



International Trade Union Confederation **2022 Global Poll**



ITUC CSI IGB

International Trade Union Confederation

Research by

YouGov

Contents

About this report.....	5
Methodology	7
Foreword	8
1.0 Executive Summary A World Shattered by Economic and Political Failures	11
1.1 The Social Contract is Broken	
Household finances are in turmoil.....	12
1.2 Global Anxiety about the World and Work	
A worried world.....	12
1.3 Governments Must Act in the Interests of Working People	
People want action from their government.....	13
1.4 Holding Big Tech Accountable	
Power of international technology companies out of control	13
1.5 The Failure of Corporate Social Responsibility	
People demand companies are held to account for working conditions ...	14
1.6 Labour Laws and Social Protection	
Unions and the laws they protect are the last line of defence against corporate greed.....	14
The New Social Contract – A global action plan for governments for social and economic progress.....	15
2.0 Key Findings: The Social Contract is Broken.....	16
2.1 Working people are struggling worldwide	18
2.2 Family incomes in crisis	22
2.3 Not enough jobs	26
2.4 Not enough jobs for the next generation	28
2.5 Wage despair.....	31
3.0 Key Findings: Global Anxiety about the World and Work	34
3.1 People are worried	36
3.2 The 1% set the rules	44
3.3 Globalisation under challenge	47
3.4 Work is unsafe	50
4.0 Key Findings: Governments Must Act in the Interests of Working People... 54	
4.1 An action plan for governments.....	56
4.2 Rebuild trust to secure democracy.....	63
4.3 Demand for action on cost of living pressures.....	69

5.0 Key Findings: Holding Big Tech Accountable	72
5.1 Companies should do more to combat online abuse	74
5.2 Regulate big tech	76
6.0 Key Findings: The Failure of Corporate Social Responsibility	80
6.1 Supply chain abuses must stop	82
6.2 Whistle-blowers fear repercussions	85
6.3 Workers have a right to know	87
7.0 Key Findings: Labour Laws and Social Protection	89
7.1 Social protection is critical	91
7.2 Public support for labour laws and the right to strike	96
7.3 The responsibility of unions	100
Appendix: Topline Results	102

About this report

These findings are based on the 2022 International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) Global Poll.

This poll, commissioned by the ITUC follows the 2012, 2013, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Global Polls and the ITUC Frontline Polls in 2015 and 2016.

This poll covers the adult populations in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, South Africa, South Korea and the United States. Approximately n=1000 respondents were interviewed online in each country, bar Great Britain (n=1501). The figures have been given an even weighting for each country to produce an 'average' value.

The weighted global sample size for this poll is n=17770.

Fieldwork was undertaken between June 22nd and July 6th 2022. Quotas were used to reflect national proportions in terms of age, gender and region.

YouGov were responsible for questionnaire design (in conjunction with the ITUC) as well as fieldwork and data table production. Kate Whelan Consulting undertook the analysis and report writing.

The 2022 ITUC Global Poll covers 17 countries from different continents representing 2.2 billion people over the age of eighteen. The findings are analysed globally, representing the mean from the 17 countries, as well as by each individual country and by regional groupings (Africa, Asia, the Americas, Europe and the G20). 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 seven themes which form the basis of key findings in this report.

NEW

Most questions from the 2020 report have been repeated, with new questions marked with NEW 2022.

Note: Throughout this report comparisons are made to the 2020 ITUC Global Poll. That poll included Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, France, Germany, India, Japan, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States. Several of the questions (Q5, Q13 and Q14) were not asked in China, and were replaced with samples from Egypt, Indonesia and Mexico. The total sample for the 2020 Global Poll was n=18281, with a sample of n=21346 for those questions that excluded China.

The 2022 International Trade Union Confederation Global Poll

17 COUNTRIES

2.2 BILLION PEOPLE 18+

**39% OF THE WORLD'S
POPULATION 18+**

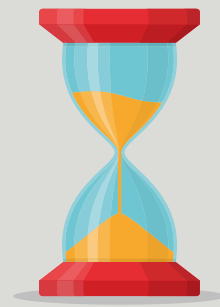


Methodology

Country		Sample Size	Total Population 18+ (thousands)
Argentina		1012	32,913,294
Australia		1013	20,487,892
Belgium		1011	9,329,389
Brazil		1013	162,313,891
Bulgaria		1007	5,638,587
Canada		1003	31,237,362
Egypt		1024	68,523,693
France		1014	51,137,754
Great Britain		1501	53,369,083
Germany		1005	69,477,031
India		1052	982,667,696
Indonesia		1013	192,384,968
Japan		1011	106,276,889
Mexico		1016	89,755,279
South Africa		1040	39,745,723
South Korea		1007	44,476,201
United States		1028	264,137,817

Foreword

Act now to pull the world back from the brink of recession



The inequalities and injustices that are at the heart of the failed economic system with huge deficits in corporate and financial regulation have been brutally exposed and massively deepened by the COVID-19 pandemic. Deficient government responses to the ongoing pandemic are driving further precarity, inequality and a deep public health crisis.

The ITUC Global Poll 2022 gives a stark insight into a precarious world on the brink of recession. The very foundations of democracy and the global economy have been shattered.

Governments, covered by corporate greed, have failed to act in the interests of working people. Corporate social responsibility has failed.

Workers' rights are under attack, violence and harassment at work is on the increase and people are scared to call out corporate malpractice.

The drivers of social and economic progress are stalled.

Wages are not keeping up with cost of living, there is a

global jobs crisis, and entrenched pessimism that the next generation will not find work. 1 in 2 households have experienced a loss of jobs and working hours.

People are living in an economic system that favours the interests of those with wealth and power - and is performing badly - while basic government services like healthcare are stretched to breaking point.

The goals of inclusive social and economic progress with shared prosperity and a sustainable future seem out of reach for many people.

Workers are calling for a new social contract to be founded on six worker demands: jobs, rights, wages, social protection, equality, and inclusion.

The ITUC 2022 Global Poll provides clear indicators of the social and environmental fragility of today with two thirds (66%) of people worried about climate change.

The following key findings demonstrate the urgent need for repair and set out an action plan for governments and companies to deliver a new social contract.

1. Jobs

43% **We have a global jobs crisis:** 43% of households have lost work or working hours in the last two years. Two thirds - 66% of people - are worried about people losing jobs.

38% **A driver of economic and social progress is stalled – the hope that the next generation will be better off:** 38% of people believe it's unlikely that the next generation will find a decent job.

76% **People want climate friendly jobs with Just Transition:** More than three in every four people (76%) believe workers have a right to know how employers are climate proofing working places. 58% want their government to do more to promote a Just Transition to a zero-carbon future.

69% **People want their government to have a national action plan on jobs:** 69% want their governments to do more to create jobs by investing in the care economy.

2. Rights

55% **Across the world, workers' rights are under attack:** 55% of people are worried about the weakening of labour laws. 47% are worried about restrictions on right to protest.

81% **The model of exploitative global supply chains must end:** 81%, eight out of ten, support national and international laws that hold companies to account for environment and labour rights abuses in their supply chains. The majority of people in all countries support laws to end abuses in supply chains.

53% **Violence and harassment at work is increasing:** More than half of people (53%) say rates of violence work have increased.

64% **People want their governments to act on workers' rights:** 64% want their government to do more to end abuse of workers throughout their supply chains.

67% **Unions have an important role in society:** Two out of every three (67%) people believe unions have an important role to play in society.

3. Wages

51% **We are living through a rampant cost of living crisis:** Every second household (51%) says income is falling behind the cost of living - up from 43% in 2020. 76% say that their income is stagnating or fallen behind. One in ten don't have enough for essentials.

50% **Almost two in three in Europe believe incomes have fallen behind the cost of living.** 50% of those in G20 countries have seen income fall behind the cost of living.

72% **The minimum wage is not enough for a decent life:** 72% do not believe the minimum wage is enough for a decent life. More women think that it is not enough than men.

72% **Governments must act to end corporate greed and stop companies profiteering:** 72% think the government is responsible for ensuring people have a reasonable cost of living.

68% **68% of people want their government to work towards a pay rise for workers.**

4. Social Protection

67% **People want access to free, quality public healthcare:** 67% of people worry about capacity of healthcare systems to cope.

69% **Governments can tax to provide a social protection floor:** 69% want their government to do more to make sure companies pay their fair share of tax.

5. Equality

52% **Progress for women has stalled:** 52% are worried about the inequality between men and women in earnings and opportunities.

56% **People want their government to act:** 56% want their government to protect and secure employment rights for domestic and migrant workers.

A New Social Contract is more urgent than ever before, to put the economy in the service of humankind and save people and the planet from the threat of destruction. It is through the power of organised labour that the New Social Contract can be achieved. It provides the foundations for democracy, equality, shared prosperity and the resilience required to overcome the challenges facing people everywhere.

Sharan Burrow,
ITUC General Secretary

6. Inclusion

69% **The global economy is stacked against working people:** More than two thirds of people (69%) believe the economic system favours the wealthy. 64% think the economic system in their country is bad, up from 52% in 2020 Global Poll.

51% **People are worried about war:** People are more worried about the risk of nuclear war than two years ago - 51% up from 42% in 2020.

62% **Governments must act – there can be no peace without social justice:** 62% of people want their government to do more to work with other countries to promote peace, jobs and human rights.

50% 50% of people would trust their government more if they committed to an international treaty to ban nuclear weapons.

A person wearing a dark jacket, a white face mask, and white rubber boots stands in the center of a long, narrow aisle in a warehouse. The aisle is lined with tall stacks of pallets, each wrapped in clear plastic. The lighting is dim, creating a somber and industrial atmosphere. The person is looking upwards and to the right, holding a clipboard or a set of papers.

1.0 Executive Summary

A World
Shattered by
Economic and
Political Failures

1.1 The Social Contract is Broken


Household finances are in turmoil

Two years into the global pandemic, workers face a jobs, income and cost of living crisis.

Every second respondent (51%) says their household income is falling behind the cost of living, a figure that has increased from 43% in the 2020 ITUC Global Poll. Together, three-quarters of people (76%) in this poll say their income has stagnated or fallen behind.

The number of people saying their income is falling behind the cost of living has risen from 48% in 2020 to 63% in 2022 in five countries in Europe (France, Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, and Bulgaria).

Globally, more than half (51%) of people say they are struggling to get by. One in ten (13%) say they do not have enough for essentials like housing, food and electricity.

 **1 in every 2** people say their income is falling behind the cost of living.

The jobs crisis is laid bare. Close to half (43%) of households have lost work or working hours in the last two years.


Two years into the pandemic, there is pervasive and entrenched pessimism about the future, with more than one in three (38%) believing it is unlikely the next generation will find a decent job.

As people face down fears about jobs and financial insecurity, nearly three-quarters, 72% - do not believe the minimum wage is enough for a decent life.

1.2 Global Anxiety about the World and Work

A worried world

People are stressed and worried about how they will provide for themselves and their families and keep them safe. The Covid-19 pandemic has put concerns about cost of living and capacity of health care systems in the spotlight. More than two out of every three people (67%) worry about the capacity of health care systems to cope.

 **3 in every 4** people are worried about the cost of living

Financial stress is high, with more than three-quarters (77%) of people saying that they are worried about the cost of living. Two-thirds (66%) of people are worried about people losing their job.

Stresses in society are spilling over into the workplace, where people see increased rates of violence and harassment at work, with more than half of people (53%) saying rates of violence have increased.

These worries come at a time where most people (64%) believe that the economic situation of their country is bad. This situation has deteriorated since 2020, when 52% thought that their country's economic situation was bad. Even more (69%) believe the economic system favours the wealthy.

The majority of people say they are worried about climate change (66%) and nuclear war (which has risen from 42% in 2020 to 51% today). People are also concerned about the right to protest on these and other issues, with just under half (47%) of people worried about restrictions on the right to peacefully protest.

More personal threats are of concern to people, including the misuse of their personal data online (66%), as well as society wide issues such as inequality between men and women in earnings and opportunities (52%) and the weakening or dismantling of labour laws (55%).

1.3 Governments Must Act in the Interests of Working People

People want action from their government

They want their government to act on ensuring companies are responsible globally by making sure they pay their fair share of taxes (69%) and adopting new rules to safeguard workers in their supply chains (64%). They want governments to look out for the interests of working people, by moving towards a pay-rise for workers (68%), creating jobs by investing in the care economy (69%) as well as enabling lifelong learning opportunities (66%).

They want governments to protect vulnerable workers by regulating the digital economy to promote employment and workers' rights (58%) and to protect secure employment and workers' rights for domestic and migrant workers (56%).

People are also calling on their governments to do more to protect them from global threats, with a call for them to work with other countries to promote peace, jobs and human rights (62%) and to promote a Just Transition to a zero-carbon future (58%).

And, at a time when cost of living is a key concern for many people, almost three-quarters (72%) of people believe that governments are responsible for ensuring people have a reasonable cost of living.



Almost three-quarters of people believe government is responsible for ensuring a reasonable cost of living

People around the globe say that they would trust their government more if they acted in these and other areas. More than half said that they would trust their government more if it took action to help workers, such as increasing the minimum wage (60%), reducing the gap between the highest and lowest paid workers (52%) and holding companies to account for how they treat workers and the environment (56%). They would trust their governments more if they took action on broader global issues, such as committing to an international treaty to ban nuclear weapons (50%), and worked towards common solutions with other governments (50%).

1.4 Holding Big Tech Accountable

Power of international technology companies out of control

The majority of people – more than six out of every ten – support governments taking action against international technology companies by increasing the taxes they pay (64%) and the regulation they face (61%).



More than six out of ten support action against technology companies by increasing taxes and regulation.

One in three (36%) support the more controversial approach of breaking these companies up into smaller companies.

This comes at a time when almost half (45%) of people believe that international technology companies do nothing or not much at all to stop online abuse and harassment.

1.5 The Failure of Corporate Social Responsibility

People demand companies are held to account for working conditions

The vast majority of people (81%) support national and international laws that hold companies to account for environmental and labour rights abuses in their supply chain. The support for these laws is high across all 17 countries in this poll, demonstrating the breadth and depth of demand for such laws.

At the same time, more than half of people (56%) said that they themselves would fear the repercussions of calling out corporate mispractice – or ‘whistleblowing’. This fear is even more prevalent amongst those under 40 (61%), many of whom are still vulnerable in their jobs and careers.



More than eight out of ten people support laws that hold companies to account for environmental and labour rights abuses in their supply chains

People believe that workers have a right to know how their employer is protecting them, particularly in terms of the global climate threat. 76% - or more than three in every four people globally – believe that workers have a right to know how their employer is protecting them, their workplace and their jobs from climate change.

1.6 Labour Laws and Social Protection

Unions and the laws they protect are the last line of defence against corporate greed

At a time of rising inequality, dangerous climate change and a global jobs and wages crisis, people across the globe recognise the importance of unions and the labour laws and protections they fight to protect.



2 in every 3 people believe unions have an important role to play in society.

Globally, two out of every three (67%) people believe unions have an important role to play in society. This view is held by more than half the population in each country regardless of age, gender, or the region of the world in which they live.

As the world grapples with the largest economic and social upheaval in living memory, people around the world are steadfast in their support for the provision of labour laws that protect workers and the social protection floor that unions have fought for and won.

There is extensive support for laws to protect workers’ health and safety (88%) and establishing a decent minimum wage (85%). People around the world also respect and support the work of unions, with majorities of people in each of the countries in this poll supporting laws that protect a workers’ right to collectively bargain (82%), to join a union (77%) and to strike (69%).

There is extensive support for the provision of affordable healthcare (87%) and affordable access to education (87%). Nearly as many support measures to protect peoples’ incomes, with more than eight in ten supporting decent retirement incomes (86%) and maternity leave (83%), and a large majority supporting the provision of unemployment benefits (78%).

A New Social Contract – A global action plan for governments for social and economic progress

Mandated by workers and unions, there is overwhelming public support in all countries in the ITUC Global Poll for a new social contract founded on six worker demands: jobs, rights, wages, social protection, equality, and inclusion.

1



Jobs

- **69%** want their governments to do more to create jobs by investing in the care economy.
- **60%** say they would trust their government more if they increased the minimum wage and committed to decent work.
- **58%** want their government to do more to promote a Just Transition to a zero carbon future.

2



Rights

- **88%** of people favour laws that protect workers' health and safety.
- **85%** of people favour laws that establish and protect a decent minimum wage for workers.
- **82%** of people favour laws that give workers the right to collectively bargain.
- **77%** of people favour laws that give workers the right to join a union.
- **69%** of people favour laws that protect the right to strike.

3



Wages

- **68%** of people want their government to work towards a pay rise for workers.
- **72%** say government is responsible for ensuring people have a reasonable cost of living.

4



Social Protection

- **87%** of people favour their government providing affordable access to healthcare.
- **87%** of people favour their government providing affordable access to education.
- **86%** of people favour their government providing decent retirement incomes.
- **83%** of people favour their government providing support for maternity leave.
- **78%** of people favour their government providing unemployment benefits.

5



Equality

- **56%** want their government to protect and secure employment rights for domestic and migrant workers.

6



Inclusion

- **62%** of people want their governments to do more to work with other countries to promote peace, jobs and human rights.

A black and white photograph of a construction site. In the foreground, a worker wearing a hard hat, safety vest, and a white balaclava is working with a large coil of rebar. In the background, another worker in a hard hat and safety vest is working with a circular saw. The site is cluttered with construction materials, including rebar, wooden forms, and tools. The text "2.0 Key Findings: The Social Contract is Broken" is overlaid on the image in white and red.

2.0 Key Findings: The Social Contract is Broken

Household finances are in turmoil



On the cusp of the global Covid-19 crisis, the household finances of people across the world were extremely precarious.

Two years into the global pandemic, workers face a jobs, income and cost of living crisis.

Every second respondent (51%) says their household income is falling behind the cost of living, a figure that has increased from 43% in the 2020 ITUC Global Poll. Together, three-quarters of people (76%) in this poll say their income has stagnated or fallen behind.

The number of people saying their income is falling behind the cost of living has risen from 48% in 2020 to 63% in 2022 in five countries in Europe (France, Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, and Bulgaria).

More than half (51%) of people say they are struggling to get by. One in ten (13%) say they do not have enough for essentials like housing, food and electricity.

The jobs crisis is laid bare. Close to half (43%) of households have lost work or working hours in the last two years.

Two years into the pandemic, there is pervasive and entrenched pessimism about the future, with more than one in three (38%) believing it is unlikely the next generation will find a decent job.

As people face down fears about jobs and financial insecurity, nearly three-quarters, 72% - do not believe the minimum wage is enough for a decent life.

2.1 Working people are struggling worldwide

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

More than half of people say they are now struggling to get by

51% of people in the 17 countries included in this poll said that they either don't have enough for basic essentials or are barely getting by. This includes more than one in ten people (13%) who said they don't have enough for even basic essentials like housing, food and electricity.

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

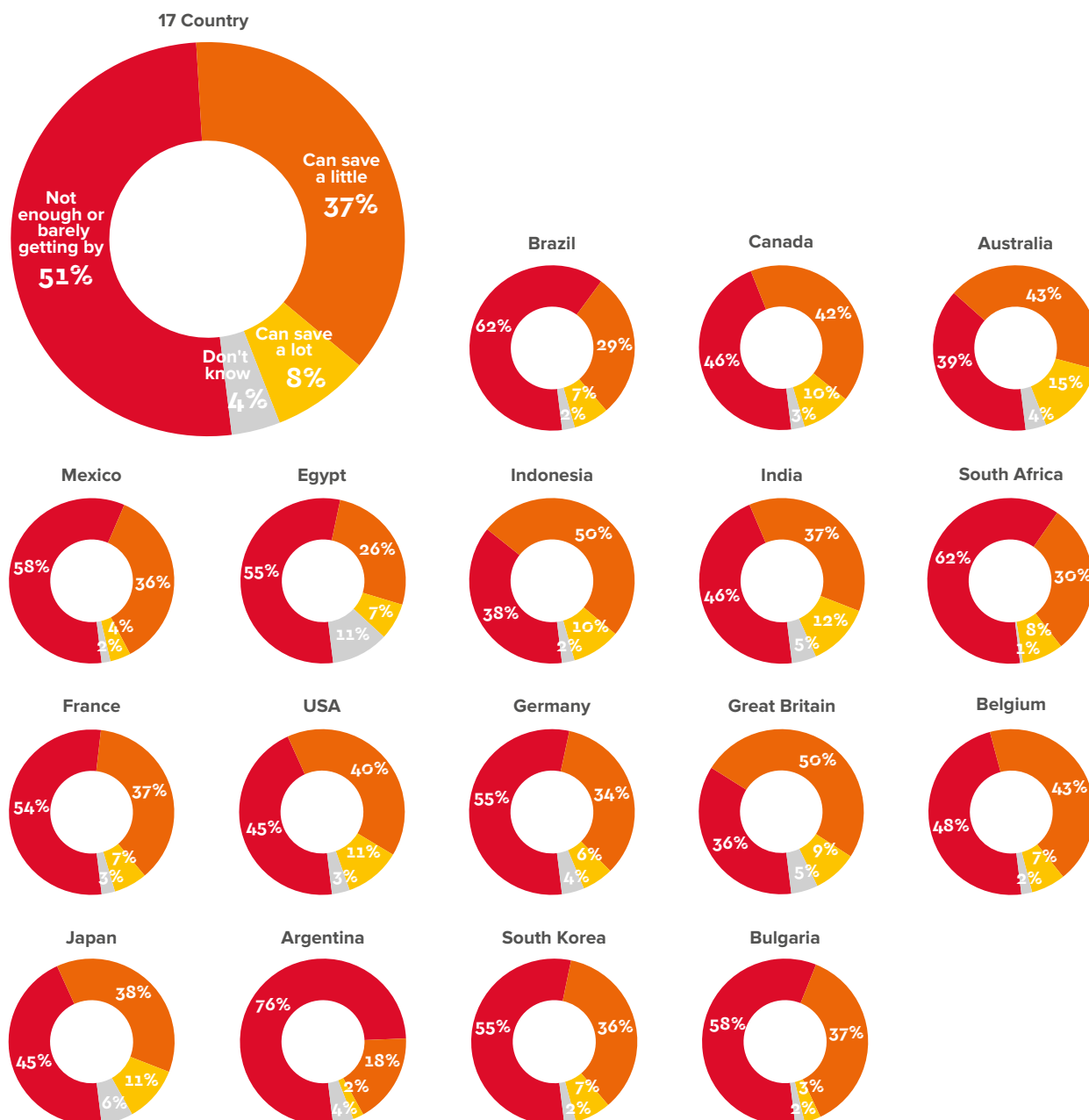
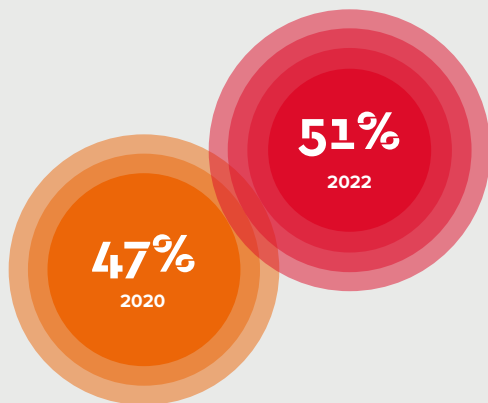


Figure 1 Question 2 Which of the following best describes your financial situation? Note N=17770; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Great Britain (n=1501).

Comparison with 2020



In, 2020 47% of people included in the ITUC Global Poll reported that they did not have enough for essentials or were barely getting by, a figure that has now jumped to 51%. The proportion of people saying they don't have enough for basic essentials has also increased from 10% to 13%. Although the sample of countries has changed slightly, these results show an increase in the prevalence of economic hardship (compared to the 2020 ITUC Global Poll) across the globe.

Almost one in three people in Argentina report not having enough for basic essentials like housing, food and electricity

The populations of Argentina (76%), South Africa (62%) and Brazil (62%) are most likely to report that they don't have enough for essentials or can barely get by. Almost one in three (30%) people in Argentina and one in five in South Africa (20%) said they do not have enough money for even basic essentials. This drops to 17% in Brazil but still represents almost one in five of their population.

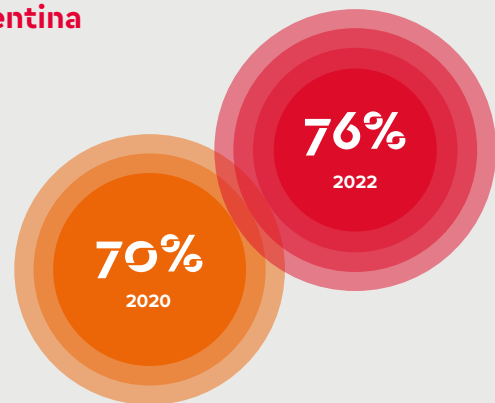
More than half of the populations of Bulgaria (58%), Mexico (58%), Egypt (55%), Germany (55%), South Korea (55%) and France (54%) report that they are also struggling to get by. This is followed by Belgium (48%), Canada (46%), India (46%), Japan (45%) and the United States (45%). While the populations of Australia (39%), Indonesia (38%) and Great Britain (36%) were less likely to report being only barely able to get by, these figures still represent more than one in three in their respective countries.

Comparison with 2020

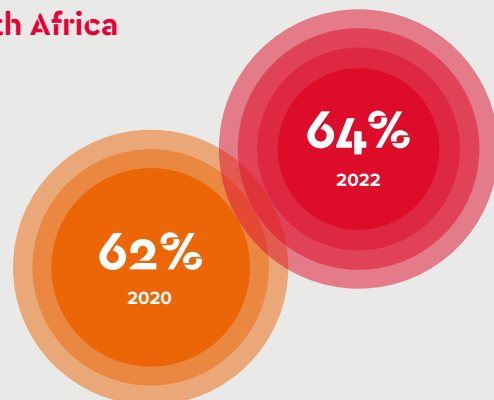


Along with Chile (which was not included in the 2022 sample) Argentina and South Africa also reported the highest proportion of their population struggling to get by in the 2020 ITUC Global Poll (70% and 64% respectively), demonstrating entrenched economic hardship in these populations.

Argentina



South Africa



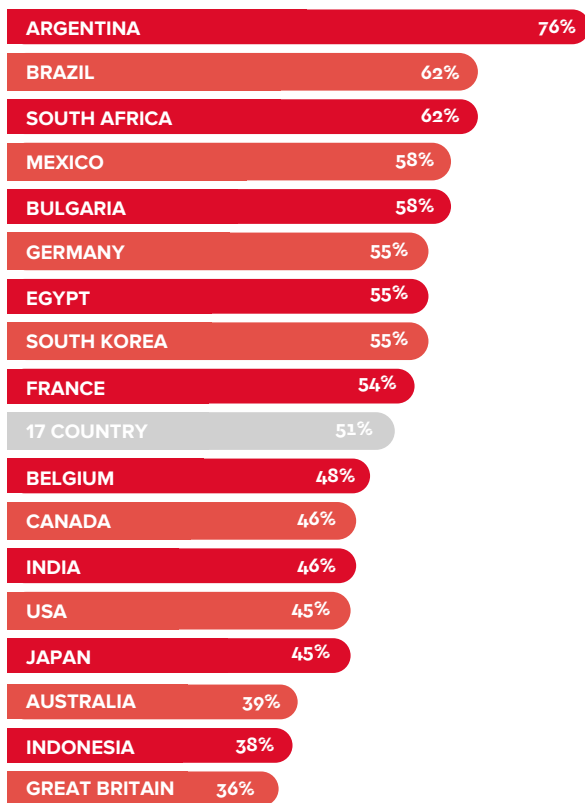
Every second person in Africa and the Americas reported that they find it hard to get by financially (or don't have enough for essentials)

Well over half (58%) of those living in the countries from Africa and the Americas included in this poll said that they either don't have enough for basic essentials or are barely getting by. 19% of those in Africa and 16% of those in the Americas said that they do not have enough for even basic essentials.

While these two regions appear to have populations facing the most challenging cost of living pressures, a high proportion of those in the G20 countries (50%), Europe (49%) and Asia (44%) are also barely getting by or unable to even afford basic essentials.

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 (2)



Target Findings

The struggle to survive financially is consistent across age and gender groups, with at least around half of all age groups (ranging from 47% of those aged 18-24 to 55% of those aged 40-64) stating that they do not have enough for basic essentials or can barely get by.

Although females overall (53%) were only slightly more likely than males (50%) to be struggling to get by, middle aged women (aged 40-54) were significantly more likely than other groups to report not having enough for essentials or barely getting by (57%).

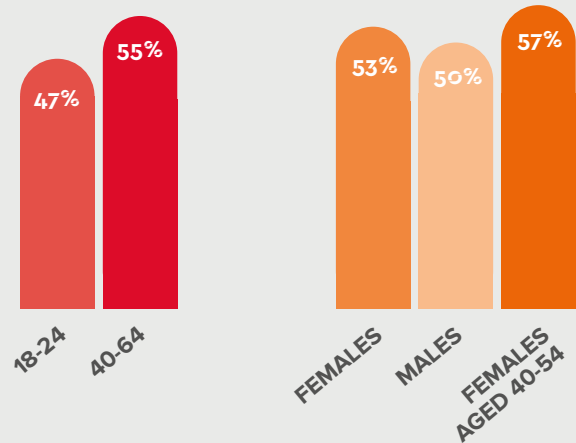
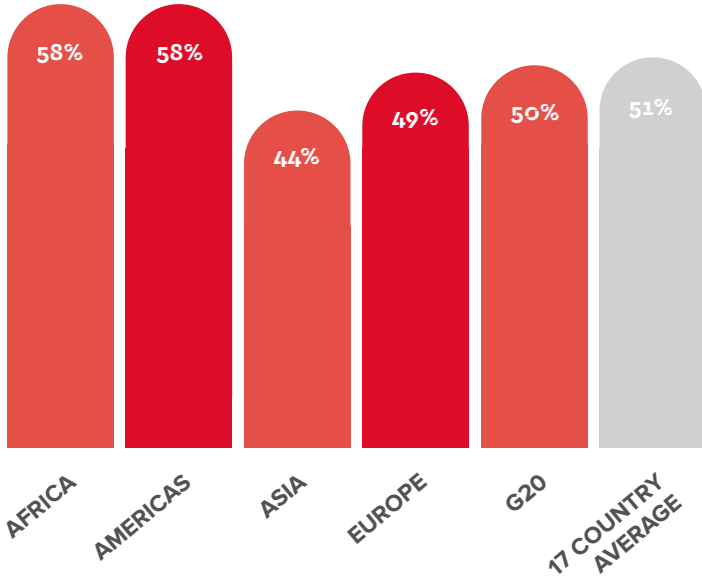


Figure 2 Question 1 Which of the following best describes your financial situation? Note N=17770; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Great Britain (n=1501). Countries ordered from highest to lowest figure on combined results for 'not enough for essentials' and 'I'm barely getting by'.

I'm barely getting by and don't have enough for basic essentials like housing, food and electricity (3)



I'm barely getting by and don't have enough for basic essentials like housing, food and electricity (4)

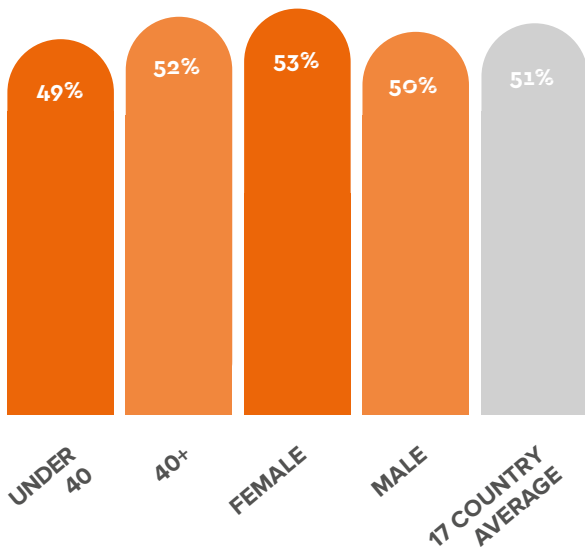


Figure 3 Question 2 Which of the following best describes your financial situation? Note N=17770. Each regions sample varies: Africa (n=2064), the Americas (n=5072), Asia (n=5096), Europe (n=5539) and the G20 (n=14736). Combined figure for 'not enough for essentials' and 'I'm barely getting by'.

Figure 4 Question 2 Which of the following best describes your financial situation? Note N=17770. Combined figure for 'not enough for essentials' and 'I'm barely getting by'.

2.2 Family incomes in crisis

Has your household income fallen behind the cost of living?

Every second household believes their income is falling behind the cost of living

More than half (51%) of people in the 17 countries included in this poll said that over the last two years their household's income had fallen behind the cost of living.

With a further 25% of people who said their income had stayed even with cost of living increases, this means that more than three-quarters (76%) of the population in this survey find their household income stagnating, or falling.

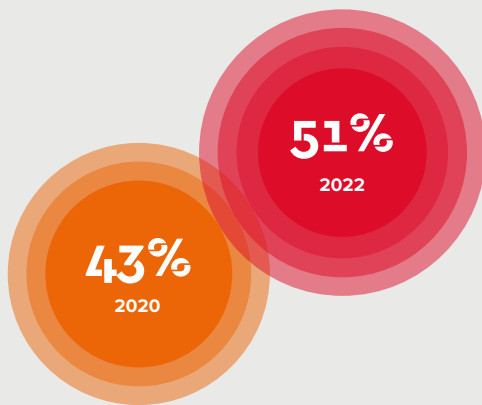
Germany (67%), Great Britain (63%) and France (61%), along with Belgium (68%), Argentina (66%) and Canada (60%). Five of these six – with the exception of Belgium – are members of the G20.

In a further five countries, half the population or more believes that their income has fallen behind the cost of living, including Brazil (58%), Bulgaria (58%), South Africa (56%), Australia and the United States (both 54%). These were followed by Mexico (43%), Egypt (42%), India (37%) and South Korea (31%). Japan and Indonesia were both significantly less likely to report that their income had fallen behind (although at 23% and 29% respectively this still constituted more than one in five of their population).

Two in every three Europeans believe that their household income has fallen behind the cost of living in the last two years

These country figures are reflected in the regional averages, with a total of 63% of those in Europe – or almost two out of every three people – reporting that their household income has fallen behind the cost of living. Together with those who say their income has stayed the same (19%), 82% of those in Europe have seen their income stagnating or falling behind.

Comparison with 2020

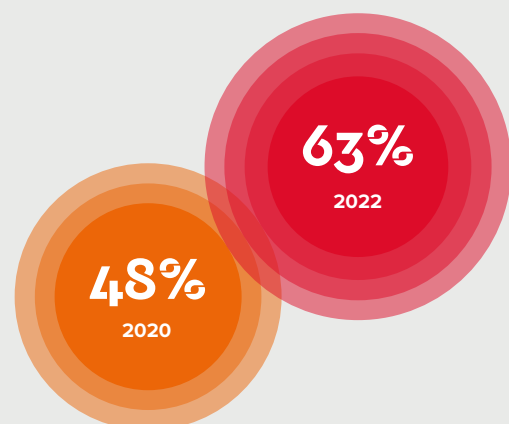


In 2020 43% of people reported that their income had fallen behind the cost of living, with the 2022 figure increasing dramatically to 51%. These results demonstrate a significant increase in cost of living pressures, with more households now finding their incomes are not keeping up with increased costs.

While cost of living pressures appear to be increasing most dramatically in Europe, hardship is widespread around the globe

In six of the 17 countries, 60% or more of respondents report that their income had fallen behind the cost of living. This included the large European economies of

Comparison with 2020



In 2020 43% of people reported that their income had fallen behind the cost of living, with the 2022 figure increasing dramatically to 51%. These results demonstrate a significant increase in cost of living pressures, with more households now finding their incomes are not keeping up with increased costs.

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

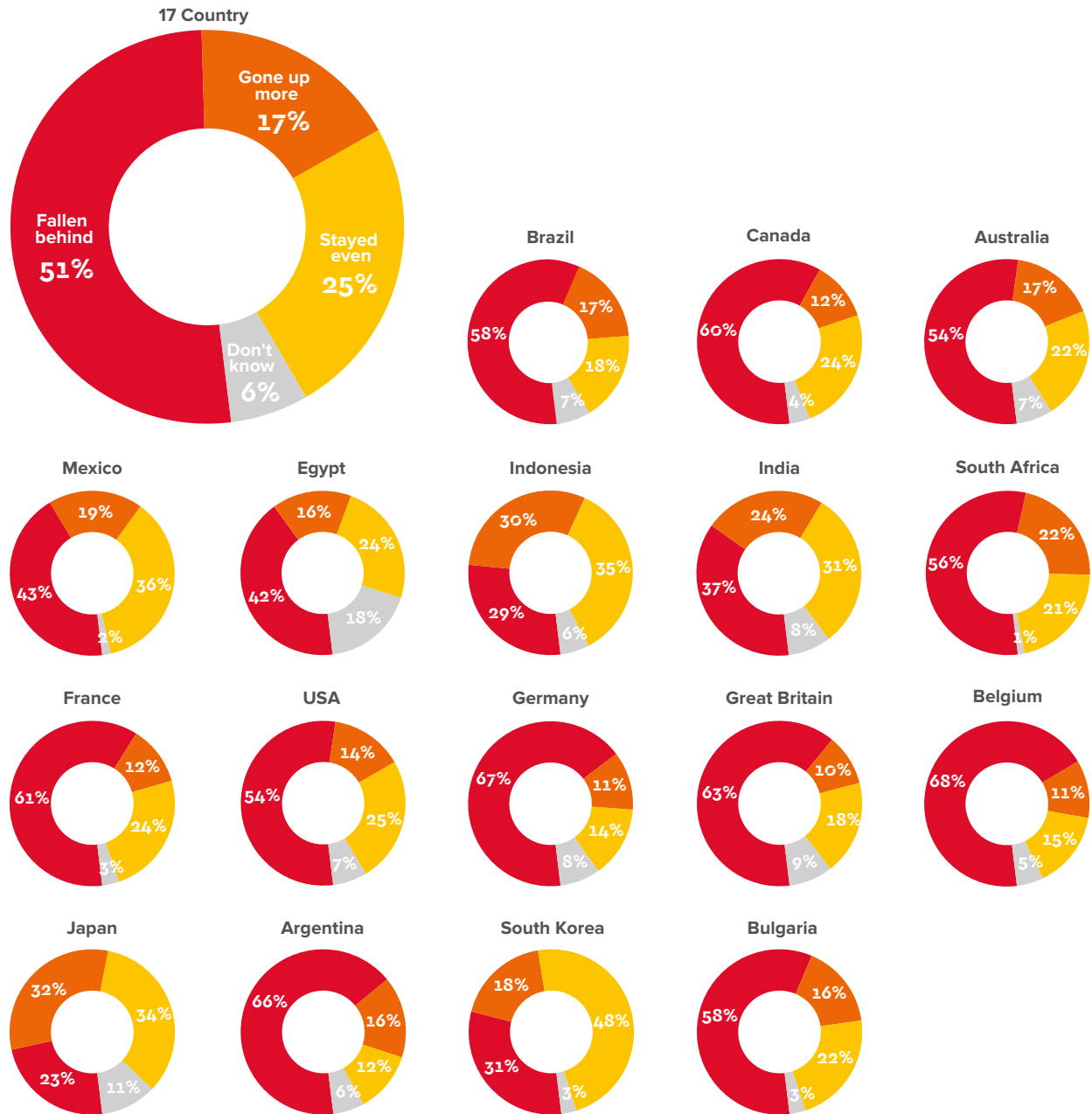
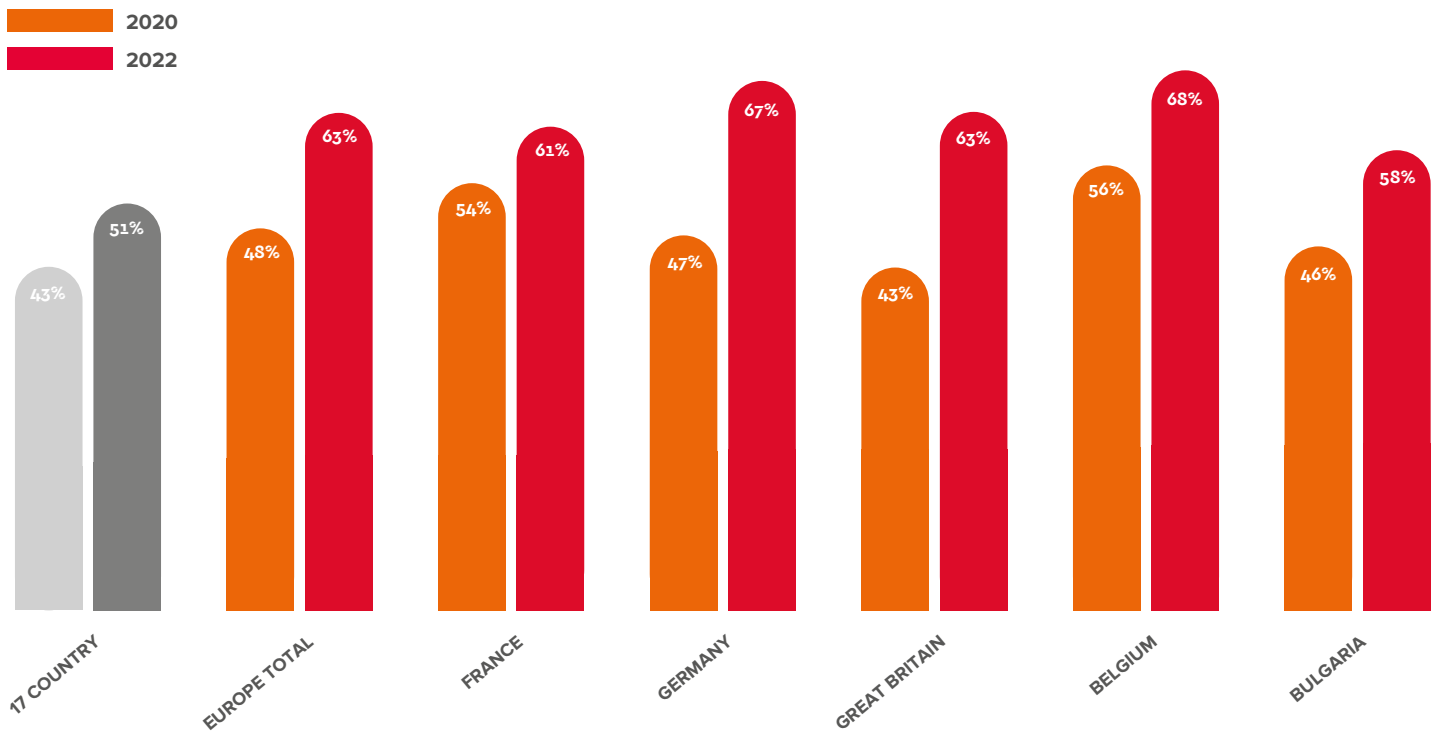


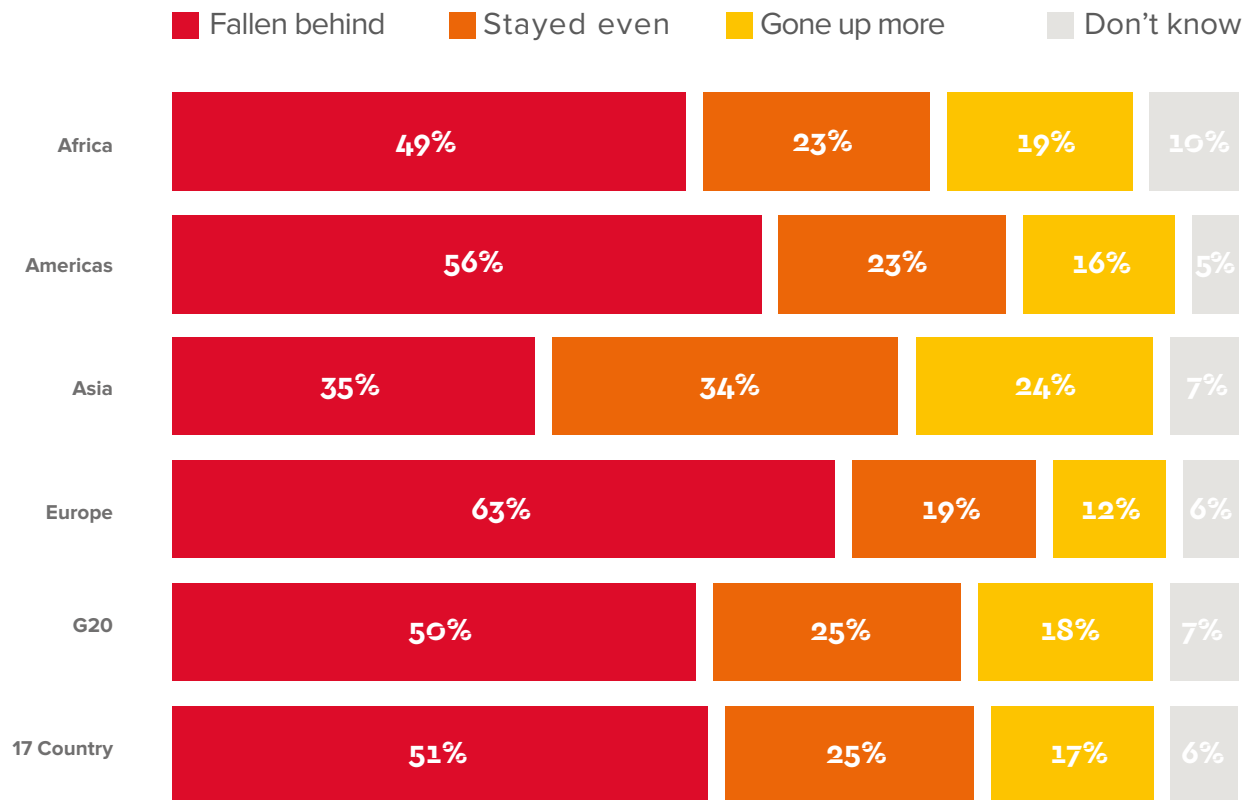
Figure 5 Question 3 In the last two years, do you think that you and your household's income has gone up more than the cost of living, fallen behind, or stayed even with the cost of living? Note N=17770; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Great Britain (n=1501).

Income fallen behind the cost of living: Europe



56% – or more than half – of those in the Americas have found their income falling behind the cost of living, as have 50% of those in G20 countries. 49% of those in Africa, and a comparatively far smaller but still significant proportion of those in Asia (35%) also believe that their income has fallen behind.

Do you have less control over the way you work and how much you are paid?



Target Findings

Older people appear to be struggling most to keep up with the cost of living, with 61% of those aged 55+ saying their income has fallen behind in the last two years. This compares to just 41% of those aged 18-24 and 45% of those aged 25-39.

Females (53%) were only slightly more likely than males (50%) to report that their income had fallen behind the cost of living (61% of both older males and older females – those aged 55+ - reported their income falling behind).

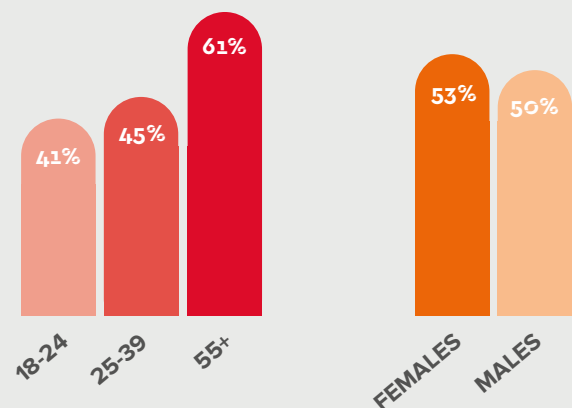


Figure 7 Question 3 In the last two years, do you think that you and your household's income has gone up more than the cost of living, fallen behind, or stayed even with the cost of living? Note N=17770. Each regions sample varies: Africa (n=2064), the Americas (n=5072), Asia (n=5096), Europe (n=5539) and the G20 (n=14736).

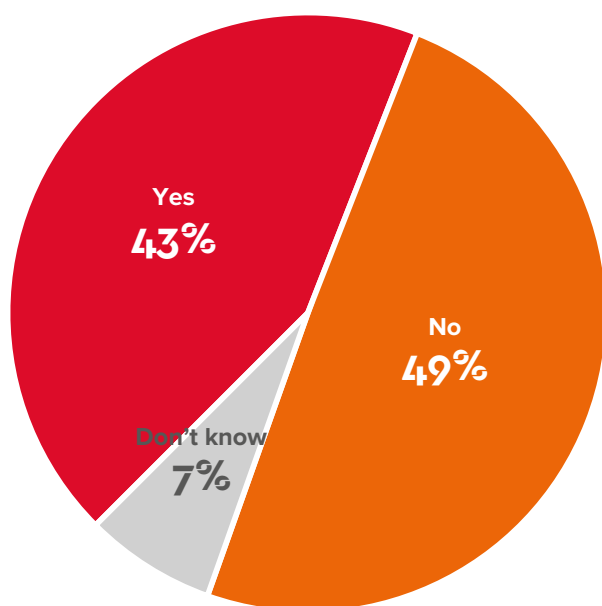
2.3 Not enough jobs

Have you or a family member been unemployed?

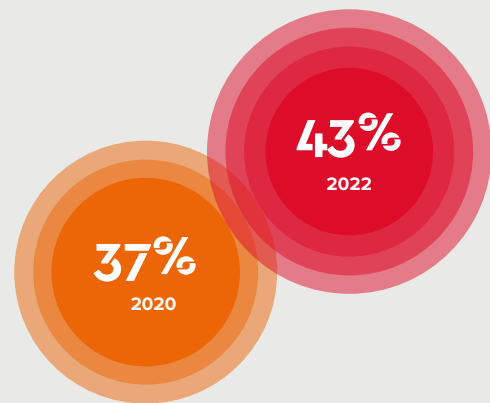
Close to half of households globally have lost work or working hours in the last two years

43% of people reported either themselves or someone in their household losing their job or having had their working hours reduced in the last two years – an unsurprisingly high number given the upheaval of the COVID-19 pandemic, subsequent lockdowns and other disturbances. Despite being expected, this figure translates in practical terms to just under half of households globally losing a job(s) or having the working hours of an income earner reduced.

Have you or a family member been unemployed in the last 2 years?



Comparison with 2020



The percentage of people who have had someone in their household lose their job or face reduced working hours in the last two years has risen from 37% in 2020, to 43% in 2022.

Many countries have experienced dramatically high levels of unemployment and reduced working hours in the last two years

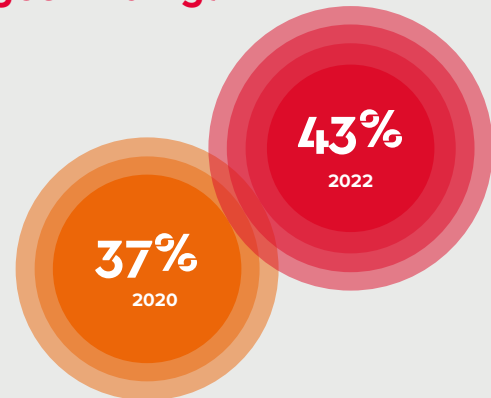
In South Africa, a staggering 77% - or more than three in every four households – has had an income earner lose their job or their working hours reduced.

This was followed by Argentina (63%), Brazil (60%), Mexico (59%), Indonesia (56%), India (55%) and Bulgaria (52%) where more than half of households have experienced unemployment or reduced working hours over the last two years. Those in Egypt (48%), Canada (46%), Australia (44%) and the United States (40%) also had a high proportion of their population experience this. Although comparatively smaller, those in France (32%), Belgium and South Korea (both 30%) still had close to one in three households report the same. In Great Britain (23%) and Germany (22%) this dropped to below one in four, and in Japan it was just 11%.

While regional differences exist, these mask the starkly different experiences of populations within those regions

Comprising just South Africa (77%) and Egypt (48%) - which recorded starkly different levels of unemployment - Africa was the region most likely to report a loss of income through unemployment or reduced working hours (63%). This was followed by the Americas (54%), which also recorded significant differences between its countries; a high of 63% in Argentina compared to 40% in the United States. This was repeated in the G20 (with an average of 43%, but with 77% in South Africa and just 11% in Japan), Asia (39%, but with 56% in Indonesia and just 11% in Japan) and Europe (31%, but with 52% in Bulgaria and just 22% in Germany).

Target Findings



Younger people (52% of those aged 25-39 and 49% of those aged 18-24) were more likely than the global average to report a household member losing a job or working hours in the last two years. There was no significant difference between the genders.

Have you or a family member been unemployed in the last 2 years? Country comparisons

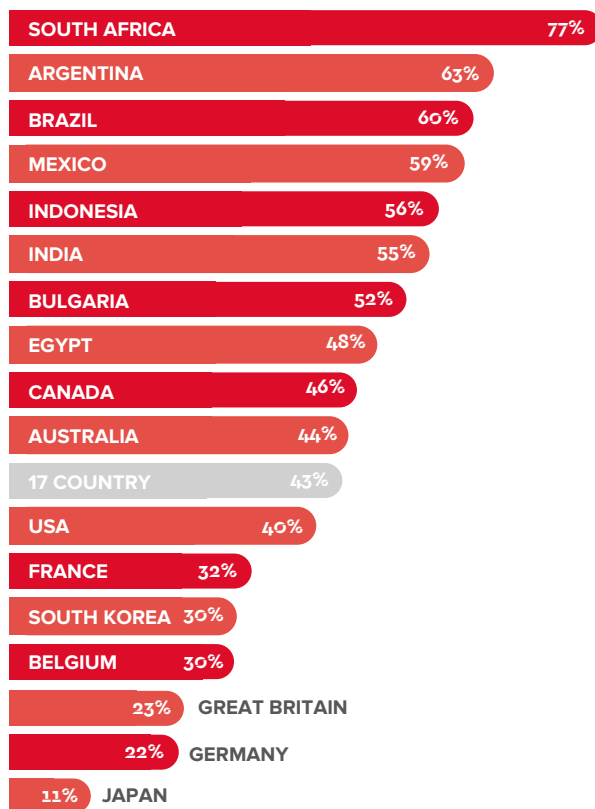


Figure 9 Question 11 In the last two years, have you or someone in your household been unemployed, or had their working hours reduced? Note N=17770; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Great Britain (n=1501). Only 'yes' shown. Countries ordered from highest to lowest 'yes'.

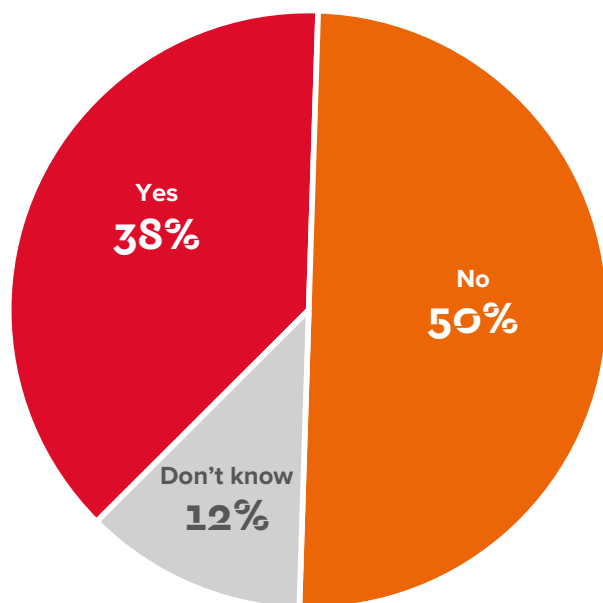
2.4 Not enough jobs for the next generation

Will the next generation find a decent job?

Globally, there is significant pessimism about the likelihood of the next generation finding a decent job

More than one in three (38%) people believe that it is unlikely the next generation will be able to find a decent job.

Will the next generation find a decent job?



In the majority of countries in this survey, at least one in three people believe it is unlikely the next generation will find a decent job

67% - or more than two thirds – of the population of South Africa believe it is unlikely the next generation will find a decent job. In Argentina (55%) and South Korea (53%) it is more than half.

Pessimism is also high in France (47%) and Japan (46%), with just under half of their population believing that it is unlikely the next generation will find a decent job. At least one in three people in Mexico (39%), Egypt (38%), Belgium (36%), Great Britain (34%) and the United States (33%) also believe it is unlikely, as do just under a third of those in Brazil (32%), Canada (32%), Australia (31%), India (29%), Germany (28%) and Bulgaria (28%).

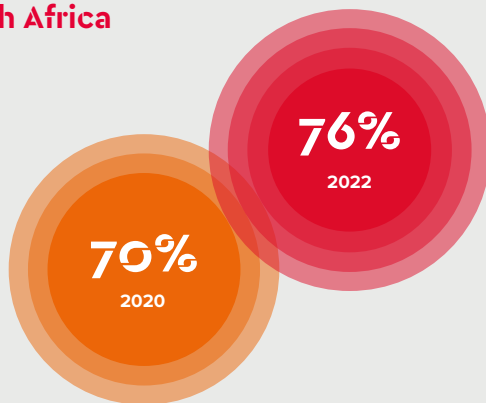
Those in Indonesia are far more optimistic, with just 19% believing that it is unlikely the next generation will find a decent job (76% believe it is likely, +26% on the global average).

Comparison with 2020

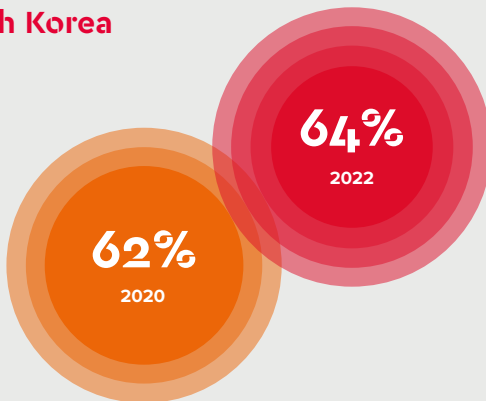


Pessimism about the next generation's job prospects appears to be entrenched in South Africa, South Korea and Argentina, with these countries also being the most doubtful about the likelihood of them finding a decent job in the 2020 poll (69%, 59% and 58% respectively in 2020).

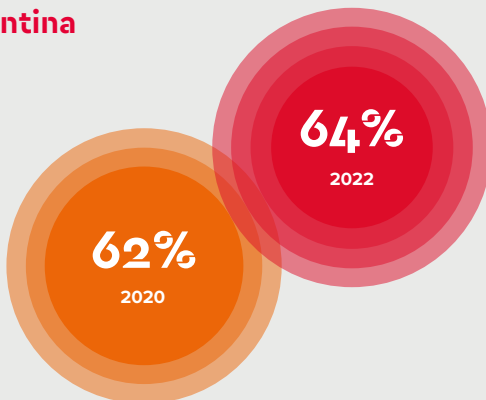
South Africa



South Korea



Argentina



Will the next generation find a decent job? Country comparisons.

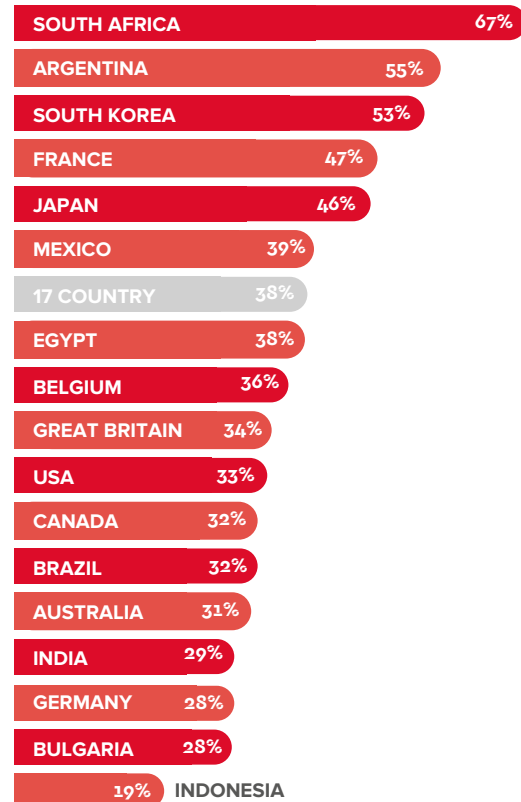


Figure 11 Question 12 When thinking about the next generation, how likely do you think they will find a decent job? Note N=17770; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Great Britain (n=1501). Only combined result for 'very' and 'fairly' unlikely shown. Countries ordered from highest to lowest 'unlikely'.

Pessimism about the next generation’s job prospects is significant, and also consistent across the regions, with Africa (driven by the high South African figure) an outlier

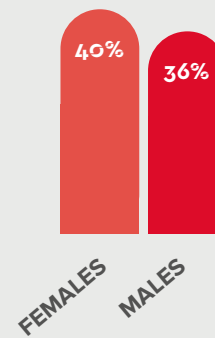
While over half (52%) of people in Africa believe it is unlikely the next generation will find a decent job, this is inflated by the South African result (67%). Across the other regions and country groups the results are remarkably consistent; the G20 has the highest level of pessimism at 39%, with Europe the lowest at 35%. Asia (36%) and the Americas (38%) sit within that range.

Target Findings



Females (40%) were only slightly more likely than males (36%) to think it was unlikely the next generation would find a decent job.

There were no significant differences based on age, indicating that pessimism about the job prospects of the next generation is pervasive, regardless of what generation the respondent themselves belongs to.



It is unlikely the next generation will find a decent job: Region comparisons

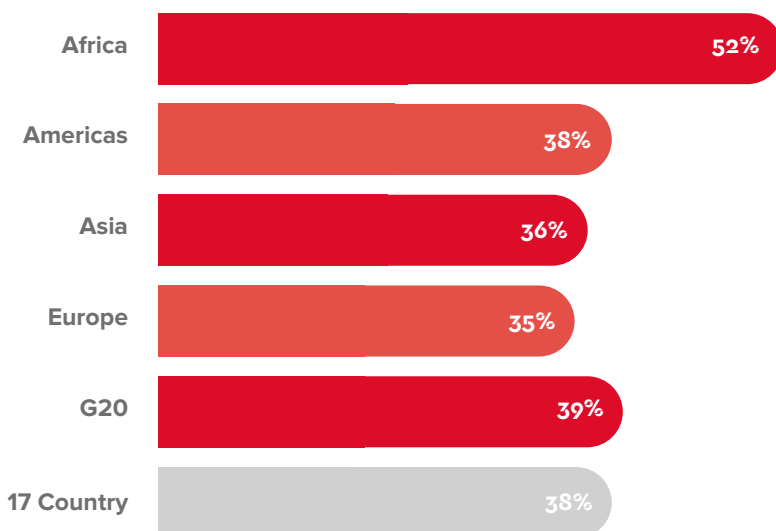


Figure 12 Question 12 When thinking about the next generation, how likely do you think they will find a decent job? Note N=17770; Each regions sample varies: Africa (n=2064), the Americas (n=5072), Asia (n=5096), Europe (n=5539) and the G20 (n=14736). Only combined result for ‘very’ and ‘fairly’ unlikely shown. Countries ordered from highest to lowest ‘unlikely’.

2.5 Wage despair

Is the minimum wage enough for a decent life?

Globally, the vast majority of people believe the minimum wage is not enough

Across the 17 countries included in this poll almost three-quarters (72%) of people believe the minimum wage is not enough to live on.

At least half – and as high as nine in every ten – people in each country believe that the minimum wage is not enough

Nine out of ten – or close to – people in Bulgaria (91%), Mexico (90%), Argentina (88%) and Brazil (84%) believe that the minimum wage in their country is not enough.

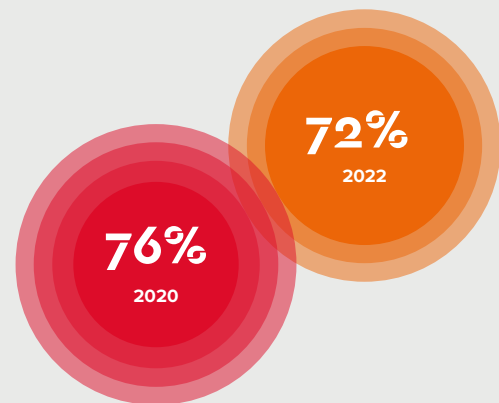
This was followed by around three-quarters of those in South Africa (79%), France (77%), Belgium (74%) and Japan (74%), and more than two-thirds of those who live in Canada (71%), South Korea (68%), Germany (67%), Great Britain (67%) and the United States (67%).

While comparatively lower, over half of people in Indonesia (65%), Egypt (57%), Australia (55%) and India (53%) believe that their minimum wage is not enough to live a decent life.

Across all the regions, the majority of people believe the minimum wage is not adequate

80% - or eight in every ten people – in the Americas believe that their country's minimum wage is not enough. This is closely followed by Europe (74%), the G20 (69%), Africa (68%) and Asia (63%).

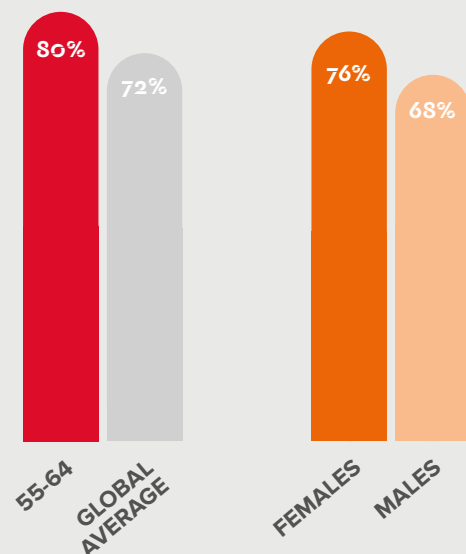
Comparison with 2020



The belief that the minimum wage is not adequate was held by a large majority – more than seven out of every 10 people - across both the 2020 (76%) and 2022 (72%) polls.

Target Findings

Those aged 55-64 (80%, compared to the global average of 72%) are the most likely age group to believe that the minimum wage is not enough. Females (76%) were also significantly more likely than males (68%) to believe it is not adequate.



Is the minimum wage enough to live a decent life?

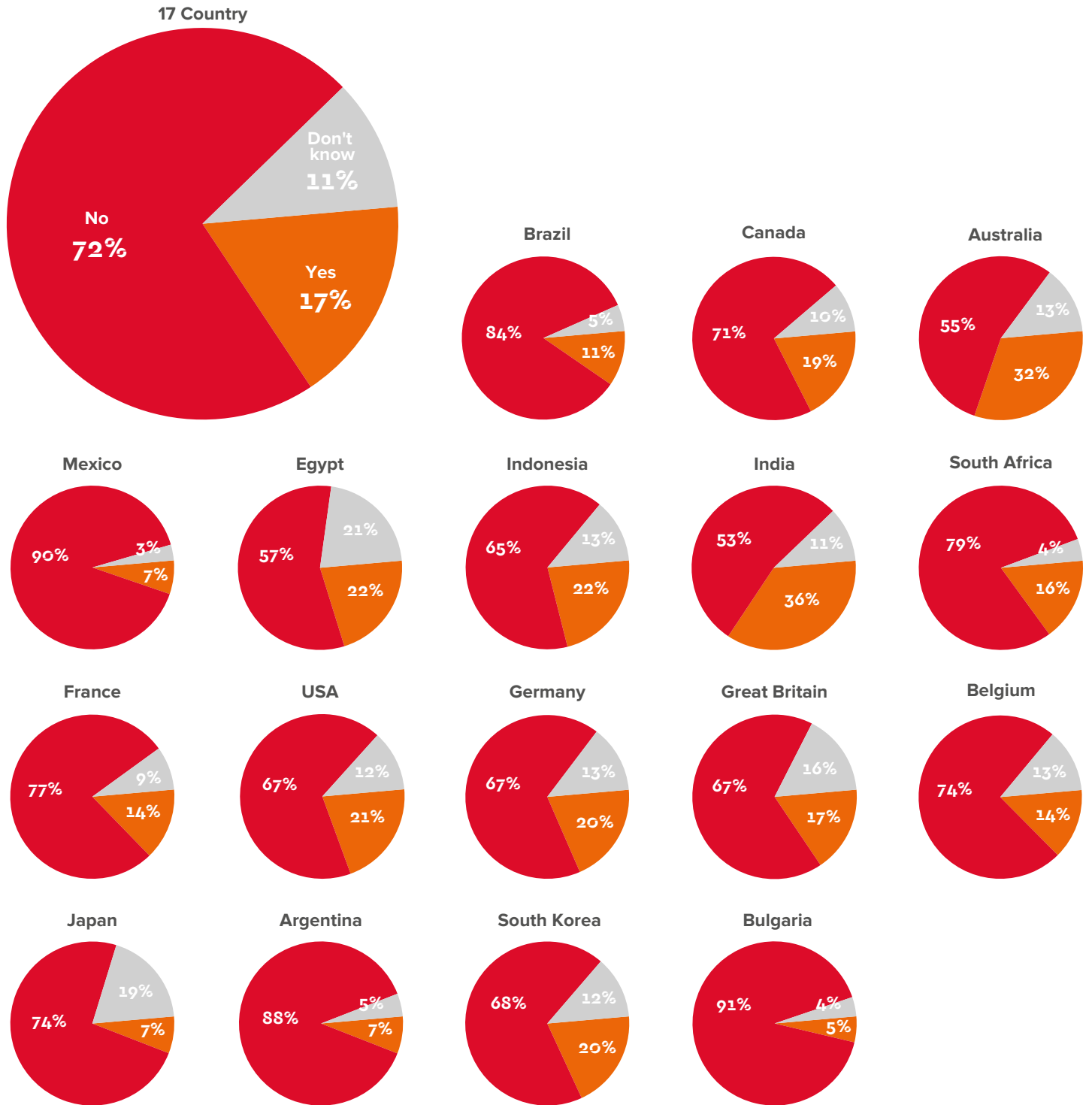
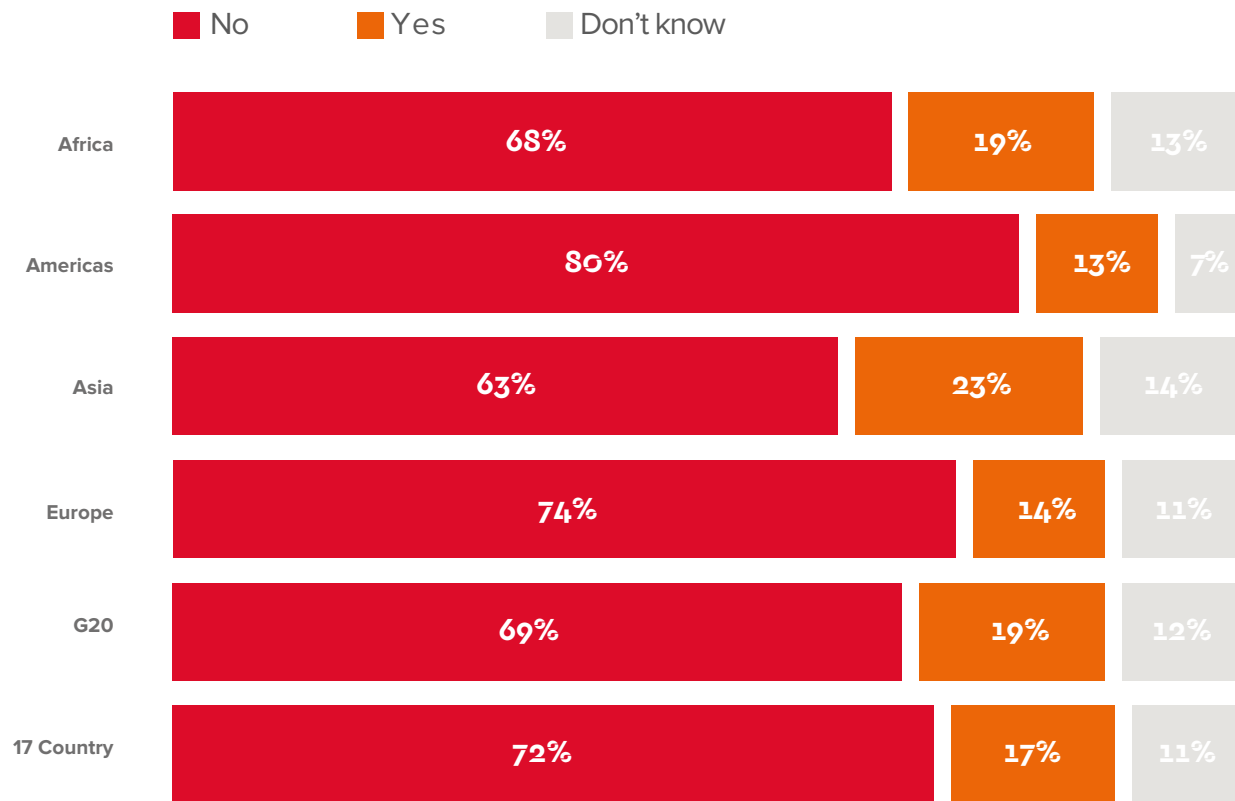


Figure 13 Question 13 In your view, are the minimum wages paid in [country] high enough to enable workers to live a decent life?

Note N=17770; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Great Britain (n=1501).

Is the minimum wage enough for a decent life? Region comparisons



The minimum wage is not enough to live on: Age and Gender comparisons

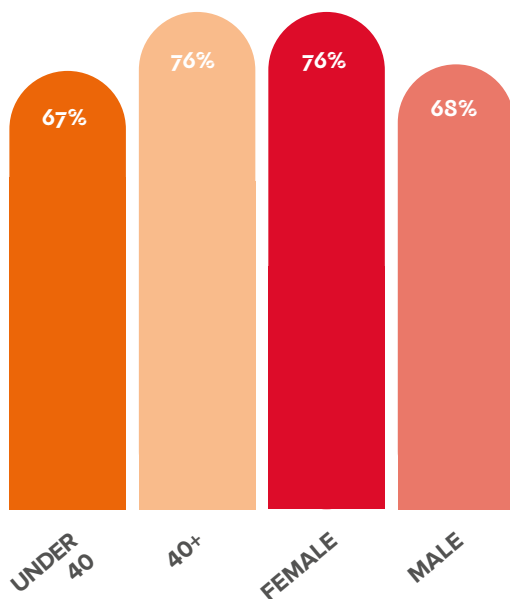


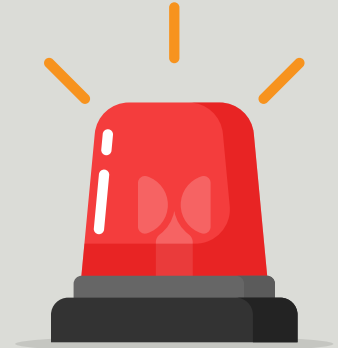
Figure 14 and 15 Question 13 In your view, are the minimum wages paid in [country] high enough to enable workers to live a decent life?

Note N=17770; Each regions sample varies: Africa (n=2064), the Americas (n=5072), Asia (n=5096), Europe (n=5539) and the G20 (n=14736).

A person wearing a traditional conical hat is shown in profile, working in a field. They are holding a bundle of harvested crops. The background is a blurred field of tall grass or crops. The overall tone is dark and moody.

3.0 Key Findings: Global Anxiety about the World and Work

A worried world



A worried world

People are stressed and worried about how they will provide for themselves and their families and keep them safe. The Covid-19 pandemic has put concerns about cost of living and capacity of health care systems in the spotlight. More than two out of every three people (67%) worry about the capacity of health care systems to cope.

Financial stress is high, with more than three-quarters (77%) of people saying that they are worried about the cost of living. Two-thirds (66%) of people are worried about people losing their jobs.

Stresses in society are spilling over into the workplace, where people see increased rates of violence and harassment at work, with more than half of people (53%) saying rates of violence have increased.

These worries come at a time where most people (64%) believe that the economic situation of their country is bad. This situation has deteriorated since 2020, when 52% thought that their country's economic situation was bad. Even more (69%) believe the economic system favours the wealthy.

Two-thirds of people say they are worried about climate change (66%) and nuclear war (which has risen from 42% in 2020 to 51% today). People are also concerned about the right to protest on these and other issues, with just under half (47%) of people worried about restrictions on the right to peacefully protest.

More personal threats are of concern to people, including the misuse of their personal data online (66%), as well as society wide issues such as inequality between men and women in earnings and opportunities (52%) and the weakening or dismantling of labour laws (55%).

3.1 People are worried

What worries you?

For this question, respondents were asked how worried – if at all – they were about a list of issues in their country.

More than any other issue, the global population worries about the cost of living

77% – or more than three quarters – of the global population said they were worried about the cost of living. 49%, or almost half of people, were very worried about this. This was followed by:

2. Capacity of health care systems to cope with the challenges of today (67%)
3. Climate change (66%)
4. People losing their jobs (66%)
5. The misuse of my personal data online (66%)

At least two-thirds (66%) of the global population said they were worried about each of these issues, including between 35-37% who were very worried.

Of less concern, but still a worry for over half of the global population was weakening or dismantling of labour laws (55%), inequality between men and women in earnings and opportunities (52%) and the risk of nuclear war (51%).

Restrictions on the right to peacefully protest was a worry for just under half (47%) of people in this poll.

What worries you?

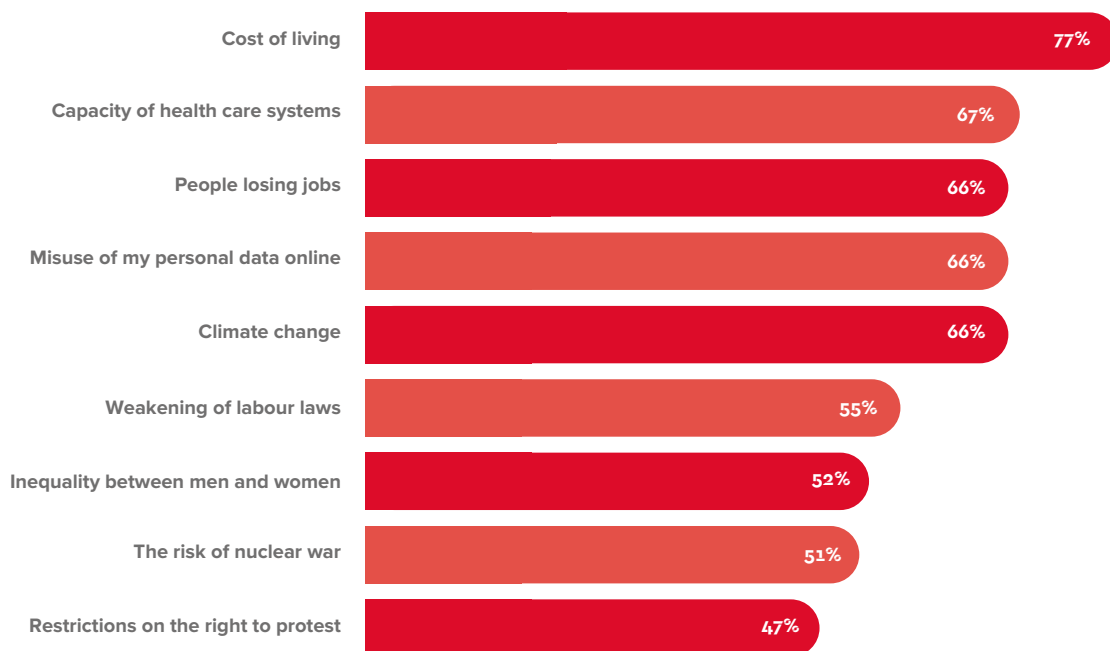
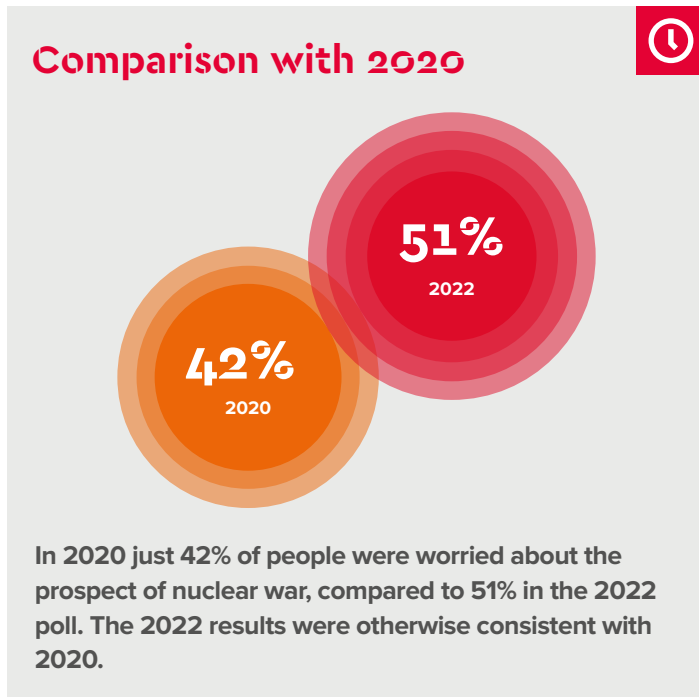


Figure 16 Question 4 Personally, how worried are you about the following issues in [country]? Note N=17770; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Great Britain (n=1501). Combined result for 'very' and 'somewhat' worried show. Items ordered from highest to lowest combined 'worried' figure.



<p>NEW Cost of Living (77%) The top concern in 13/17 countries.</p> <p>Almost half (49%) of people globally are very worried</p>	<p>NEW Capacity of healthcare (67%) Worries more than two-thirds of the global population.</p>	<p>Climate Change (66%) Worries more the half the population of each country except one (Egypt, 47%)</p>
<p>People losing their jobs (66%) The top concern for India (73%) and the second most commonly worried about issue in six other countries.</p>	<p>Misuse of personal data online (66%) Worries two-thirds of the global population and is the top concern for Indonesia (72%)</p>	<p>Weakening or Dismantling of labour laws (55%) Worries more than half the global population</p>
<p>Inequality between men and women (52%) Worries half the global population, but 60% of females (just 44% of males)</p>	<p>The risk of nuclear war (51%) A worry for more than half the global population, but 75% of people in Japan</p>	<p>Restrictions on the right to peacefully protest (47%) Worries almost half the global population, including 65% of people in Brazil.</p>

The cost of living is the primary worry of the people of the vast majority of countries included in this poll

In all but four countries the cost of living was the concern that people were most commonly worried about. Those in Japan (84%) and South Korea (73%) were more likely to be worried about climate change, while those in India (73%) were more likely to be worried about people losing their jobs. Those in Indonesia were most worried about the misuse of their personal data online (72%).

The countries most likely to be concerned about the cost of living were South Africa (91%), Bulgaria (87%) and Argentina (84%).

Taking an average of the nine concerns, the most 'worried' countries are South Africa (76%), Bulgaria (72%) and Brazil (72%). The least 'worried' countries are Belgium (50%), Egypt (51%) and South Korea (52%). These all compare to the global 'worried' average of 61%.

The top two concerns by country (ranked from most to least worried on average) were:

Country (Most to Least Worried)	Most Worried About	Second Most Worried About
 South Africa (76%)	Cost of living & People losing their jobs (both 91%)	Capacity of healthcare (85%)
 Bulgaria (72%)	Cost of living (87%)	People losing their jobs (84%)
 Brazil (72%)	Cost of living (82%)	People losing their jobs (& Capacity of health care (both 81%)
 India (67%)	People losing their jobs (73%)	The misuse of my personal data online (72%)
 Japan (66%)	Climate change (84%)	The misuse of my personal data online (78%)
 Mexico (65%)	Cost of living (78%)	Climate change (76%)
 Indonesia (64%)	The misuse of my data online (72%)	People losing their jobs (68%)
 Argentina (62%)	Cost of living (84%)	People losing their jobs (83%)
 United States (59%)	Cost of living (80%)	The misuse of my personal data online (67%)
 France (58%)	Cost of living (80%)	Capacity of healthcare (71%)
 Canada (57%)	Cost of living (83%)	Capacity of healthcare (75%)
 Australia (57%)	Cost of living (82%)	Capacity of healthcare (70%)
 Germany (54%)	Cost of living (77%)	Capacity of healthcare (63%)
 Great Britain (53%)	Cost of living (80%)	Capacity of healthcare (74%)
 South Korea (52%)	Climate change (73%)	People losing their jobs (68%)
 Egypt (43%)	Cost of living (61%)	People losing their jobs (59%)
 Belgium (50%)	Cost of living (76%)	Climate change (62%)

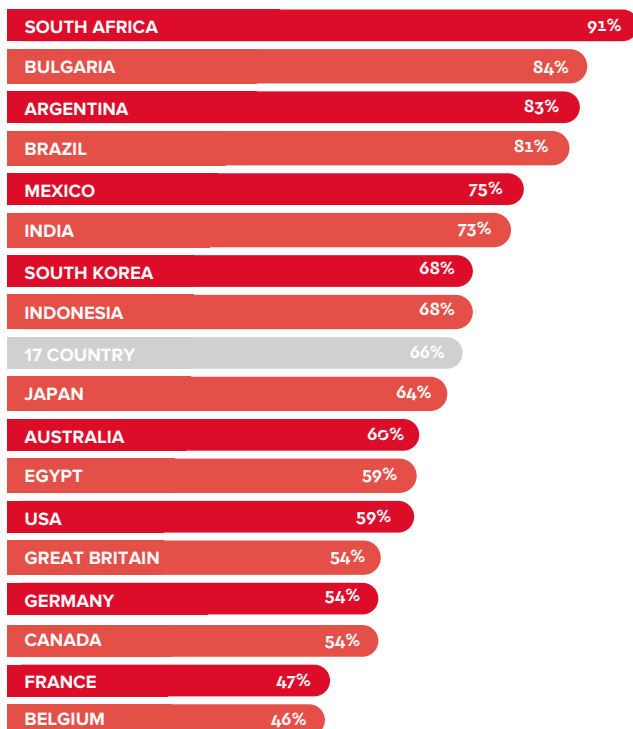
Cost of living is the top concern in every region except Asia, where the most common worry is climate change

Across four of the five regions the cost of living is what worries people most, including 81% of those in the Americas, 80% in Europe, and 76% of those in both Africa and the G20.

Those in Asia are slightly more likely to be concerned about climate change (70% compared to 69% who were worried about the cost of living).

Would you trust your government more if it took action on the following? Country comparisons

People losing their jobs (17a)



Climate change (17b)

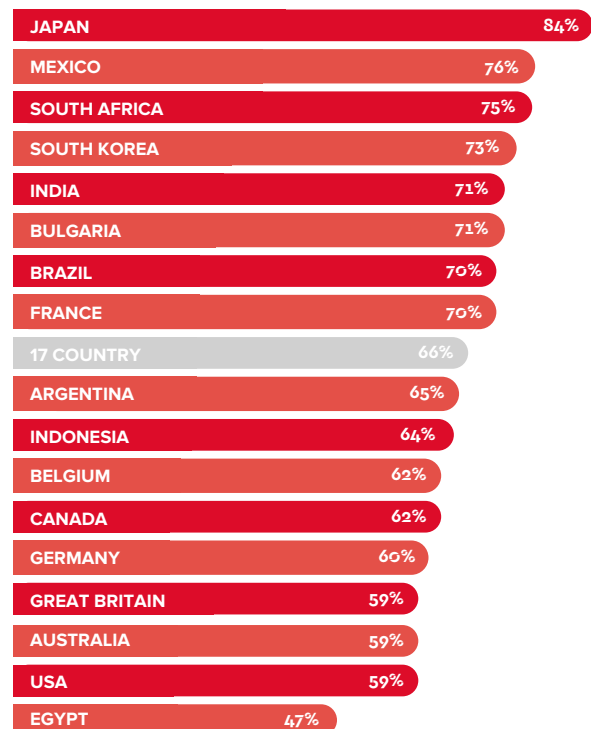


Figure 17a & 17b Question 4 Personally, how worried are you about the following issues in [country]? Note N=17770; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Great Britain (n=1501). Combined result for 'very' and 'somewhat' worried show. Items ordered from highest to lowest combined 'worried' figure.

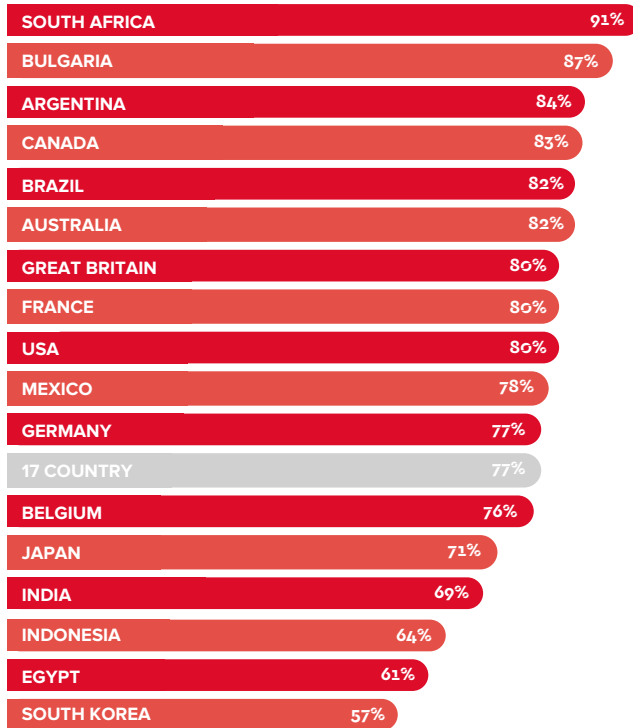
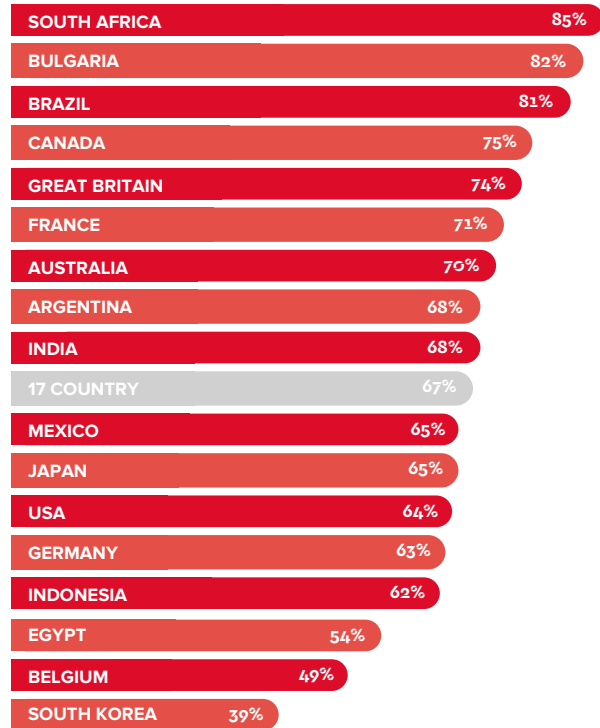
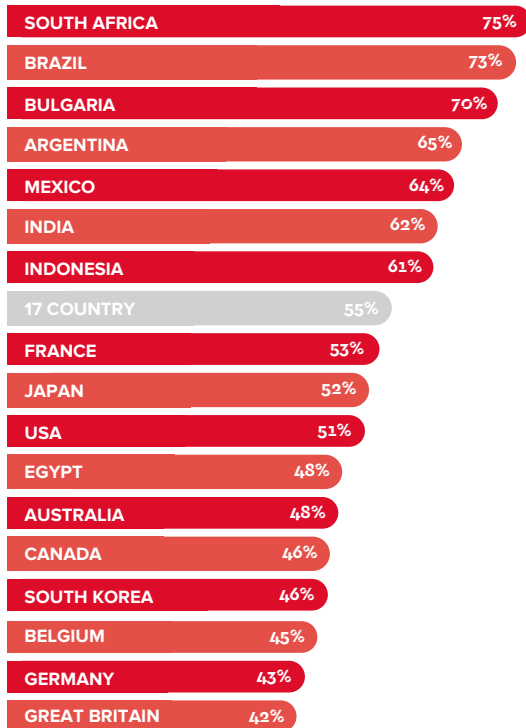
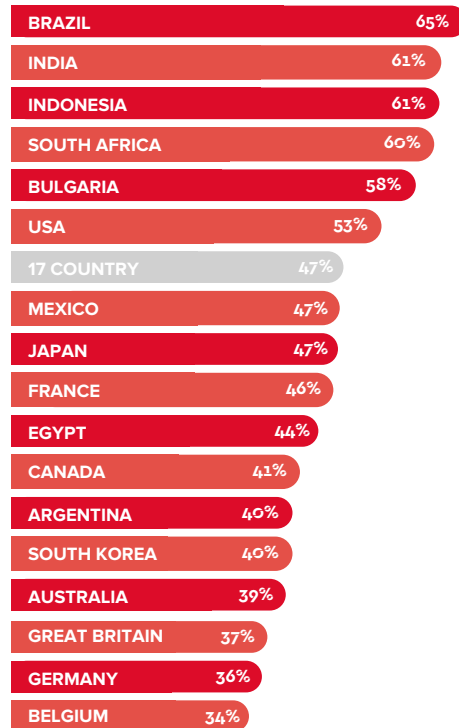
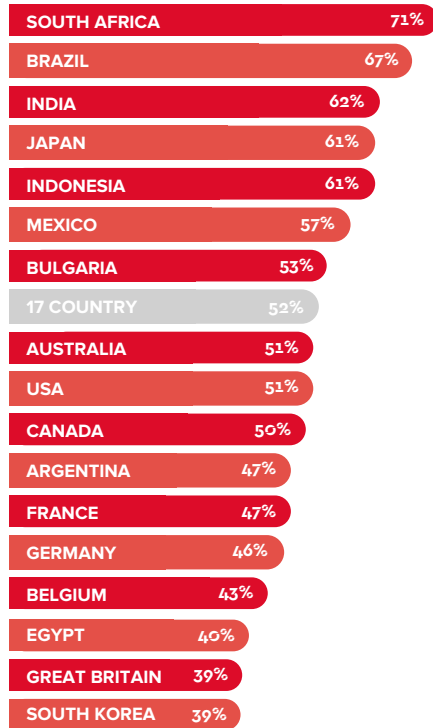
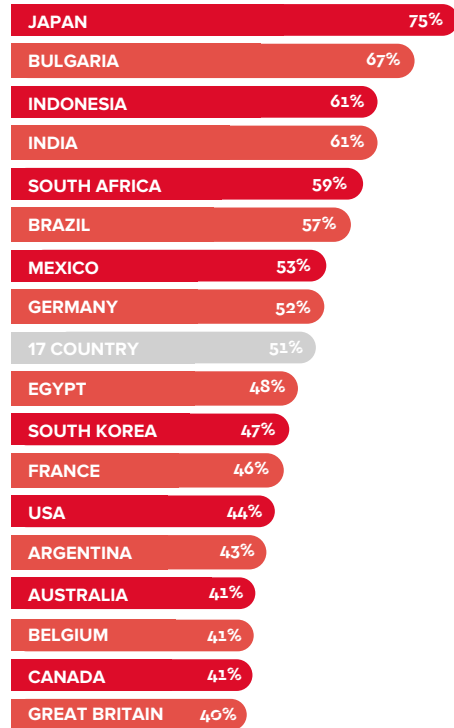
Cost of living (17c)**Capacity of the healthcare system (17d)****Weakening of labour laws (17e)****Restrictions on the right to protest (17f)**

Figure 17c, 17d, 17e, 17f Question 4 Personally, how worried are you about the following issues in [country]? Note N=17770; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Great Britain (n=1501). Combined result for 'very' and 'somewhat' worried show. Items ordered from highest to lowest combined 'worried' figure.

Inequality between men and women (17g)



The risk of nuclear war (17h)



Misuse of my personal data online (17i)

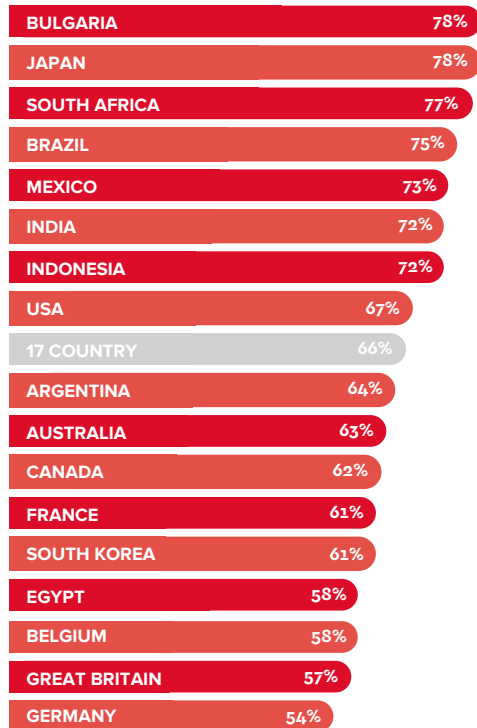


Figure 17g, 17h, 17i Question 4 Personally, how worried are you about the following issues in [country]? Note N=17770; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Great Britain (n=1501). Combined result for 'very' and 'somewhat' worried show. Items ordered from highest to lowest combined 'worried' figure.



Target Findings

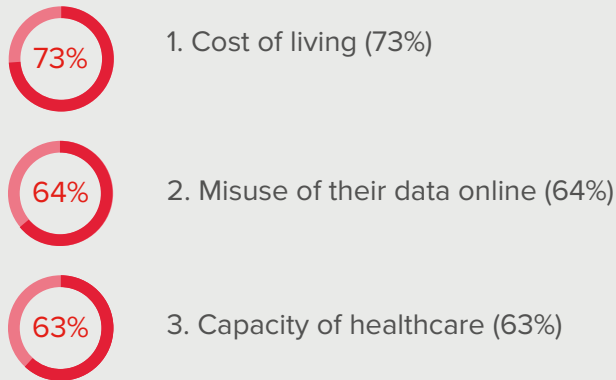
The cost of living is the concern that worries both males (73%) and females most (80%). However, while males are then most commonly worried about the misuse of their data online (64%), females are worried about the capacity of healthcare systems to cope (71%).

Females (64%) are in general more likely to worry (as an average of the 9 concerns) than males (58%).

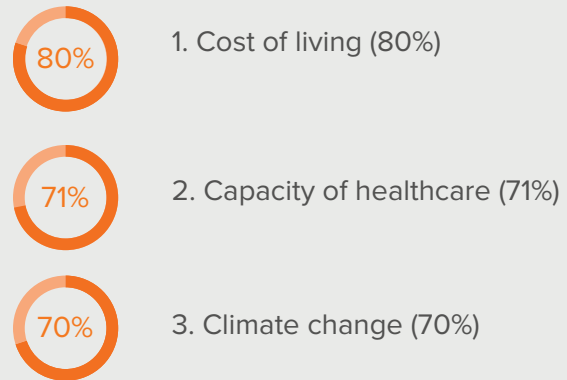
While both those aged under 40 (73%) and 40+ (79%) were most worried by the cost of living, the second most worrying concern for younger people was people losing their jobs (67% of those aged under 40). For those aged 40+ the second most worrying concern was the misuse of their personal data online (69%).

The top three concerns of males, females, and those under and over 40 are listed below:

Males



Females



Under 40



Over 40



What worries you? Gender comparisons

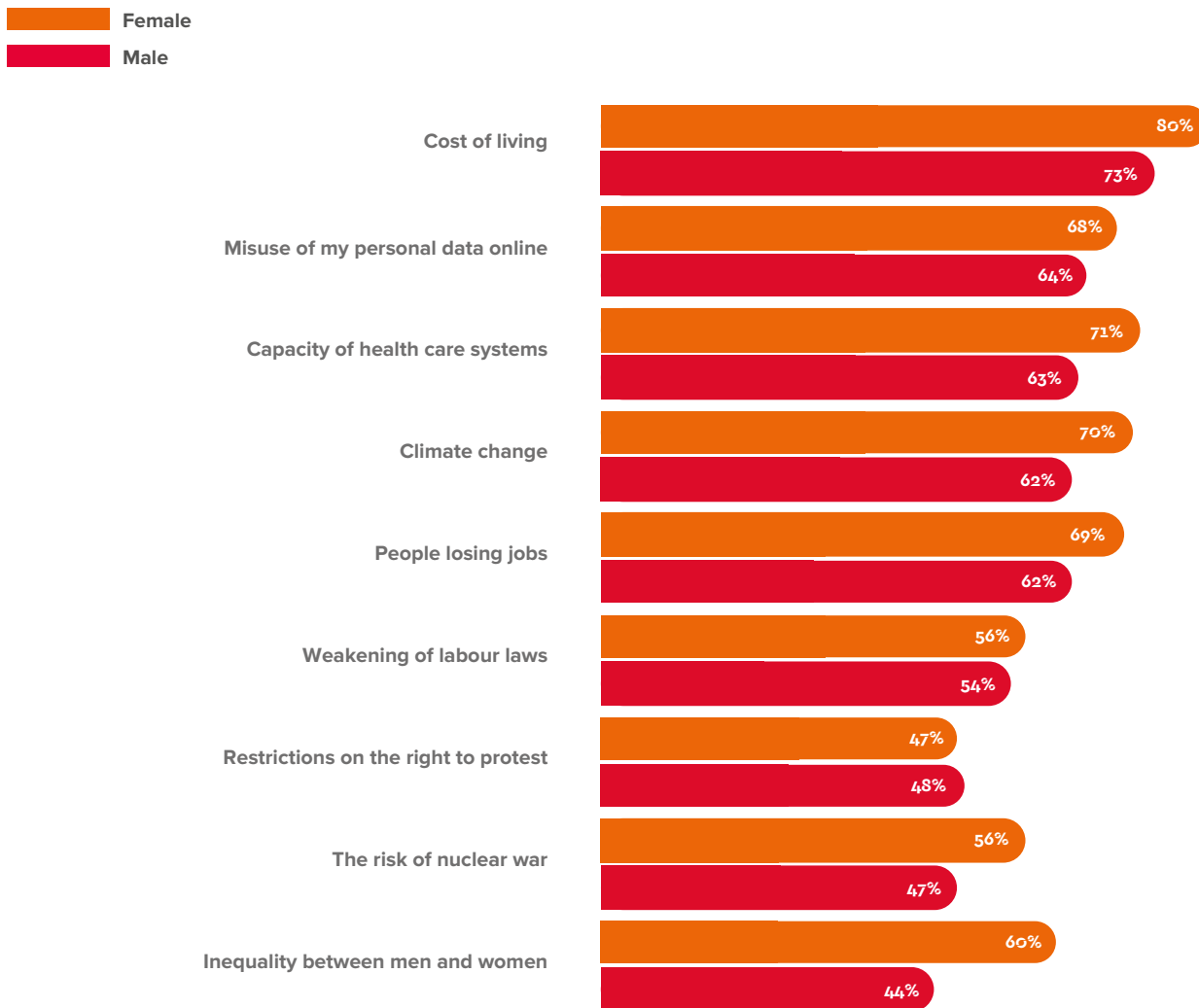


Figure 18 Question 4 Personally, how worried are you about the following issues in [country]? Note N=17770; males, n=8907 & females n=8863. Combined figure for 'somewhat' and 'very' worried shown.

3.2 The 1% set the rules

Is the economic system fair to most people?

People around the globe believe that economic systems favour the wealthy

More than two-thirds of people (69%) believe that their country's economic system favours the wealthy. Less than one in five (19%) believe it is fair to most people.

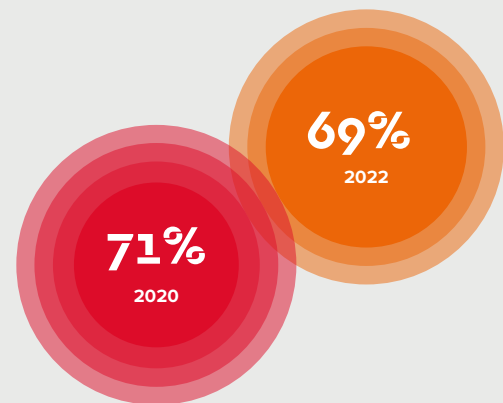
In all but one country polled, the majority of people believe the wealthy are favoured by the economic system

The majority of people in each of the countries— except for Egypt (48%) – believes that their country's economic system favours the wealthy.

Those in Bulgaria (82%) and South Korea (81%) were the most likely to think that their economic system favours the wealthy, followed by South Africa (78%), Brazil (76%), Mexico (76%), Great Britain (75%), Belgium (74%) and Canada (73%). Although a lower proportion comparatively, more than two-thirds of the people of France (71%), the United States (71%), Germany (68%), Argentina (67%) and Australia (67%) also believe this. These countries were followed by Indonesia (63%), Japan (54%) and India (52%) where over half of people believe the economic system favours the wealthy.

At 48%, Egypt is the least likely to think that the economic system favours the wealthy, yet only 28% believe it is fair to most people (24% selected 'don't know').

Comparison with 2020

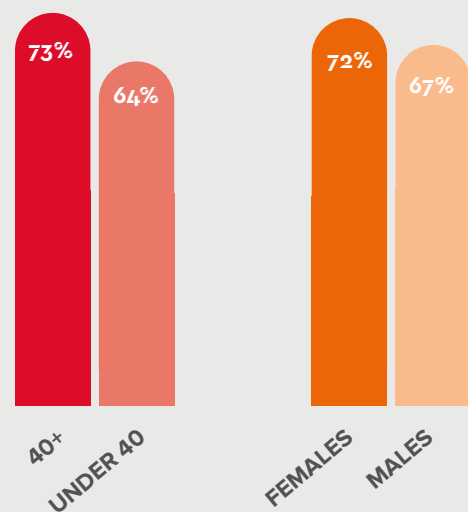


The belief that the economic system favours the wealthy is global, and pervasive, with the figures remaining consistently high between 2020 (71%) and 2022 (69%).

Target Findings

Those aged 40+ (73%) were far more likely than those aged under 40 (64%) to believe that their country's economic system favours the wealthy.

Females (72%) were only slightly more likely than males (67%) to believe that the economic system favours the wealthy.



Is the economic system fair to most people?

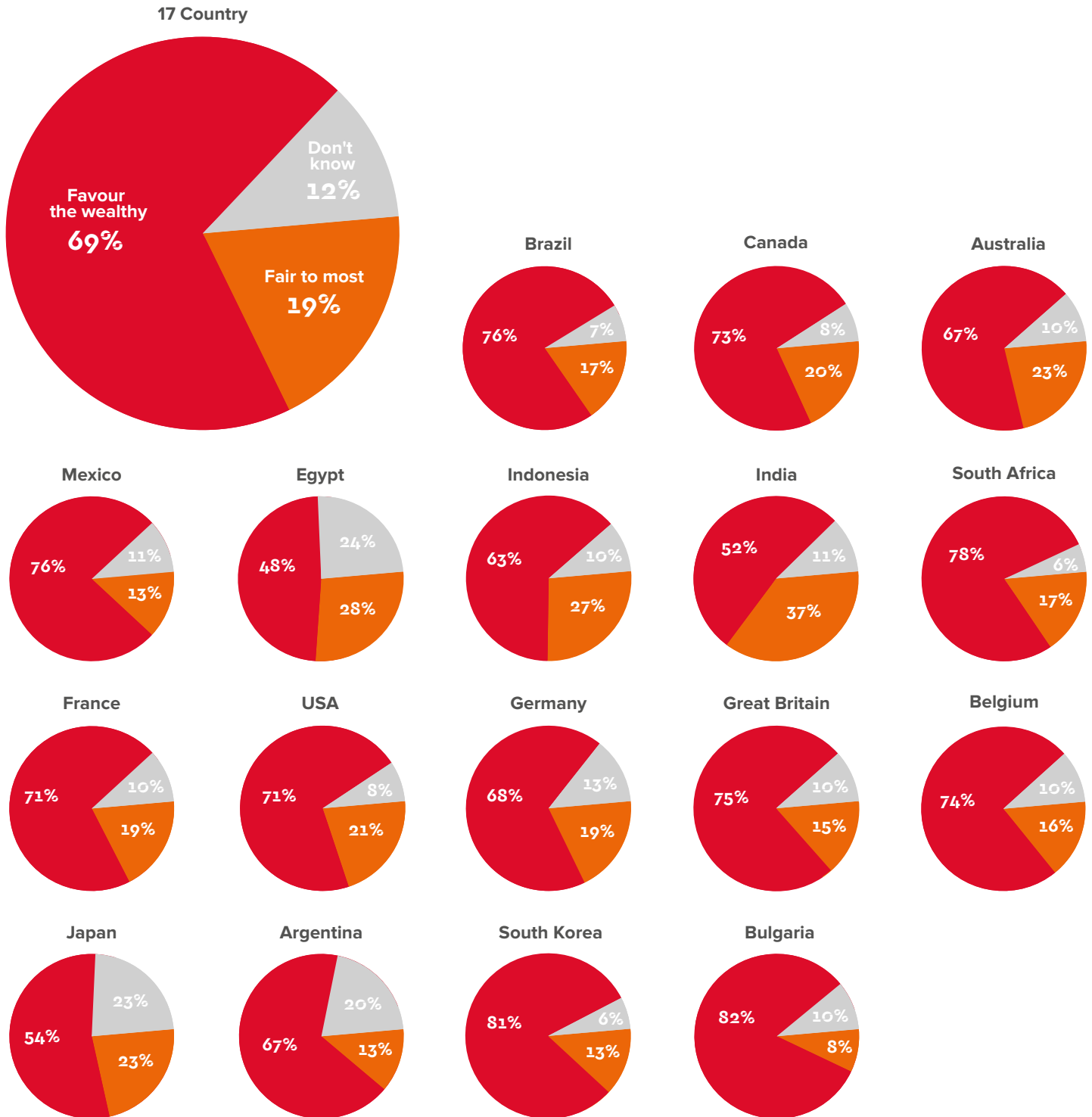
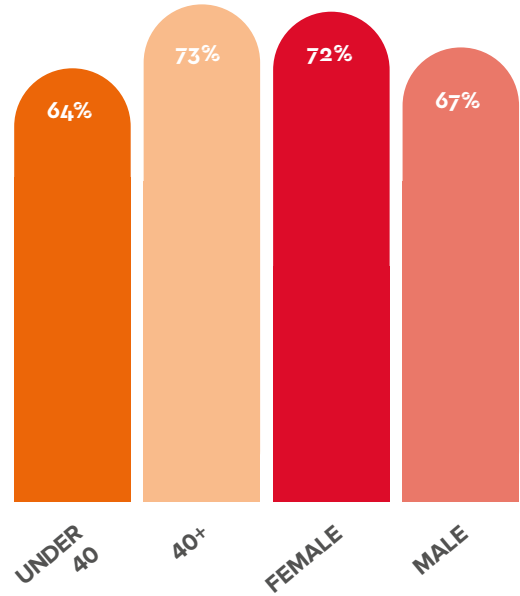


Figure 19 Question 14 Do you think the [nationality] economic system generally favours the wealthy or is it fair to most people of [country]? Note N=17770; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Great Britain (n=1501).

Those in Europe and the Americas are most likely to think their economic system favours the wealthy

Almost three-quarters of those in Europe (74%) and the Americas (73%) believe that the economic system of their country favours the wealthy. More than two-thirds of people in G20 countries believe the same (68%). While this drops to 63% of those in both Asia and Africa, it still constitutes well over half of these populations who believe their countries economic system favours the wealthy.

The minimum wage is not enough to live on: Age and Gender comparisons



Target Findings



Those aged 40+ (73%) were far more likely than those aged under 40 (64%) to believe that their country's economic system favours the wealthy.

Females (72%) were only slightly more likely than males (67%) to believe that the economic system favours the wealthy.

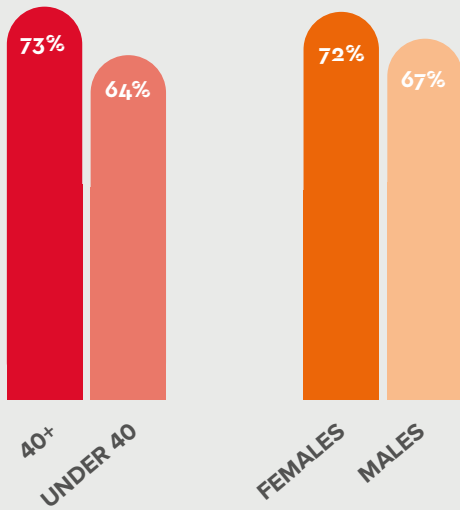


Figure 20 Question 14 Do you think the [nationality] economic system generally favours the wealthy or is it fair to most people of [country]? Note N=17770; under 40 n=8007, 40+ n=9763, males, n=8907 & females n=8863. 'Favour the wealthy' only show.

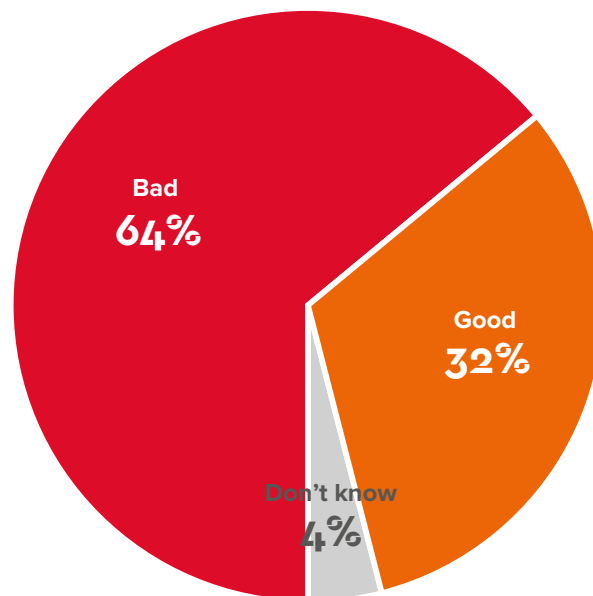
3.3 Globalisation under challenge

Is the economic situation good or bad?

Pessimism about the economy is rife throughout the world

64% – or almost two in three people – believe that the current economic situation in their country is bad. 29%, or almost one in every three people, believe it is very bad.

How is the economic situation in your country?



Poor economic conditions are global and not isolated to any one region

Those populations more likely to rate their country's economic system as bad came from all over the globe, with Argentina (84%), Great Britain (83%) and South Korea (82%) being the most likely. This was followed by Bulgaria (78%), Japan (77%) and South Africa (76%). All six of these countries have more than three-quarters of their population who rate their economic situation as bad. Additionally, almost half of those in Bulgaria (48%), Argentina (44%) and Great Britain (43%) would rate their economic situation as very bad.

More than half the people in France (69%), Belgium (64%), the United States (64%), Brazil (63%), Canada (60%), Germany (60%), Mexico (58%) and Australia (53%) would rate their countries economic situation as bad.

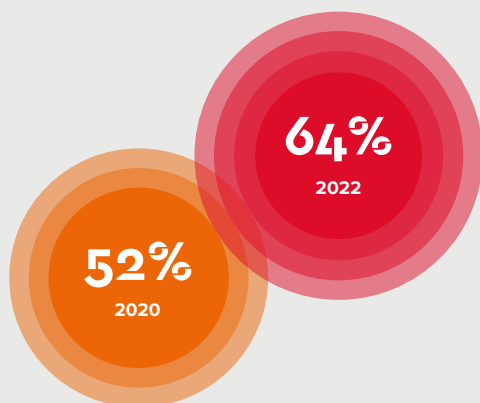
The economic outlook was more positive in India (where 64% rated their country's economy as 'good'), Indonesia (60%) and Egypt (54%) where more than half the population viewed their country's economic situation as good.

Comparison with 2020

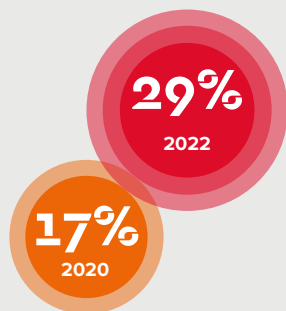


The percentage of people globally who would rate their country's economic situation as bad has increased dramatically since the previous ITUC poll, from 52% in 2020 to 64% in 2022. Those who would rate their country's current economic situation as very bad have also increased from just 17% in 2020 to 29% in 2022.

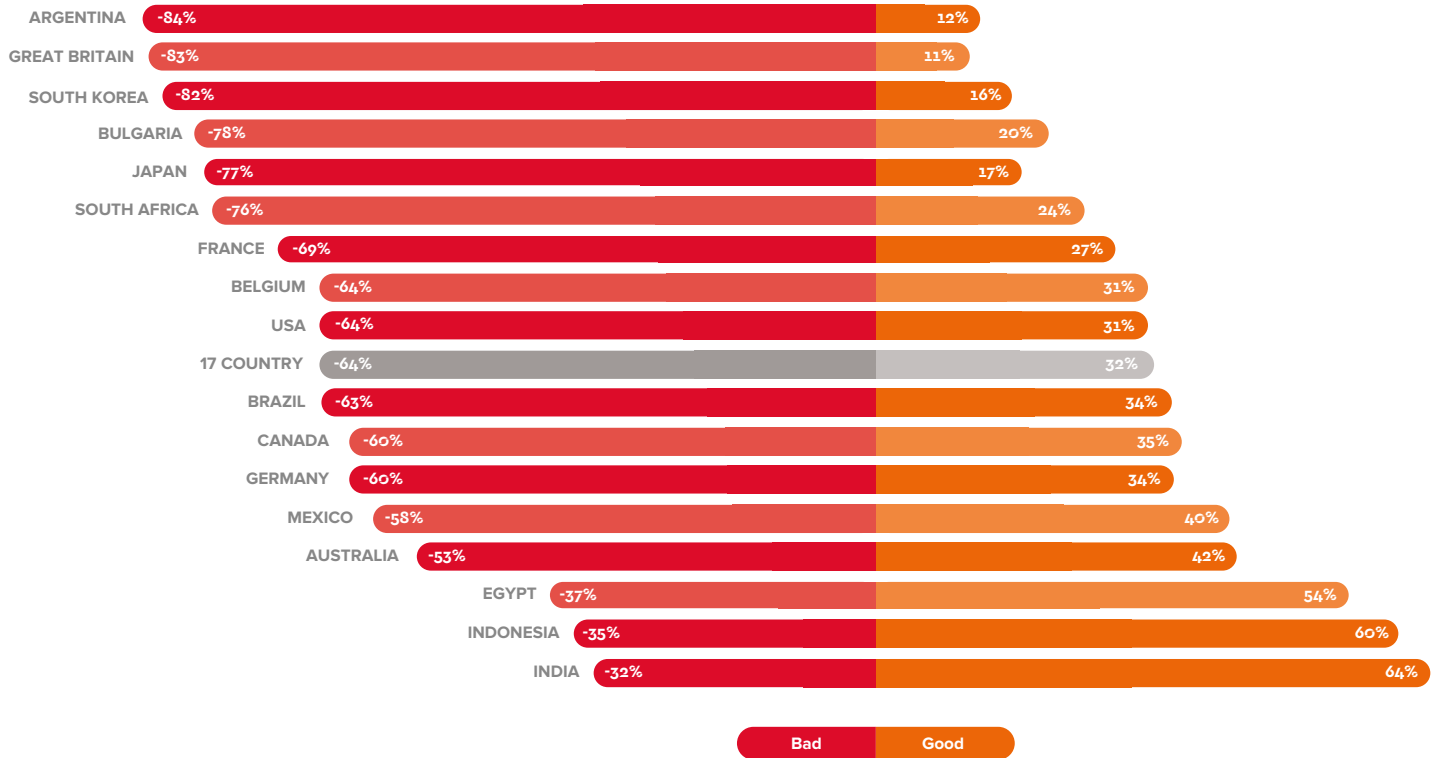
Bad



Very Bad



How is the economic situation in your country? Country comparison



Those in Europe have the most negative view of their economic situation

72% of those in Europe would rate their country’s economic situation as bad – a figure driven largely by Great Britain (83%) and to a lesser extent Bulgaria (78%).

Although those in Europe are the most likely, the majority of people in all the regions in this poll would rate their country’s economic situation as bad, including the Americas (66%), those in the G20 (63%), Africa (57%) and Asia (55%).

Target Findings

Those aged 40+ (72%) were far more likely than those aged under 40 (54%) to view their country’s economic situation as bad. Females (69%) were also more likely than males (59%).

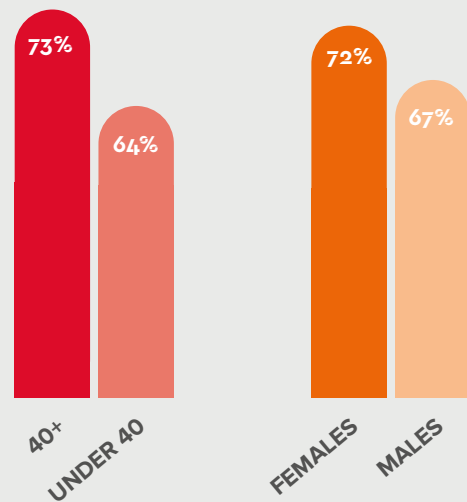


Figure 22 Question 1 Thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in [country], is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad? Note N=17770; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Great Britain (n=1501). Countries ordered from most to least ‘bad’.

The economic situation is bad: Age, Gender and Region comparisons

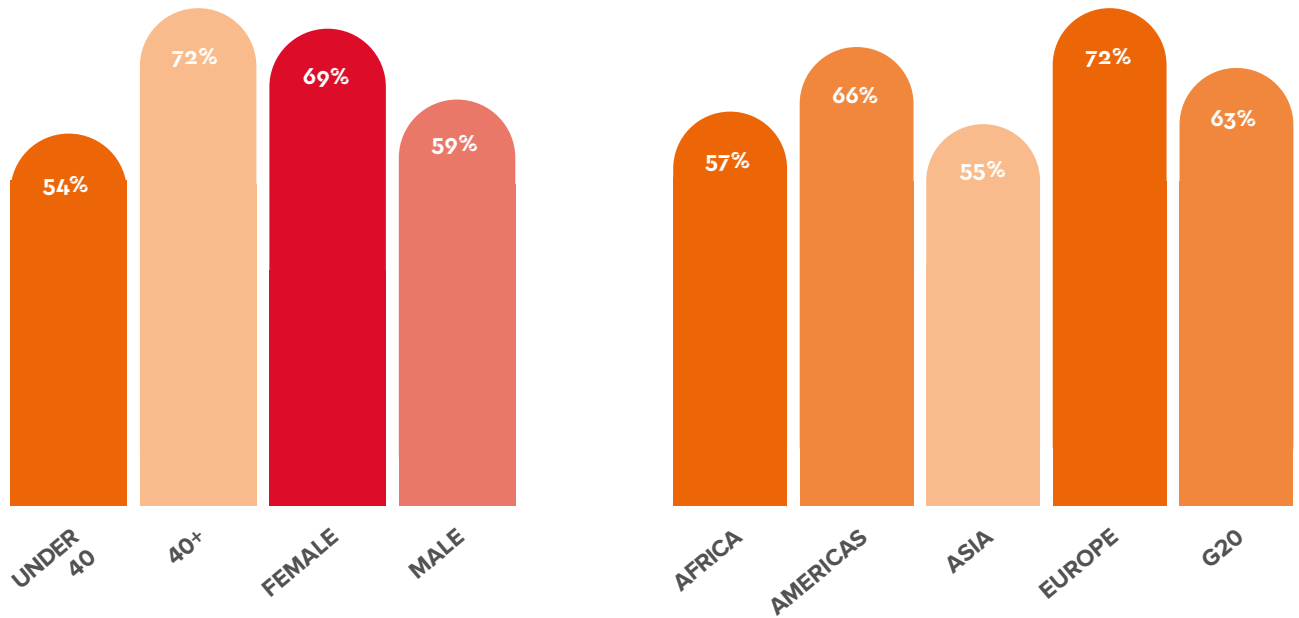


Figure 23 Question 1 Thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in [country], is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad? Note N=17770; under 40 n=8007, 40+ n=9763, males, n=8907 & females n=8863

Figure 24 Question 1 Thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in [country], is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad? Note N=17770; Each regions sample varies: Africa (n=2064), the Americas (n=5072), Asia (n=5096), Europe (n=5539) and the G20 (n=14736).

NEW **3.4 Work is unsafe**
Has workplace harassment and violence increased or decreased?

More than half the population have seen rates of violence at work increase in the past year

Across the globe, the majority (53%) of people believe that violence at work has increased in the last year.

Almost half of people believe that bullying (45%), intimidation (44%), and discrimination (40%) have also increased.

The average increase across the four areas globally was 46%.

Has workplace harassment and violence increased?

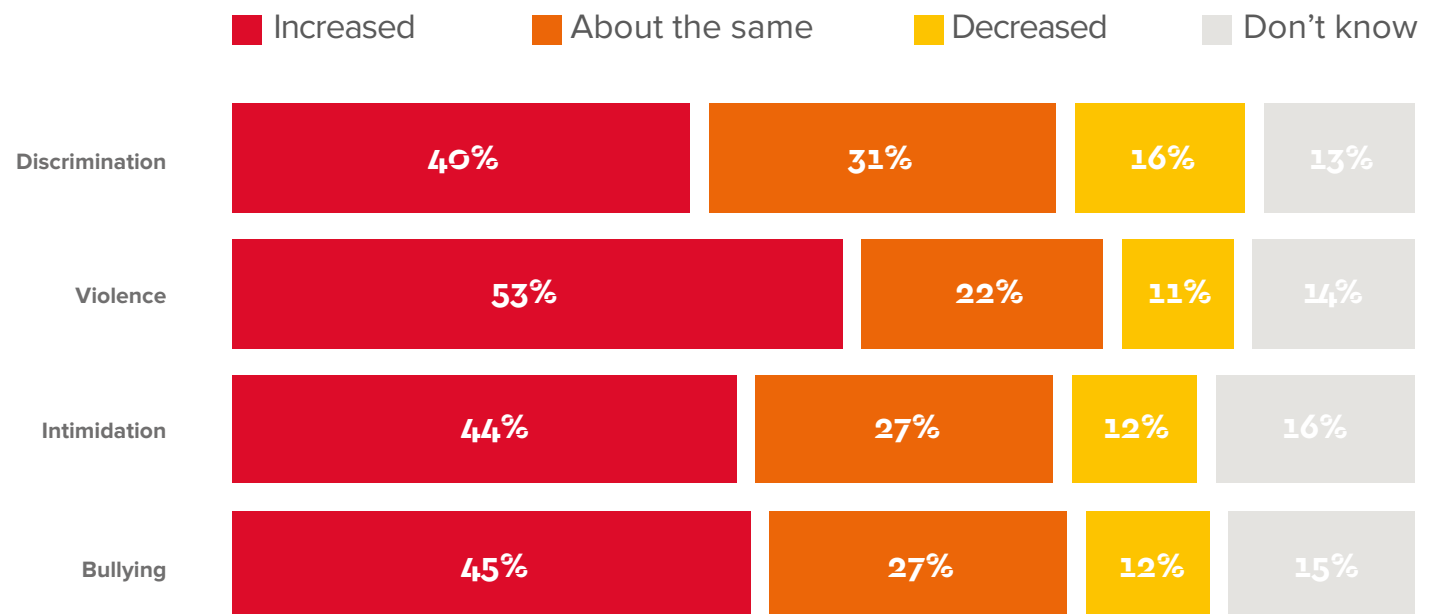


Figure 25 Question 6 Thinking about the past year in the world of work...Do you think that each of the following has increased, decreased, or stayed about the same? Note N=17770.



Violence (53%)

- Those in Brazil (78%), Mexico (78%), South Africa (77%) and Argentina (76%) were most likely to see an increase
- An increase in violence was far less likely in Japan (12%), South Korea (23%), Bulgaria (29%), Great Britain (37%) or Australia (38%).



Bullying (45%)

- Those in South Africa (69%) were far more likely than any other country to see an increase.
- Countries where more than half the population had seen an increase in bullying included Argentina (57%), France (56%), Belgium (54%), the United States (54%), Mexico (53%) Germany (52%), Brazil (52%) and Canada (50%).
- An increase in bullying was far less likely in Japan (13%), South Korea (22%), Bulgaria (32%) and Great Britain (36%).



Intimidation (44%)

- Increases were most likely to be seen in South Africa (62%), Brazil (61%), Mexico (61%) and Argentina (61%).
- Those in Japan (11%) were far less likely to see an increase, as were those in South Korea (18%).

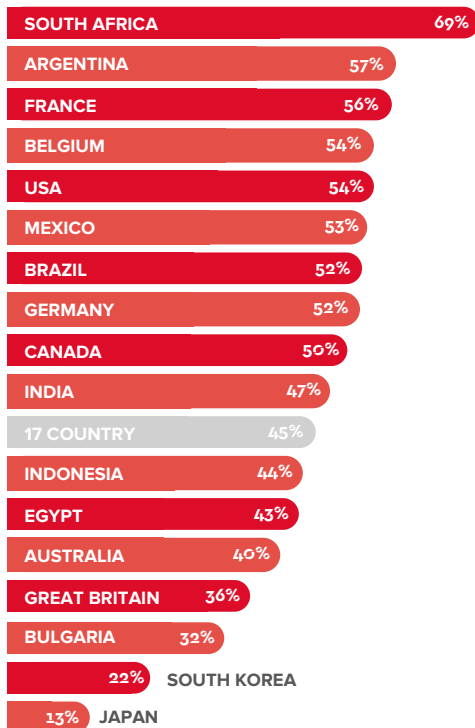


Discrimination (40%)

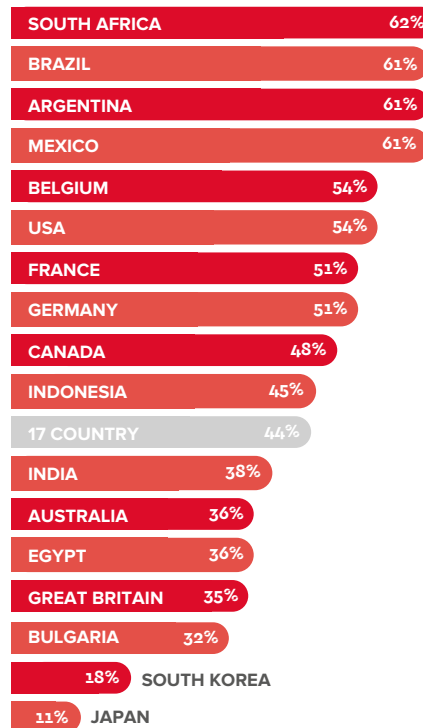
- Those in Brazil (62%), were the most likely to see an increase in discrimination followed by those in South Africa (59%).
- Those in Japan (12%) were again far less likely to see an increase, as were those in South Korea (23%), Bulgaria (25%) and Great Britain (27%).

Has workplace harassment and violence increased? Country comparisons

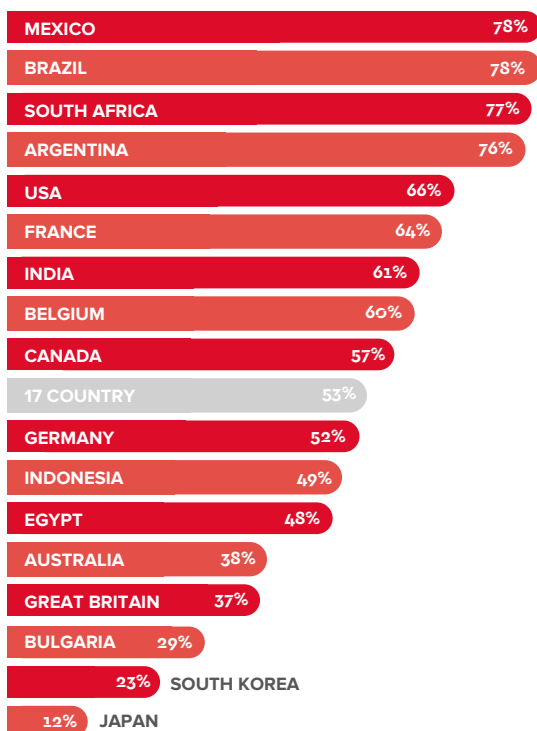
Bullying (26a)



Intimidation (26b)



Violence (26c)



Discrimination (26d)

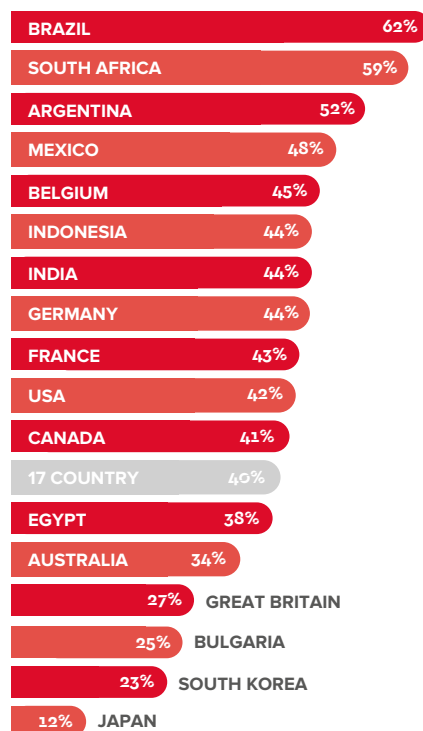


Figure 26 Question 6 Thinking about the past year in the world of work...Do you think that each of the following has increased, decreased, or stayed about the same? Note N=17770; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Great Britain (n=1501). Only 'increased' shown. Countries ordered from highest to lowest 'increased' figure for each item.

As a region, the Americas were most likely to see an increase in workplace violence and harassment

Those in the Americas (58%) and Africa (54%) were more likely to see an increase across the average of these four concerns. This was followed by the G20 countries (45%) and Europe (43%), then Asia (33%) compared to the global average of 46%.

There were significant differences between the regions for each of the specific concerns:

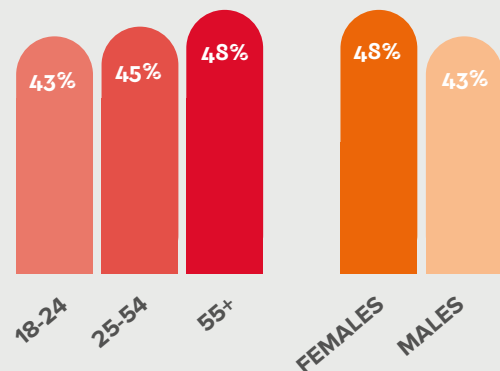
- **Violence:** 71% of those in the Americas saw an increase, compared to just 37% in Asia, 47% in Europe, 52% across the G20 and 63% in Africa.
- **Bullying:** 56% of those in Africa and 53% in the Americas saw an increase, compared to 45% in both Europe and the G20. Just 33% of those in Asia saw an increase.
- **Intimidation:** 57% of those in the Americas saw an increase, far more than in Asia (30%), the G20 (43%), Europe (44%) or Africa (49%).
- **Discrimination:** 49% of those in Africa and the Americas had seen an increase, compared to 32% in Asia, 36% in Europe and 40% across the G20.

The most vulnerable are the most likely to see increases in these workplace concerns

Those who were consistently more likely than the global average to see an increase across these four concerns included:

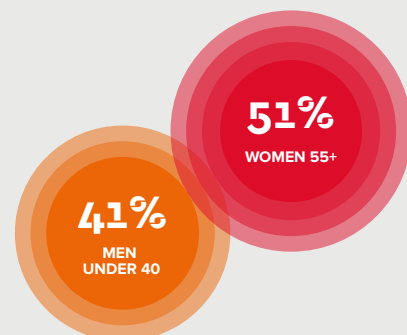
- 57% of those who don't have enough for essentials or can barely get by.
- 54% of those who have lost a household income through unemployment or reduced working hours.
- 51% of those whose household income has fallen behind the cost of living.

Target Findings



The older the respondent the more likely they were to see an increase across the average of the four workplace concerns listed. On average, 48% of those aged 55+ saw an increase, compared to 45% of those aged 25-54 and 43% of those aged 18-24.

Females (48%) were also slightly more likely than males (43%) to have seen an increase across the four concerns. Additionally, females were more likely to have seen an increase in each of the concerns individually, including bullying (48% v. 42%), intimidation (46% v. 42%), violence (56% v. 50%) and discrimination (41% v. 38%).



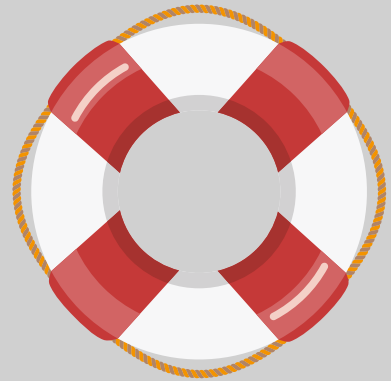
In particular, older women (those aged 55+) were far more likely than younger men (aged under 40) to see an increase in bullying (51% v. 41%), intimidation (50% v. 39%), and violence (59% v. 48%). Surprisingly there was no significant difference in the rates of discrimination.

Those who are self-employed were more likely than the global average to see an increase each of the areas, including bullying (49% compared to 45%), intimidation (47% compared to 44%), violence (56% compared to 53%) and discrimination (43% compared to 40%).

A black and white photograph of a woman washing another woman's hair in a salon sink. The woman washing the hair is smiling and looking down at the other woman's head. The woman being washed has her eyes closed and a smile. The background shows a rack of dark coats hanging on a wall. The text is overlaid on the image.

4.0 Key Findings:
Governments
Must Act in the
Interests of
Working People

People want action from their government



They want their government to act on ensuring companies are responsible globally by making sure they pay their fair share of taxes (69%) and adopting new rules to safeguard workers in their supply chains (64%). They want governments to look out for the interests of working people, by moving towards a pay-rise for workers (68%), creating jobs by investing in the care economy (69%) as well as enabling lifelong learning opportunities (66%).

They want governments to protect vulnerable workers by regulating the digital economy to promote employment and worker rights (58%) and to protect secure employment and workers' rights for domestic and migrant workers (56%).

People are also calling on their governments to do more to protect them from global threats, with a call for them to work with other countries to promote peace, jobs and human rights (62%) and to promote a Just Transition to a zero-carbon future (58%).

And, at a time when cost of living is a key concern for many people, almost three-quarters (72%) of people believe that governments are responsible for ensuring people have a reasonable cost of living.

People around the globe say that they would trust their government more if they acted in these and other areas. More than half said that they would trust their government more if they took action to help workers, such as increasing the minimum wage (60%), reducing the gap between the highest and lowest paid workers (52%) and holding companies to account for how they treat workers and the environment (56%). They would trust their governments more if they took action on broader global issues, such as committing to an international treaty to ban nuclear weapons (50%), and worked towards common solutions with other governments (50%).

4.1 An action plan for governments

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

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.

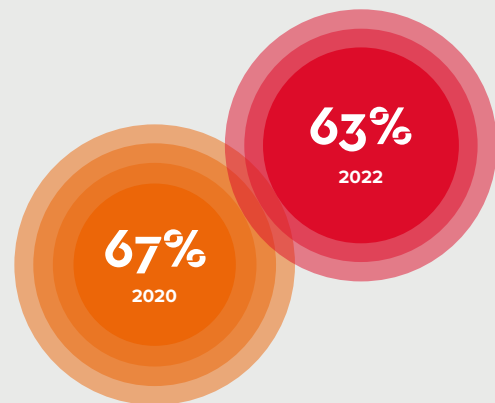
People are calling for their governments to do more

For each of the areas listed, the majority of people want their government to do more, including:

- Making sure companies pay their fair share of taxes (69%)
- Creating jobs by investing in care for the elderly, disabled people and pre-school aged children (69%)
- Working towards a pay raise for workers (68%)
- Enabling apprenticeships and possibilities for life-long learning (66%)
- Adopting new rules for multinational companies to end abuse of workers through their supply chains (64%)
- Working with other countries to promote peace, jobs and human rights (62%)
- Regulating the digital economy to promote employment and worker rights (58%)
- Promoting a Just Transition to a zero-carbon future (58%)
- Protect and secure employment and workers' rights for domestic and migrant workers (56%)

Across these nine areas, an average of 63% of people – or almost two in every three – want their government to do more.

Comparison with 2020



Demand for action from governments has not diminished between 2020 and 2022, with at least six out of every ten people in both polls calling on their government to do more across the average of these nine items (63% in 2022, 67% in 2020).

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



Almost 7 in 10 people (69%) believe their government should be doing more to make sure companies pay their fair share of taxes



69% also believe their government should be doing more to create jobs by investing in care

Mexico	82%	Less likely		
Great Britain	80%			
Bulgaria	76%		Egypt	43%
South Africa	75%		Japan	54%
Australia	74%		India	61%
More likely		United States	63%	
		Germany	63%	

Mexico	84%	Less likely		
South Africa	84%			
Bulgaria	81%		Egypt	47%
Brazil	79%		Japan	50%
Belgium	74%		South Korea	58%
More likely		Germany	60%	
		India	66%	

Those aged 40+ (75%) were far more likely than those aged under 40 (61%) to want action.

Older people (74% of those aged 40+) and females (73%) were more likely than younger people (62% of those aged under 40) and males (65%) to want to see their government act in this area.

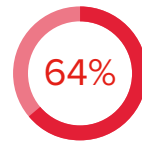
Figure 27 Question 8 In your view, should your government do more or less on each of the following areas? Note N=17770. Items ordered from highest to lowest score on 'do more'.



68% – or more than two out of every three people – want their government to do more on working towards a pay raise for workers.

More likely		Less likely	
Mexico	87%		
Argentina	83%		
Brazil	81%	Egypt	49%
Bulgaria	81%	Germany	54%
Belgium & South Africa	75%	South Korea	56%
		United States	59%
		Great Britain	61%

Females (72%), were more likely than males (64%) to want their government to do more in this area.



64% of people globally want more action from their government around rules to end abuse of workers through supply chains.

More likely		Less likely	
Mexico	81%		
South Africa	75%		
Brazil	74%	Japan	39%
Argentina	74%	Egypt	43%
Bulgaria	73%	South Korea	52%
		Germany	56%

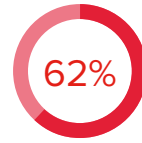
Older people (67% of those aged 40+) were again more likely than younger people (60% of those aged under 40) to call for action.



Two out of every three people globally (66%) want their government to do more to enable apprenticeships and possibilities for life-long learning.

More likely		Less likely	
Mexico	85%		
Argentina	84%		
South Africa	83%	Japan	37%
Brazil	81%	Egypt	46%
Bulgaria	74%	Germany	56%
		South Korea	56%
		United States	61%

Older people (71% of those aged 40+) were more likely than younger people (61% of those aged under 40) to want more government action in this area.



62% of people want their government to do more in regards to working with other countries to promote peace, jobs and human rights.

More likely		Less likely	
Mexico	79%		
South Africa	78%		
Brazil	77%	Egypt	48%
Argentina	75%	Japan	48%
Bulgaria	72%	Canada	51%
		Great Britain	52%
		United States	55%

There were no significant differences based on age or gender.



More than half (58%) of the global population want their government to do more to regulate the digital economy.

Mexico	81%	Menos propensos:	
Argentina	74%		
South Africa	73%	Japan	32%
Bulgaria	72%	Germany	45%
Brazil	72%	Egypt	47%
Más propensos:		USA	49%
		Canada	49%

There were no significant differences based on age or gender.



More than half of people (56%) want their government to do more to protect secure employment and workers' rights for domestic and migrant workers.

Mexico	78%	Menos propensos:	
Bulgaria	73%		
Brazil	72%	France	41%
South Africa	68%	South Korea	42%
Argentina	65%	Japan	44%
Más propensos:		Germany	44%
		Egypt	45%

There were no significant differences based on age or gender.



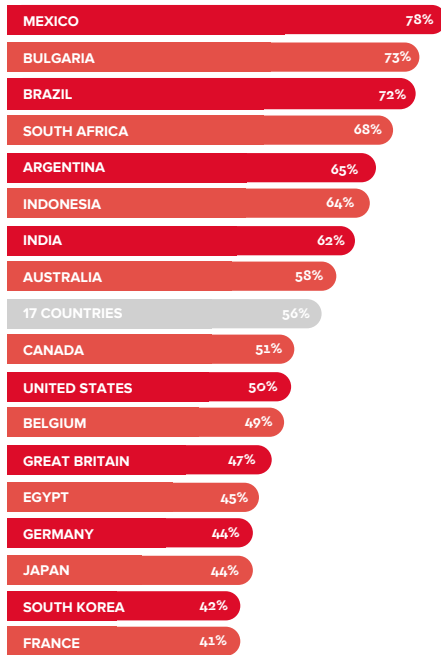
Well over half (58%) of the global population want their government to do more to promote a Just Transition to a zero-carbon future.

Mexico	77%	Menos propensos:	
Brazil	72%		
Argentina	71%	Egypt	43%
South Africa	68%	Japan	46%
South Korea	66%	USA	48%
Más propensos:		Germany	48%
		Great Britain & Canada	51%

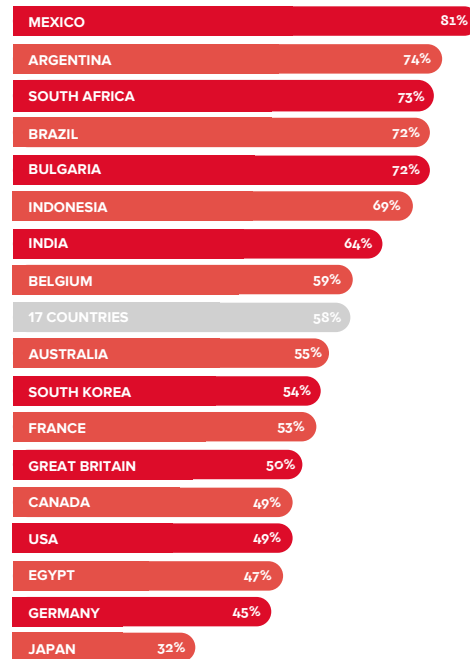
There were no significant differences based on age or gender.

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

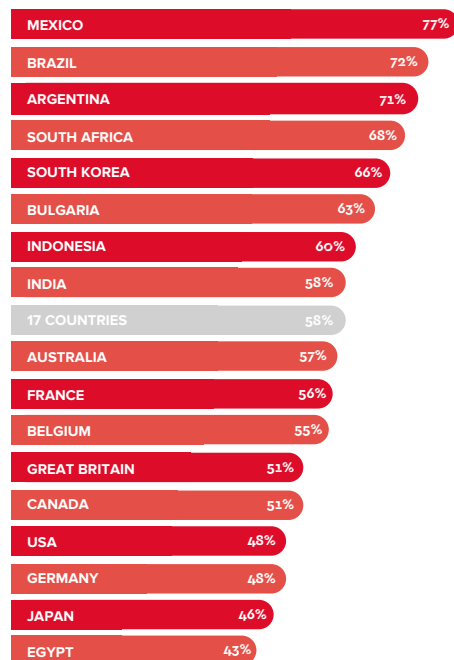
Protect the rights of domestic and migrant workers (28a)



Regulate the digital economy (28b)



Promote a Just Transition to a zero carbon future (28c)



Work with other countries to promote peace, jobs & human rights (28d)

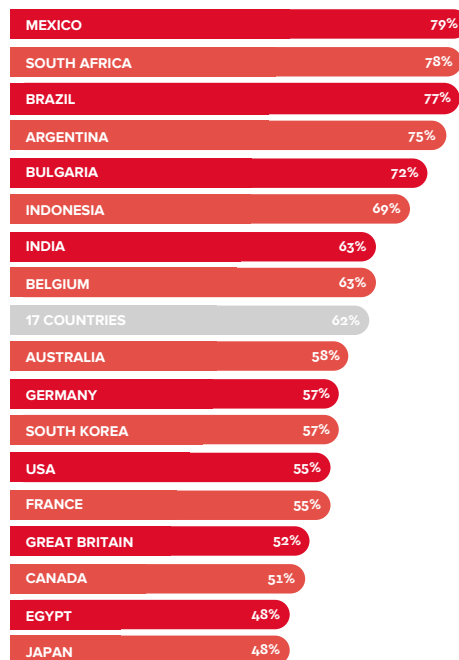
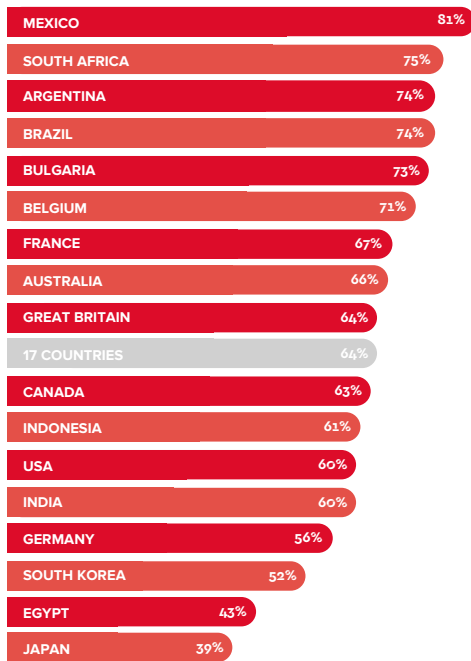
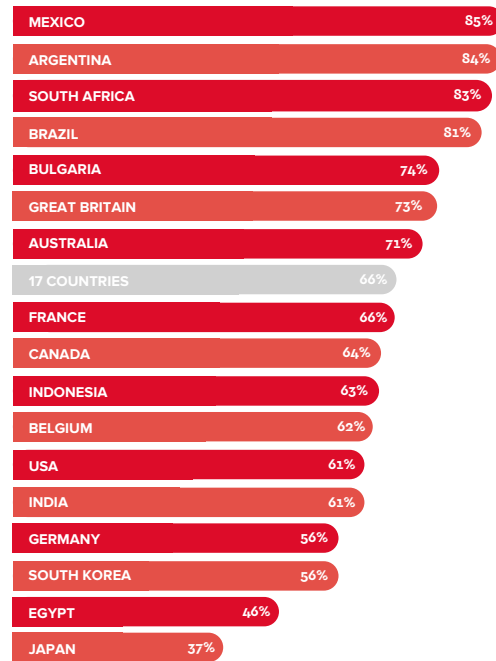


Figure 28 Question 8 In your view, should your government do more or less on each of the following areas? Note N=17770; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Great Britain (n=1501). Countries ordered from highest to lowest score on 'do more'. Only results for 'do more' shown.

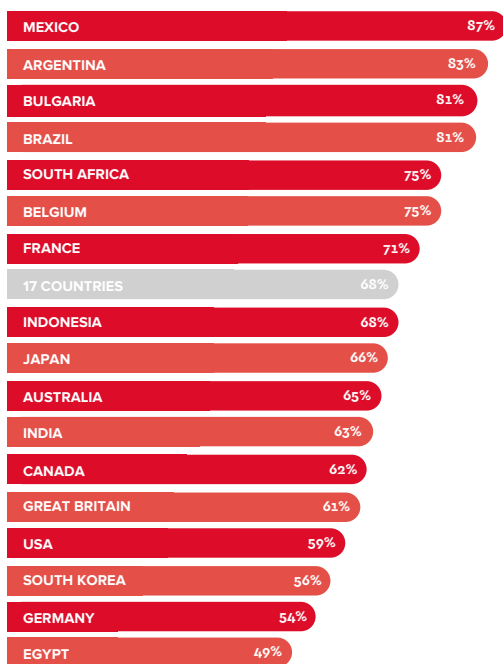
New rules to end abuse of workers in supply chains (28e)



Apprenticeships and possibilities for life-long learning (28f)



Working towards a pay rise for workers (28g)



Making companies pay their fair share of taxes (28h)

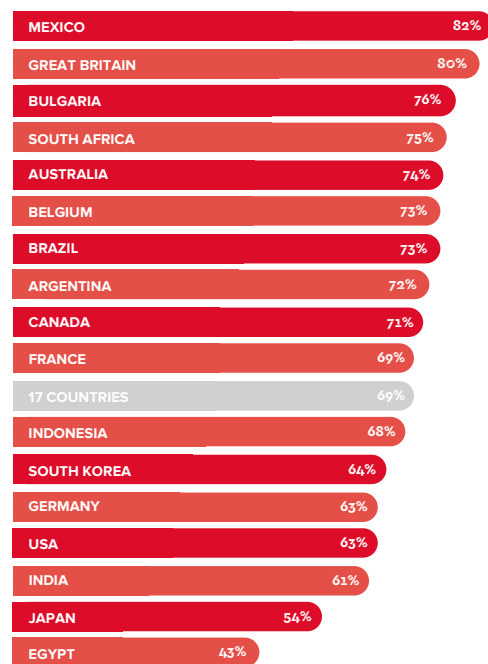
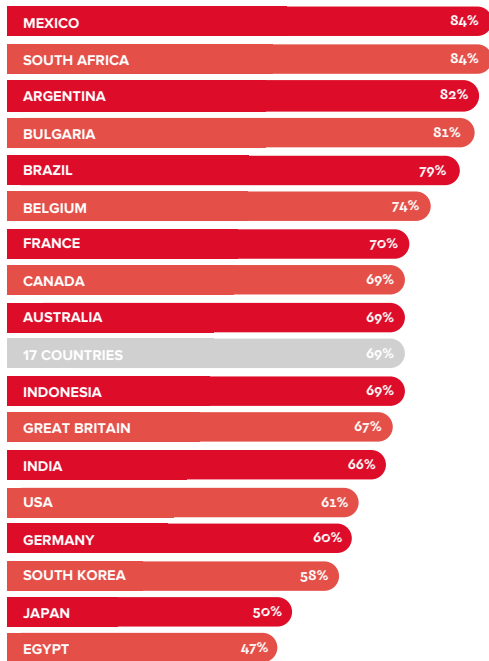


Figure 28 Question 8 In your view, should your government do more or less on each of the following areas? Note N=17770; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Great Britain (n=1501). Countries ordered from highest to lowest score on 'do more'. Only results for 'do more' shown.

Create jobs by investing in care (28i)



The loudest call for more action comes from those in the Americas

Across the average of the nine actions, those in the Americas were the most likely to call for governments to do more (70% compared to the global average of 63%, 63% in Europe, 61% in the G20, 61% in Africa and 59% in Asia).

Target Findings



The top two areas where males, females, and those under and over 40 want more action by their government are listed below:

Males



1. Making sure companies pay their fair share of taxes (68%)



2. Create jobs by investing in care (65%)

Females



1. Create jobs by investing in care (73%)



2. Working towards a pay raise for workers (72%)

Under 40



1. Working towards a pay raise for workers (65%)



2. Create jobs by investing in care (62%)

Over 40



1. Making sure companies pay their fair share of taxes (75%)



2. Create jobs by investing in care (74%)

4.2 Rebuild trust to secure democracy

Would you trust your government if it took action on global and national issues?

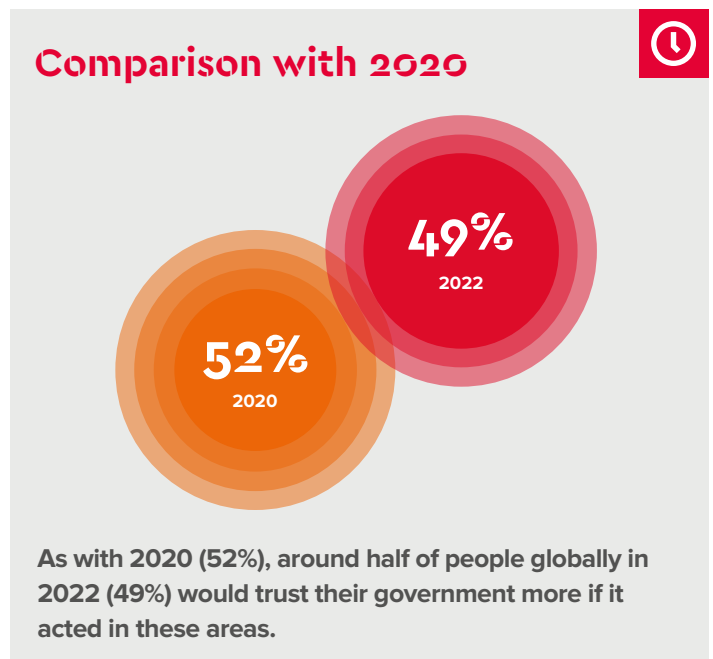
Governments can build trust by acting on critical social issues

In five of the seven areas a majority of people said that they would trust their government more if it took action, including:

- Increasing the minimum wage and committing to decent work (60%)
- Holding companies to account for how they treat workers and the environment (56%)
- Reducing the gap between the wages of the highest earners and the lowest paid (52%)
- Committing to an international treaty to ban nuclear weapons (50%)
- Working for common solutions with other governments (50%)

Just under half (46%) of the global population would also trust their government more if it planned for a Just Transition to a zero-carbon future. Slightly fewer than one in three (31%) would trust their government more if it increased taxes to pay for the care of children, the elderly and the sick.

On average, across the seven actions, around half of people (49%) said that they would trust their government more if it took action.



Would you trust a government more or less if they took action on the following?

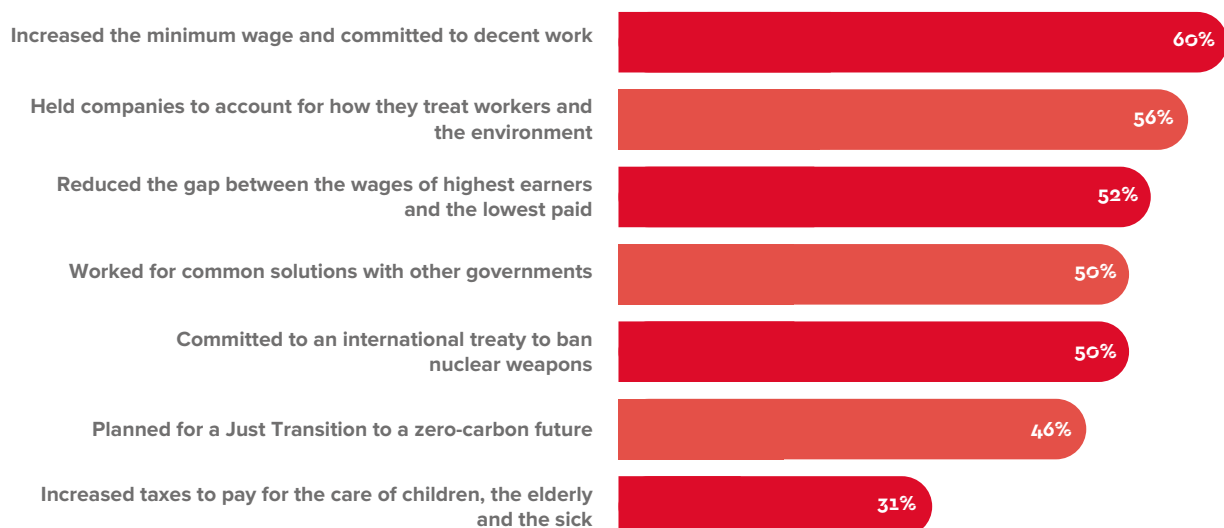


Figure 29 Question 16 Would you trust a government more or less if it did the following, or would it make no difference? Note N=17770. Items ordered from highest to lowest 'trust more' figure.



6 in every 10 (60%) people would trust their government more if it increased the minimum wage and committed to decent work.

More likely		Less likely	
Brazil	79%		
Mexico	79%		
Argentina	68%	Indonesia	44%
Belgium	68%	South Korea	47%
Australia	66%	Germany	49%
		Egypt	51%
		Japan	54%

At least 44% (Indonesia) of people in each country said that they would trust their government more if it acted in this area.



Every second person (52%) said would trust their government more if it took action to reduce the gap in wage between the highest earners and lowest paid.

More likely		Less likely	
Brazil	66%		
Belgium	63%		
Mexico	59%	Indonesia	33%
Australia	58%	Japan	42%
France	58%	South Korea	45%
		United States	47%
		India	47%

At least one in three (33%, Indonesia) people said that they would trust their government more if it took action.



More than half (56%) of people say that they would trust their government more if it held companies to account for how they treat workers and the environment.

More likely		Less likely	
Mexico	79%		
Brazil	75%		
Argentina	67%	South Korea	33%
Bulgaria	65%	Japan	34%
Great Britain	64%	Indonesia	41%
		Germany	43%
		Argentina	50%

At least one in three (33%, South Korea) people in each country said that they would trust their government more if it acted in this area.



Half (50%) of the global population say that they would trust their government more if it committed to an international treaty to ban nuclear weapons.

More likely		Less likely	
Brazil	67%		
Mexico	65%		
Bulgaria	57%	South Korea	39%
Australia	55%	Great Britain	42%
Belgium	55%	Japan	43%
		Egypt	45%
		United States	46%

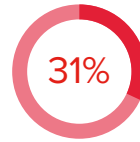
With the exception of South Korea (39%), at least four out of every ten people in each of the countries said that they would trust their government more if it acted in this area.



One in every two (50%) people globally would trust their government more if it took action to work for common solutions with other governments

Brazil	67%	Less likely	
Mexico	66%		
Australia	56%	Japan	33%
Belgium	55%	Indonesia	37%
South Africa	55%	South Korea	40%
		United States	44%
		Great Britain	45%
More likely			

At least one in three (35%, Japan) said that they would trust their government more if it took action in this area.



Almost one in three (31%) people say they would trust their government more if it increased taxes to pay for the care of children, the elderly and the sick.

Australia	40%	Less likely	
India	40%		
Brazil	36%	Belgium	20%
		Germany	21%
		France	25%
		South Korea	26%
More likely			

At least one in every five people said they would trust their government more if it acted in this area.



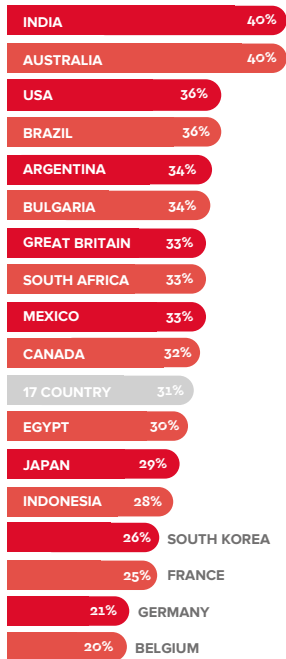
Almost half (46%) of the global population said that they would trust their government more if it took action and planned for a Just Transition to a zero-carbon future.

Brazil	67%	Less likely	
Mexico	65%		
India	51%	Germany	31%
Australia	51%	Indonesia	37%
		Japan	38%
		Great Britain	38%
		United States	41%
More likely			

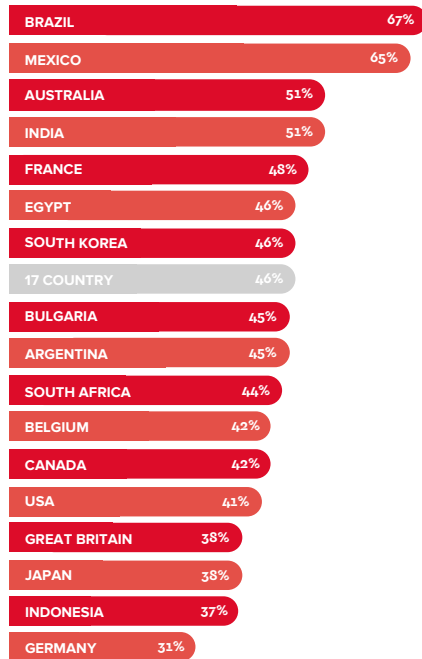
For the majority of countries, at least four out of every 10 people said that they would trust their government more if it took action in this area.

Would you trust your government more if it took action on the following? Country comparisons

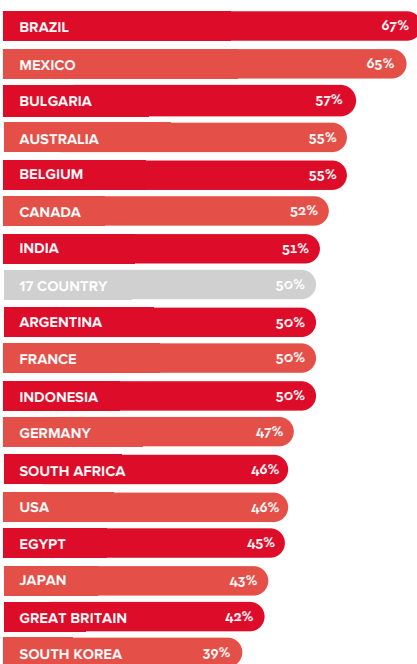
Increased taxes to pay for the care of children, the elderly and the sick (30a)



Planned for a Just Transition to a zero-carbon future (30b)



Committed to an international treaty to ban nuclear weapons (30c)



Worked for common solutions with other governments (30d)

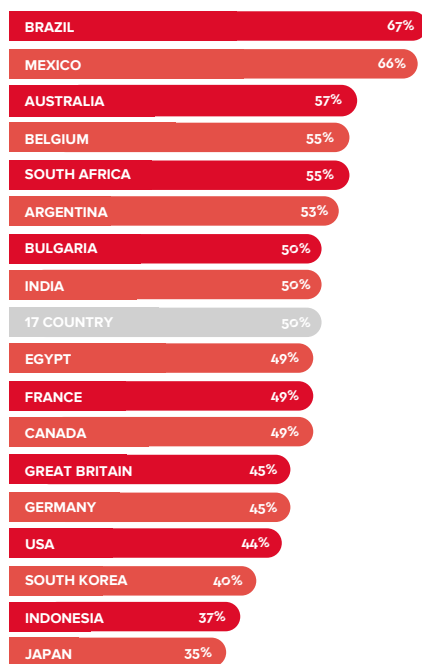
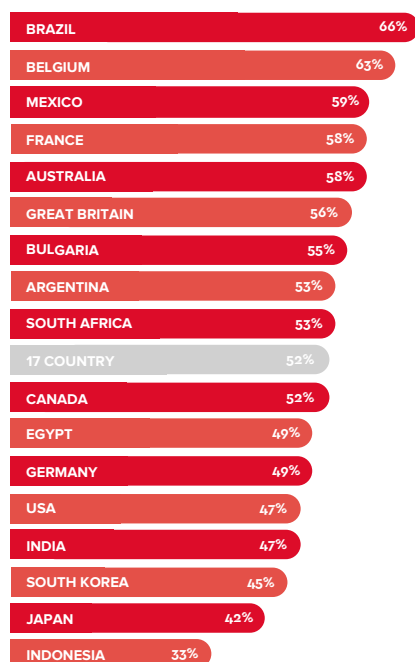
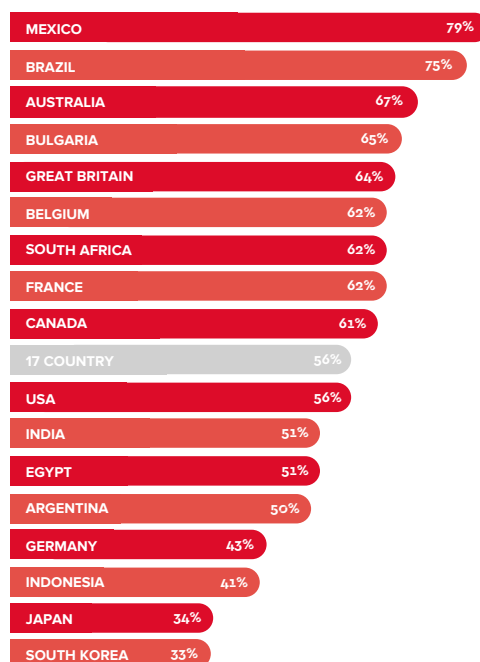


Figure 30a-d Question 16 Would you trust a government more or less if it did the following, or would it make no difference? Note N=17770; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Great Britain (n=1501). Countries ordered from highest to lowest 'trust more' score. Only results for 'trust more' shown.

Reduced the gap between the wages of the highest earners and the lowest paid (30e)



Held companies to account for how they treat workers and the environment (30f)



Increased the minimum wage and committed to decent work (30g)

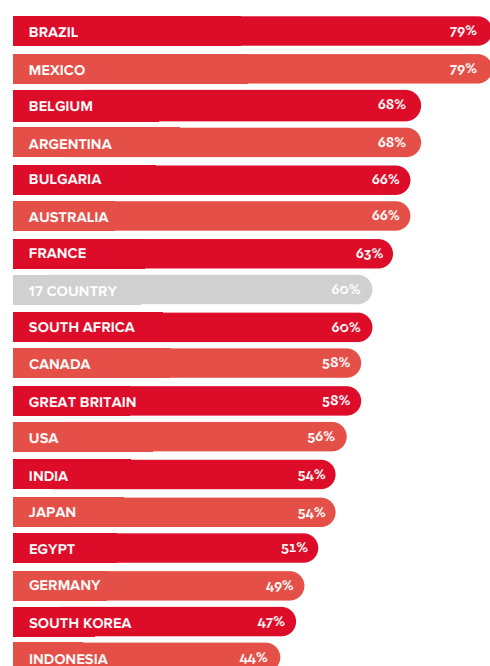
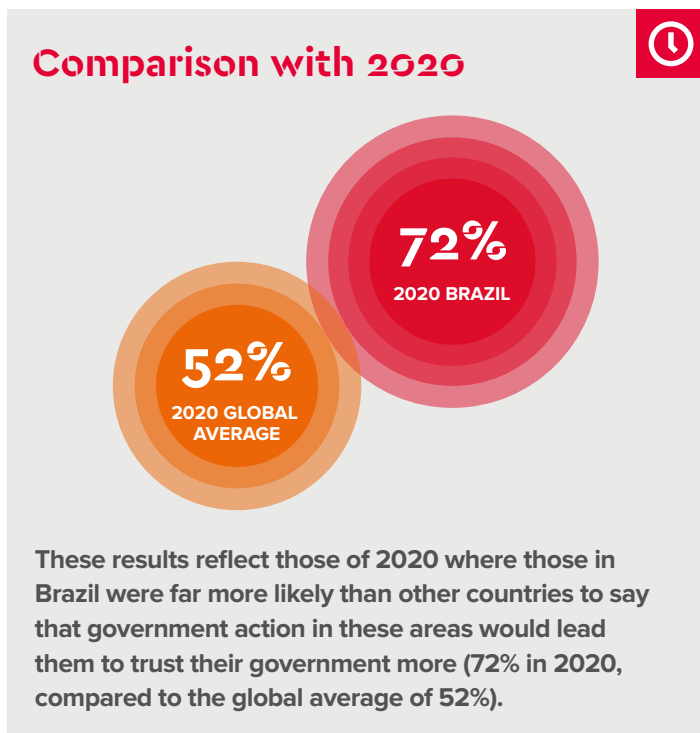


Figure 30e-g Question 16 Would you trust a government more or less if it did the following, or would it make no difference? Note N=17770; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Great Britain (n=1501). Countries ordered from highest to lowest 'trust more' score. Only results for 'trust more' shown.

Brazilians are again the most likely to say action in these areas would lead them to trust their government more.

Across the seven actions listed, an average of 66% of people in Brazil (compared to the global average of 49%) said action by their government in this area would lead them to trust them more. In all but two areas (increasing taxes to pay for care and holding companies to account) the people of Brazil were the most likely to say that they would trust their government more if it acted.



Those in the Americas are more likely to say they would trust their government more if they acted.

Collectively, over half (55%) of those in the Americas said that they would trust their government more if it took action over these seven areas. This was significantly higher than the global average (49%), and far higher than those in Asia (45%). Those in Europe (49%), Africa (48%) and the G20 (48%) were close to the global average.

Target Findings



As the below table shows, the two areas where people were most likely to say that action would increase their trust in government was the same across the four key age and gender segments.

Males

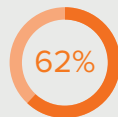


1. Increase the minimum wage (57%)



2. Hold companies to account for how they treat workers & the environment (55%)

Females



1. Increase the minimum wage (62%)



2. Hold companies to account for how they treat workers & the environment (58%)

Under 40

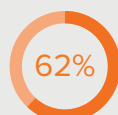


1. Increase the minimum wage (58%)



2. Hold companies to account for how they treat workers & the environment (55%)

Over 40



1. Increase the minimum wage (62%)



2. Hold companies to account for how they treat workers & the environment (58%)

NEW

4.3 Demand for action on cost of living pressures

Who is responsible for ensuring people have a reasonable cost of living?

People consider both governments and companies to be responsible for ensuring a reasonable cost of living.

Across the globe, almost three-quarters (72%) of people believe that their government is responsible for ensuring people have a reasonable cost of living. 47% - or almost half - believe that their government is very responsible for this.

Likewise, 69% - or more than two in three – believe that companies have a responsibility to ensure that people have a reasonable cost of living. Almost one third (32%) believe that companies are very responsible for this.

Who is responsible for ensuring people have a reasonable cost of living?

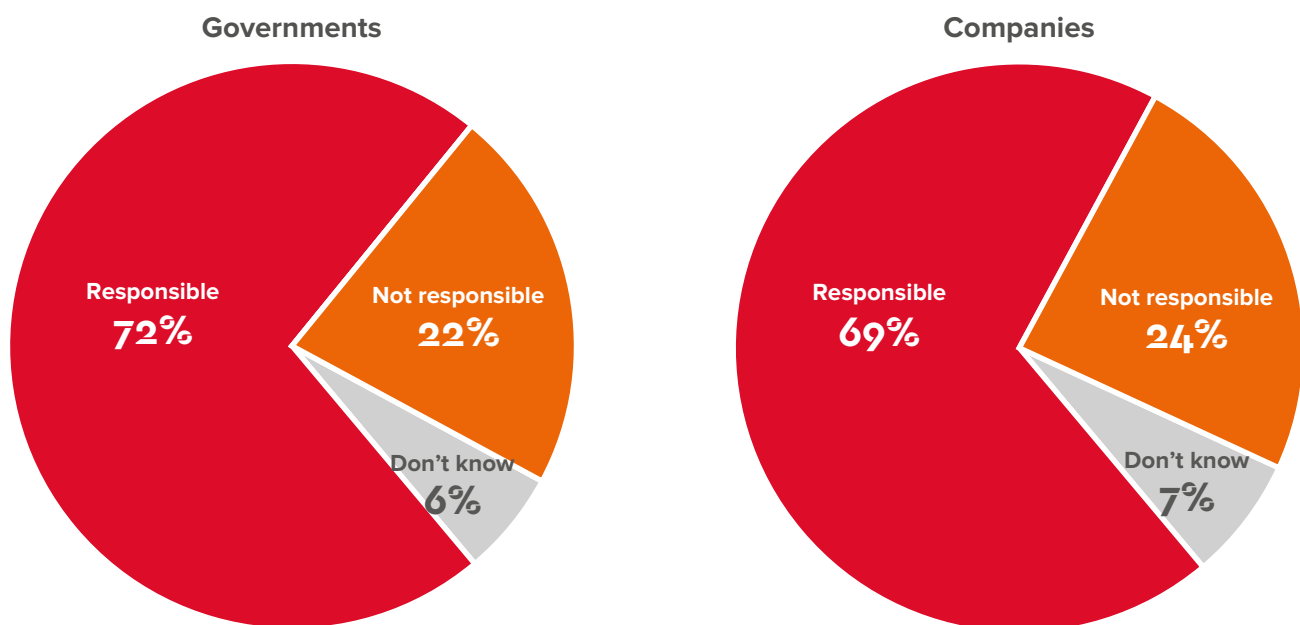


Figure 31 Question 15 Thinking about the cost of living in the [COUNTRY]...How responsible, if at all, do you think each of the following are in helping ensure people have a reasonable cost of living? Note N=17770.

However, in most countries individually, more people think governments are responsible for the cost of living than companies

In almost all countries, people were more likely to believe that governments have a responsibility to ensure a reasonable cost of living (rather than companies).

The most notable exception was South Africa, where just 44% believe that governments have a responsibility, compared to 61% who think the same of companies. The other exceptions were Mexico (65% think the government has a responsibility compared to 67% for companies) and the United States (62% think the government has a responsibility compared to 65% for companies).

The countries most and least likely to believe that governments and companies are responsible for ensuring people have a reasonable cost of living were:

Government

South Korea	90%	Less likely	
Japan	88%		
Belgium	87%		
More likely		South Africa	44%
		Bulgaria	49%
		United States	62%

Companies

Japan	86%	Less likely	
South Korea	84%		
Belgium	80%		
More likely		Bulgaria	49%
		South Africa	61%
		Egypt	62%

In all regions bar Africa, people are more likely to hold governments responsible for ensuring a reasonable cost of living

At least seven in every ten people in Asia (79%), Europe (73%), the G20 (73%) and the Americas (71%) believe that their government is responsible for ensuring a reasonable cost of living. This compares to just 55% in Africa (a figure driven by the results of South Africa, where just 44% thought that governments were responsible).

Although comparatively lower, a significant majority of people in each of the regions believes companies are responsible for ensuring a reasonable cost of living too, including Asia (75%), the G20 (70%), the Americas (68%), Europe (68%) and Africa (61%).

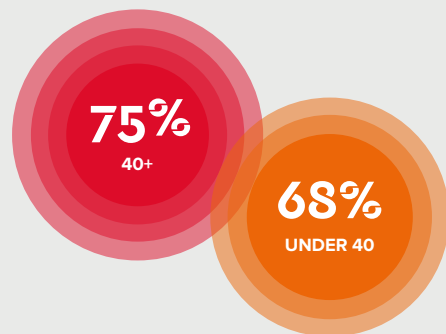
Target Findings



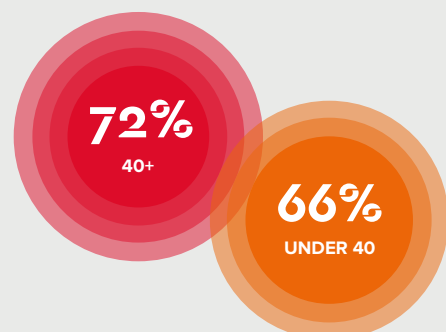
In general, those aged 40+ were more likely than those aged under 40 to believe that both their government (75% compared to 68%) and companies (72% compared to 66%) have a responsibility to ensure people have a reasonable cost of living.

There were no significant differences by gender.

Government



Companies



Who is responsible for ensuring people have a reasonable cost of living? Country comparisons

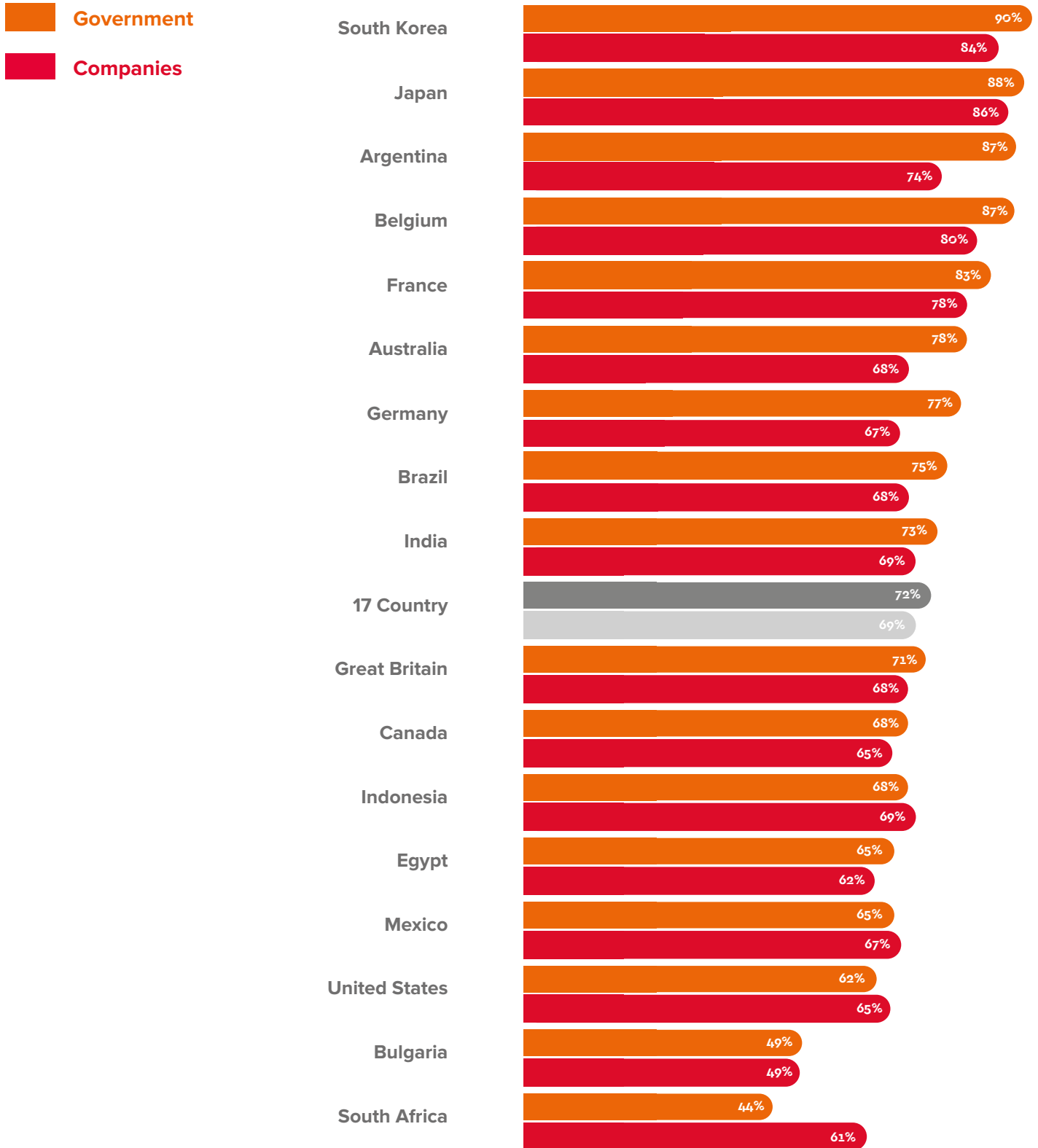


Figure 32 Question 15 Thinking about the cost of living in the [COUNTRY]...How responsible, if at all, do you think each of the following are in helping ensure people have a reasonable cost of living? Note N=17770; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Great Britain (n=1501). Combined result for 'very responsible' and 'fairly responsible' shown. Countries ordered on government 'responsible' figure.



5.0 Key Findings:
Holding Big Tech
Accountable

Power of international technology companies out of control



The majority of people – more than six out of every ten – support governments taking action against international technology companies by increasing the taxes they pay (64%) and the regulation they face (61%).

One in three (36%) support the more controversial approach of breaking these companies up into smaller companies.

This comes at a time when almost half (45%) of people believe that international technology companies do nothing or not much at all to stop online abuse and harassment.

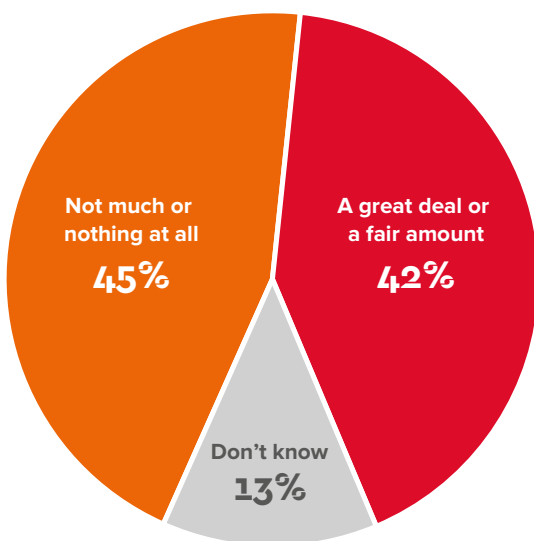
5.1 Companies should do more to combat online abuse

What do international tech companies do to stop online abuse and harassment?

Many people across the globe believe international technology companies do not much or nothing at all to stop online abuse

Almost half (45%) of people believe that international technology companies (e.g., Google, Amazon, Facebook) do not much or nothing at all to stop online abuse and harassment.

What do international tech companies do to stop online abuse and harassment? (33)



Those in Great Britain are most sceptical of the actions of international tech companies

64% - or almost two in every three people – in Great Britain believe that international technology companies do not much or nothing to stop online abuse and harassment.

This is followed by Belgium (59%), South Korea (58%), Canada (57%), France (56%), the United States (55%) and Australia (54%) where more than half of people believe these international technology companies do not much or nothing in this area. This drops around four in ten in Argentina (44%), Brazil (43%), Mexico (43%), Bulgaria (39%), Japan (38%) and South Africa (38%), and is around one in three in Egypt (32%) and Indonesia (32%). Comparatively, far fewer people in India (25%) and Germany (19%) believe that international technology companies do not much or nothing to stop online abuse.

What do international tech companies do to stop online abuse and harassment? Country comparisons (34)

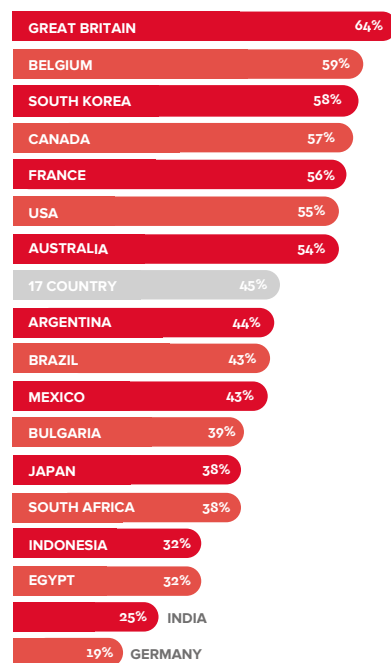


Figure 33 and 34 Question 17 To what extent, if at all, do you think international technology companies (e.g. Google, Amazon, Facebook) do to stop online abuse and harassment? Note N=17770; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Great Britain (n=1501). Countries ordered from highest to lowest figure on combined results for ‘not much’ and ‘nothing at all’.

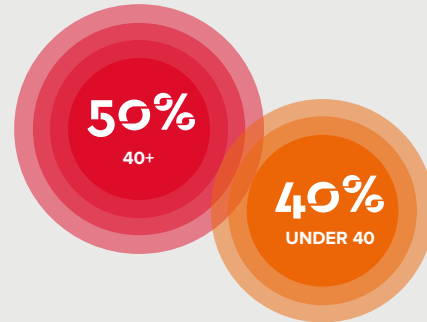
In all but Africa, at least four in ten people in each of the regions believe these companies are doing not much or nothing at all to stop online abuse

49% of those in Europe, along with 48% in the Americas and 45% of those across the G20 believe that international technology companies are doing not much or nothing at all to stop online abuse and harassment. This drops to 41% in Asia but still constitutes more than four in ten people (the figure for Africa is considerably lower at 35%).

Target Findings

Those aged 40+ (50%) were more likely than those aged under 40 (40%) to believe that international technology companies do not much or nothing at all to stop online abuse and harassment.

There were no significant differences by gender.



Tech companies do 'not much or nothing at all' to stop online abuse: Region comparisons

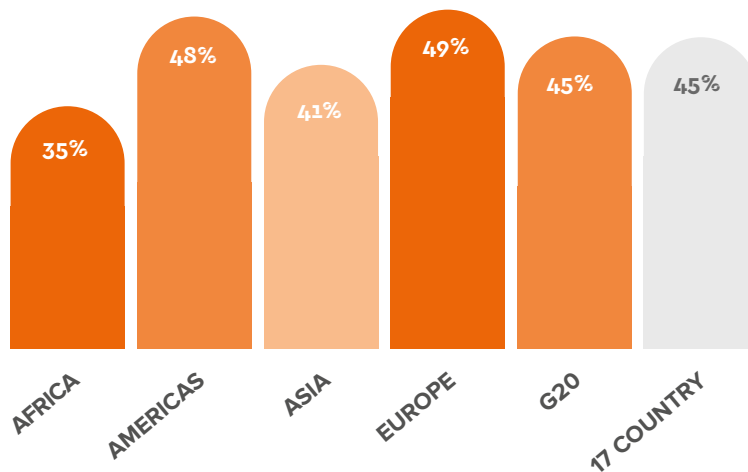


Figure 35 Question 17 To what extent, if at all, do you think international technology companies (e.g. Google, Amazon, Facebook) do to stop online abuse and harassment? Note N=17770; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Great Britain (n=1501). Countries ordered from highest to lowest figure on combined results for 'not much' and 'nothing at all'.

5.2 Regulate big tech

Should international technology companies be regulated?

There is strong support globally for the regulation of international tech companies

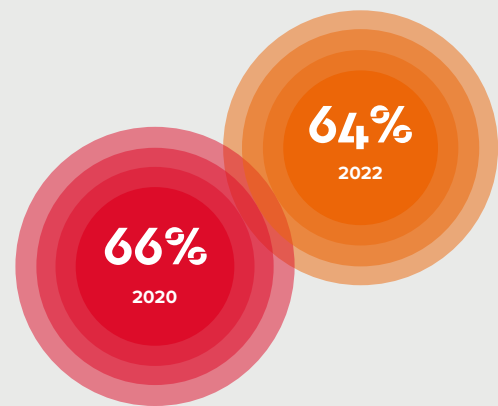
Globally, a large majority of people support governments taking action against international tech companies by increasing the taxes they pay (64%) and increasing the amount of regulation (61%) they face. Fewer people (36%) – but still comprising one third of the global population – support breaking up international technology companies into smaller companies.

Comparison with 2020



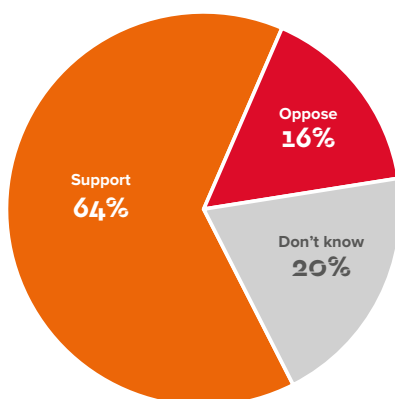
Globally, people recognise the inaction on tax reform for international big tech, with an incredibly similar percentage of people supporting increasing taxes for these companies in both 2020 (66%) and 2022 (64%). Demand for action on the power of big tech has also remained strong, with almost as many supporting action in 2022 (61%) as 2020 (66%).

Support for increasing taxes

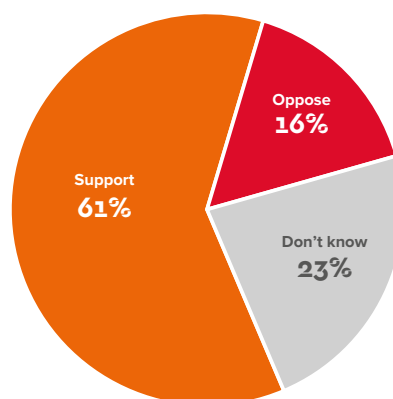


Would you support increased tax and regulation on large international tech companies?

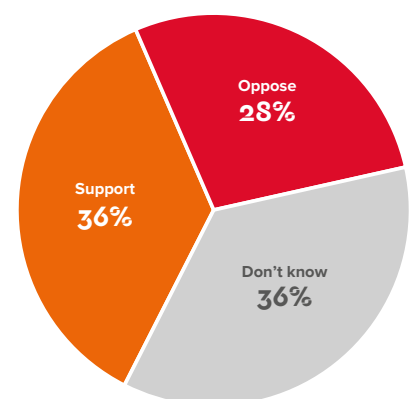
Increasing the taxes paid by international tech companies



Increasing the amount of regulation faced by international tech companies



Breaking up international tech companies into smaller companies



Most people, in most countries, want to see international tech companies pay more taxes and face increased regulation...

The majority of people in all 17 countries – except for Japan (48%) and Argentina (48%) - support increasing the taxes paid by international technology companies. Support is strongest in Great Britain (79%), Australia (73%), Indonesia (72%), Belgium (71%), Canada (71%) and France (71%). This was followed by South Africa (67%), and South Korea (65%) who were slightly above the global average. Although still constituting more than half their population, those in India (64%), Mexico (63%), the United States (63%), Germany (62%), Bulgaria (59%), Brazil (53%) and Egypt (51%) were comparatively less likely to support increasing the taxes paid by international technology companies. While still a significant proportion of their population, this action was supported by less than half of those in Argentina (48%) and Japan (48%).

The majority of people in each country – except for Japan (46%) and South Korea (47%) – also support increasing the amount of regulation on international technology companies. The strongest support came

from Indonesia (73%) and Mexico (72%), followed by Australia (68%), France (68%), Great Britain (67%), South Africa (67%), Brazil (64%), India (64%), Belgium (62%) and Canada (61%). Although still constituting more than half their population, Germany (60%), Egypt (55%), the United States (56%), Bulgaria (52%) and Argentina (51%) were less likely than the global average to support this move. Just under half of those in South Korea (47%) and Japan (46%) would give their support.

...But they are less likely to support breaking these companies up into smaller companies

There was less enthusiasm globally for breaking up international technology companies into smaller companies (36%), but it was still supported by at least one in four people in each of the 17 countries except for Japan (24%). Support was highest in India (47%), Indonesia (44%), and South Africa (43%). This was followed by Egypt (40%), France (39%), Germany (39%), Argentina (38%), Brazil (38%), United States (38%), Australia (37%) and Canada (37%) who were all more likely than the global average to support this. Those in Belgium (35%), South Korea (35%), Mexico (34%), Great Britain (27%) and Bulgaria (25%) were less likely.

Would you support increased tax and regulation on large international tech companies? Country comparisons

Increasing taxes paid by international tech companies (37a)

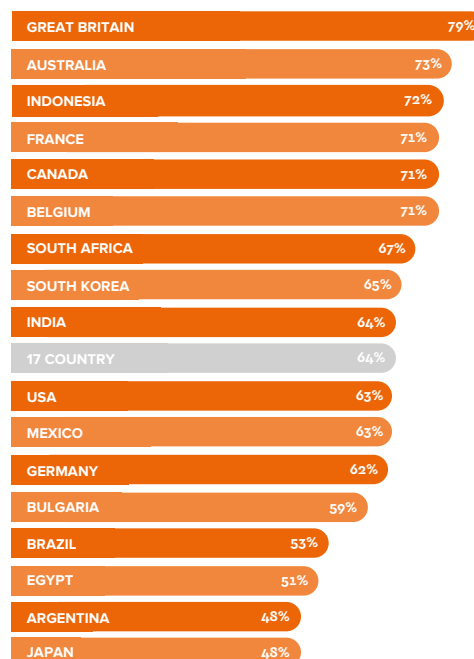
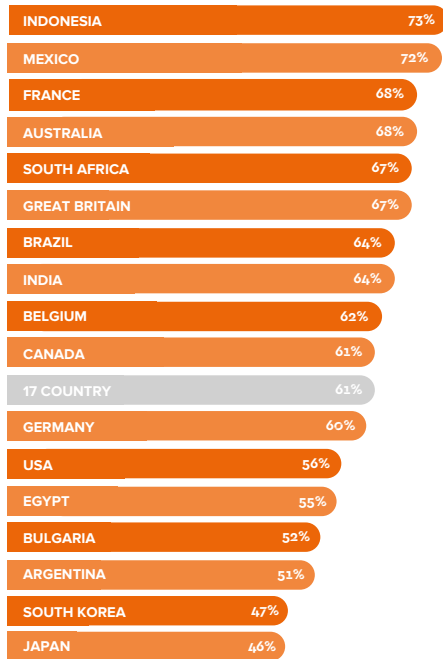
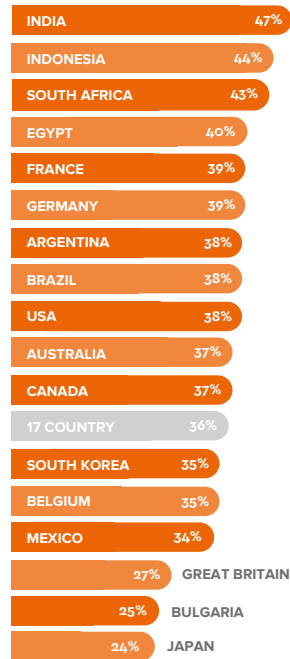


Figure 37 Question 18 When it comes to large international technology companies (e.g. Amazon, Facebook, Google etc.), would you support or oppose governments taking the following actions? Note N=17770; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Great Britain (n=1501). Countries ordered from highest to lowest figure for 'support'. Only results for 'support' shown.

Increasing regulation of international tech companies (37b)



Breaking up international tech companies into smaller companies (37c)



There are varying levels of support from the regions

While 64% of people globally support increasing the taxes paid by international technology companies, this drops to 59% in Africa and 60% in the Americas, and rises to 69% in Europe. Asia and the G20 (both 64%) are in line with the global average.

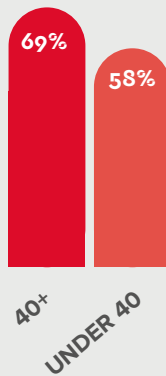
Those in Africa (41%) were significantly more likely than the global average (36%) to support breaking up international tech companies. Those in Europe (32%) were slightly less likely, while those in the Americas, Asia and the G20 (all 37%) were all in line with the global average.

There were no significant differences for increasing regulation, with each of the regions varying by 1% from the global average.

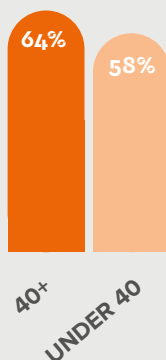
Target Findings



Those aged 40+ were more likely than those aged under 40 to support both:



- Increasing taxes paid by international tech companies (supported by 69% of those aged 40+ compared to 58% of those aged under 40) and;



- Increasing the amount of regulation faced by international technology companies (64% compared to 58%)

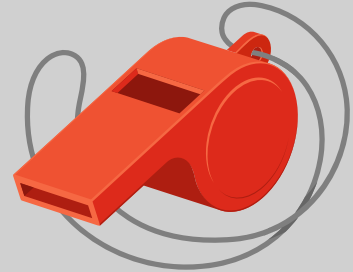
Those aged under 40 (38%) were slightly more likely than those aged 40+ (35%) to support 'breaking up companies'.

Males were more likely than females to support each of the actions, including 'increasing taxes' (67% compared to 61%), 'increasing regulation' (63% compared to 59%) and 'breaking up companies' (40% compared to 33%).

6.6 Key Findings: The Failure of Corporate Social Responsibility



People demand companies are held to account for working conditions



The vast majority of people (81%) support national and international laws that hold companies to account for environmental and labour rights abuses in their supply chain. The support for these laws is high across all 17 countries in this poll, demonstrating the breadth and depth of demand for such laws.

At the same time, more than half of people (56%) said that they themselves would fear the repercussions of calling out corporate mispractice – or ‘whistleblowing’. This fear is even more prevalent amongst those under 40 (61%), many of whom are still vulnerable in their job and careers.

People believe that workers have a right to know how their employer is protecting them, particularly in terms of the global climate threat. 76% - or more than three in every four people globally – believe that workers have a right to know how their employer is protecting them, their workplace and their jobs from climate change.

NEW

6.1 Supply chain abuses must stop

Do you support laws that hold companies to account for abuses in their supply chains?

There is overwhelming support for laws that hold companies to account for abuses in their supply chains

81% - or more than eight out of every ten people – support there being national and international laws that hold companies to account for environmental and labour rights abuses in their supply chains. Almost half (49%) of people strongly support these laws.

The majority of people in all countries support laws to end abuses in supply chains

At least 61% (Japan) of people in each of the 17 countries included in this poll support there being laws that would hold companies to account for abuses in their supply chains.

The highest levels of support came from Mexico and South Africa (both 90%), where nine out of every 10 people support these laws. In Mexico, more than two in three (69%) strongly support these laws, while 63% of those in South Africa do.

Although support was high across all other countries, those who were more likely than the global average to support these laws included Bulgaria (88%), Argentina (87%), Indonesia (86%), Brazil (85%), France (85%) and Canada (82%). Those in Australia, Belgium and India (all 80%) were just as likely as the global average to support these laws. Although the remainder were comparatively lower in their support, for most this still constituted more than one in seven people in their population, including Great Britain (78%), South Korea (77%), Germany (75%), the United States (75%) and Egypt (71%). The people of Japan (61%) were the least likely to support these laws.

Support for supply chain laws is strong across all regions

Laws to hold companies to account for abuses in their supply chains were supported by a strong majority of people in each of the regions. Support was at or above 77% in each region, with Asia (77%) being the region with the lowest level of support (due mainly to the influence of Japan, at 61%). The highest average support was in the Americas (84%), followed by Africa and Europe (both 81%), and then the G20 (79%).

Do you support laws that hold companies to account for abuses in their supply chains?

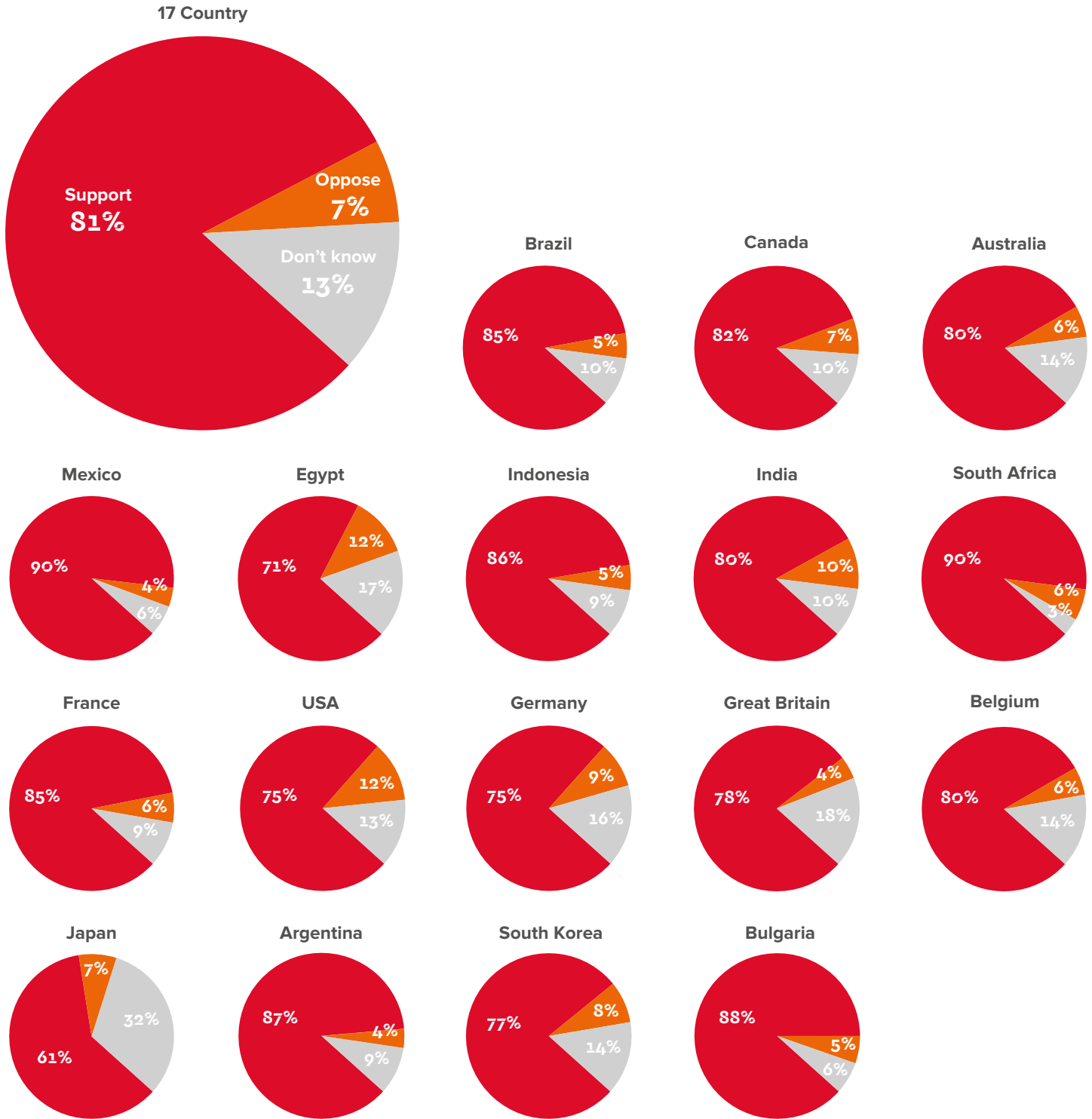
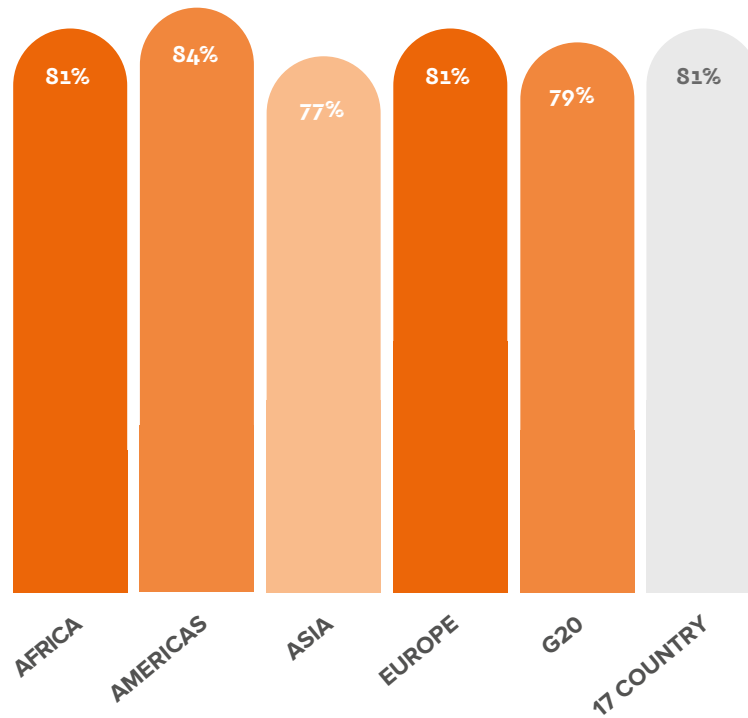


Figure 38 Question 9 To what extent do you support or oppose there being national and international laws that that hold companies to account for environmental and labour rights abuses in their supply chains? Note N=17770; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Great Britain (n=1501).

Support laws that hold companies to account for abuses in their supply chains: Region comparison



Target Findings



Those aged 40+ (83%) were slightly more likely than those aged under 40 (78%) to support laws that hold companies to account for abuses in their supply chains. There were no significant differences by gender.

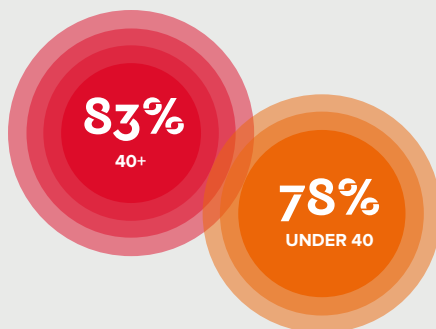


Figure 39 Question 9 To what extent do you support or oppose there being national and international laws that hold companies to account for environmental and labour rights abuses in their supply chains? Note N=17770; Each regions sample varies: Africa (n=2064), the Americas (n=5072), Asia (n=5096), Europe (n=5539) and the G20 (n=14736). Only the figure for 'support' shown.

NEW

6.2 Whistle-blowers fear repercussions

Would the fear of repercussions prevent you from reporting corporate mispractice?

More than half of people would fear repercussions if they reported corporate mispractice

56% - or more than half of people globally – said that the fear of repercussions would prevent them from reporting corporate mispractice. More than one in five (22%) said that this fear would prevent them ‘a great deal’.

Fear of repercussions from reporting corporate mispractice is high in all countries polled

Across the 17 countries polled, as many as 74% (Indonesia) said that they would fear the repercussions of reporting corporate mispractice. This figure was also high in Mexico (70%), India (69%), Bulgaria (68%), South Africa (68%) and South Korea (67%). Additionally, more than half of people in Argentina (59%), Egypt (54%), Australia (52%), Brazil (52%) and Canada (52%) said that they would also fear the repercussions from reporting corporate mispractice. This was followed by at least four in ten people in the United States (49%), Belgium (45%), France (44%) and Germany (41%). This figure was lowest in Great Britain (39%), where just over one third of people said they would fear the repercussions of reporting corporate mispractice.

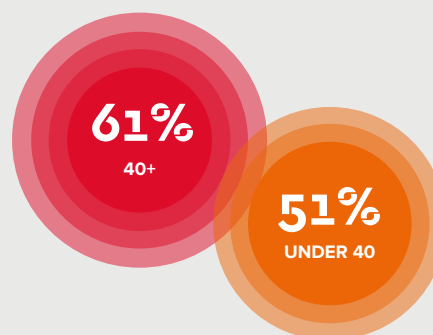
Those in Asia are the most likely to fear the repercussions of reporting corporate mispractice

64% - or almost two in three – of people in Asia said that they would fear the repercussions of reporting corporate mispractice. Although this was more than in any other region, those in Africa (61%), the Americas (57%) and across the G20 (55%) were also more likely than not to fear repercussions. This figure drops to 47% for those in Europe.

Target Findings



Those aged under 40 (61%) were far more likely than those aged 40+ (51%) to fear the repercussions of reporting corporate mispractice. There were no significant differences by gender.



Would you the fear of repercussions, prevent you from reporting corporate mispractice

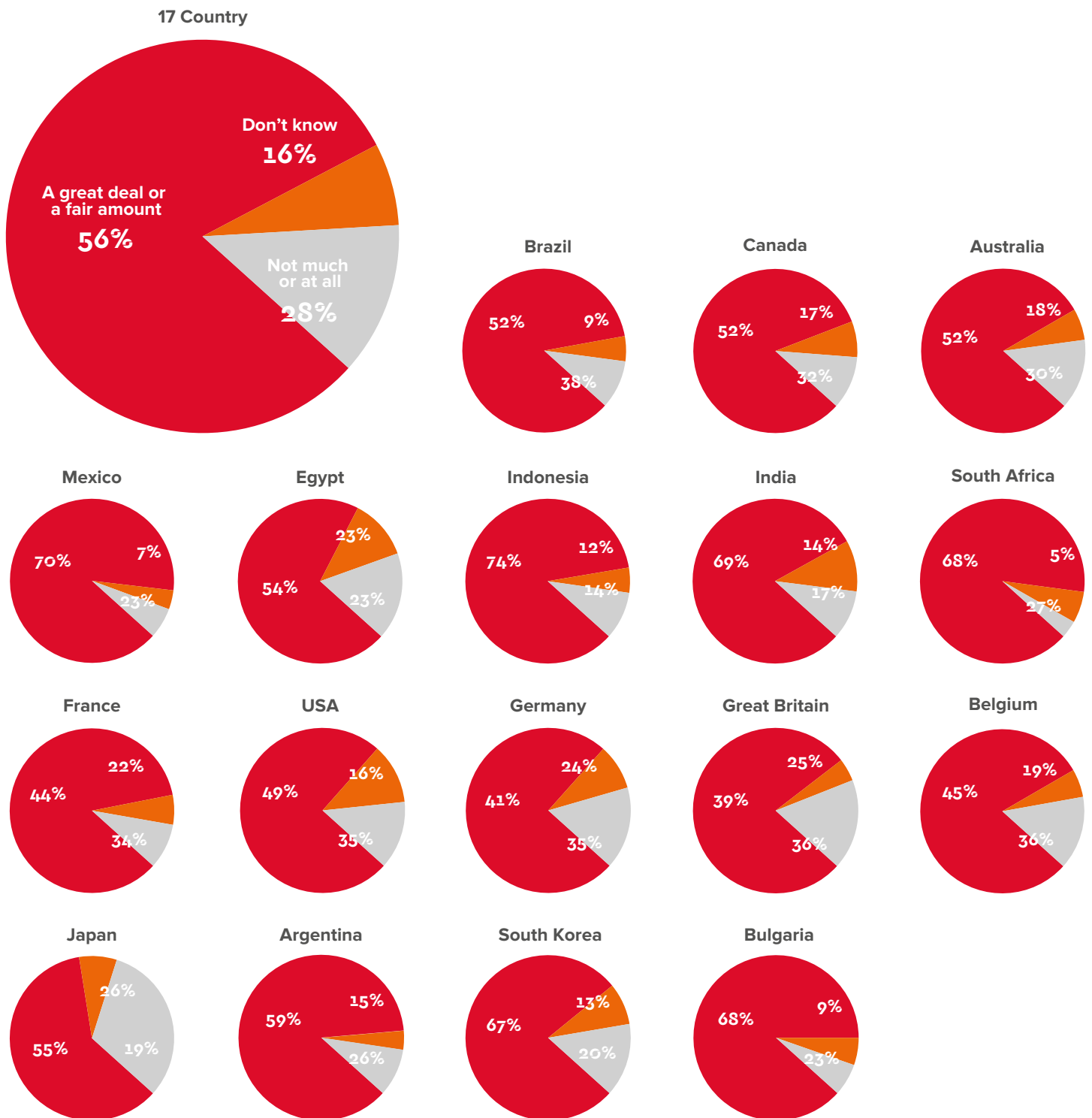


Figure 40 Question 20 To what extent, if at all, would the fear of repercussions, prevent you from reporting corporate malpractice?
 Note N=17770; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Great Britain (n=1501).

6.3 Workers have a right to know

Do workers have a right to know how employers are climate-proofing workplaces?

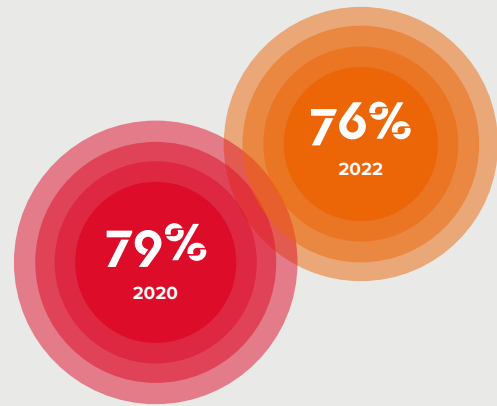
Workers have a right to know how their employers are protecting them & their work from climate change

76% - or more than three-quarters – of people globally believe that employees have a right to know how their employer is planning to climate-proof their jobs and workplaces.

Comparison with 2020



Despite the slight change in the countries included from the 2020 to the 2022 poll, the belief that workers have the right to know how their employer is protecting them and their jobs from climate change has remained consistently strong (76% in 2022 and 79% in 2020).



Do workers have a right to know how employers are climate-proofing workplaces?

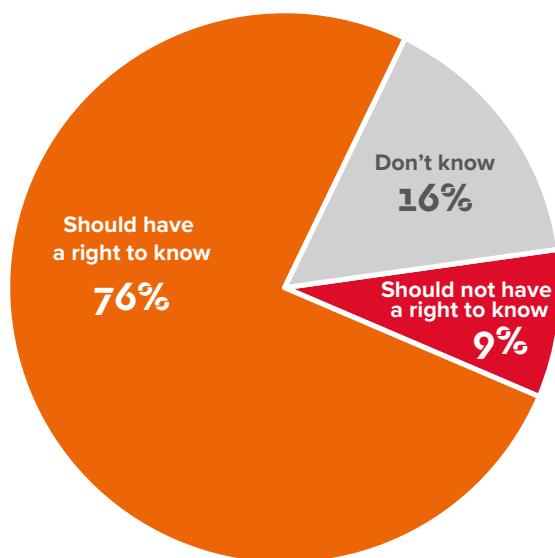


Figure 41 Question 10 Do you think employees should or should not have a right to know what measures their company is planning to climate-proof jobs and workplaces? Note N=17770.

The majority of people – and as many as nine in every ten – in every country believe workers have a right to know

In each country - except Egypt (59%) – at least six out of every ten people believe that workers have a right to know how their employer is protecting them from climate change. Those in Mexico (91%) and South Africa (90%) were most likely, followed by those in Indonesia (83%), Argentina (81%), Bulgaria (80%), South Korea (79%) and Brazil (78%) all of whom were more likely than the global average. While comparatively less likely, at least seven out of every ten people in Belgium (76%), India (76%), Australia (75%), Canada (74%), Germany (73%) and France (70%) believe that workers have a right to know. This drops to two in three for those in Great Britain (69%), Japan (68%) and the United States (66%), and to over half of those in Egypt (59%).

Belief that workers should have a right to know was high across every region

While those in the Americas (78%) were most likely to believe that workers have a right to know how their employers are protecting them from climate change, this figure is almost as high in the other regions, including Asia (76%), Africa (75%), the G20 (74%) and Europe (73%).

There were no significant differences based on age or gender.

Do workers have right to know how employers are climate-proofing workplaces? Country comparison

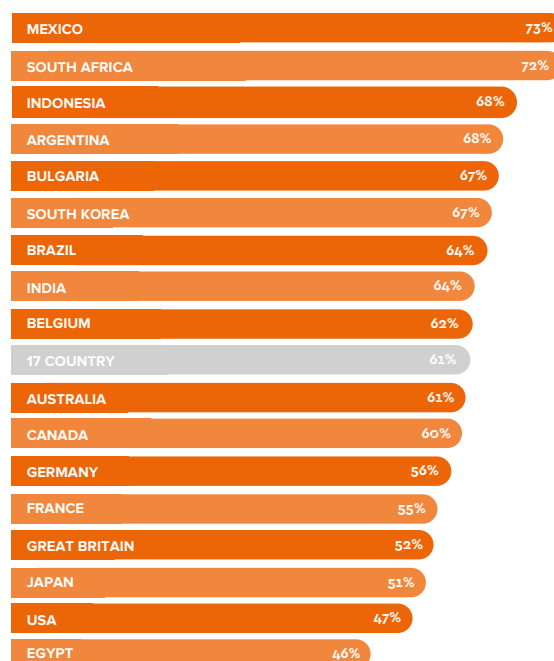


Figure 42 Question 10 Do you think employees should or should not have a right to know what measures their company is planning to climate-proof jobs and workplaces? Note N=17770. N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Great Britain (n=1501). Countries ordered from highest to lowest figure on 'should have a right to know'. Only results for 'should have a right to know' shown.

A person wearing a full white protective suit, including a hood and a clear face shield, is working with a large, open metal container. They are holding two small, clear plastic containers, one in each hand, and appear to be transferring or examining contents. The background is dark and out of focus, suggesting an outdoor or industrial setting. The overall image has a dark, monochromatic tone with a red accent for the text.

7.0 Key Findings: Labour Laws and Social Protection

Unions and the laws they protect are the last line of defence against corporate greed



At a time of rising inequality, dangerous climate change and a global jobs and wages crisis, people across the globe recognise the importance of unions and the labour laws and protections they fight to protect.

Globally, two out of every three (67%) people believe unions have an important role to play in society. This view is held by more than half the population in each country regardless of age, gender, or the region of the world in which they live.

As the world grapples with the largest economic and social upheaval in living memory, people around the world are steadfast in their support for the provision of labour laws that protect workers and the social protection floor that unions have fought for and won.

There is extensive support for laws to protect workers' health and safety (88%) and establishing a decent minimum wage (85%). People around the world also respect and support the work of unions, with majorities of people in each of the countries in this poll supporting laws that protect a workers' right to collectively bargain (82%), to join a union (77%) and to strike (69%).

There is extensive support for the provision of affordable healthcare (87%) and affordable access to education (87%). Nearly as many support measures to protect peoples' incomes, with more than eight in ten supporting decent retirement incomes (86%) and maternity leave (83%), and a large majority supporting the provision of unemployment benefits (78%).

7.1 Social protection is critical

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

The global population overwhelmingly supports governments providing and upholding social protections

At least 78% – or more than three quarters of people – favour their government providing each of the social protections listed, including:

- Affordable access to healthcare (87%)
- Affordable access to education (87%)
- Decent retirement incomes (86%)
- Support for maternity leave (83%)
- Unemployment benefits (78%)

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

For all of these social protections – with the exception of unemployment benefits (47%) – at least half of people globally said they strongly supported their government providing this.

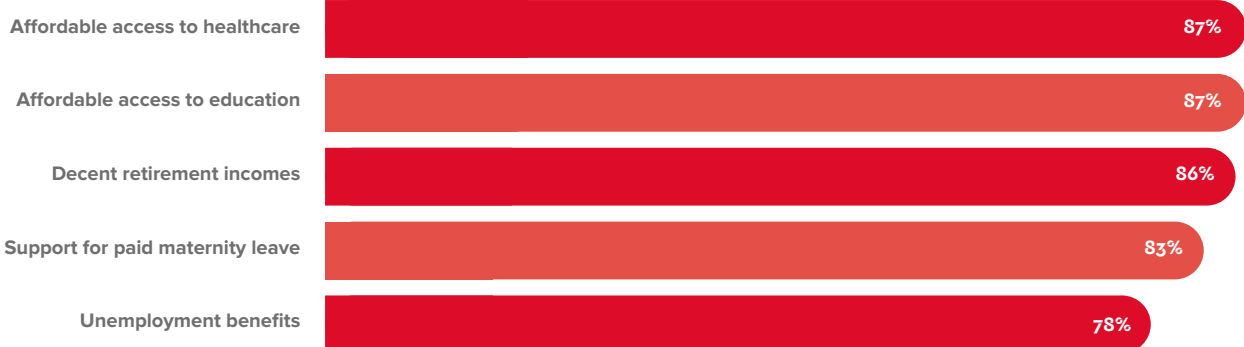
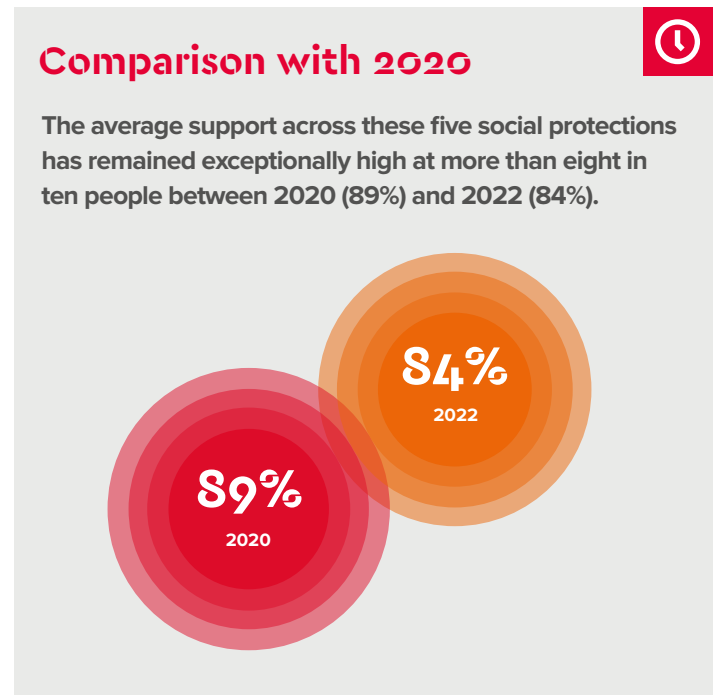


Figure 43 Question 7 Would you strongly favour, somewhat favour, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose the government working on providing workers and citizens with each of the following items? Note N=17770. Only combined results for 'strongly' and 'somewhat' favour shown. Results ordered from highest to lowest figure for the combined 'favour' figure.

Egypt is an exceptional outlier

Although the majority of people in Egypt favour their government providing each of the social protections, this support is far lower than in the other sixteen countries included in this poll. For example, just 60% of those in Egypt support providing unemployment benefits, compared to the global average of 78%. After Egypt the country with the next lowest level of support is Indonesia, at 70%. This trend continues for all the remaining social protection elements, including:

- Affordable access to healthcare (66% in Egypt compared to the global average of 87% and the next lowest country of Bulgaria at 80%).
- Affordable access to education (66% in Egypt compared to the global average of 87% and the next lowest country of the United States at 81%)
- Decent retirement incomes (65% in Egypt compared to the global average of 86% and the next lowest country of Japan at 77%)
- Support for maternity leave (66% in Egypt compared to the global average of 83% and the next lowest country of Japan at 78%).

Excluding the outlier (Egypt), in almost every case more than three-quarters of people in each country support each social protection element

Although just 66% in India, 70% in Indonesia and 72% in Belgium favour their government providing unemployment benefits, in every other country and across all the other social protections, at least three-quarters of people favour their government providing these basic social protection floors.

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

Unemployment benefits (44a)

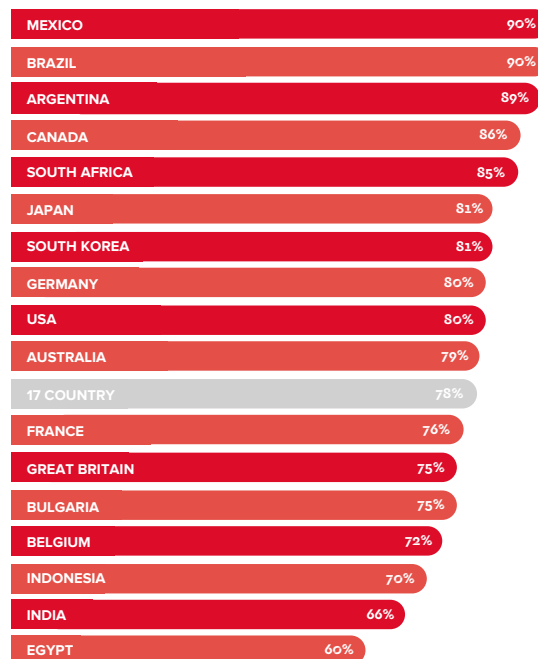
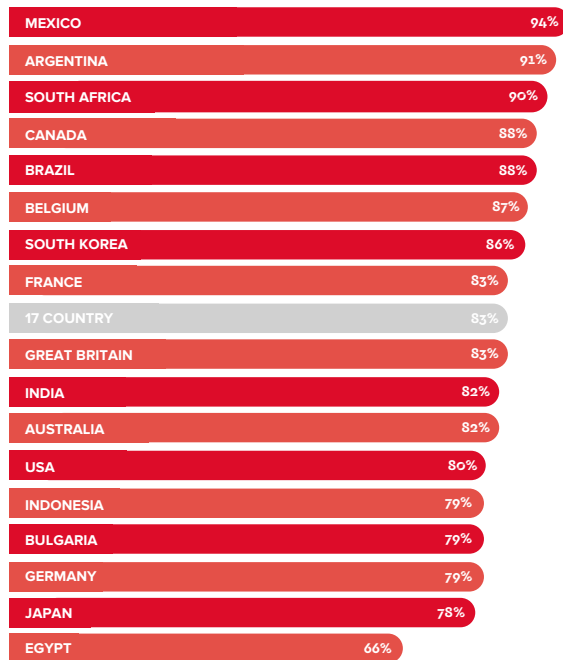
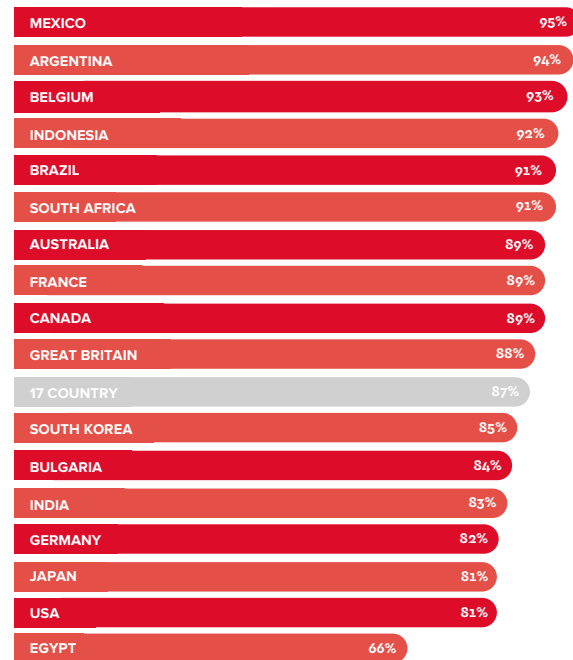


Figure 44a Question 7 Would you strongly favour, somewhat favour, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose the government working on providing workers and citizens with each of the following items? Note N=17770; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Great Britain (n=1501). Only combined results for 'strongly' and 'somewhat' favour shown. Countries ordered from highest to lowest figure for the combined 'favour' figure.

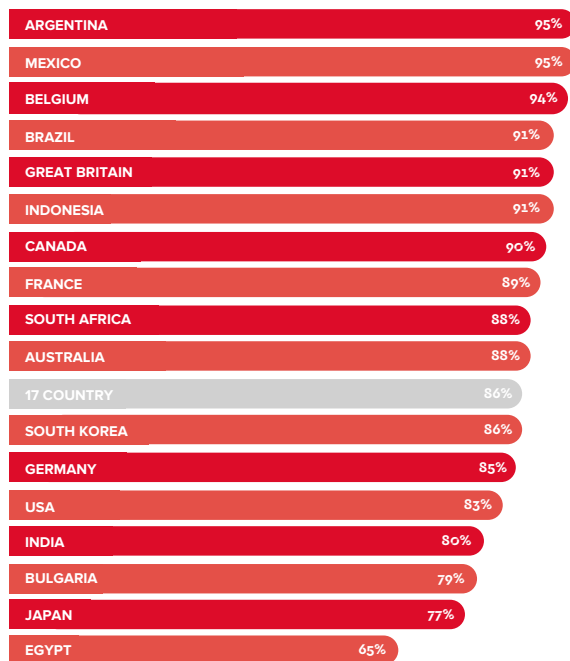
Support for maternity leave (44b)



Affordable access to education (44c)



Decent retirement incomes (44d)



Affordable access to health care (44e)

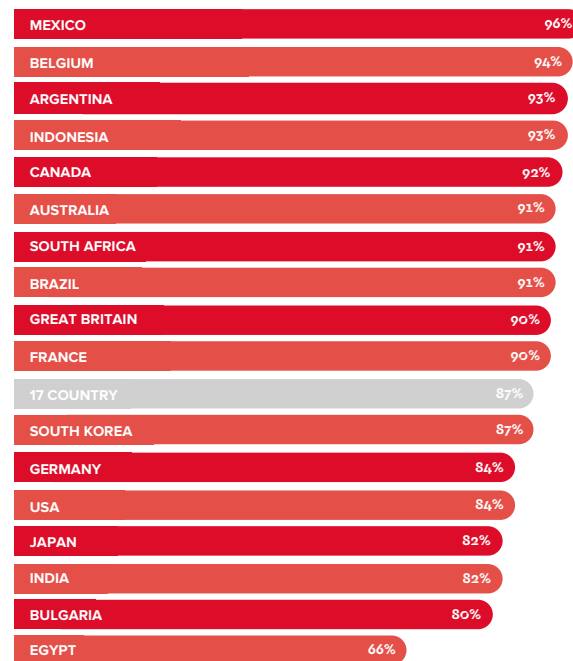


Figure 44b to 44e Question 7 Would you strongly favour, somewhat favour, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose the government working on providing workers and citizens with each of the following items? Note N=17770; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Great Britain (n=1501). Only combined results for 'strongly' and 'somewhat' favour shown. Countries ordered from highest to lowest figure for the combined 'favour' figure.

Across the five social protections, an average of 84% of people favour their government providing them

Support for the provision of these basic social protection floors is highest amongst the countries of Central and South America; Mexico (94%), Argentina (93%) and Brazil (90%). Those in Canada (89%), South Africa (89%), Belgium (88%), Australia (86%), France (85%), Great Britain (85%), Indonesia (85%) and South Korea (85%) were also more likely than the global average to support the provision of these social protections. Those in Germany (82%), the United States (81%), Japan (80%), Bulgaria (79%) and India (78%) were less likely, followed by Egypt (65%).

Those in the Americas are most likely to collectively support the provision of these social protections

Though support for these social protections collectively is extremely high (dropping only to 77% in Africa), those in the Americas (89%) were the most likely to offer their support. This was followed by those in Europe and the G20 (both 84%) and Asia (83%). While Africa was comparatively lower at 77%, this still constitutes an average of more than three-quarters of their population.

Driven by the results of Egypt (see comments above), those in Africa were less likely than the global average to support each of the individual social protections, including:

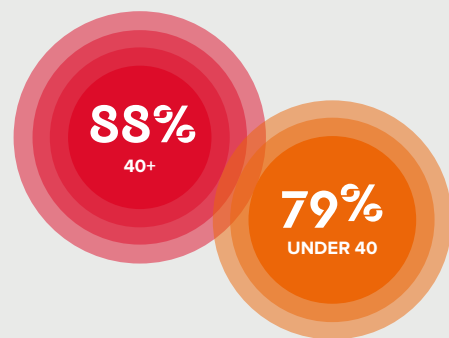
- Decent retirement incomes (77% compared to 86%)
- Affordable access to education (79% compared to 87%)
- Paid maternity leave (78% compared to 83%)
- Affordable access to healthcare (78% compared to 87%)
- Unemployment benefits (73% compared to 78%).

Target Findings



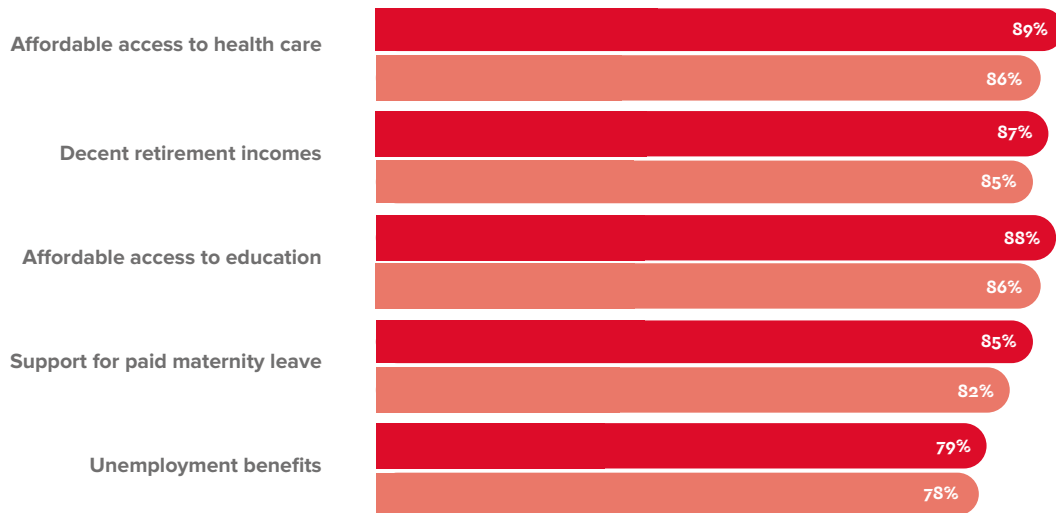
On average, those aged 40+ (88%) were more likely than those aged under 40 (79%) to support the provision of these five social protections. Likewise, they were more likely to support the provision of each social protection individually (see graph on page 95).

Overall and individually across each social protection there were no significant differences between the genders.



Support for governments providing social protections: Gender and Age comparisons

Female
Male



40+
Under 40

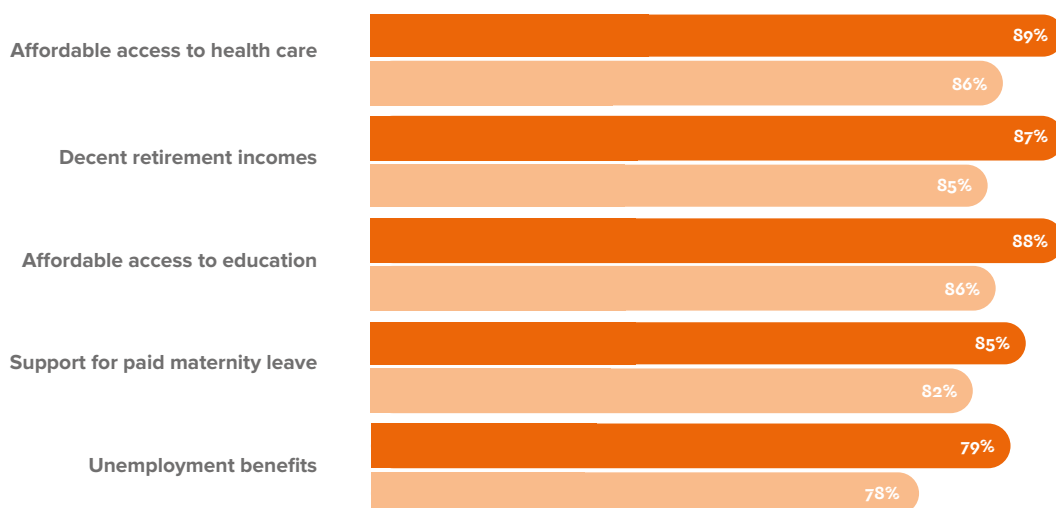


Figure 45 and 46 Question 7 Would you strongly favour, somewhat favour, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose the government working on providing workers and citizens with each of the following items? Note N=17770; males, n=8907 & females n=8863. Only combined results for 'strongly' and 'somewhat' favour shown. Countries ordered from highest to lowest figure for the combined 'favour' figure.

7.2 Public support for labour laws and the right to strike

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

Globally, the majority of people favour labour laws and the right to strike

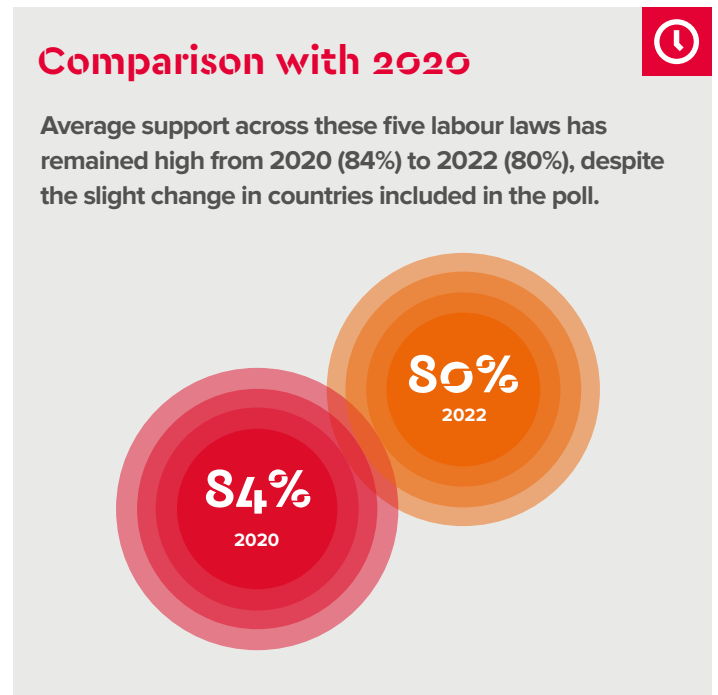
At least six out of ten – a majority – of people globally said they favour each of the five labour laws listed, including laws that:

- Protect workers’ health and safety (88%)
- Establish and protect a decent minimum wage for workers (85%)
- Give workers the right to collectively bargain (82%)
- Give workers the right to join a union (77%)
- Protect the right to strike (69%)

The average support across the five labour laws collectively was also extremely high, at 80%.

The highest average support was in Mexico (89%), followed by Belgium (85%), Canada (85%), South Africa

(85%) and France (84%). This was followed by Brazil (83%), Indonesia (81%), Argentina (80%), Australia (80%) and Great Britain (80%), all of whom were on par with or above the global average. Those in Bulgaria (79%), India (79%), Germany (78%), the United States (78%), Japan (77%) and South Korea (74%) were just below the global average, while in Egypt support was at 64%.



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



Figure 47 Question 5 Do you strongly favour, somewhat favour, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose each of the following laws? Note N=17770. Only combined results for ‘strongly’ and ‘somewhat’ favour shown. Results ordered from highest to lowest figure for the combined ‘favour’ figure.

Support is high in every country, for every labour law

The majority of people in each of the countries in this poll favour each of these labour laws. In each of the 17 countries, at least:

- 67% of the population favours laws that protect workers' health and safety
- 65% of the population favour establishing and protecting a decent minimum wage for workers
- 65% of the population favour giving workers the right to collectively bargain
- 64% of the population favour giving workers the right to join a union
- 55% of the population favour protecting the right to strike

In all but 'the right to strike' (South Korea, 55%), Egypt is the country least likely to favour each of the laws.

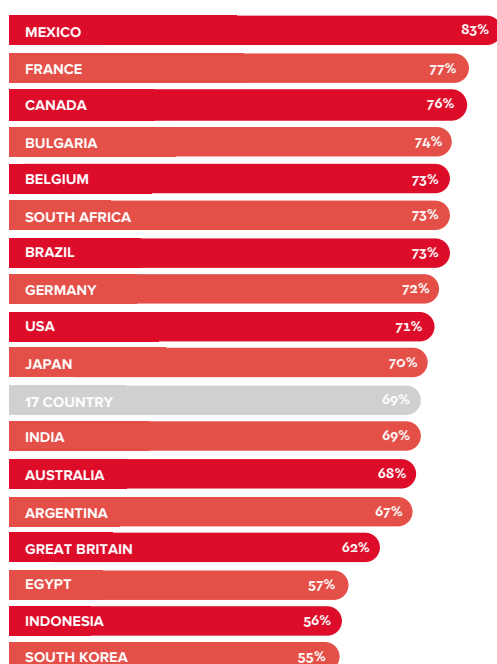
Overall, support for labour laws was high and mostly uniform across the regions

Globally, an average of 80% of people collectively support the five labour laws. This figure is consistently high, and not significantly different across the regions, with a high of 83% in the Americas and a low of 74% in Africa supporting these laws on average (both being within +/-5% of the global average). Those in Europe (81%), the G20 (79%) and Asia (78%) were also in line with the global average.

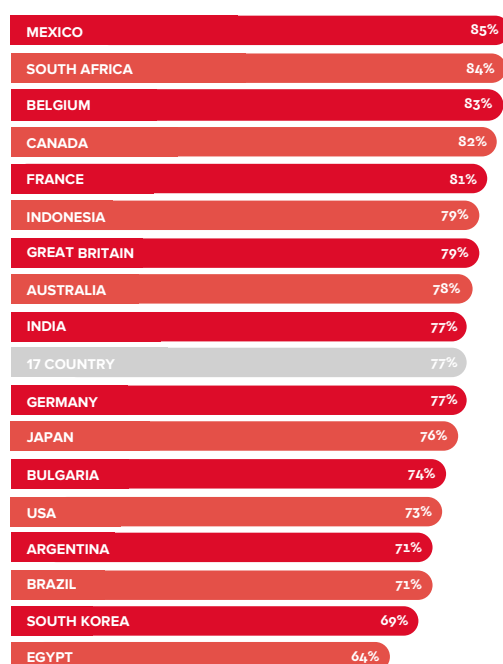
For each of the laws individually, each of the regions did not differ from the global average by more than +/-5%, with Africa being only a minor exception on a limited number of occasions. Specifically, those in Africa were 8% less likely than the global average to support laws that protect workers health and safety (80% compared to 88%) and laws that establish a decent minimum wage (77% compared to 85%).

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

Laws that protect the right to strike (48a)

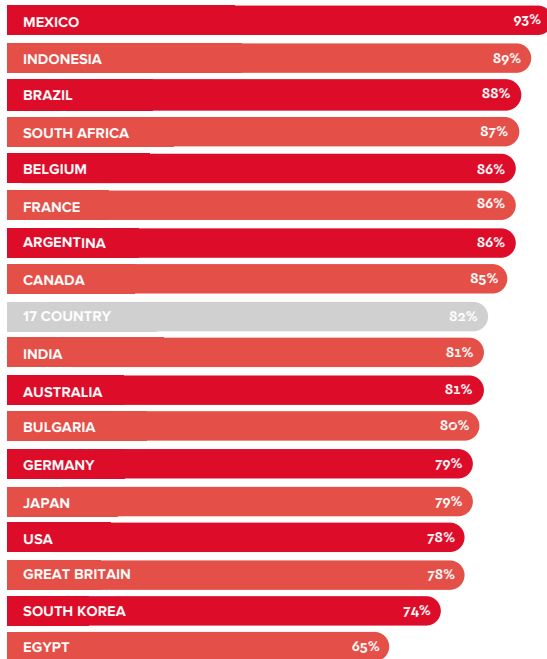


Laws that give workers the right to join a union (48b)

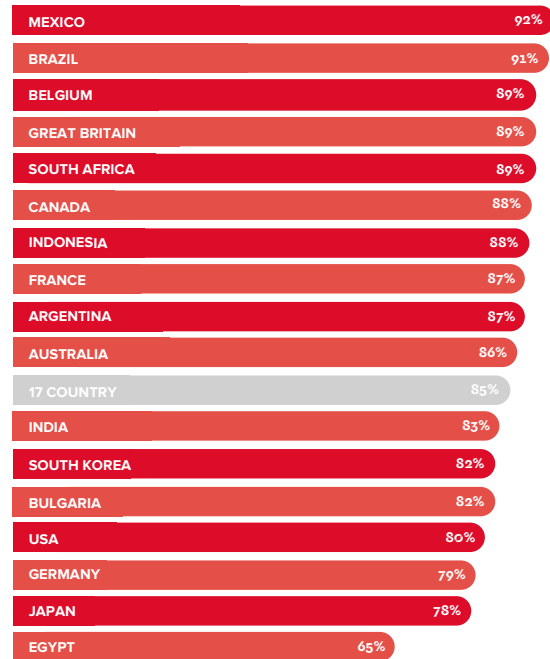


Figures 48a and 48b Question 5 Do you strongly favour, somewhat favour, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose each of the following laws? Note N=17770; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Great Britain (n=1501). Only combined results for 'strongly' and 'somewhat' favour shown. Countries ordered from highest to lowest figure for the combined 'favour' figure.

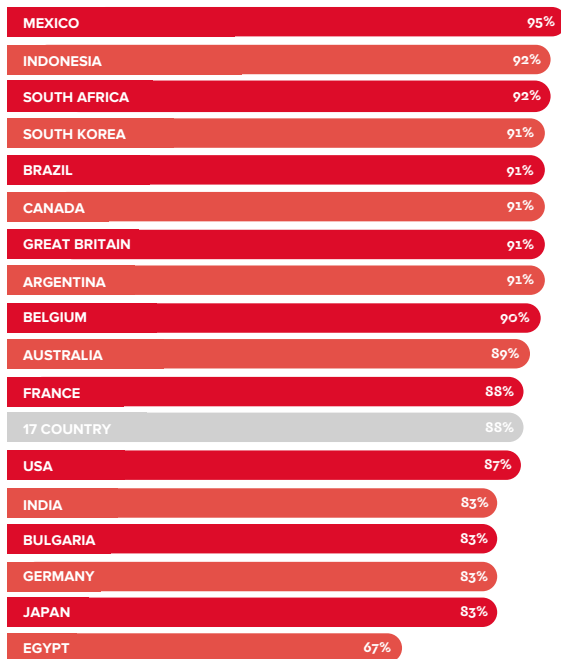
Laws that give workers the right to collectively bargain (48c)



Laws that establish and protect a decent minimum wage for workers (48d)



Laws that protect workers' health and safety (48e)

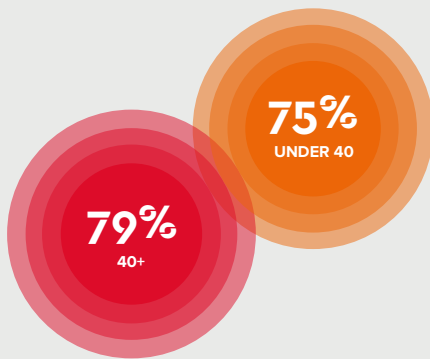


Figures 48c, 48d and 48e Question 5 Do you strongly favour, somewhat favour, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose each of the following laws? Note N=17770; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Great Britain (n=1501). Only combined results for 'strongly' and 'somewhat' favour shown. Countries ordered from highest to lowest figure for the combined 'favour' figure.

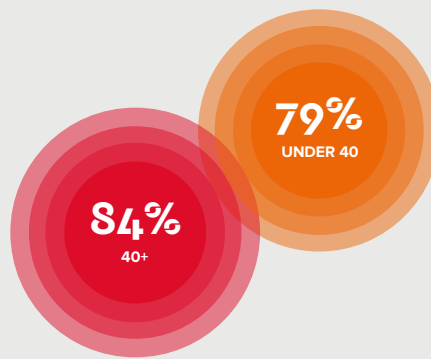


Target Findings

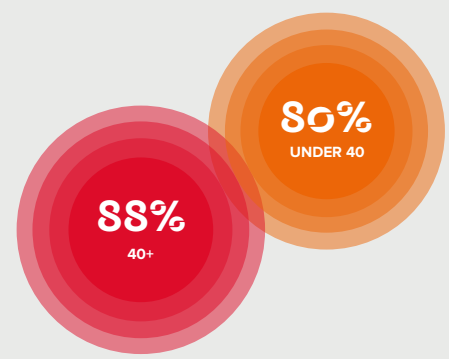
Those aged 40+ were more likely than both the global average and those aged under 40 to favour each law individually, including:



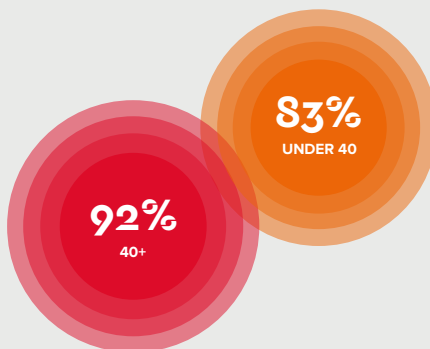
The right to join a union (79% of those aged 40+ compared to 75% of those aged under 40)



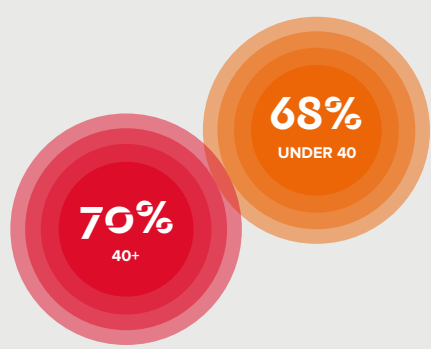
The right to collectively bargain (84% compared to 79%).



Laws that establish and protect a minimum wage for workers (88% compared to 80%)



Laws that protect workers health and safety (92% compared to 83%)



Law that protect the right to strike (70% compared to 68%)

Overall, an average of 82% of those aged 40+ supported the laws, compared to 77% of those aged under 40.

There were no significant differences by gender.

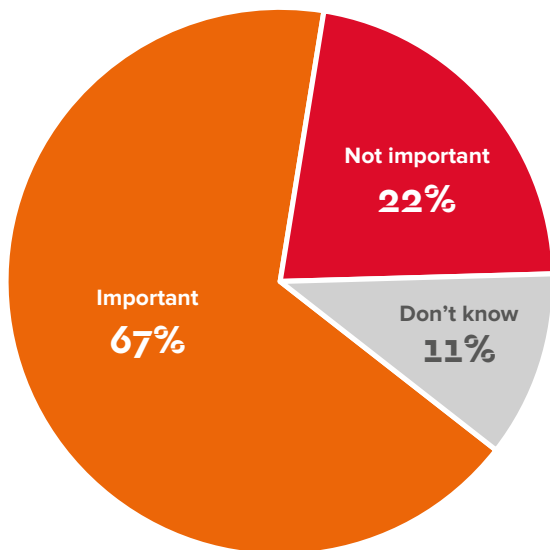
7.3 The responsibility of unions

Should unions play an active role in society?

More than two in every three people believe it is important for unions to play an active role in society

67% - or more than two thirds - of people believe it is important for unions to play an active role in society. 32% - or one in three – believe it is very important.

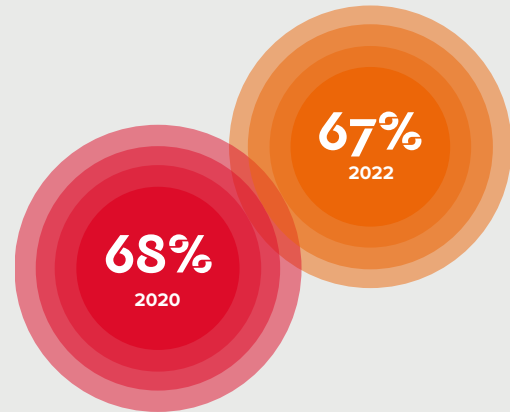
Should unions play an active role in society?



Comparison with 2020



Support for the role of unions has remained high and remarkably consistent, with the percentage of people who believe it is important they play an active role in society sitting above two-thirds in both 2020 (68%) and 2022 (67%).

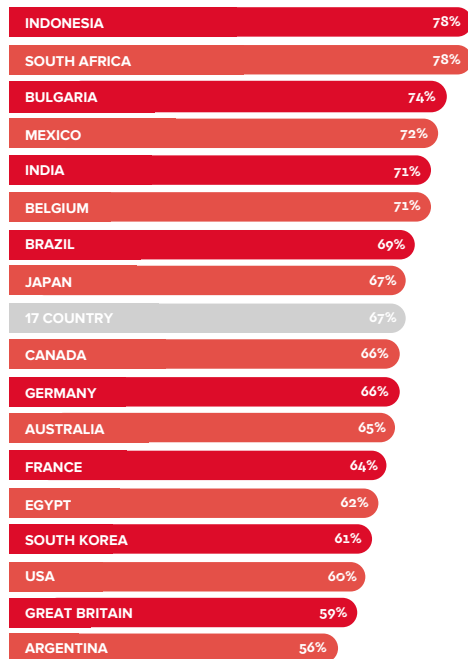


The majority of people in every country included in this poll believe that unions should play an active role

At least 56% (Argentina) of people in each country believe that it is important for unions to play an active role in society.

Those countries most likely to believe that unions should play an active role include Indonesia (78%), South Africa (78%) and Bulgaria (74%). Those in Mexico (72%), Belgium (71%), India (71%), Brazil (69%) and Japan (67%) were as or more likely than the global average to believe unions have an important role to play. While still constituting a large majority, those in Canada (66%), Germany (66%), Australia (65%), France (64%), Egypt (62%), South Korea (61%), the United States (60%), Great Britain (59%) and Argentina (56%) were comparatively less likely.

Should unions play an active role in society? Country comparison



There is strong support for unions regardless of region

At least six in ten people in each region believe it is important for unions to have an active role in society. Those in Africa (70%) are most likely to believe unions have an important role to play, followed by those in Asia (69%), Europe (66%), the G20 (66%) and the Americas (65%).

There were no significant differences by age or gender.

It is important that unions play an active role in society: Region comparisons

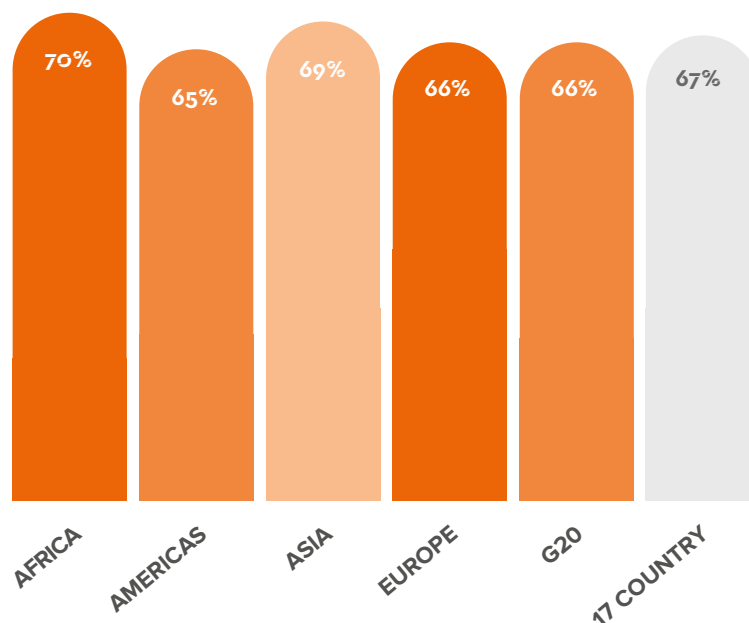


Figure 50 and 51 Question 19 In your view, how important is it to have unions playing an active role in society? Note N=17770; Each regions sample varies: Africa (n=2064), the Americas (n=5072), Asia (n=5096), Europe (n=5539) and the G20 (n=14736). Only results for the combined ‘very important’ and ‘somewhat important’ figure shown.

Appendix

Top line results

Key

BR	CA	AU	ME	EG	ID	IN	ZA	FR	US
Brazil	Canada	Australia	Mexico	Egypt	Indonesia	India	South Africa	France	United States
DE	GB	BE	JP	AR	KR	BG			
Germany	Great Britain	Belgium	Japan	Argentina	South Korea	Bulgaria			

Q1 Economic situation

Thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in [country] - is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?

	Total	BR	CA	AU	ME	EG	ID	IN	ZA	FR	US	DE	GB	BE	JP	AR	KR	BG
Very good	7	10	8	11	6	19	7	20	12	4	9	4	2	2	3	3	3	4
Somewhat good	25	24	27	31	35	35	52	44	12	23	22	31	9	29	14	9	12	16
Somewhat bad	35	25	36	37	37	23	28	24	26	44	29	42	41	45	38	40	51	30
Very bad	29	38	24	15	21	14	6	8	51	25	35	18	43	20	39	44	31	48
Don't know / refused	4	3	5	6	2	9	5	4	0	4	5	5	6	4	6	4	2	2

Q2 Own financial situation

Which of the following statements best describes your financial situation?

	Total	BR	CA	AU	ME	EG	ID	IN	ZA	FR	US	DE	GB	BE	JP	AR	KR	BG
I don't have enough money for basic essentials, like housing, food and electricity	13	17	9	9	13	17	10	16	20	11	10	14	5	10	7	30	13	9
I have enough money for basic essentials, but I'm barely getting by	38	46	37	29	46	38	28	29	41	43	35	41	31	38	38	47	42	49
I have enough money for basic essentials, and I can save a little money	37	29	42	43	36	26	50	37	30	37	40	34	50	43	38	18	36	37
I have enough money for basic essentials, and I can save a lot of money	8	7	10	15	4	7	10	12	8	7	11	6	9	7	11	2	7	3
Don't know	4	2	3	4	2	11	2	5	1	3	3	4	5	2	6	4	2	2

Q3 Family income and cost of living

In the last two years, do you think 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?

	Total	BR	CA	AU	ME	EG	ID	IN	ZA	FR	US	DE	GB	BE	JP	AR	KR	BG
Gone up more	17	17	12	17	19	16	30	24	22	12	14	11	10	11	32	16	18	16
Fallen behind	51	58	60	54	43	42	29	37	56	61	54	67	63	68	23	66	31	58
Stayed even	25	18	24	22	36	24	35	31	21	24	25	14	18	15	34	12	48	22
Don't know	6	7	4	7	2	18	6	8	1	3	7	8	9	5	11	6	3	3

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
People losing their jobs	36	29	22	8	4
Climate change	37	30	20	10	3
Cost of living	49	28	16	5	3
Capacity of health care systems to cope with the challenges of today	35	32	22	7	4
Weakening or even dismantling of labour laws	27	28	23	13	10
Restrictions on the right to peacefully protest	23	25	24	21	8
Inequality between men and women in earnings and opportunities	23	29	25	18	5
The risk of nuclear war	26	25	27	17	5
The misuse of my personal data online	36	30	23	7	3

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	35	9	4	10
Laws that give workers the right to collectively bargain, so workers can join together to get fairer wages and labor conditions	49	33	8	2	8
Laws that establish and protect a decent minimum wage for workers	59	26	7	3	6
Laws that protect workers' health and safety	66	22	5	2	5
Laws that protect the right to strike	33	36	15	6	11

Q6 Workplace violence and harassment

Thinking about the past year in the world of work...Do you think that each of the following has increased, decreased, or stayed about the same?

	Increased	Decreased	About the same	Don't know
Bullying	45	12	27	15
Intimidation	44	12	27	16
Violence	53	11	22	14
Discrimination	40	16	31	13

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
Unemployment benefits	47	32	10	4	7
Decent retirement incomes	66	21	5	3	6
Affordable access to health care	68	19	5	2	5
Affordable access to education	65	22	5	2	6
Support for paid maternity leave	55	28	7	3	7

Q8 Feelings towards the government

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

	Do more	Do less	Same role as present	Don't know
Making sure companies pay their fair share of taxes	69	9	14	9
Create jobs by investing in care for the elderly, disabled people and pre-school aged children	69	9	14	9
Working towards a pay raise for workers	68	9	15	8
Regulate the digital economy to promote employment and worker rights	58	11	17	14
Protect secure employment and workers' rights for domestic and migrant workers	56	12	20	11
Promote a Just Transition to a zero carbon future.	58	13	16	13
Adopt new rules for multinational companies to end abuse of workers through their supply chains	64	10	14	13
Working with other countries to promote peace, jobs and human rights	62	10	18	10
Enabling apprenticeships and possibilities for life-long learning	66	9	16	9

Q9 Supply chain abuses

To what extent do you support or oppose there being national and international laws that hold companies to account for environmental and labour rights abuses in their supply chains?

	Total	BR	CA	AU	ME	EG	ID	IN	ZA	FR	US	DE	GB	BE	JP	AR	KR	BG
Strongly support	49	66	49	50	69	47	56	48	63	43	46	42	47	43	18	66	23	62
Tend to support	31	19	34	30	21	23	30	32	27	42	28	33	31	37	43	21	55	27
Tend to oppose	5	3	5	4	3	9	4	7	4	5	6	8	3	4	7	3	7	4
Strongly oppose	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	3	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Don't know	13	10	10	14	6	17	9	10	3	9	13	16	18	14	32	9	14	6

Q10 Workers' right to know

Do you think employees should or should not have a right to know what measures their company is planning to climate-proof jobs and workplaces?

	Total	BR	CA	AU	ME	EG	ID	IN	ZA	FR	US	DE	GB	BE	JP	AR	KR	BG
They should have a right	76	78	74	75	91	59	83	76	90	70	66	73	69	76	68	81	79	80
They should not have a right	9	8	10	9	4	18	7	14	6	9	14	9	8	6	5	6	7	7
Don't know	16	14	16	16	5	23	10	10	3	21	20	18	23	18	27	13	14	13

Q11 Personal or direct family experience with unemployment

In the last two years, have you or someone in your household been unemployed, or had their working hours reduced?

	Total	BR	CA	AU	ME	EG	ID	IN	ZA	FR	US	DE	GB	BE	JP	AR	KR	BG
Yes	43	60	46	44	59	48	56	55	77	32	40	22	23	30	11	63	30	52
No	49	34	49	49	37	31	35	37	21	61	53	70	69	65	80	30	63	44
Don't know	7	6	5	7	4	21	9	8	2	8	7	8	8	6	9	7	7	4

Q12 Will next generation find a decent job

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

	Total	BR	CA	AU	ME	EG	ID	IN	ZA	FR	US	DE	GB	BE	JP	AR	KR	BG
Very likely	13	18	16	15	13	17	24	28	12	6	14	11	5	7	2	13	5	25
Fairly likely	36	45	41	42	44	31	52	37	19	34	37	41	38	47	18	23	30	39
Fairly unlikely	27	21	24	23	29	26	17	19	31	37	23	23	27	28	36	39	43	19
Very unlikely	11	10	8	7	10	11	3	9	36	10	10	6	7	7	10	16	11	9
Don't know	12	5	12	13	4	15	5	6	2	13	16	20	23	10	33	9	12	8

Q13 Minimum wage

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

	Total	BR	CA	AU	ME	EG	ID	IN	ZA	FR	US	DE	GB	BE	JP	AR	KR	BG
Yes	17	11	19	32	7	22	22	36	16	14	21	20	17	14	7	7	20	5
No	72	84	71	55	90	57	65	53	79	77	67	67	67	74	74	88	68	91
Don't know	11	5	10	13	3	21	13	11	4	9	12	13	16	13	19	5	12	4

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	BR	CA	AU	ME	EG	ID	IN	ZA	FR	US	DE	GB	BE	JP	AR	KR	BG
Favours the wealthy	69	76	73	67	76	48	63	52	78	71	71	68	75	74	54	67	81	82
Fair to most	19	17	20	23	13	28	27	37	17	19	21	19	15	16	23	13	13	8
Don't know	12	7	8	10	11	24	10	11	6	10	8	13	10	10	23	20	6	10

Q15 Responsibility for cost of living

Thinking about the cost of living in the [COUNTRY]...How responsible, if at all, do you think each of the following are in helping ensure people have a reasonable cost of living?

	Very responsible	Fairly responsible	Not very responsible	Not responsible at all	Don't know
Corporate interests	47	25	13	9	6
Working people	32	38	18	6	7

Q16 Policies to increase trust in government

Would you trust a government more or less if they did the following, or would it make no difference?

	Trust more	Trust less	No difference	Don't know
Reduced the gap between the wages of highest earners and the lowest paid	52	18	20	9
Held companies to account for how they treat workers and the environment	56	16	19	8
Committed to an international treaty to ban nuclear weapons	50	15	24	11
Planned for a Just Transition to a zero-carbon future	46	17	25	12
Increased taxes to pay for the care of children, the elderly and the sick	31	31	27	12
Increased the minimum wage and committed to decent work	60	15	18	7
Worked for common solutions with other governments	50	16	24	10

Q17 Online abuse and harassment

To what extent, if at all, do you think international technology companies (e.g. Google, Amazon, Facebook) do to stop online abuse and harassment?

	Total	BR	CA	AU	ME	EG	ID	IN	ZA	FR	US	DE	GB	BE	JP	AR	KR	BG
A great deal	14	17	8	15	16	23	19	31	24	5	11	33	3	7	2	18	4	14
A fair amount	28	29	21	21	35	28	39	35	33	25	23	32	16	21	29	26	22	40
Not very much	35	33	43	40	34	25	29	21	30	35	41	15	52	42	30	37	49	28
Nothing at all	10	10	14	14	9	7	3	4	8	20	14	5	12	17	8	7	9	11
Don't know	13	11	13	10	6	17	9	8	5	15	12	16	17	13	31	13	16	8

Q18 Government action on big tech companies

When it comes to big international technology companies (eg. Amazon, Facebook, Google etc), would you support or oppose governments taking the following actions?

	Support	Oppose	Don't know
Increasing the taxes paid by international technology companies	64	16	20
Increasing the amount of regulation of international technology companies	61	16	23
Breaking up international technology companies into smaller companies	36	28	36

Q19 Importance of unions playing active role in society

In your view, how important is it to have unions playing an active role in society?

	Total	BR	CA	AU	ME	EG	ID	IN	ZA	FR	US	DE	GB	BE	JP	AR	KR	AR
Very important	32	45	24	31	37	39	38	39	52	25	29	28	26	32	20	31	13	43
Fairly important	35	24	42	34	36	24	40	32	26	39	31	37	33	39	48	25	48	31
Not very important	15	13	15	14	15	16	11	15	11	20	15	14	17	14	12	17	25	10
Not at all important	7	12	7	6	6	6	2	4	8	8	10	6	9	6	3	17	7	7
Don't know	11	6	12	14	7	16	9	10	3	9	15	14	15	8	17	11	6	9

Q20 Corporate mispractice

To what extent, if at all, would the fear of repercussions, prevent you from reporting corporate malpractice?

	Total	BR	CA	AU	ME	EG	ID	IN	ZA	FR	US	DE	GB	BE	JP	AR	KR	KR
A great deal	22	20	17	21	38	27	29	33	36	12	21	13	13	13	15	31	15	28
A fair amount	34	32	35	31	32	27	45	36	31	32	28	28	27	32	40	28	52	40
Not very much	19	21	21	21	14	19	12	15	19	23	22	24	25	22	17	14	18	14
Nothing at all	9	18	10	9	9	4	2	2	8	12	13	11	11	14	3	12	2	9
Don't know	16	9	17	18	7	23	12	14	5	22	16	24	25	19	26	15	13	9

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