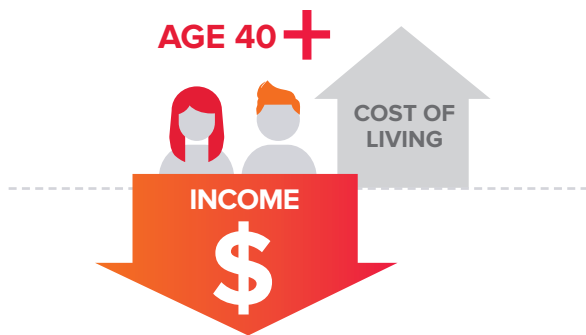
Figure 15, Question 3 In the last two years, do you think that you and your household's income has gone up more than the cost of living, fallen behind, or stayed even with the cost of living? Note N=15,728 for 16-country average. N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Guatemala (N=500).

Has your household income fallen behind the cost of living? Country comparisons

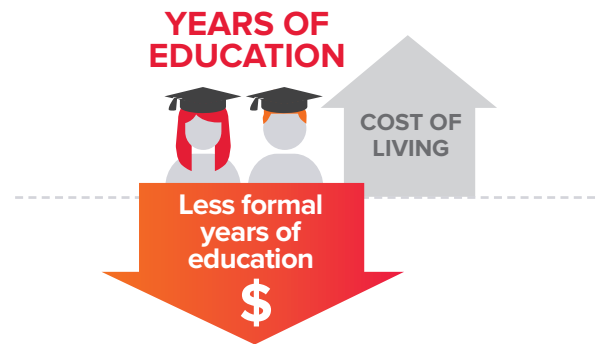


Figure 16, Question 3 In the last two years, do you think that you and your household's income has gone up more than the cost of living, fallen behind, or stayed even with the cost of living? Note N=15,728 for 16-country average. N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Guatemala (N=500). Countries ordered from highest to lowest score on score for combined score for 'fallen behind cost of living'.

Target findings



Older respondents over 40 have a greater chance of reporting their income didn't keep pace with the cost of living.



Less formal years of education suffer the most from income falling behind the cost of living.

4.2 Wage despair

Global findings

The (national) minimum wage is insufficient for being able to lead a decent life. An overwhelming majority of 80 percent of global respondents say the (national) minimum wage is insufficient to enable workers to lead a

decent life. Just 16 percent believe that workers can lead a decent life, based on the minimum wage alone. Danish respondents are the most positive about the ability to lead a decent life based on the minimum wage¹.

Is the minimum wage enough to live a decent life?

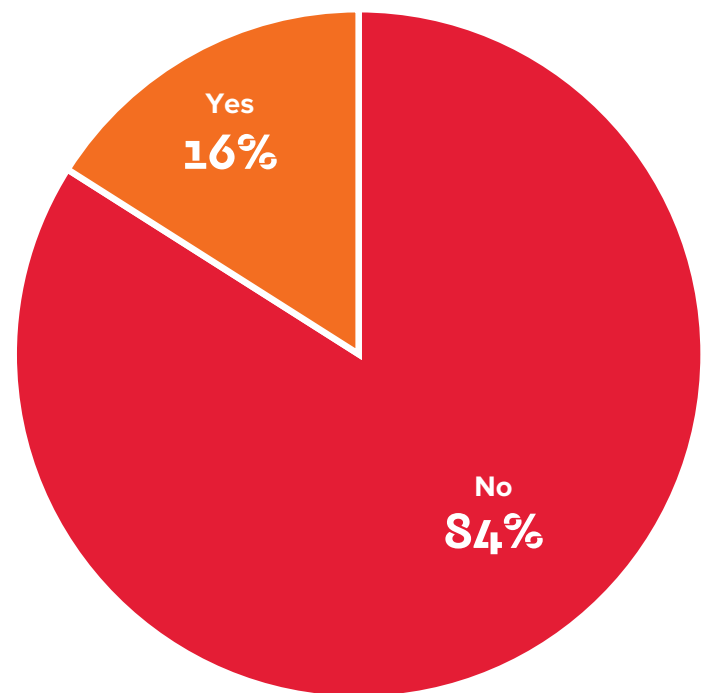


Figure 17 , Question 13 In your view, are the minimum wages paid in COUNTRY NAME high enough to enable workers to live in a decent life? Note N=15,578; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Guatemala (N=500).

1. Minimum wages in Denmark are set sectorally.

Is the minimum wage enough to live a decent life? Country Comparisons

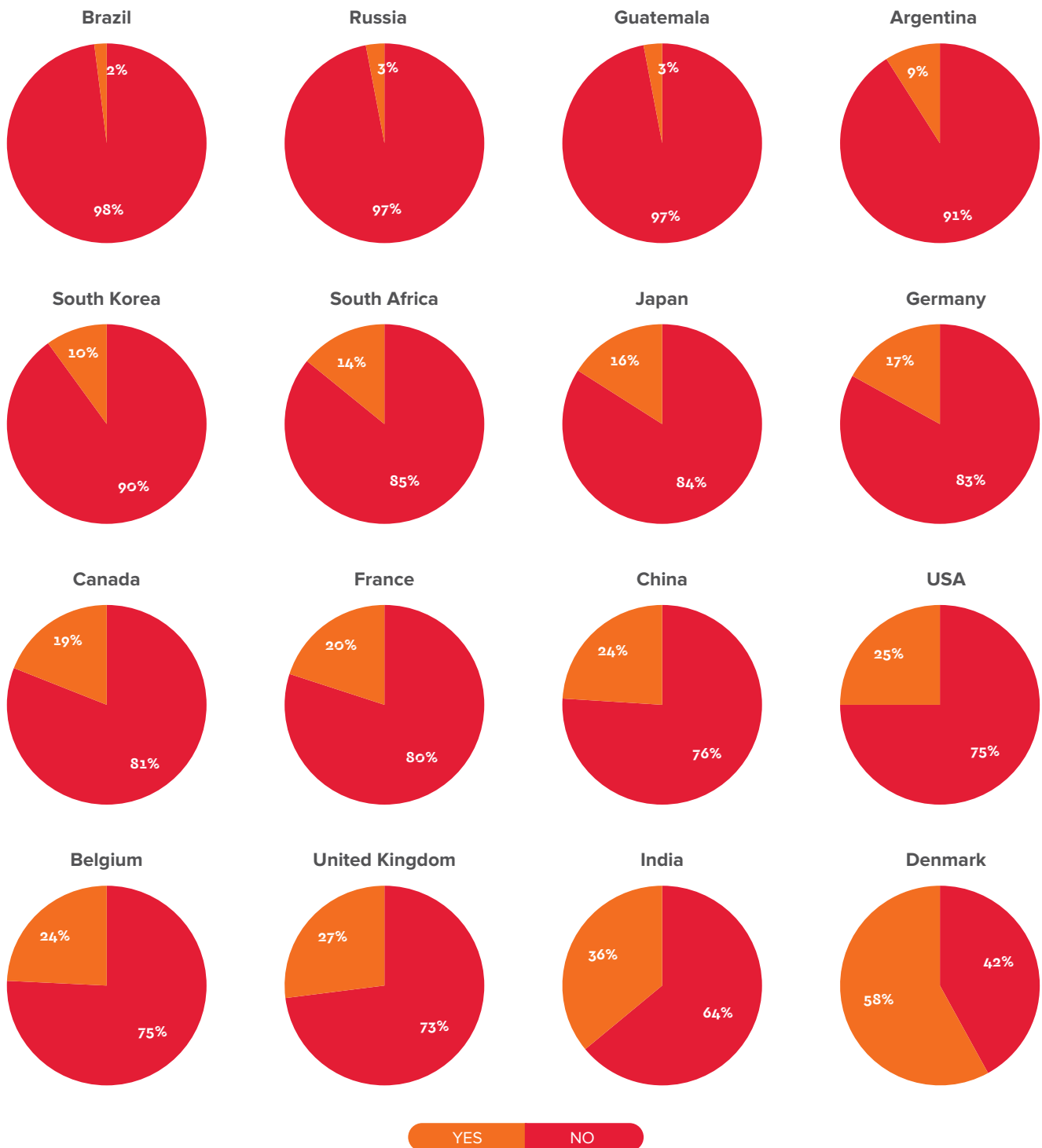


Figure 18 , Question 13 In your view, are the minimum wages paid in your country high enough to enable workers to live in a decent life? Note N=15,578; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Guatemala (N=500). Countries ordered from highest score on 'no'.

Country findings

Greatest scepticism in the Americas

87 percent of respondents from the Americas (USA, Canada, Brazil, Argentina, Guatemala) say the minimum wage in their country is insufficient to lead a decent life. Brazilian respondents are the most critically minded, with 98 percent saying it is not enough. The Brazilian respondents are directly followed by their Guatemalan counterparts (97 percent) and the respondents from Argentina (91 percent) not enough. Canada (81 percent) and the United States (75 percent) are in a separate economic category, but still face overwhelmingly negative sentiment when it comes to the question of whether the minimum wage is high enough to be able to lead a decent life.

Greatest scepticism among BRICS countries

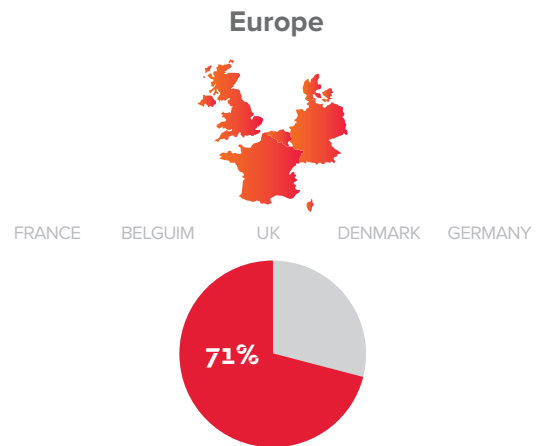
The greatest concern to the minimum wage being enough for a decent life is found in the BRICS countries. Just 16 percent of the BRICS respondents believe the minimum wage paid in their respective countries are high enough to enable workers to live a decent life, while 84 percent believe the opposite. Concern is almost unanimous in Brazil and Russia, with only 2 to 3 percent of these populations saying the minimum wage is high enough to lead a decent life. South Africa and China follow at 14 percent and 24 percent, respectively.

Europe needs a payrise

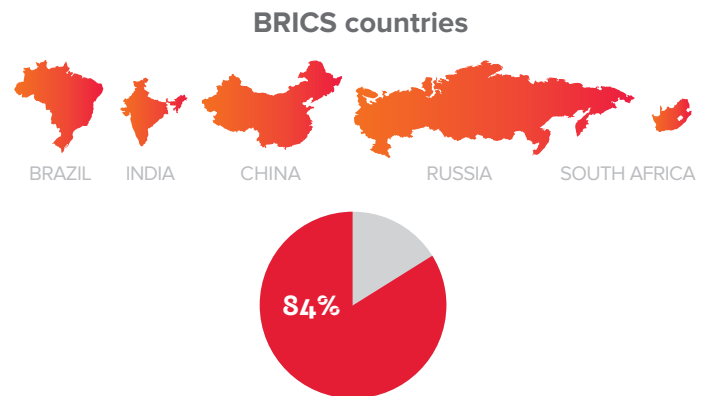
Seventy-one percent of the respondents in Europe say minimum wages are not enough to enable workers to lead a decent life.

Target findings

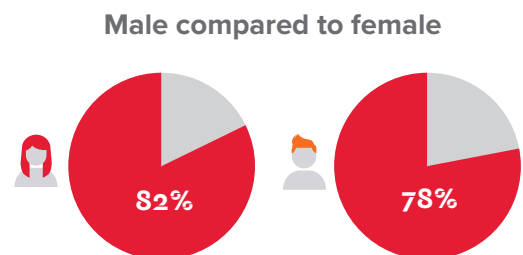
Minimum wage not enough for a decent life:



Minimum wage not enough for a decent life:



Minimum wage not enough for a decent life:

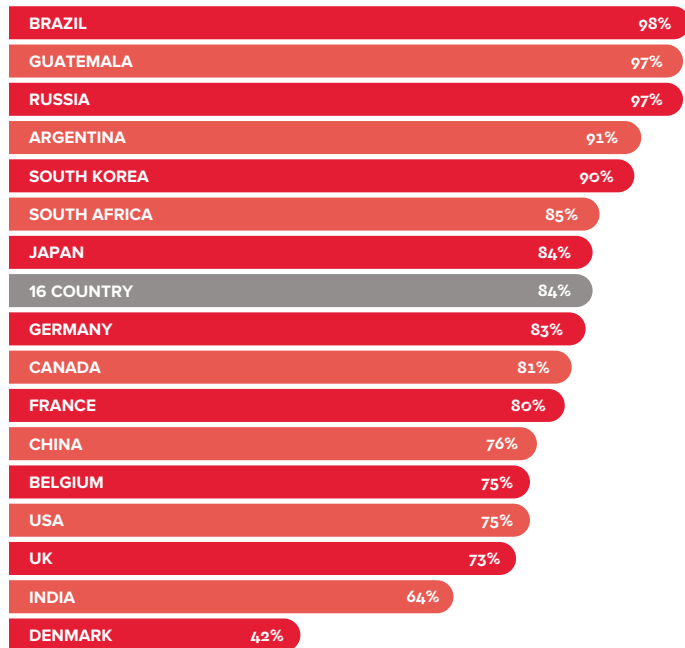


People who think the Minimum wage is not high enough



Stagnating Incomes and Minimum wage not high enough. Country Comparison

Minimum wage not high enough (19a)



Household income stagnating (19b)

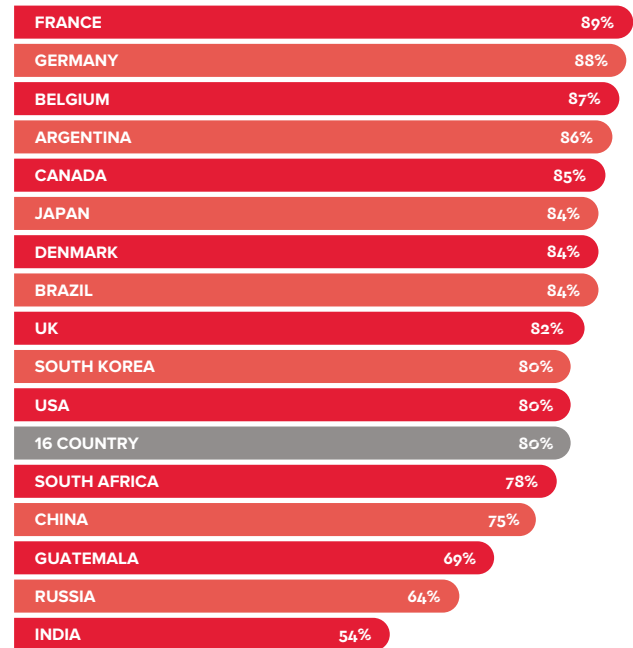


Figure 19a-b, Question 13 In your view, are the minimum wages paid in your country high enough to enable workers to live in a decent life? Note N=15,578; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Guatemala (N=500). Countries ordered from highest score on 'no'.

4.3 Working people struggling

Global findings

Half of the people barely getting by

Overall, one out of ten respondents (9 percent) lack the money for basic essentials like housing, food and electricity.

Very few people can save a lot

Just 7 percent of the respondents say they can save a lot. Only forty-four percent can afford to pay for essentials while saving 'a little money.'

Respondents were asked to describe their financial situation:

- Not enough for basic essentials, like housing, food and electricity
- I can cover the basic, but I'm barely getting by
- I can cover the basics, and I can save a little
- I can cover the basics, and I can save a lot

Are you getting by – how would you describe your financial situation?

I'm barely getting by and don't have enough for basic essentials like housing, food and electricity

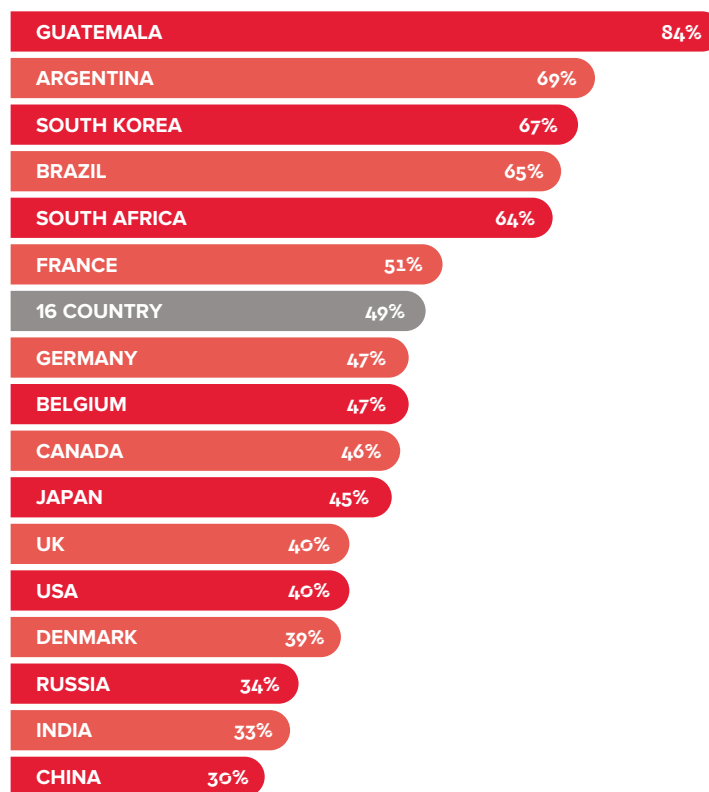


Figure 20, Question 2 How would you describe your financial situation? Note N=15,728 for 16-country average. N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Guatemala (N=500). Countries ordered from highest to lowest score on combined score for 'not enough for essentials' and 'I'm barely getting by'.

Are you getting by – how would you describe your financial situation? Country comparison

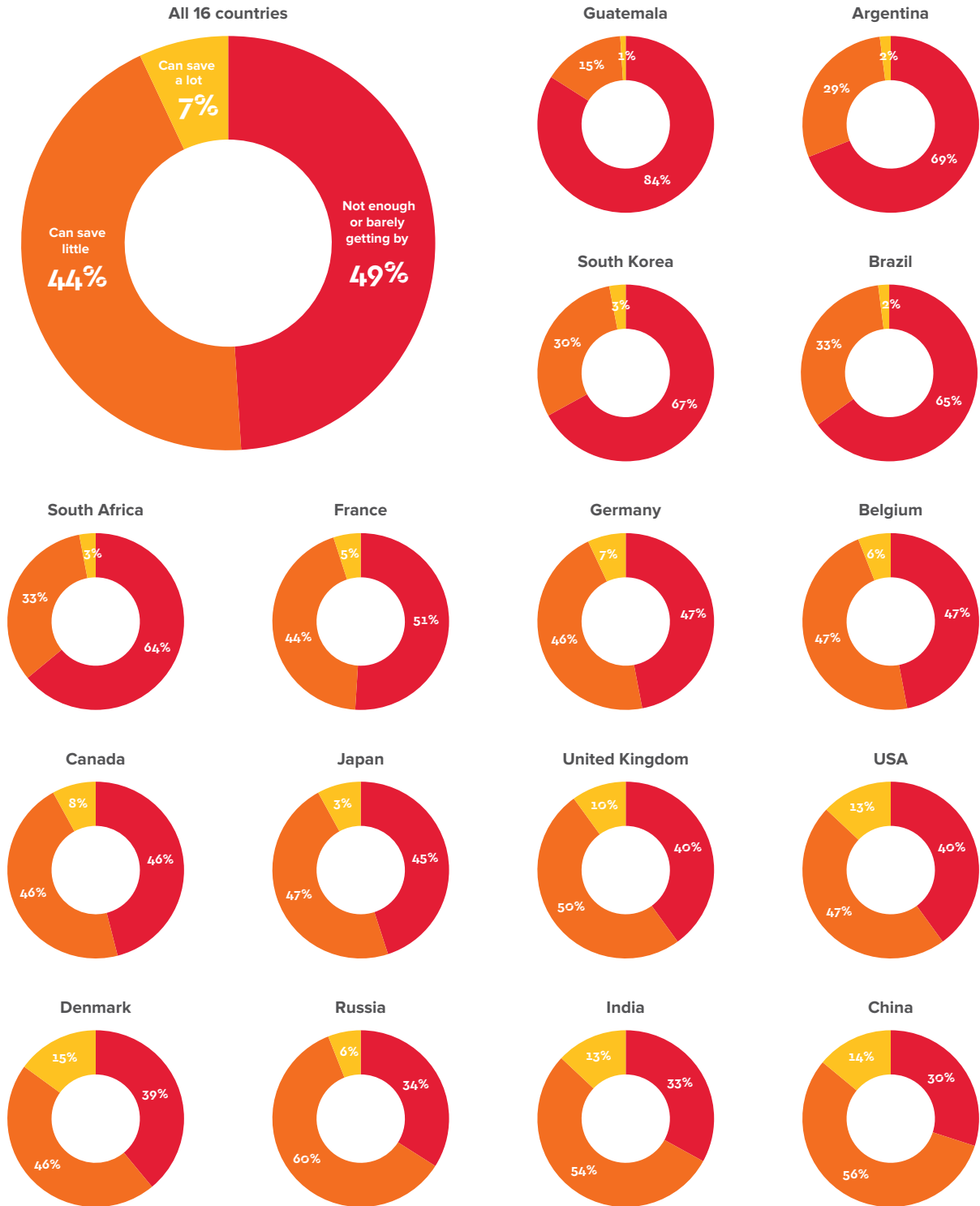


Figure 21, Question 2 How would you describe your financial situation? Note N=15,728 for 16-country average. N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Guatemala (N=500).

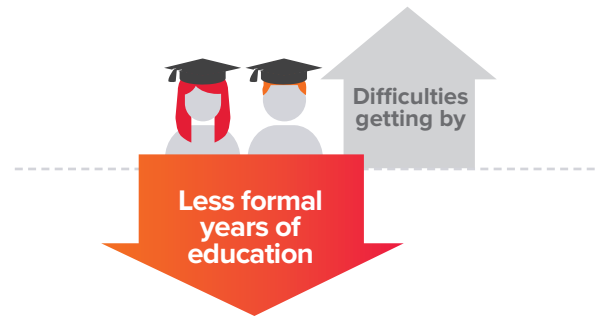
Country findings

Serious poverty in Guatemala, Argentina, South Korea, Brazil, South Africa

Cost of living pressures are particularly high in Guatemala where people said they didn't have enough for essentials and are barely getting by (84 percent), in Argentina (69 percent) and South Korea (67 percent). In all sixteen countries combined, a dramatic 49 percent of the respondents cannot save money

Target findings

Trouble getting by



People with less years of education have the greatest difficulties getting by.

4.4 Globalization under challenge

Global findings

Divided opinion on economic situation

More than half of the global respondents (52 percent) rate the current economic situation in their country as 'bad'. Forty-eight percent evaluate the current economic situation as good. Sentiment is the most negative in South Korea (85 percent 'bad', just 15 percent 'good'). Perceptions of the economy in Guatemala (83 percent 'bad'; 17 percent 'good'), Brazil (80-20 percent), and South Africa (77-23)

are also a concern to overwhelming numbers of people. Of all European countries, France has the most negative economic sentiment (76-24 percent).

The most positive economic sentiment is found in India (as many as 87 percent 'good'; just 13 percent bad) and China (86-14 percent). These countries are followed by two European countries: Denmark (81-19 percent) and Germany (79-21 percent).

Is the economic situation good or bad ?

Country findings

G20 Countries

Across the thirteen G20 countries in the poll, 53 percent of respondents rate their economic situation as bad.

Negative economic sentiment in the Americas

Economic sentiment in the five countries from the Americas stands at a collective 40 percent 'good', 8 points below the 16-country average. Sentiment is especially negative in the Latin American countries Guatemala (17 percent 'good'), Brazil (20 percent) and Argentina (32 percent).

Positive sentiment in Asia – South Korea is the main exception

Economic sentiment in the four Asian countries stands at a collective 57 percent 'good', 9 points above the 16-country average. Positive economic sentiment is particularly strong in India (87 percent) and China (86 percent). Japan takes a middle position at 41 percent. South Korea just 15 percent of the respondents say the economic situation in their country is good.

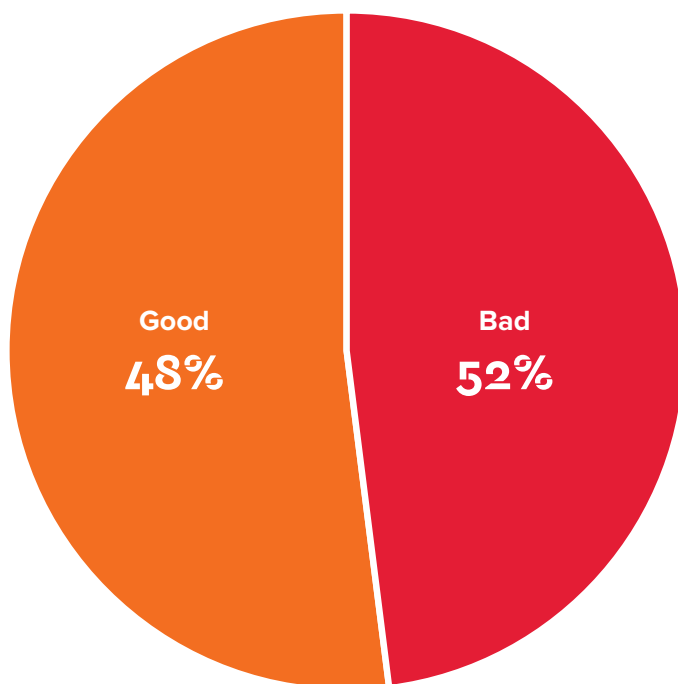
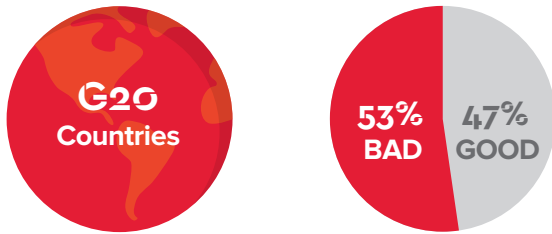


Figure 22, Question 1 Thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in your country Note N=15,728.

Target findings

Economic situation



53% of people in G20 countries rate their economic situation as bad.

Economic situation Female compared to Male



More women rate the economic situation as bad.

Is the economic situation good or bad? Country comparison

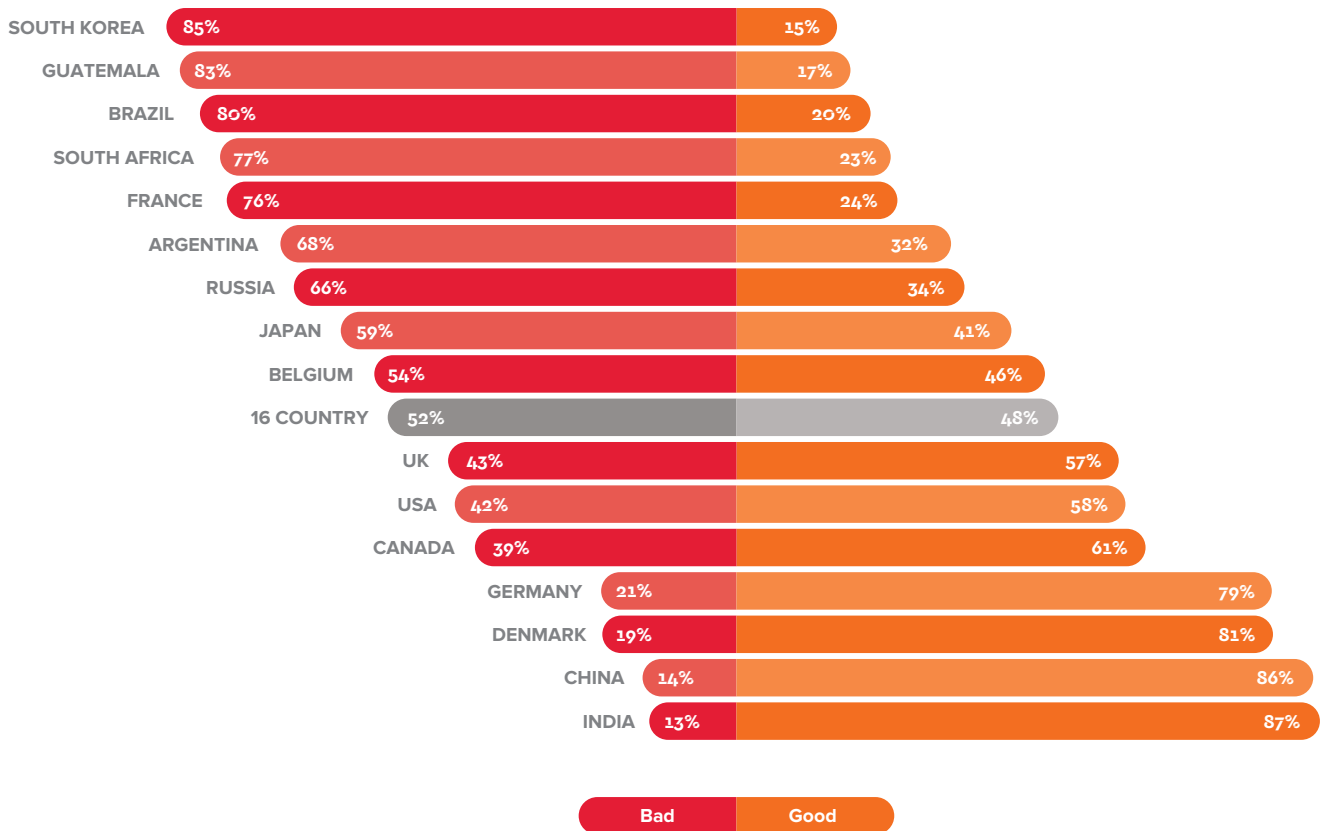


Figure 23, Question 1 Thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in your country? Note N=15,728 for 16-country average. N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Guatemala (N=500). Countries ordered from highest to lowest score.



5.0 Key Findings: The Jobs Crisis

The world needs more jobs. Over the past two years, almost 4 in 10 respondents have directly experienced unemployment or the reduction of working hours – either in their own job or that of a family member.

People worry about employment. Seventy-three percent of the global population worry about people losing their jobs. Nearly half of all respondents do not expect the next generation to find a decent job.

Hope that the next generation will find a decent job, a key driver of economic and social progress is lacking in many countries, a trend which has been seen in the ITUC Global Poll since 2012.

The future of work is emerging as a key topic of political discourse – but the real issues that are at stake are jobs, not new technologies. While some (51 percent) are worried that new technologies will take away jobs, overall people embrace new technologies as making jobs easier to do (85 percent) contributing to better labour conditions for workers (80 percent), and creating new jobs (70 percent).

The right choice for governments is to realise the job creation potential from new technologies which support the many rather than the 1% richest.

5.1 Not enough jobs

Global findings

Spectre of unemployment or reduced hours remains

Over just the past two years, many people (38 percent) have directly experienced unemployment or the reduction of working hours – either in their own job or that of a family member. Unemployment is felt the harshest in Guatemala (77 percent), South Africa (65 percent), Brazil (65 percent), Argentina (53 percent) and Russia (53 percent). Respondents from the BRICS bloc have on average a greater chance of directly experiencing (partial) unemployment than the respondents from the other countries in the ITUC Global Poll (48 percent versus 38 percent).

Europe's jobs crisis

Of the five European countries included in the survey, French and Danish respondents have experienced most unemployment or reduction of working hours (both 35 percent), followed by respondents from the UK (29 percent) and Belgium (27 percent). German respondents fare best at 18 percent.

The America's jobs crisis

Fifty percent of all the respondents from the five countries in the Americas have been directly exposed to unemployment and/or reduction of working hours in the past two years. That is 12 points above the 16-country average. The situation is the worst in Guatemala (77 percent exposed), Brazil (65 percent), and Argentina (53 percent). From the United States (30 percent) and Canada (39 percent) have experienced unemployment or reduced working hours.

Have you or a family member been unemployed?

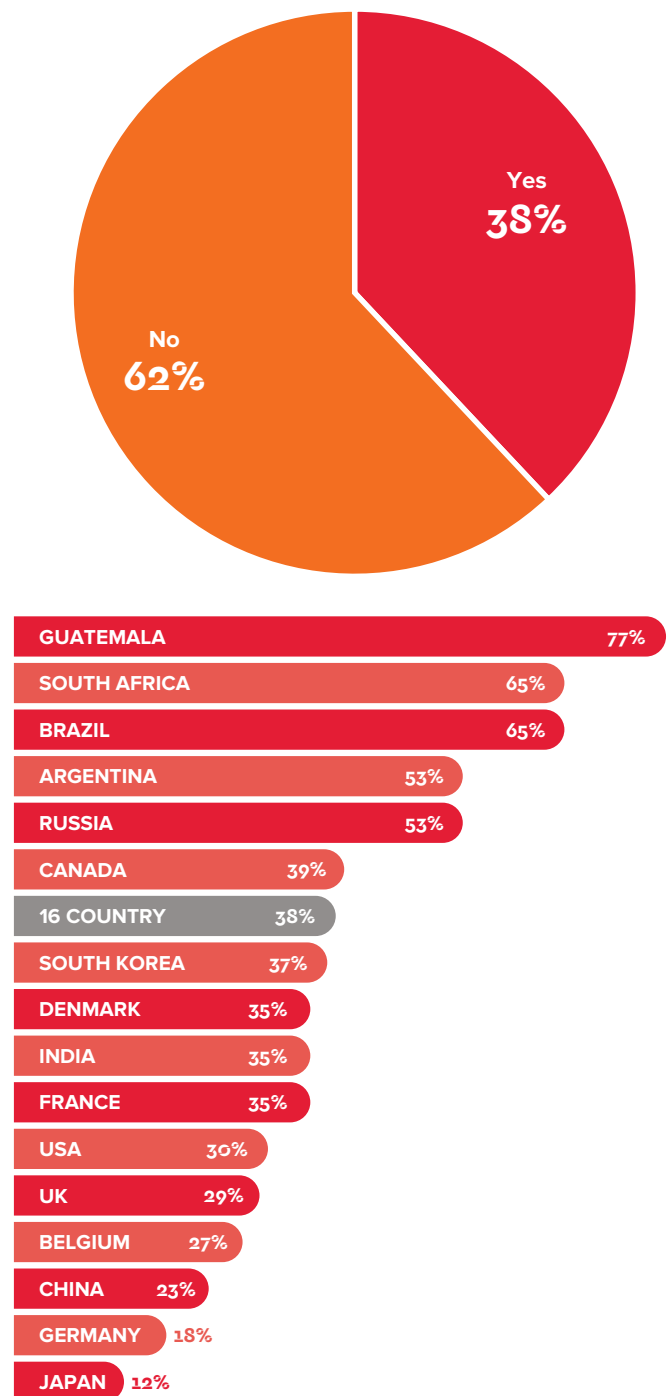


Figure 24 , Question 11 In the last two years, have you or someone in your household been unemployed, or had their working hours reduced? Note N=15,728; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Guatemala (N=500). Countries ordered from highest to lowest 'no' (i.e., was unemployed or had hours reduced) score

5.2 Not enough jobs for the next generation

Global findings

Almost 1 in 2 believe next generation unlikely to find a decent job

Nearly half (44 percent) of the global respondents in the ITUC Global Poll do not expect the next generation to find a decent job. Respondents from South Korea (69 percent 'unlikely'), South Africa (66 percent), France (65 percent), Japan (61 percent) and Guatemala (58 percent) are the most concerned about the likelihood of the next generation finding a decent job. Denmark is the most confident country (85 percent 'likely' just 15 percent 'unlikely'), followed directly by India (81 percent), China (76 percent), and, interestingly, Brazil (69 percent), where respondents are hopeful that things will improve for the next generation.

Country findings

South Africa diverging from BRICS bloc

As many as two out of three BRICS respondents (64 percent, 8 percentage points above the 16-country average) expect that the next generation will be able to find a decent job. That said, the lack of trust in the next generation finding a decent job in South Africa (just 34 percent expecting that the next generation will find a decent job) forms a stark contrast with the optimism found in the other four BRICS countries, with solid majorities saying it is likely that the next generation will find a decent job.

Will the next generation find a decent job?

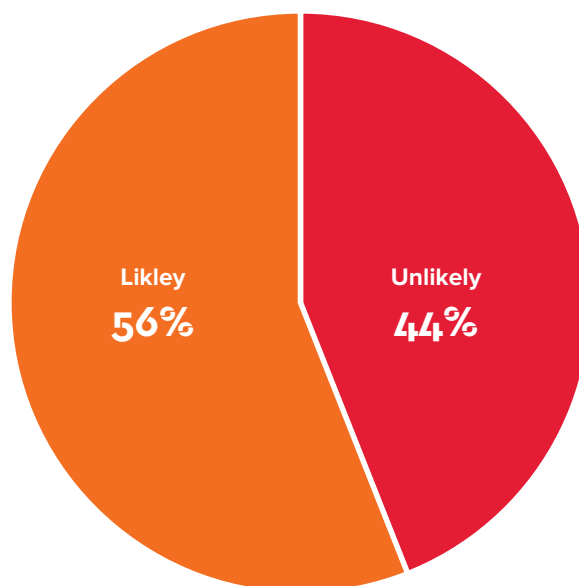


Figure 25, Question 12 When thinking about the next generation, how likely do you think they will find a decent job?

Note N=15, 728.

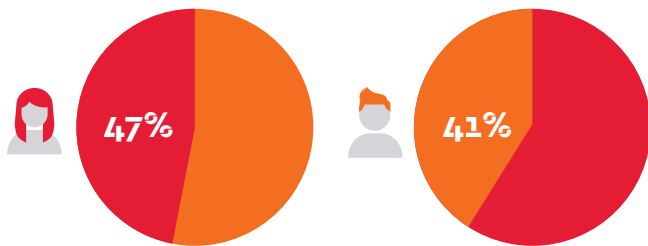
In Europe, France, Belgium and the UK most concerned about jobs for the next generation

In contrast to Germany where 65 percent of people think the next generation are likely to find a decent job, there are concerns in France (65 percent), Belgium (49 percent) and the UK (47 percent) that the next generation will not be able to find a job.

Concern in Guatemala and Argentina: Respondents from Guatemala (just 42 percent likely) and Argentina (51 percent) are more concerned than neighbouring Brazil about jobs for the next generation.

Target findings

Unlikely the next generation will find a decent job



Women (47%) less hopeful the next generation will find a decent job than men (41%).

Will the next generation find a decent job? Country Comparison

Unlikely that the next generation will find a job

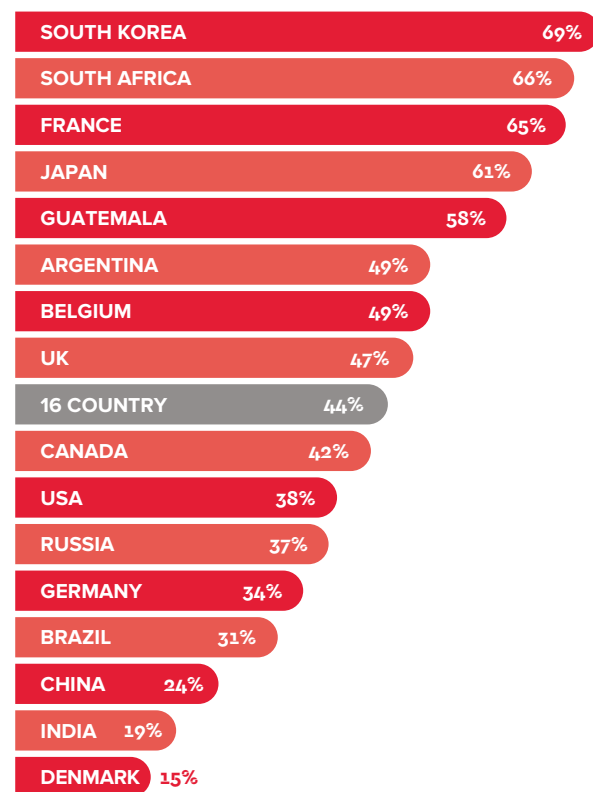


Figure 26, Question 12 When thinking about the next generation, how likely do you think they will find a decent job?

Note N=15, 728; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Guatemala (N=500). Countries ordered from lowest to highest score on score on 'likely'.

5.3 The future of work – it's not the tech, it's the jobs

Global findings

People embrace new technologies

Overall, there is a broad acceptance of new technologies, seen in responses to seven statements about the impact of technology and jobs used to test opinions in the ITUC Global Poll. An impressive 85 percent of global respondents agree with the statement that new technologies make jobs easier to do. Respondents also believe that new technologies contribute to better labour conditions for workers (80 percent), that new technologies produce new jobs (70 percent) and can help to reduce the carbon footprint associated with jobs (69 percent). At the same time

people globally also understand that new technologies make (older) jobs redundant (63 percent). Interestingly, more than half of the global respondents (55 percent) say that new technologies are making jobs more secure, while at the same time also 55 percent indicate that new technologies put financial pressures on the wages of workers (55 percent). Globally people view technology as bringing opportunities, but are aware that there is a chance for negative side effects on jobs that need to be addressed by rules and government action.

What do you think about new technologies and jobs?

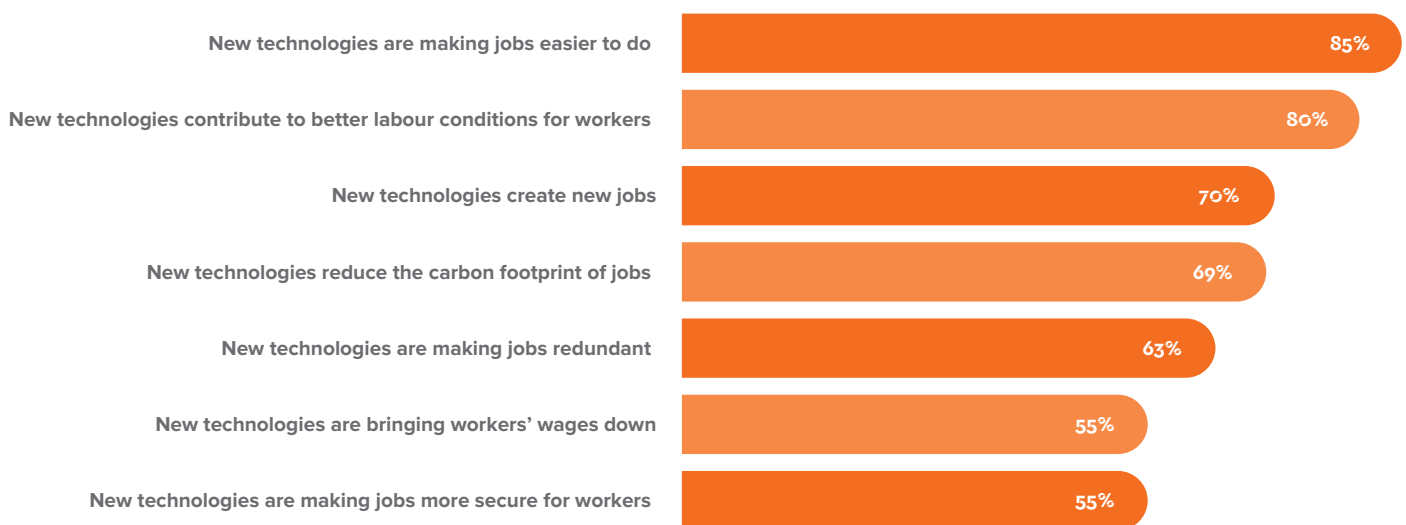


Figure 27, Question 10 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? New technologies are making jobs easier to do; New technologies contribute to better labour conditions for workers; New technologies create new jobs; New reduce the carbon footprint of jobs; New technologies are making jobs redundant; New technologies are bringing workers' wages down; New technologies are making jobs more secure for workers Note N=15,728. Items ordered by total score 'agree'.

Country findings

BRICS bloc embraces technology

On average, the BRICS countries are in stronger agreement with the positive statements about the role of new technologies (78 percent 'agree', 6 points above the 16-country average). Respondents in China (87 percent) and India (83 percent) are particularly supportive of new technologies. Agreement scores for the remaining BRICS countries – South Africa, Russia, and Brazil – have a particularly positive view towards new technologies.

Europe slightly less supportive of new technologies – except Denmark

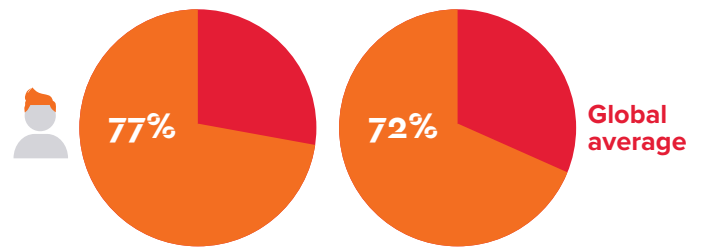
Sixty-eight percent of the European respondents agree with the positive statements about new technologies, 4 points below the 16-country average. While Denmark is highly supportive of the positive statements about new technologies (82 percent agreement), the remaining European countries (Belgium, Germany, France and the UK) are all moderately supportive, with average agreement scores in the 63-66 percent range.

Guatemala and new technologies

In the Americas, Guatemala (81 percent average agreement on positive technology statements) stands out, Argentina (78 percent) and Brazil (74 percent) are also more open-minded towards new technologies. The United States (67 percent) and Canada (64 percent) are in a similar agreement range to most European countries.

Target findings

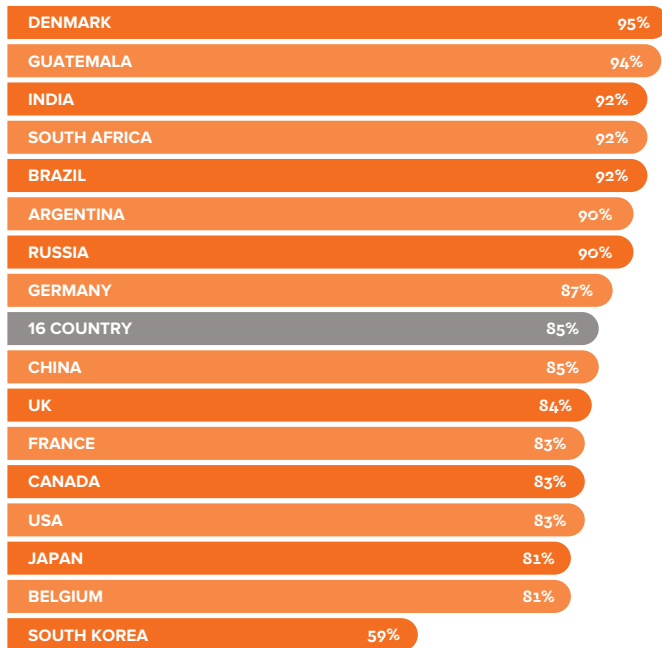
Young men embracing new technologies



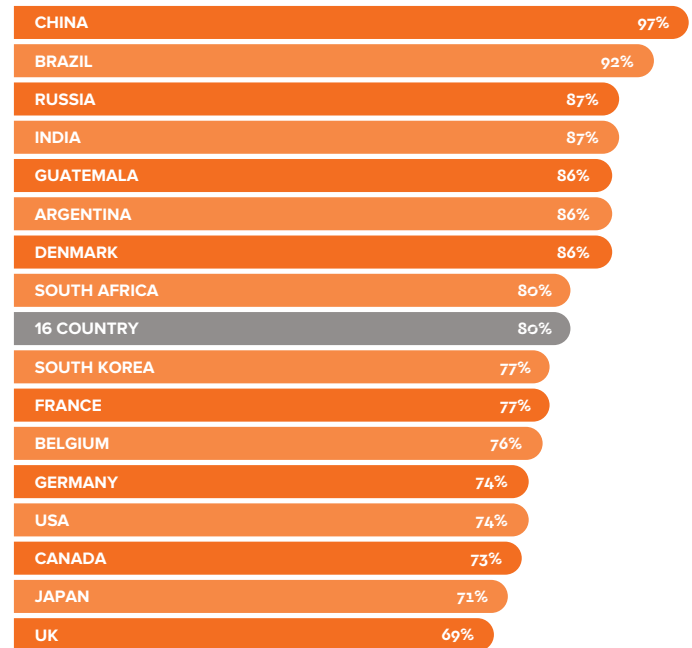
Young men (under 40) strongly embrace new technologies (77 %) vs 72% (based on average of 5 positive statements).

What do you think about new technologies and jobs? Country comparison

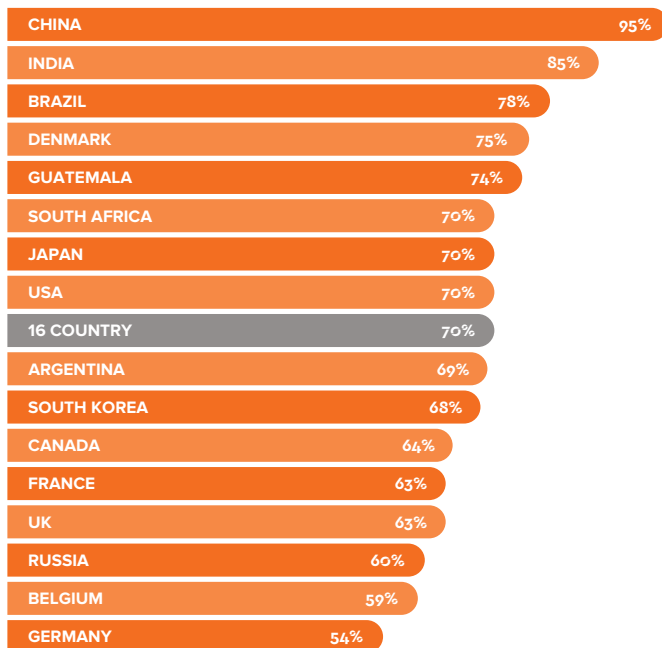
New technologies are making jobs easier to do (28a)



New technologies contribute to better labour conditions for workers (28b)



New technologies create new jobs (28c)



New technologies reduce the carbon footprint of jobs (28d)

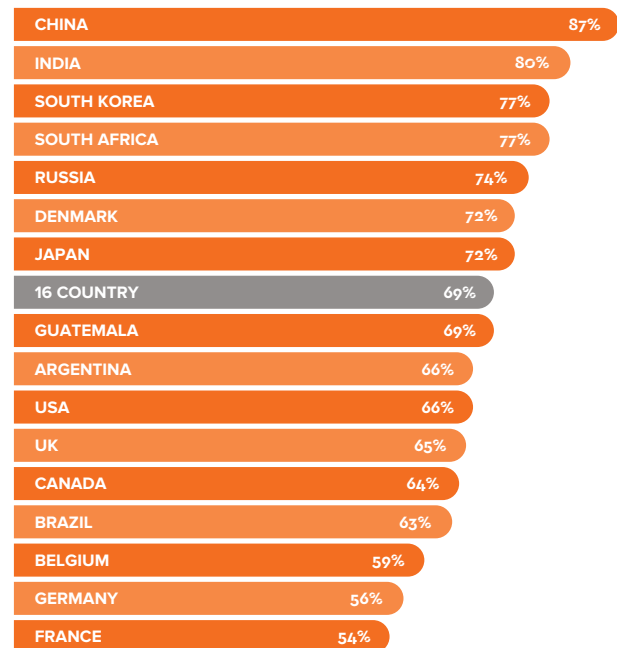
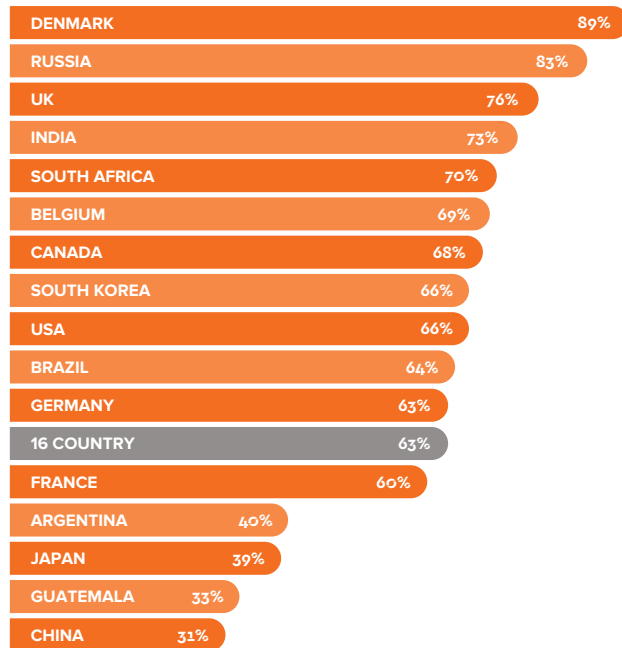


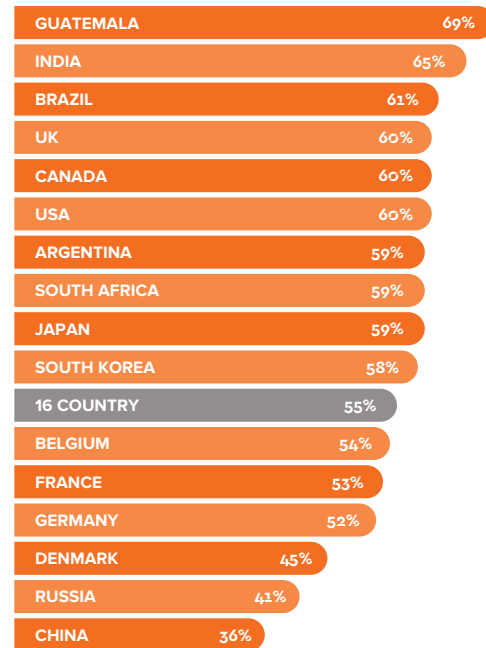
Figure 28a-d, Question 10 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? New technologies are making jobs easier to do; New technologies contribute to better labour conditions for workers; New technologies create new jobs; New reduce the carbon footprint of jobs; New technologies are making jobs redundant; New technologies are bringing workers' wages down; New technologies are making jobs more secure for workers Note N=15, 728; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Guatemala (N=500). Countries ordered from highest to lowest score on 'agree'.

What do you think about new technologies and jobs? Country comparison

New technologies are making jobs redundant (28e)



New technologies are bringing workers' wages down (28f)



New technologies are making jobs more secure for workers (28g)

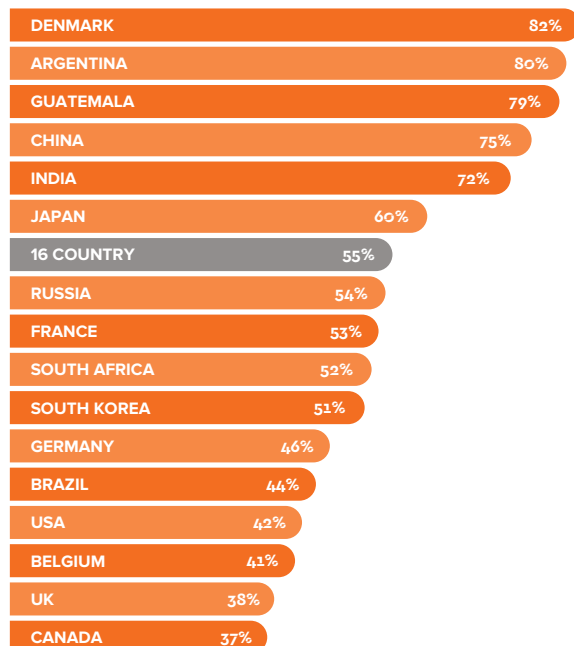


Figure 28e-g, Question 10 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? New technologies are making jobs easier to do; New technologies contribute to better labour conditions for workers; New technologies create new jobs; New reduce the carbon footprint of jobs; New technologies are making jobs redundant; New technologies are bringing workers' wages down; New technologies are making jobs more secure for workers Note N=15, 728; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Guatemala (N=500). Countries ordered from highest to lowest score on 'agree'.

A black and white photograph of a woman in a striped shirt working on a hat in a factory setting. She has a measuring tape around her neck. The background shows other workers and machinery. The text '6.0 Key Findings: Labour Laws and Social Protection' is overlaid on the image.

6.0 Key Findings: Labour Laws and Social Protection

Despite government policies to roll back labour laws and protections in many countries in the world, the ITUC Global Poll shows exceptionally strong support for a wide range of labour laws, including the right to strike (73 percent).

There is nearly universal support for laws that protect workers' health and safety (96 percent) and laws that establish and protect a decent minimum wage for workers (93 percent). On average there is 88 percent support for the five laws to protect workers' rights.

The role of unions in the workplace is also strongly supported with rights to union membership favoured by 85 percent of people and the right to collectively bargaining supported by 91 percent of people.

Three in four people globally want unions to play an active role in society. Support for active unions is the strongest in China (95 percent), Russia (90 percent) and India (83 percent).

Government responsibility to ensure a social protection floor which provides citizens with access to education and health care, and provides decent retirement incomes, support for paid maternity leave and unemployment benefits has overwhelming public support, with support at between 89 percent and 94 percent for each of the five policies. On average there is 93 percent support for five elements of a social protection floor.

These patterns have been consistent since the first ITUC Global Poll, held in 2012.

In the sixteen countries in the ITUC Global Poll, people are not impressed with the performance of their governments on social protection policies. A majority of global respondents (55 percent) rate their government's performance on 'decent retirement incomes' as bad. Large minorities give a negative assessment of their government's performance on unemployment benefits and on providing affordable access to health care and education.

6.1 Public support for labour laws and the right to strike

Global findings

Broad global call for labour laws, including right to strike

Globally people express exceptionally strong majority support for a wide range of labour laws, including the right to strike. The strongest call exists for laws that protect workers' health and safety (96 percent). Laws that establish and protect a decent minimum wage for workers also have overwhelming support,

as evidenced by 93 percent of people. The same is true for laws that give workers the right to collective bargaining (91 percent) and laws that help to cement the right to join a union (85 percent). Lastly, there is broad demand for laws that protect the right to strike (73 percent). There is no serious opposition against any of these laws.

Do you favour or oppose labour laws and the right to strike?



Figure 29, Question 5 Could you please tell me if you strongly favour, somewhat favour, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose each of the following laws? Note N=15,728. Items ordered from highest to lowest favour score.

Country findings

Overwhelming support for labour laws in each of the 16 countries

Globally people are fully behind the notion of labour laws. The lowest level of support for a country for an individual labour law is over half the population of 53 percent support in South Africa for the right to strike.

Strongest call for labour laws in China

The most intense call for labour laws exists in China. On average, 95 percent of the Chinese respondents favour the set of five labour laws presented to them. This is 7 points more than the 16-country average. Russia (92 percent), and also Germany (91 percent) and Denmark (90 percent) follow closely.

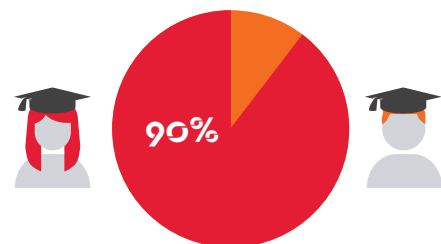
Target findings

Women slightly more supportive than men of the five labour laws



Women slightly more supportive of the five labour laws 89% vs 87%.

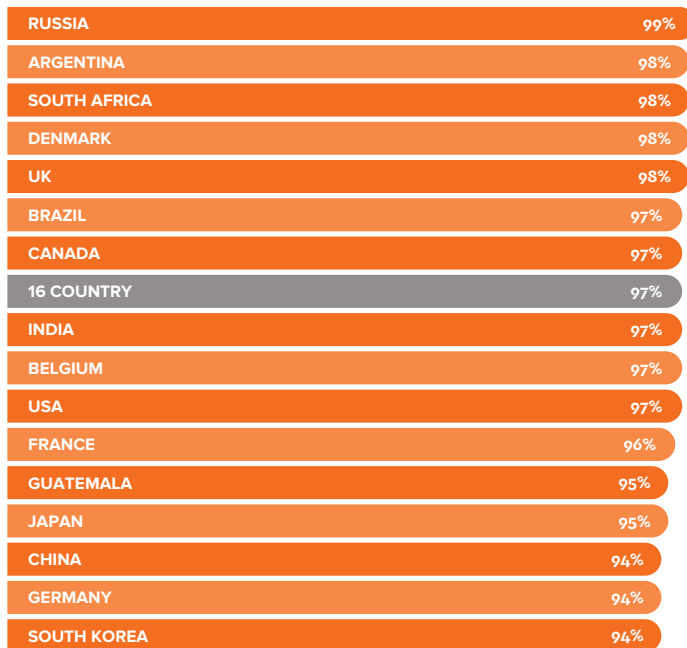
Support for labour laws Years of formal education



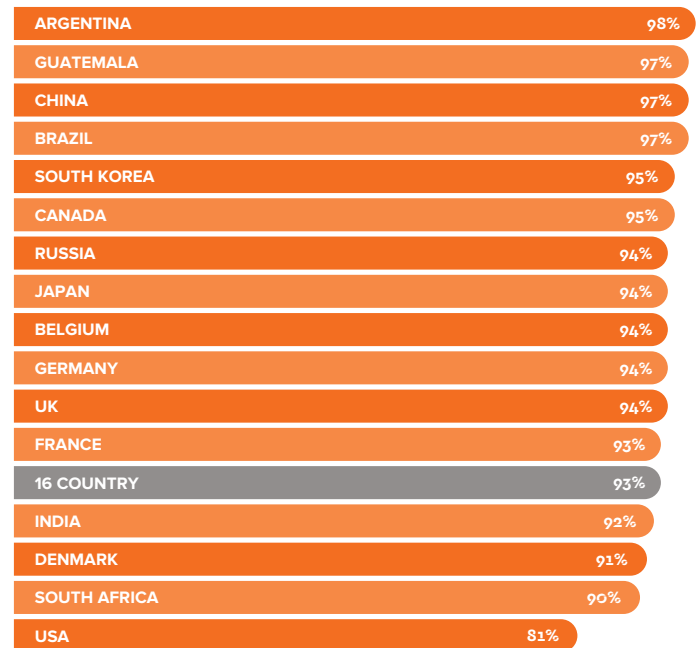
People with less years of formal education are the most supportive of the five labour laws (90%).

Do you favour or oppose labour laws and the right to strike? Country comparisons

Laws to protect health and safety (30a)



Laws for a decent minimum wage (30b)



Laws that give workers the right to collectively bargain (30c)

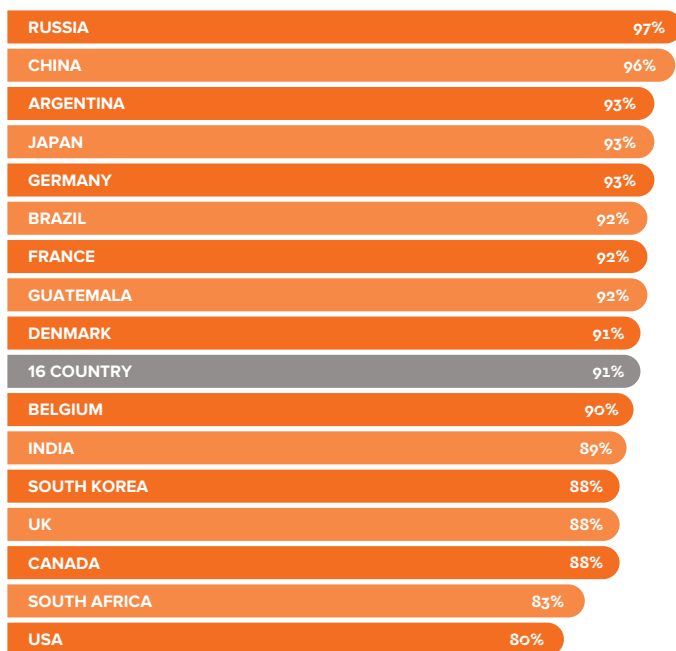
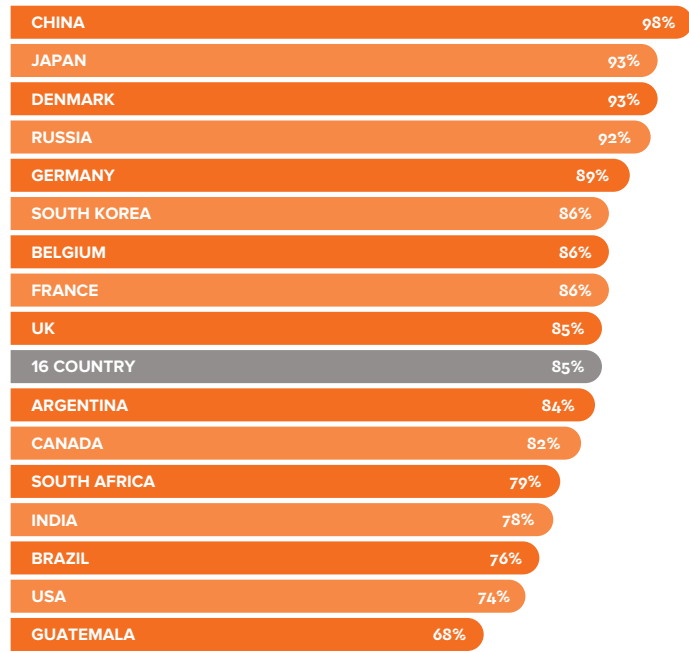


Figure 30a-c, Question 5 Do you strongly favour, somewhat favour, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose each of the following laws? Note N=15,728 for 16-country average. N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Guatemala (N=500). Countries ordered from highest to lowest 'favour' score.

Do you favour or oppose labour laws and the right to strike? Country comparisons

Laws that give workers the right to join a union (30d)



Laws that protect the right to strike (30e)

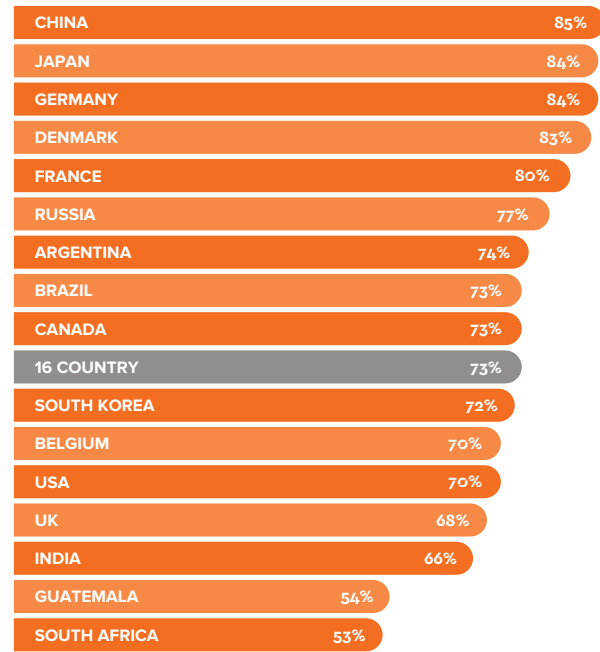


Figure 30d-e, Question 5 Do you strongly favour, somewhat favour, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose each of the following laws? Note N=15,728 for 16-country average. N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Guatemala (N=500). Countries ordered from highest to lowest 'favour' score.

6.2 Governments upholding a social protection floor

Global findings

Very strong support for a social protection floor

Globally people overwhelmingly want their government to be working on affordable access to health care (94 percent). A second government provision, 'decent retirement incomes' (94 percent) evokes similarly positive responses. Respondents also welcome

government action aimed at providing affordable access to education (94 percent) and support paid maternity leave (92 percent). Finally, global respondents also offer a warm welcome to the idea of the government providing unemployment benefits (89 percent).

Should the government provide people with education, retirement income, health care, maternity leave, unemployment benefits?



Figure 31, Question 7 Would you strongly favour, somewhat favour, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose the government working on providing workers with each of the following items? Note N=15,728. Items ordered from highest to lowest 'strongly favour' score.

Should the government provide people with education, retirement income, health care, maternity leave, unemployment benefits? Country comparisons

Affordable access to education (32a)

GUATEMALA	99%
ARGENTINA	98%
GERMANY	98%
FRANCE	97%
UK	97%
BELGIUM	96%
CANADA	96%
INDIA	95%
CHINA	95%
SOUTH AFRICA	95%
SOUTH KOREA	94%
16 COUNTRY	94%
BRAZIL	92%
DENMARK	92%
USA	91%
JAPAN	91%
RUSSIA	90%

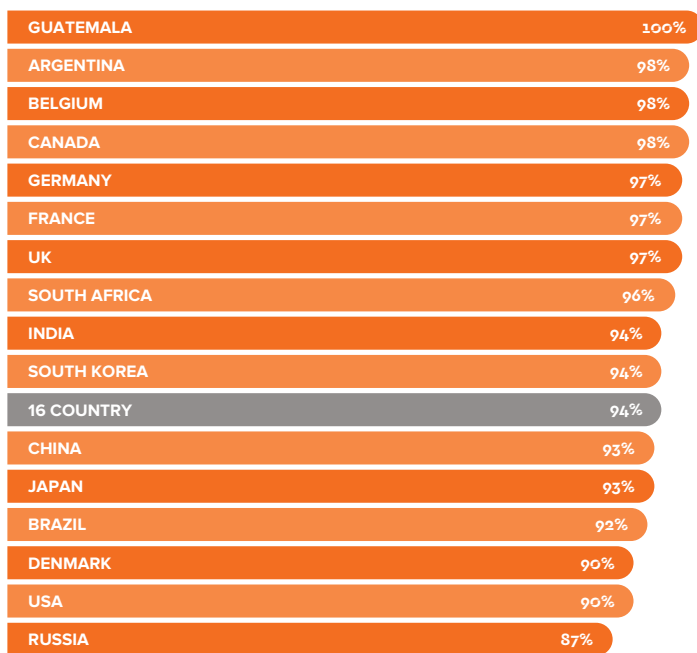
Decent retirement incomes (32b)

ARGENTINA	98%
BELGIUM	98%
GERMANY	98%
GUATEMALA	97%
FRANCE	97%
UK	97%
SOUTH AFRICA	96%
CHINA	95%
CANADA	95%
BRAZIL	94%
16 COUNTRY	94%
SOUTH KOREA	94%
INDIA	94%
DENMARK	93%
USA	90%
JAPAN	89%
RUSSIA	85%

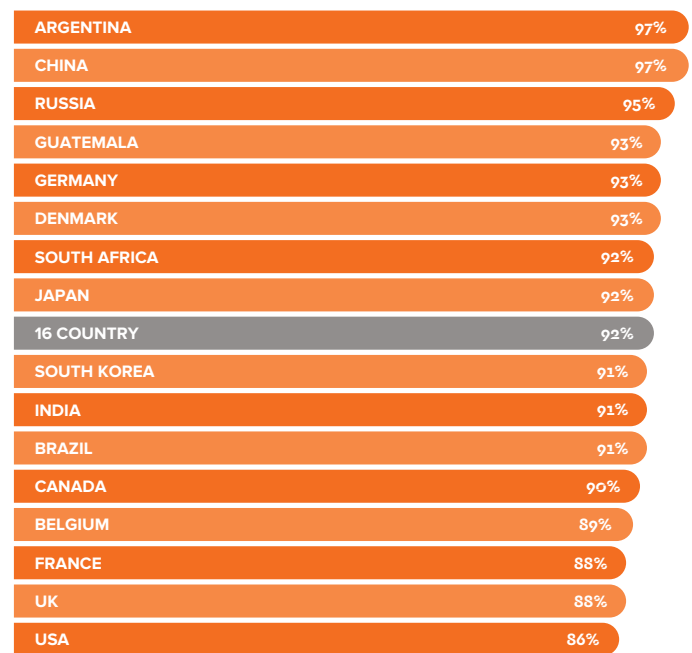
Figure 32a-b, Question 7 Would you strongly favour, somewhat favour, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose the government working on providing workers with each of the following items? Note N=15,728; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Guatemala (N=500). Countries ordered from highest to lowest 'strongly favour' score.

Should the government provide people with education, retirement income, health care, maternity leave, unemployment benefits? Country comparisons

Affordable access to health care (32c)



Support for paid maternity leave (32d)



Unemployment benefits (32e)

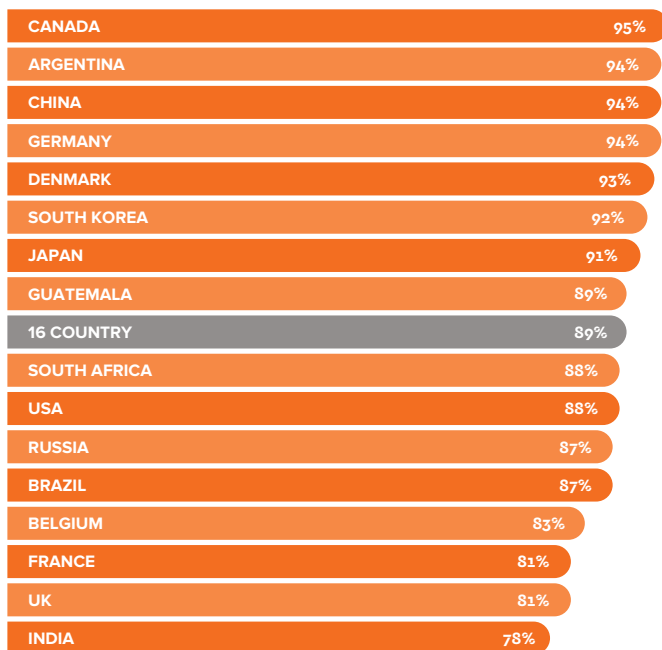


Figure 32c-e, Question 7 Would you strongly favour, somewhat favour, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose the government working on providing workers with each of the following items? Note N=15,728; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Guatemala (N=500). Countries ordered from highest to lowest 'strongly favour' score.

6.3 Government performance on providing a social protection floor

Global findings

People are critical about government performance

Globally people are not impressed with the performance of their governments on five important social protection items. A majority of people (55 percent) rate their government's performance on 'decent retirement incomes' as bad. In addition, large minorities (43 to 46 percent) give negative assessment of their government's performance on unemployment benefits and on providing affordable access to health care and education. The only area where there seems

to exist relative satisfaction with the performance of the government is providing support for paid maternity leave ('just' 32 percent 'bad'). But this may just be an illusion: among younger women, defined as women younger than forty, they are among the most critical (37 percent, 5 points higher than the global mean). It is likely that this number would go up further if we were able to zero in on the key group of recipients of this form of care - parents of young children (unfortunately, the data does not allow us to do this). Among respondents without enough money to get by, this percentage rises to 40 percent.

How do you rate government performance on providing people with education, retirement income, health care, maternity leave, unemployment benefits?

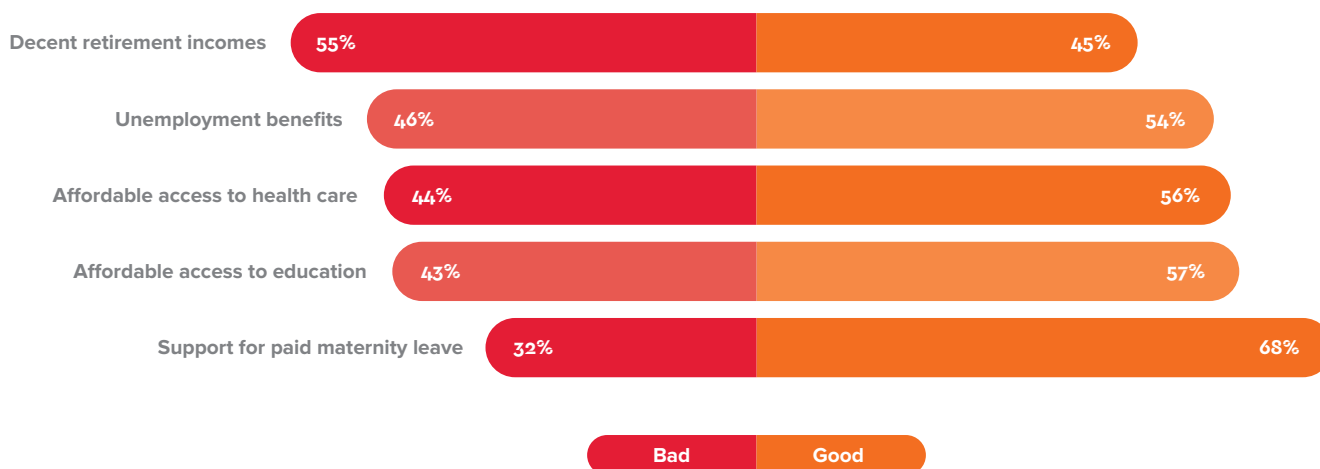


Figure 33, Question 8 How would you rate the current performance of your government on each of the following? Note N=15,728.

BRICS countries

On average, the BRICS countries are fifty-fifty divided on whether their government's performance on these five social protection measures is good or bad. Russian respondents are by far the most critical (78 percent 'bad'), followed by respondents from Brazil (57 percent) and South Africa (56 percent).

Europe

On average, 37 percent of the European respondents rate their government's performance as bad, which is 9 points below the 16-country average. French (43 percent 'bad') and German (38 percent 'bad') respondents are the most critical European respondents.

Striking difference between the USA and Canada

On average, 47 percent of the US-respondents rate their government's performance as 'bad', 16 points more than their northern neighbours from Canada, who with a 31 percent bad score are among the most satisfied respondents in the Global Poll, together with the respondents from India (28 percent bad). Argentinian respondents are also reasonably satisfied (35 percent), while respondents from the two remaining Latin American countries in the Global Poll, Brazil and Guatemala have majorities rating their governments' achievements in the social protection arena as bad (56 percent and 57 percent, respectively).

How do you rate government performance on providing people with education, retirement income, health care, maternity leave, unemployment benefits? Country comparisons

Decent retirement incomes (34a)

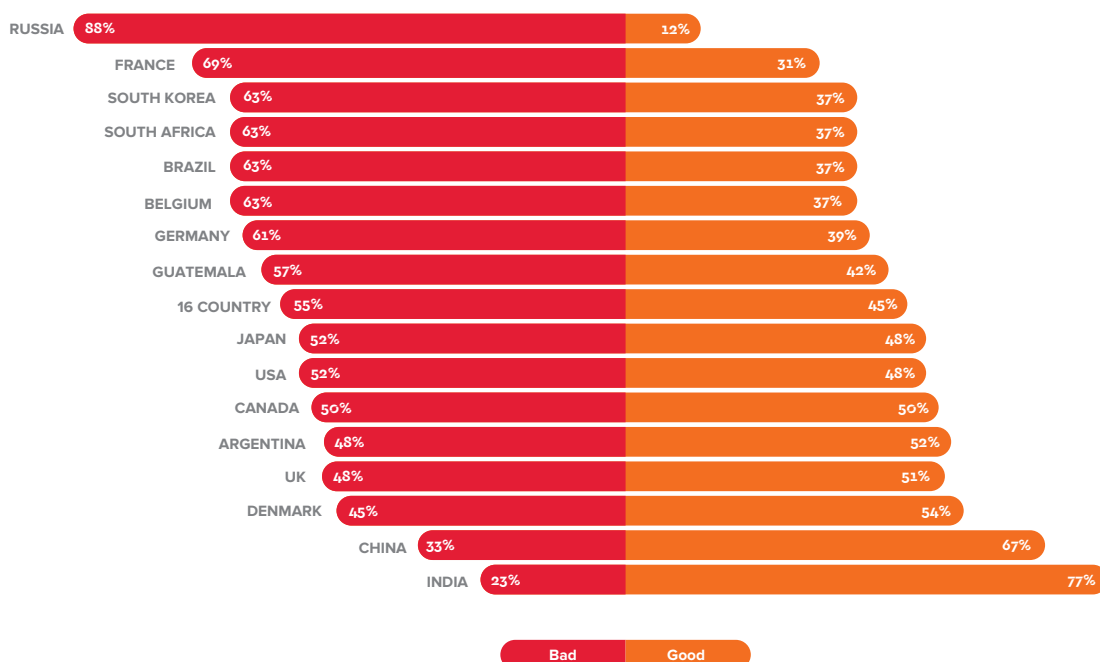
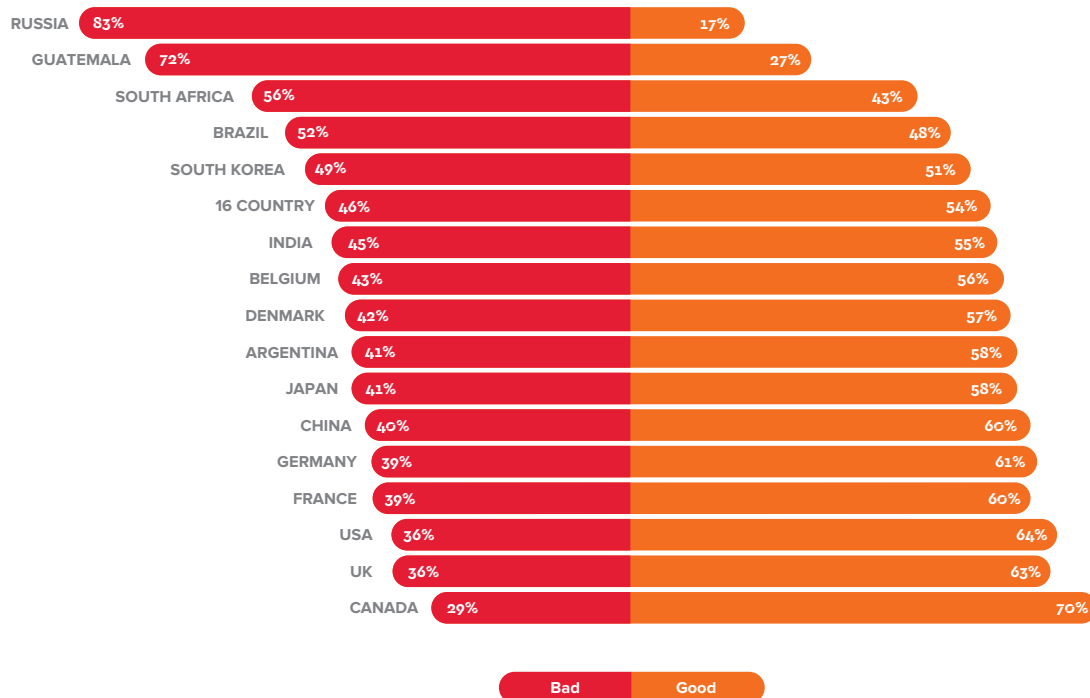


Figure 34a, Question 8 How would you rate the current performance of your government on each of the following? Note N=15,728; Note N=15,728; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except Guatemala (N=500). Countries ordered from highest to lowest score on 'bad'.

How do you rate government performance on providing people with education, retirement income, health care, maternity leave, unemployment benefits? Country comparisons

Affordable access to education (34b)



Affordable access to health care (34c)

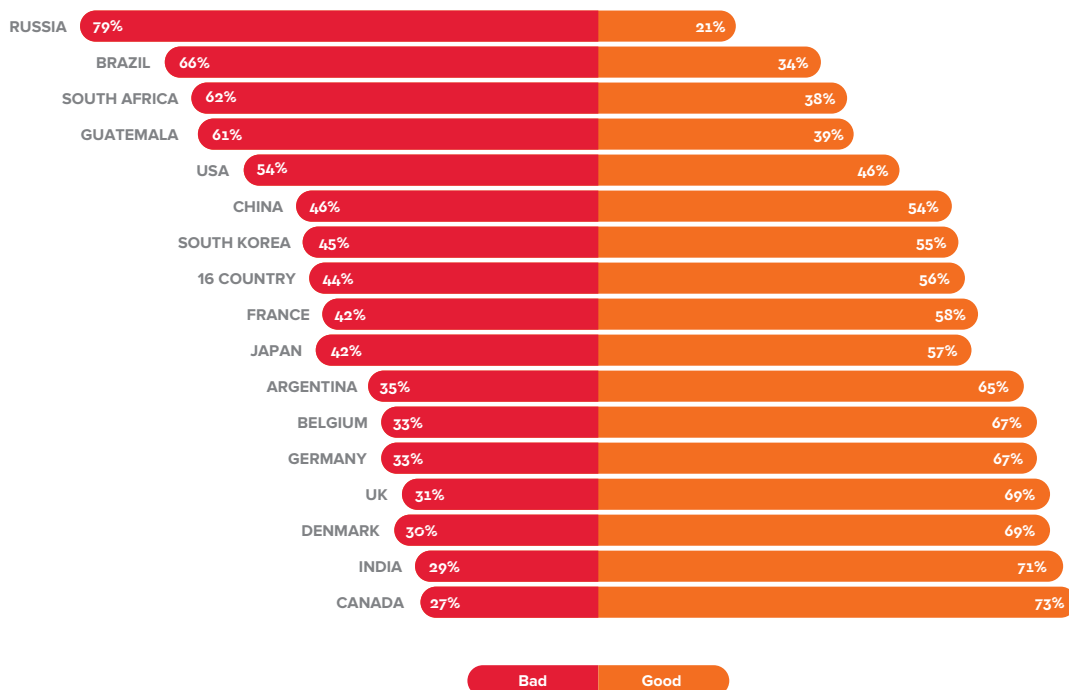
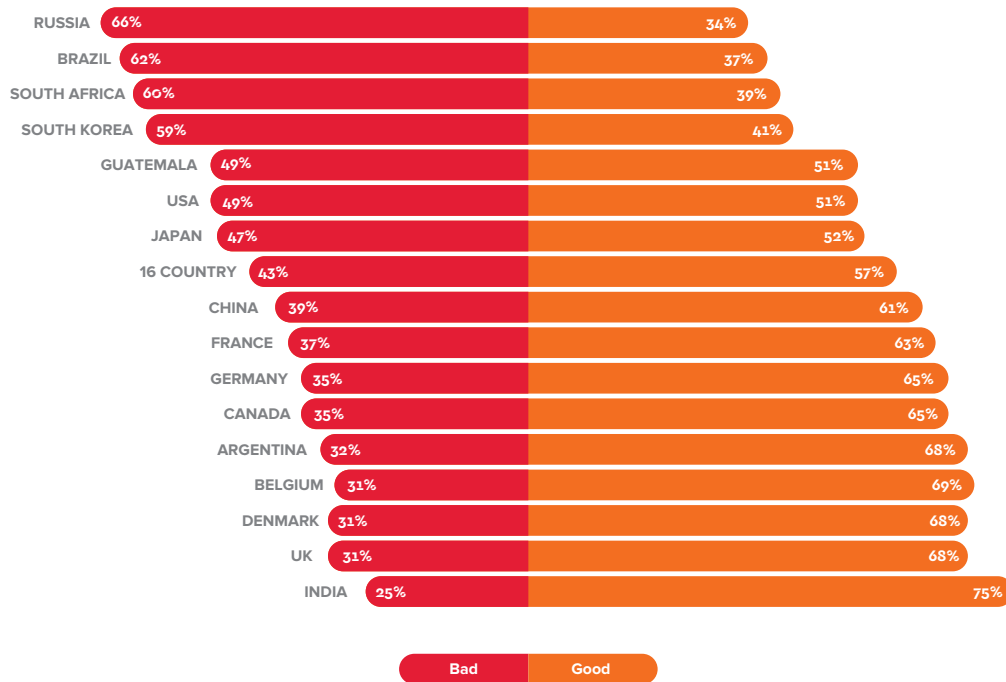


Figure 34b-c, Question 8 How would you rate the current performance of your government on each of the following? Note N=15,728; Note N=15,728; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except Guatemala (N=500). Countries ordered from highest to lowest score on 'bad'.

Continued

Unemployment benefits (34d)



Decent retirement incomes (34e)

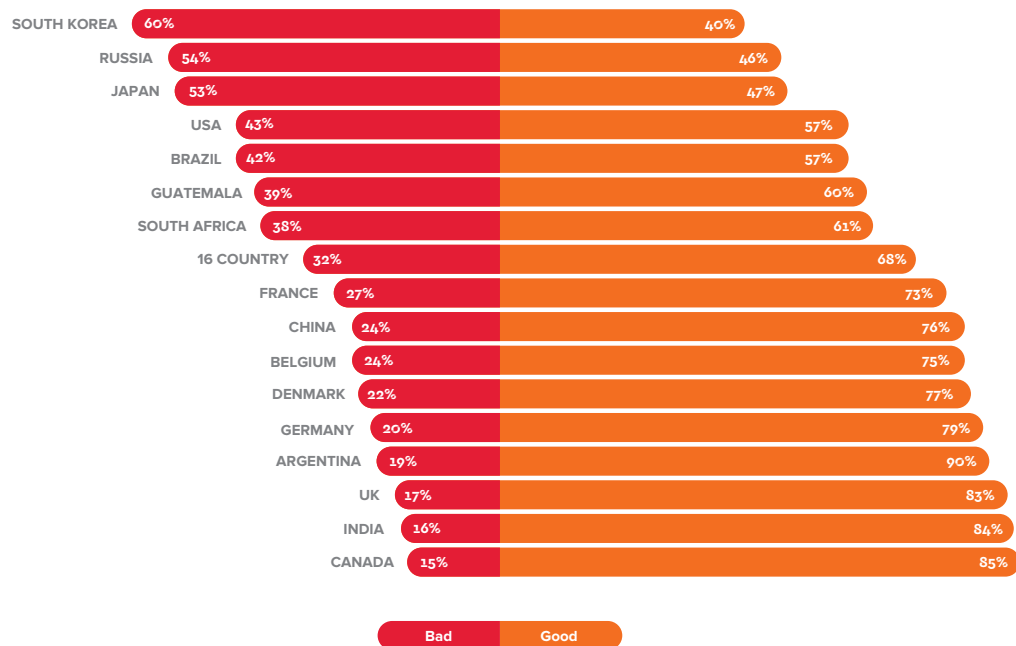


Figure 34d-e, Question 8 How would you rate the current performance of your government on each of the following? Note N=15,728; Note N=15,728; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except Guatemala (N=500). Countries ordered from highest to lowest score on 'bad'.

6.4 The responsibility of unions: Three quarters of people support unions

Global findings

People want an active role for unions

Three in four people globally (75 percent 'important') want unions to play an active role in society. Support for active unions is the strongest in China (95 percent), Russia (90 percent) and India (83 percent).

Strong union support in BRICS countries

On average, 83 percent of the respondents in BRICS countries regard an active role of unions in society as important. In the remaining two BRICS countries, Brazil and South Africa, support for active unions stands at 77 percent and 72 percent respectively.

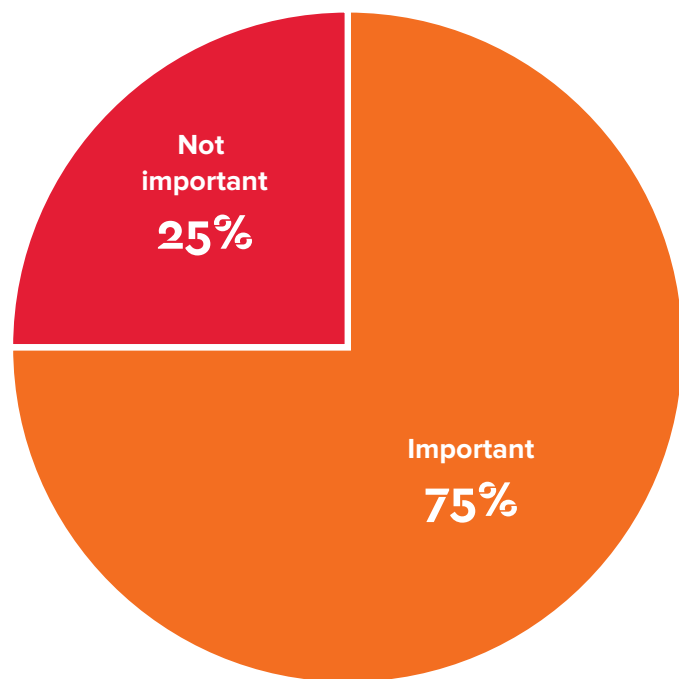
Europe

Almost three in four Europeans (73 percent) deem an active role for unions in society as important. German respondents are the most supportive of active unions in society (79 percent important), followed very closely by the respondents from Denmark (78 percent).

The Americas

On average, 67 percent of the respondents from the Americas rate an active role for unions as important. Union support is the healthiest in Brazil (76 percent), higher than Argentina (69 percent) and Guatemala (63 percent). Canada enjoys healthy active union support at 68 percent, with the USA at 58 percent.

Should unions play an active role in society?



Unions playing an active role in society (36)

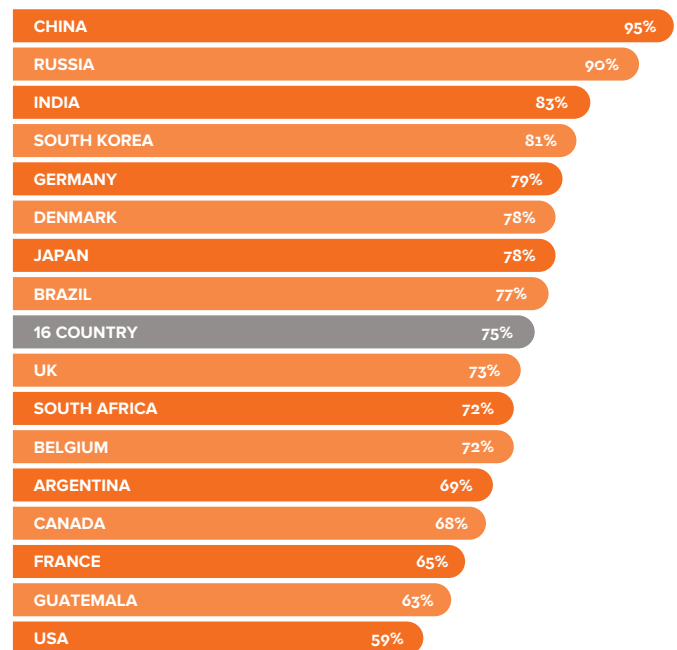


Figure 35, 36, Question 17 In your view, how important is it to have unions playing an active role in society?

Note N=15,728; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Guatemala (N=500). Countries ordered from highest to lowest score 'important'.



Appendix

Top line results

Q4 Global anxieties

Personally, how worried are you about the following issues in [Country]?

	Very worried	Somewhat worried	A little worried	Not worried at all	Don't know / refuse
People losing their jobs	39	34	21	6	0
Climate change	32	34	24	10	0
Unfair competition from lower-paid foreign workers	24	32	27	16	0
Rising inequality between the 1% richest people and the rest of the population	42	32	17	8	0
Weakening or even dismantling of labour laws	27	34	24	14	0
Inequality between men and women in earnings and opportunities	20	33	28	18	0
Cyber-attacks on banks, government or other services	28	35	26	10	0
Technology taking over jobs	19	32	31	19	0

Q5 Labour Laws

Do you strongly favour, somewhat favour, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose each of the following laws?

	Strongly favour	Somewhat favour	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know / refuse
Laws that give workers the right to join a union	42	43	11	4	0
Laws that give workers the right to collectively bargain, so workers can join together to get fairer wages and labor conditions	47	44	8	2	0
Laws that establish and protect a decent minimum wage for workers	63	30	5	1	0
Laws that protect workers' health and safety	71	25	3	1	0
Laws that protect the right to strike	29	44	20	7	0
Inequality between men and women in earnings and opportunities	20	33	28	18	0
Cyber-attacks on banks, government or other services	28	35	26	10	0
Technology taking over jobs	19	32	31	19	0

Q7 Social Protection / Safety net

Would you strongly favour, somewhat favour, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose the government working on providing workers and citizens with each of the following items.

	Strongly favour	Somewhat favour	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know / refuse
Unemployment benefits	47	42	9	2	0
Decent retirement incomes	68	26	4	2	0
Affordable access to health care	69	25	4	2	0
Affordable access to education	66	28	4	1	0
Support for paid maternity leave	57	35	6	2	0

Q8 Upholding Social Protection / Safety net

How would you rate the CURRENT performance of the [Country] government on each of the following?

	Very good	Good	Bad	Very bad	Don't know / refuse
Unemployment benefits	11	43	34	11	0
Decent retirement incomes	14	31	39	16	0
Affordable access to health care	17	38	31	13	0
Affordable access to education	17	40	31	12	0
Support for paid maternity leave	17	50	25	7	1

Q9 Global action plan for governments

In your view, should [Country] government do more or do less in each of the following areas?

	Do more	Do less	Same role as present	Don't know / refuse
Making sure companies pay their fair share of taxes	77	7	16	0
Create jobs by investing in care for the elderly, disabled people and pre-school aged children	80	6	15	0
Working towards a pay raise for workers	71	8	21	0
Regulate the digital economy to promote employment and worker rights	63	9	27	1
Protect secure employment and workers' rights for domestic and migrant workers	57	13	30	0
Promote a just transition to a zero carbon future.	66	10	24	0
Adopt new rules for multinational companies to end abuse of workers through their supply chains	70	8	21	1
Working with other countries to promote peace, jobs and human rights	66	9	24	0
Enabling apprenticeships and possibilities for life-long learning	74	6	20	0

Q13 Minimum wage

In your view, are the minimum wages paid in [country] high enough to enable workers to live a decent life?

	Total	US	CA	UK	FR	DE	BE	BR	JP	ZA	CN	IN	RU	AR	GT	DK	KR
Yes	20	25	19	27	20	17	24	2	16	14	24	36	3	9	3	58	10
No	80	75	81	73	80	83	75	98	84	85	76	64	97	91	97	42	90
Don't know / refused	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Q14 Who benefits mainly from economic system

Do you think the [nationality] economic system generally favours the wealthy or is it fair to most people of [country]?

	Total	US	CA	UK	FR	DE	BE	BR	JP	ZA	CN	IN	RU	AR	GT	DK	KR
Favours the wealthy	79	73	80	78	81	82	82	92	68	78	73	71	89	80	95	62	93
Fair to most	20	27	19	22	18	18	17	8	32	22	27	29	10	19	5	38	7
Don't know / refused	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Q15 Who sets economic policy

In your view, how much influence do the following have in the global economy?

	Too much influence	Not enough influence	The right amount	Don't know / refuse
Corporate interests	61	21	18	1
Working people	12	71	17	0
The [NATIONALITY] government	26	52	21	0
The 1% richest people	70	16	13	0

Q16 Policies to make the world a better place

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? The world would be better off if national governments ...

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know / refuse
... were more committed to shared prosperity	45	42	10	3	0
... were more committed to action on climate change	45	40	11	4	0
... were more committed to human and labour rights	49	42	7	1	0
... were more committed to democratic rights and freedoms	46	43	8	2	0
... were more committed to jobs and decent work	56	39	5	1	0
... were more committed to caring for children, the elderly and the sick	56	38	6	1	0

Publisher responsible in law:

Sharan Burrow, General Secretary

ITUC

5 Bld du Roi Albert II, Bte 1, 1210-Brussels, Belgium

Tel: +32 2 224 0211 Fax : +32 2 201 5815

Email: press@ituc-csi.org Web: www.ituc-csi.org

D/2017/11.962/18