



International Trade Union Confederation 2020 Global Poll



ITUC CSI IGB International Trade Union Confederation

Research by
YouGov[®]

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The 2020 International Trade Union Confederation Global Poll

16 COUNTRIES

3.1 BILLION PEOPLE 18+

**56% OF THE WORLD'S
POPULATION 18+**



About this report

These findings are based on the 2020 International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) Global Poll.

This poll, commissioned by the ITUC, follows the 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2017 Global Polls and the ITUC Frontline Polls in 2015, 2016 and 2019.

This poll covers the adult populations in Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Chile, France, Germany, India, Japan, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, United Kingdom, and the United States of America. A truncated set of questions was asked in China; these were supplemented with three of the survey questions covering the adult populations of Egypt, Indonesia and Mexico. Approximately $n=1000$ respondents were interviewed online in each country, bar United States of America ($n=1292$), United Kingdom ($n=1605$) and Germany ($n=2222$). The figures have been given an even weighting for each country to produce an 'average' value.

For the 16 country questions (including China), the weighted global sample size is $n=18281$.

For the 18 country questions (replacing China with Mexico, Indonesia and Egypt), the weighted global sample size is $n=21346$. (Question 5, 13, 14)

For the 15 country questions (excluding China), the weighted global sample size is $n=17251$. (Question 19)

Fieldwork was undertaken between 12 February and 9 March 2020. 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 2020 ITUC Global Poll covers 16 countries from different continents representing 3.1 billion people over the age of eighteen. The findings are analysed globally, representing the mean from the 16 or 18 countries (depending on the question), as well as by each individual country and by regional groupings (BRICS, G20, Americas, Asia, Europe). Findings based on socio-economic data (age, gender, education) and cross tabs with questions on income and experience of unemployment are also examined.

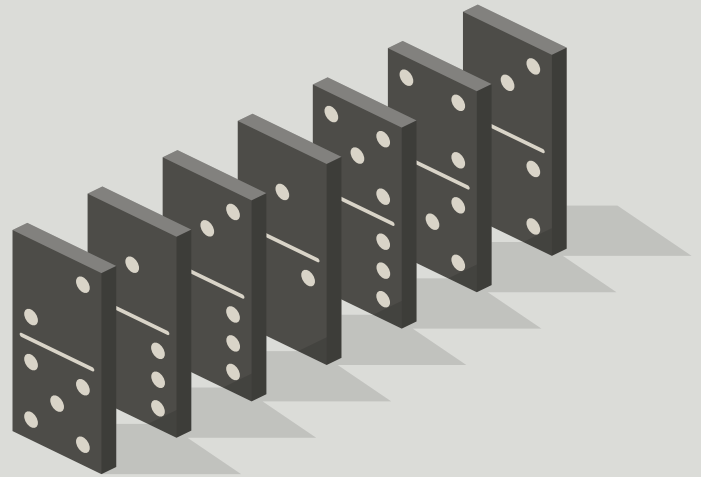
The questions have been grouped into five themes which form the basis of key findings in this report.

Methodology

Country		Sample Size	Total Population 18+
Argentina		1006	32,020,063
Belgium		1007	9,229,605
Brazil		1006	158,962,081
Bulgaria		1000	6,948,445
Canada		1007	30,621,997
Chile		1002	14,702,489
China		1030	1,135,149,883
Egypt		1053	62,345,922
France		1021	65,273,512
Germany		2222	83,783,945
India		1014	943,061,002
Indonesia		2034	188,589,824
Japan		1023	107,339,767
Mexico		1008	88,880,588
Russia		1042	114,761,155
South Africa		1003	39,244,925
South Korea		1001	43,422,691
United Kingdom		1605	67,886,004
United States of America		1292	257,509,854

Foreword

On fragile ground Working people living on the edge



The ITUC Global Poll 2020 gives a stark insight into a precarious world where working people and their families were already living on the edge before the impact of the pandemic that stopped the world – Covid-19.

We are living through the greatest act of global solidarity in our history as people have ceded civic freedoms and risked livelihoods to save lives. But the social and economic consequences of this health crisis will require the same solidarity to ensure that people are protected from destitution as we weather the economic depression in front of us.

Governments must work with employers, trade unions and civil society to ensure that recovery plans build trust and resilience with the political commitment that people and the planet must be on an equal footing with the economy with a New Social Contract as the guide to our future.

Recovery plans must be transparent and be based on what people tell us worries them and what they want for themselves and their children.

The ITUC 2020 Global Poll provides clear indicators to key elements for recovery and the resilience required so that the next global shock is not underpinned by the social and environmental fragility of today.

The social contract is broken, and the following key findings demonstrate the urgent need for repair.

A global wages slump:

75% 75% of people say their income has stagnated or fallen behind.

43% Almost half (43%) say their household income is falling behind the cost of living.

76% 76% do not believe the minimum wage is enough for a decent life.

Working people are struggling worldwide:



47% of people are barely getting by or do not have enough for essentials.



One in ten say they do not have enough money for basic essentials like housing and food.

Regional Findings:



Over half (54%) of people in the Americas (Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, and the USA) are barely getting by or don't have enough money for basic essentials.



Close to half the people living in the BRICS (47%), Asia (47%) and G20 (46%) countries are struggling to provide for their own basic essentials.

People are feeling a loss of control over their work and pay:



33% of people have experienced less control over their choice of decent work.



28% – more than one in four – have less control over the hours they work.

A global pre-pandemic jobs crisis – pessimism is widespread:



Over a third (39%) say they or someone in their household has lost their job or working hours in the last two years.

Regional Findings:



Argentina, Brazil, Chile and South Africa have more than half of households who have experienced unemployment or loss of working hours.



In Europe, more than a quarter of respondents (28%) experienced unemployment or underemployment.



Almost half (42%) of people think it is unlikely the next generation will find a decent job.

What worries people:

More than two-thirds of people say they are worried about:

- **Climate change**
- **Rising inequality**
- **The misuse of their personal data online**
- **People losing their jobs**

The despair people feel is spilling over to an anger that is resulting in a massive loss of trust in democracy as an institution. Rebuilding that trust will require a commitment of governments to the people that results in a future that is built on a very different set of priorities.

The three ITUC Frontline Campaigns: Democracy and Government Accountability, A New Social Contract, and Climate- and Employment-Proof Our Work with Just Transition have a set of demands that are all interrelated. The 2020 Poll shows why each of these is important.

The fault lines already creating massive inequality of income, race and gender, the breakdown of a regulated labour market, the climate emergency with the untrammelled growth of global monopolies and unregulated corporate greed driving much of the chaos and uncertainty of today must be relegated to history as we build the future.

The demand for change with the call for jobs, climate action, and justice across many fronts is no longer a slogan. The consequences of failing to heed these warnings – which on a business-as-usual model will be multiplied dramatically with a global depression and the increasing destruction from extreme weather events – are greater poverty and inequality.

All these policy settings can be realised – it's a political choice.

Sharan Burrow
General Secretary, ITUC

ITUC Frontline Campaigns

Democracy and government accountability

The only way to turn this around is to build government accountability by measuring and reporting on the issues that matter most to people.



Jobs – job creation towards full employment.



Living standards with minimum living wages and collective bargaining to ensure a fair share of profits and productivity.



Universal social protection.



Progressive taxation measures and the elimination of tax havens and tax avoidance with new taxes, including a digital tax and a wealth tax to reduce inequality and fund vital public services.



Human and labour rights with mandated due diligence to endure exposure and remedy of injustice.



Environmental protection and a just transition for climate action.



Engagement of people in democratic consultation beyond the ballot box.

These areas of accountability are central to the need for a new social contract.

Democracy is in crisis.

One in three (36%) people are angry or despairing when asked about how they felt about their government listening to them and the needs of their family.

Business and the wealthy hold too much influence over the global economy and people like themselves far too little.



Two out of three (66%) say people like them have little influence on the global economy.



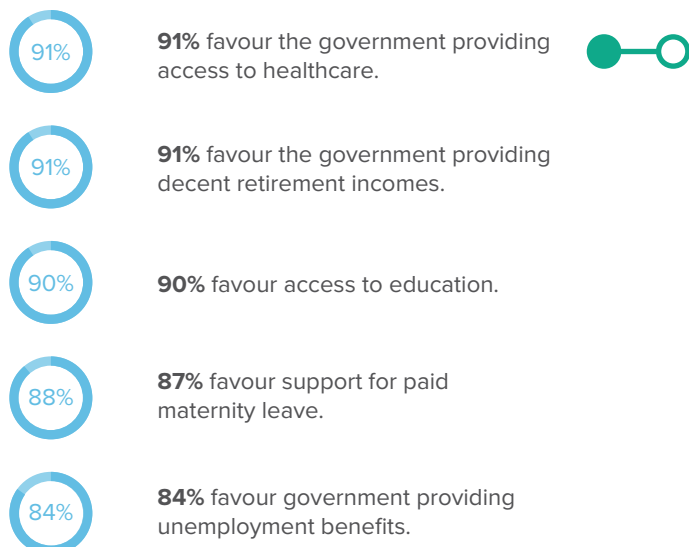
Almost three-quarters (71%) of people think their country's economic system favours the wealthy.



The majority of people in every country surveyed believe their economic system favours the wealthy

A New Social Contract

Across the five policy areas that ensure social security – on average **89%** (nine in ten) favour government support:



And central to a New Social Contract is climate action and Just Transition.

Support for labour laws

on average **84%** support for all five laws:



People know what they want for economic and social security.

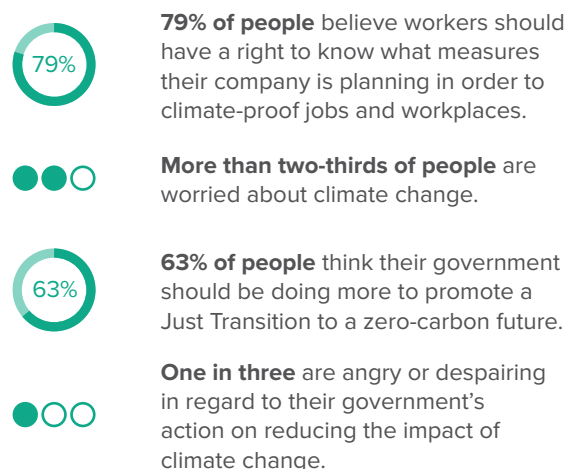
The vital need for quality jobs and for social protection is stark. But so too is the demand for those jobs to be decent jobs with guaranteed legal rights.

Climate- and Employment-Proof Our Work with Just Transition

And Just Transition is also required as we struggle with the choice concerning the best and worst of technology.



Climate action requires jobs, social protection, retraining and reinvestment in communities.



A grayscale photograph of a warehouse worker in the foreground, wearing a patterned face mask and a safety vest, handling a large cardboard box. The background shows a vast warehouse with high ceilings, industrial lighting, and numerous tall shelving units filled with boxes. Other workers are visible in the distance. The text is overlaid on the center of the image.

1.0 Executive Summary

A Precarious World on the Brink of Collapse

1.1 The Social Contract is Broken

Households in financial crisis prior to Covid-19

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

Almost half (47%) of people say that they are barely getting by or do not have enough for essentials. Across the countries in this poll, one in every 10 (10%) people say that they do not have enough money for essentials. Every second person has no financial buffer, no ability to save for the tough times ahead and relies on every pay cheque to survive.

Almost half of those surveyed say their household income is falling behind the cost of living (43%). Together, three-quarters (75%) of people in this poll (representing more than half the world's population) say that their income has stagnated or fallen behind. These figures have been consistent across the ITUC Global Poll since it began in 2012 and demonstrate the persistent inability of working people to get ahead.

Unemployment or underemployment is already being experienced by many families around the world, with over one-third of people (39%) saying they or someone in their household had lost their job or working hours in the last two years.

This paints a picture of a significant proportion of the global population struggling to survive, even before the mass unemployment and financial upheaval brought about by Covid-19. On the eve of this catastrophe, pessimism about the future was pervasive, with almost half (42%) of people thinking it is unlikely the next generation will find a decent job.

As people face down the likelihood of collapsing job prospects, three-quarters (76%) do not believe the minimum wage is enough to live a decent life.

1.2 Global Anxiety about the World and Work

A worried world

People throughout the world are anxious and worried, even prior to the Covid-19 health and economic crisis. More than two-thirds of people say they are worried about climate change, rising inequality, the misuse of their personal data online and people losing their jobs (69% for each).

Employment, however, weighs heavily on the minds of the world's most worried countries, with at least eight out of every ten people in the five most worried countries (South Africa, Bulgaria, India, Brazil and Chile) worrying about people losing their jobs.

These worries come at a time in early 2020 where one in every two (52%) people rate their own country's economic situation as bad. This includes the just under one in five (17%) who rate it as 'very bad'.



1 in every 2
people rate their own
country's economic
situation as bad.

People also feel powerless, with two out of every three (66%) people across the countries surveyed saying people like them have little influence on the global economy. Almost as many (63%) believe workers have too little influence. These results contrast against the view of the majority of people who believe that the richest 1% (65%) and corporate interests (57%) have too much influence.

These opinions culminate in the view (held by 71% or almost three-quarters of people) that their country's economic system favours the wealthy. This view is held by the majority of people in every country surveyed.

1.3 Building Trust in Government

People want action from their government

Throughout the world, people are angry and in despair. On average, more than a third (38%) of people said that their government's action across each of six policy areas made them feel either anger or despair. That is one out of every three people who has a negative, visceral reaction to their government's action on a raft of important issues.

Most likely to elicit anger from the global population is government action on rising inequality, with almost a quarter (22%) of people saying their government's response to this makes them feel angry. Building on the sense of democracy being in crisis apparent in other results, one in three (36%) people are angry or despairing when asked how they felt about their government listening to them and the needs of their family.



1 in 3
people are angry or despairing when asked
how they felt about their government listening
to them and the needs of their family

People are calling for action. Across the nine policy areas presented to them, an average of more than two-thirds (67%) of people want their government to do more. Most commonly, they want their government to do more on creating jobs by investing in care for the elderly, disabled people and pre-school aged children (74%) and by making sure companies pay their fair share of taxes (73%).

People want to see more action on a pay rise for workers (70%), government action on lifelong learning (69%) and the emerging issue of regulating the digital economy (61%). They want their government to adopt new rules for multinationals to end the abuse of workers through their supply chains (66%) and to protect secure employment and workers rights for domestic and migrant workers (57%). And, they want their governments to be responsible global citizens by taking action on climate change by promoting a Just Transition to a zero-carbon future (63%) and working with other countries to promote peace, jobs and human rights (64%).

Action on these and other issue would help the public regain and rebuild their trust in government, with (on an average) half (52%) of people saying that action on a list of seven policy areas would lead them to trust their government more.

1.4 Just Transition for Climate Change and Technology Changes

Global shifts – demand for urgent action

In early 2020, climate change weighs heavily on the minds of the global population, and they want action.

Climate change is amongst the top three worries of the global population. More than two-thirds of people are worried about climate change (69%), with 40% being very worried. Just under two-thirds (63%) of people think their government should be doing more to promote a Just Transition to a zero-carbon future, while more than one in three (36%) have the strong visceral reaction of being angry or despairing in regard to their government's action on reducing the impact of climate change.

In terms of real action, more than three-quarters (79%) of people across the globe believe that employees should have a right to know what measures their company is planning to climate-proof jobs and workplaces.



More than two-thirds
of people are worried
about climate change

People throughout the world are also concerned about the emerging issue of regulating large international technology companies and protecting their often-vulnerable workers. While a majority (73%) of people believe that large international technology companies have had a positive effect on making their lives easier, this has not come without costs. Increasingly people are recognising the negative impact these companies may have on workers, with almost one in three (30%) stating that these companies have had a negative impact on this group. Close to another third (32%) believe they have had a negative impact on our society.

The impact that people worry about in the greatest numbers, however, is the one that impacts them directly: protecting their personal data online (47%), which almost half of people believe large international technology companies have had a negative impact on.

This culminates in over two-thirds of people wanting their government to act and increase the taxes paid by these companies (66%), and as many (66%) saying they would support government increasing regulation of these companies.

1.5 Labour Laws and Social Protection

Unions and the laws they protect are as important as ever

At a time of great economic uncertainty, people across the globe recognise the importance of unions and the labour laws and social 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 (68%) people believe that unions have an important role to play in society. This is a view held by the majority of the population in each of the countries asked. It is also the view held by at least 65% of people in each of the regions and groupings analysed: BRICS (75%), Asia (69%), Europe (68%), the G20 (67%) and the Americas (65%).

Now – as ever – there is global support for the labour laws that protect workers. There is extensive support for laws to protect workers' health and safety (92%), to protect their right to collective bargaining (85%) and to ensure them a decent minimum wage (88%). People

overwhelming support laws that give workers the right to join a union (81%) and their right to strike (71%). Each of these laws is supported by a majority of people in each of the countries in this poll.

Support for these laws was consistent across age and gender.

Beyond the rights of workers, people around the globe support the social protection floor that unions have fought for with at least 84% of people supporting access to education (90%) and healthcare (91%), decent retirement incomes (91%), paid maternity leave (87%) and unemployment benefits (84%).

The New Social Contract – A global action plan for governments for resilient and sustainable economies

1



Jobs, the care economy and working conditions

- Create jobs by investing in care for the elderly, disabled people and pre-school aged children **(74%)**.
- Government action on lifelong learning **(69%)**.
- Protect secure employment and workers' rights for domestic and migrant workers **(57%)**.

2



Income and social protection

- A pay rise for workers **(70%)**.

3



Taming corporate power OR regulating monopoly power

- Regulating the digital economy **(61%)**.
- Making sure companies pay their fair share of taxes **(73%)**.
- New rules for multinationals to end abuse of workers through their supply chains **(66%)**.
- **66%** want governments to enact an increase in taxes paid by technology companies.
- **66%** would support government increasing regulation of large technology companies.

4



Climate Change

- Taking action on climate change by promoting Just Transition to a zero-carbon future **(63%)**.

5



Peace and security

- Working with other countries to promote peace, jobs and human rights **(64%)**.
- A majority **(53%)** of people say they would trust their government more if it committed to an international treaty to ban nuclear weapons.

A grayscale photograph of a construction worker on a steel framework. The worker is wearing a hard hat, safety glasses, and a tool belt, and has their right arm raised in a fist. The image is dark and serves as a background for the text.

2.6 Key Findings:

The Social Contract is Broken

Households in financial crisis prior to COVID-19



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

Almost half (47%) of people say that they are barely getting by or do not have enough for essentials. Across the countries in this poll, one in every 10 (10%) people say that they do not have enough money for essentials. Every second person has no financial buffer, no ability to save for the tough times ahead and relies on every pay cheque to survive.

Almost half of those surveyed say their household income is falling behind the cost of living (43%). Together, three-quarters (75%) of people in this poll (representing more than half the world's population) say that their income has stagnated or fallen behind. These figures have been consistent across the ITUC Global Poll since it began in 2012 and demonstrate the persistent inability of working people to get ahead.

Unemployment or underemployment is already being experienced by many families around the world, with over one-third of people (39%) saying they or someone in their household had lost their job or working hours in the last two years.

This paints a picture of a significant proportion of the global population struggling to survive, even before the mass unemployment and financial upheaval brought about by Covid-19. On the eve of this catastrophe, pessimism about the future is pervasive, with almost half (42%) of people thinking it is unlikely the next generation will find a decent job.

As people face down the likelihood of collapsing job prospects, three-quarters (76%) do not believe the minimum wage is enough to live a decent life.

2.1 Working people are struggling worldwide

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

“Poverty and the struggle to survive is widespread throughout the global population.”

Overall, almost half (47%) of respondents say that they are barely getting by or do not have enough for essentials. This includes the one in every ten people (10%) who say that they do not have enough money for basic essentials (like housing and food).

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

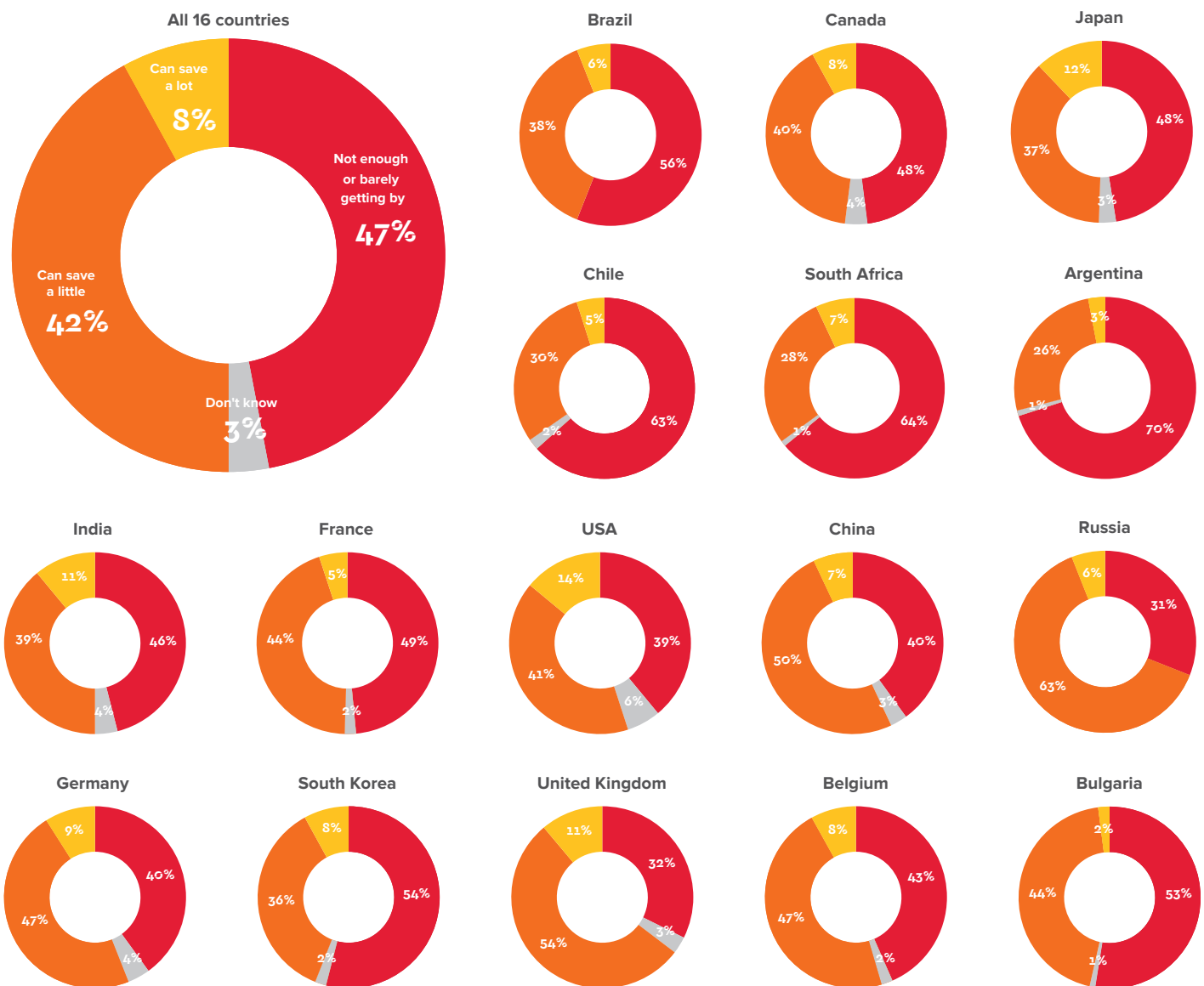


Figure 1 Question 2 How would you describe your financial situation? Note N=18281; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Germany (N=2222), UK (N=1605) and the USA (N=1292).

“The people of the Argentina, Chile and South Africa are in financial crisis.”

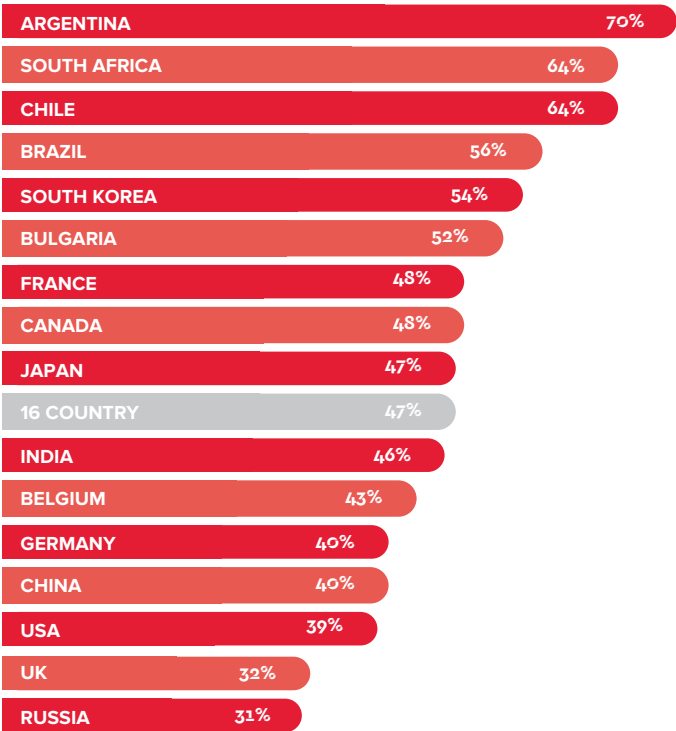
The populations of Argentina (70%), Chile (64%) and South Africa (64%) are facing the greatest cost of living pressures, with around two in every three people saying they don’t have enough money for essentials or can barely get by. These countries have a significant proportion of their populations who can’t meet their basic needs; almost one in five (18%) people in Argentina, 16% in South Africa and 13% in Chile do not have enough money for essentials.

“The results for the regional groupings of the Americas, BRICS, G20 and Asian countries demonstrate that financial hardship is not isolated to one region.”

Close to half the people living in the BRICS (47%), Asia (47%) and G20 (46%) countries are struggling to provide for their own basic essentials. The situation is even more dire in the Americas where almost two in three (54%) are barely getting by or don’t have enough money for 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

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

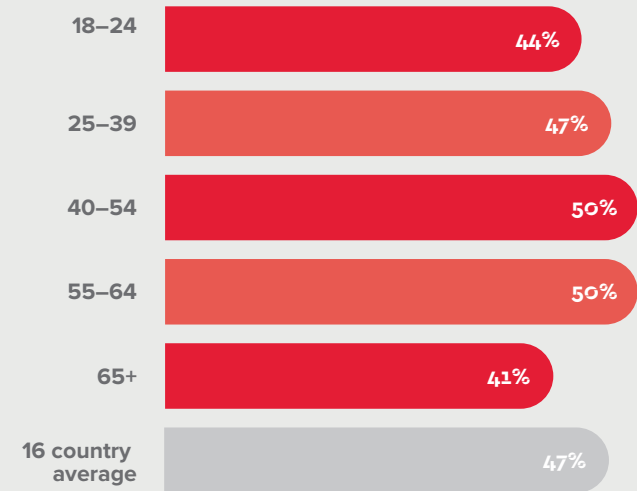


Figure 2 & 3 Question 2 How would you describe your financial situation? Note N=18281; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Germany (N=2222), UK (N=1605) and the USA (N=1292). Countries ordered from highest to lowest score on combined score for ‘not enough for essentials’ and ‘I’m barely getting by’. 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?

“Across the globe people are continuing to fall behind financially.”

Just under half (43%) of respondents in this poll (representing half the almost world’s population) reported that their household income has fallen behind the cost of living. Along with those who say their income has stayed even (32%), three-quarters (75%) of the world’s population has a household income that is stagnating or falling behind, even prior to the Covid-19 economic crisis.

“Several countries representing different regions of the world have populations that are struggling in even greater numbers.”

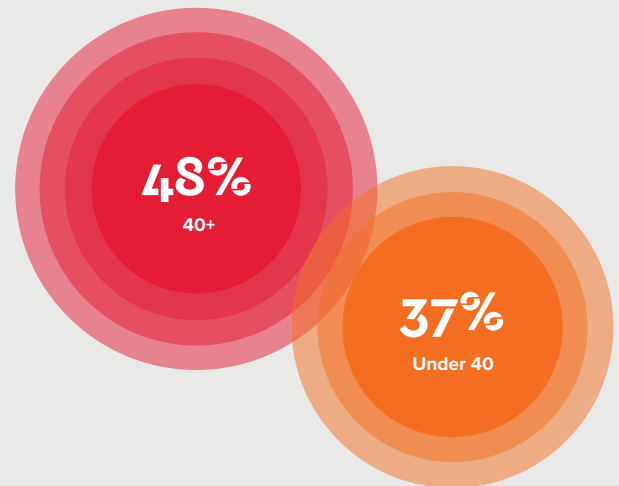
While the combined global figure for those already falling behind is alarming, in some specific countries the outlook is even more dire. In Argentina, more than two out of every three people (70%) say their household income is falling behind the cost of living. Other countries with half or more of their population saying they are falling behind include Belgium (57%), South Africa (55%), France (54%), Chile and Canada (both 52%) and Brazil (50%). These represent countries from many corners of the globe.

While the populations in many countries are struggling, those in the Americas (51%) and Europe (48%) are the hardest hit, with over half saying they are falling behind.

Target Findings



Older respondents were more likely to report that their income has fallen behind the cost of living (48% of those aged 40+ compared to 37% of those under 40).



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

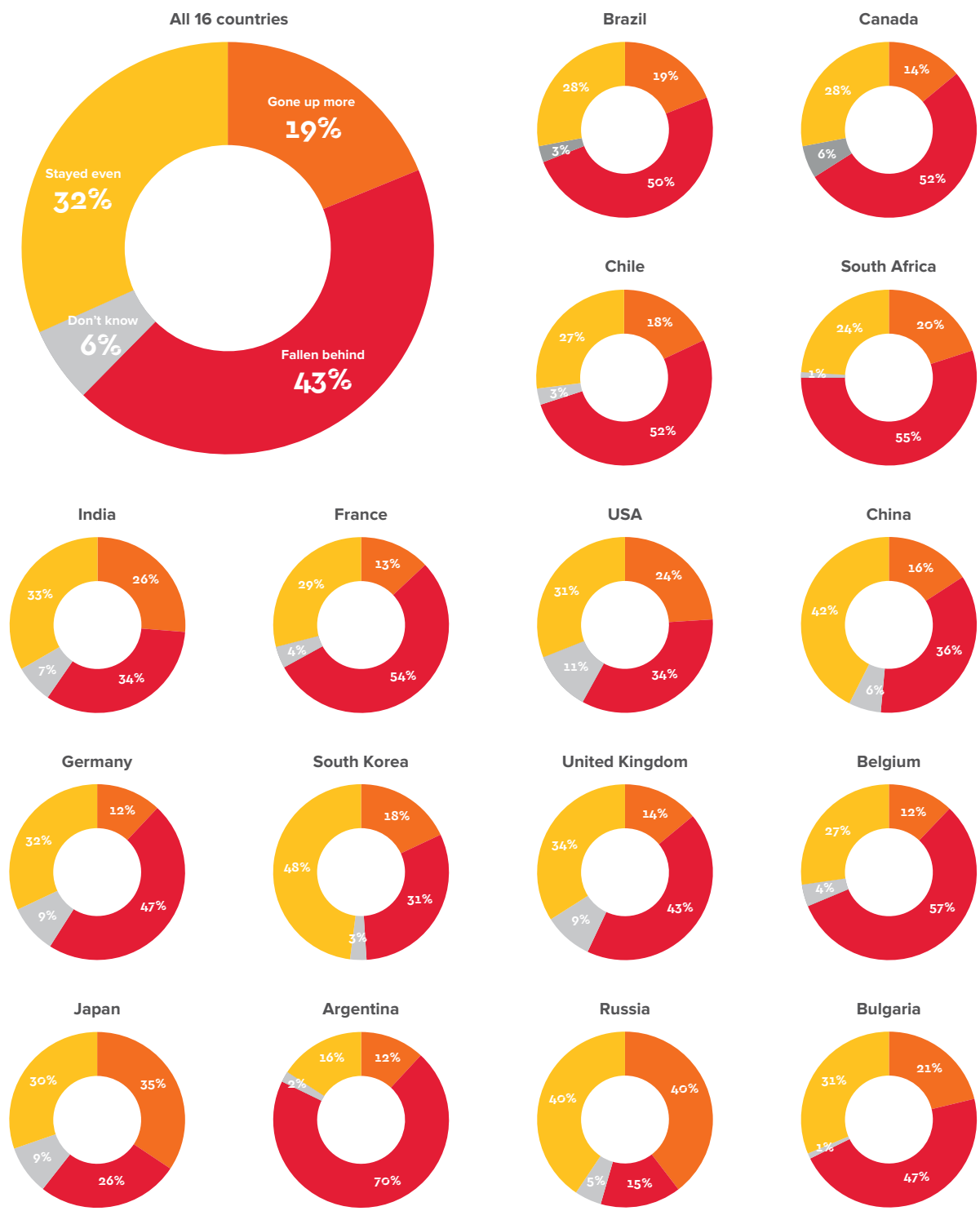


Figure 4 Question 3 In the last two years, do you think that you and your household's income has gone up more than the cost of living, fallen behind, or stayed even with the cost of living? Note N=18281; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Germany (N=2222), UK (N=1605) and the USA (N=1292).

2.3 Not enough jobs

Have you or a family member been unemployed?

“A global pre-pandemic jobs crisis.”

In the last two years, over one-third (39%) of respondents or someone in their household have become unemployed or had their working hours reduced. On the cusp of the Covid-19 global economic crisis, unemployment or underemployment is already a frequent and common experience across the globe.

“People in several countries in the Americas and South Africa are already experiencing a severe employment crisis.”

South Africa (72%), Chile (67%), Argentina (59%) and Brazil (57%) have a majority of their populations who are already experiencing unemployment and underemployment on a large scale. In these countries between half and three-quarters of their populations have already experienced unemployment or underemployment in the last two years. In line with these results, more than half the people in BRICS (52%) and the Americas (51%) have experience with unemployment or underemployment in the last two years.

“Europe is not immune with a third of the population reporting unemployment or under employment.”

Across Europe there is also significant experience of unemployment or underemployment, with more than a quarter (28%) of respondents being impacted. Bulgaria (46%) and France (38%) are the two countries hardest hit.

Have you or a family member been unemployed?

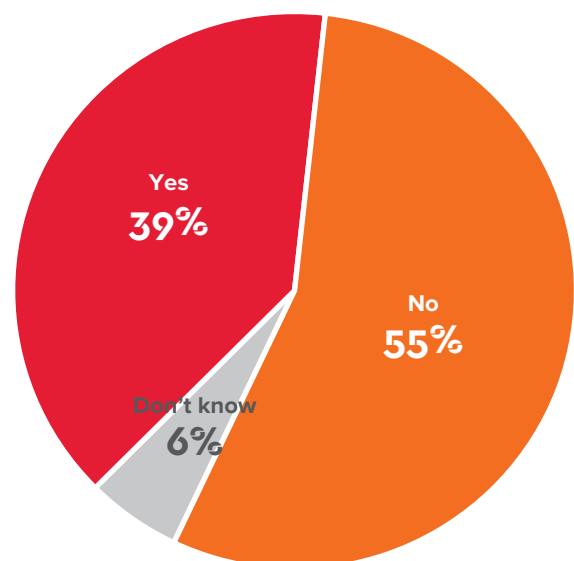


Figure 5 Question 11 In the last two years, have you or someone in your household been unemployed, or had their working hours reduced? Note N=18281.

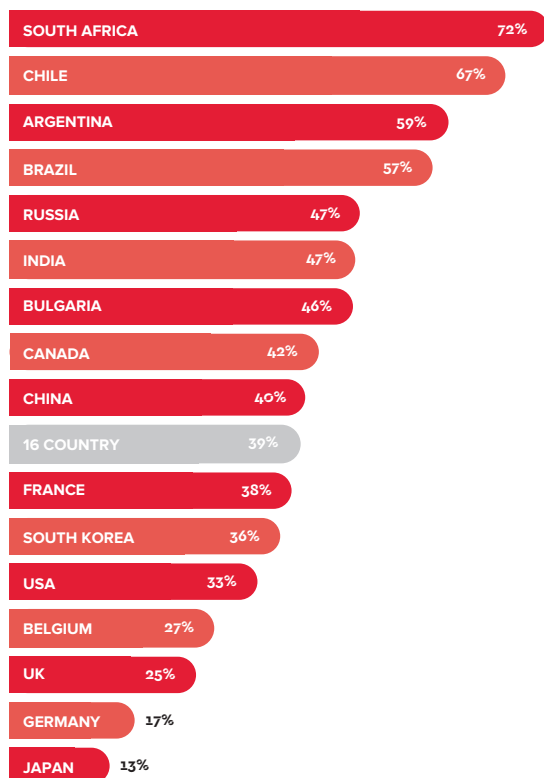
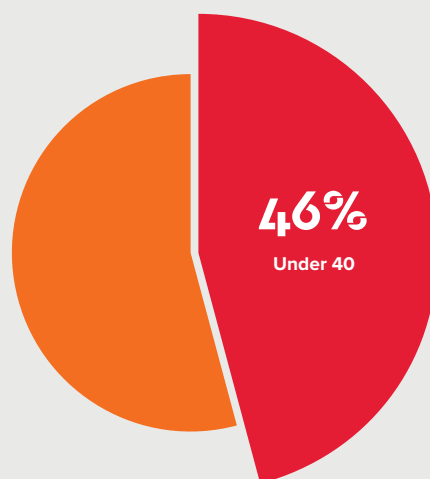
Have you or a family member been unemployed?

Target Findings



“Unemployment and underemployment are not isolated to any particular age group: it is prevalent amongst young and old.”

While unemployment or under employment is pervasive across all age groups, it is more prevalent amongst the young. 46%, or nearly half, of people aged under 40 have experienced unemployment or reduced hours either personally or in their household.



2.4 Not enough jobs for the next generation

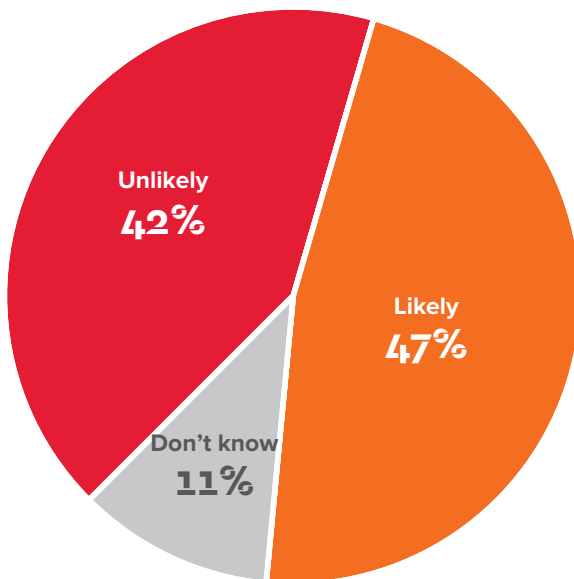
Will the next generation find a decent job?

“Almost half believe it is unlikely the next generation will find a decent job.”

Globally, there is a sense of pessimism about the job prospects of the next generation with almost half (42%) of respondents thinking it is unlikely the next generation will be able to find a decent job.

Figure 6 Question 11 In the last two years, have you or someone in your household been unemployed, or had their working hours reduced? Note N=18281. N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Germany (N=2222), UK (N=1605) and the USA (N=1292). Countries ordered from highest to lowest ‘yes’.

Will the next generation find a decent job?



“Pessimism is widespread and present in all regions included in this poll.”

This pessimism is not isolated to one region of the world, with the majority of the population of South Africa (69%), South Korea (59%), Argentina (58%), France (56%) and Japan (55%) believing it is unlikely the next generation will be able to find a decent job.

“Optimism is more common amongst the larger BRICS countries.”

The populations of the three largest BRICS countries – China (65%), India (59%), and Brazil (59%) – are more optimistic, with a significant majority of respondents thinking it is likely the next generation will find a decent job. The pessimism of the people of South Africa (69% believe it is unlikely the next generation will find a decent job) is again (as found in the 2017 ITUC Global Poll) in stark contrast to the optimism of the larger BRICS countries. Russia straddles the line between optimism and pessimism with around half the population thinking it is likely (49%) the next generation will find a decent job, and nearly half thinking it is unlikely (44%).

“A third of Europeans also believe it is unlikely the next generation will find decent jobs.”

Across Europe, more than one in three (37%) people think it is unlikely that the next generation will be able to find a decent job. This pessimism is most pervasive in France (56%) and Belgium (44%).

Target Findings

Responses were remarkably uniform across age and gender, underlining that the pessimism about the future employment prospects of the next generation is universal.

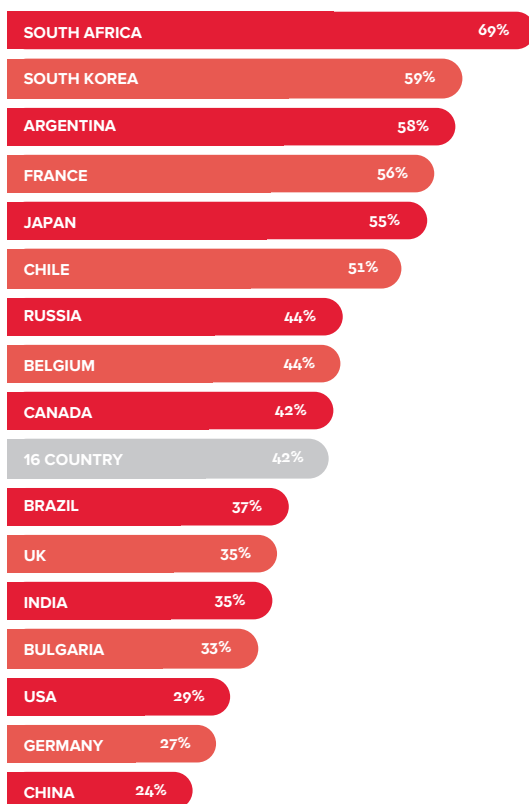


Figure 7 & 8 Question 12 When thinking about the next generation, how likely do you think they will find a decent job?

Note N=18281. N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Germany (N=2222), UK (N=1605) and the USA (N=1292). Countries ordered from highest to lowest 'unlikely'.

2.5 Wage despair

Is the minimum wage enough for a decent life?

“The minimum wage is not enough.”

Three quarters (76%) of the global population think that the minimum wage in their country is not enough for workers to live a decent life. Just 15% of people believe that the minimum wage is enough for workers to lead a decent life.

“The populations of those countries in the BRICS are almost universal in their belief that the minimum wage is not enough to live a decent life.”

Across this grouping, 82% said that the minimum wage in their country was not high enough to live on. Mexico (95%) was the country most likely to believe the minimum wage was not enough to live on, followed by Argentina (92%), Chile (92%) and Brazil (91%). Although significantly less people in the United States (63%) and Canada (73%) thought the minimum wage was not enough to live on, this is still well over half of their population.

“Russia and Europe agree that the minimum wage is not enough to live on.”

Russia (94%) and Bulgaria (94%) also had populations who almost universally agreed that the minimum wage in their country was not enough to live a decent life. Across European countries surveyed, 74% believe that the minimum wage in their country is not enough to live on, with large majorities in each country in this grouping saying that the minimum wage is not enough to live on including France (80%), Germany (73%), Belgium (69%) and the UK (64%).

Target Findings



The belief that the minimum wage was not enough to live on was held by around three-quarters of respondents to this survey, regardless of their age or gender. Those groups slightly more likely to believe that the minimum wage was not enough included people aged 40+ and women.

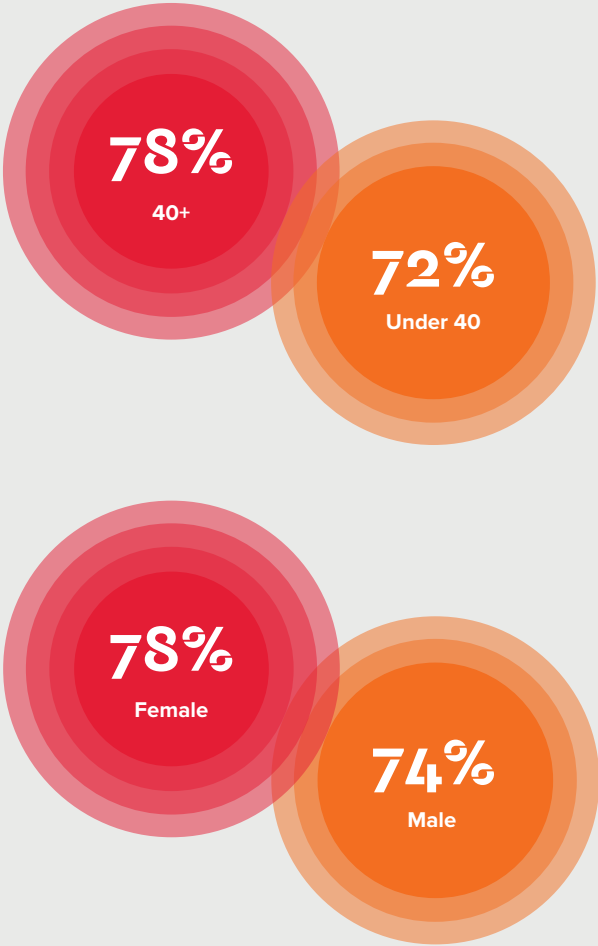


Figure 9 Question 13 In your view, are the minimum wages paid in [country] high enough to enable workers to live a decent life? Note N=21346. This question was excluded for respondents in China, and instead asked in Mexico (n=1008), Egypt (n=1053) and Indonesia (n=2034)]. The sample for each of the four groupings ranges from n=7466 to n=10815.

Is the minimum wage enough to live a decent life?

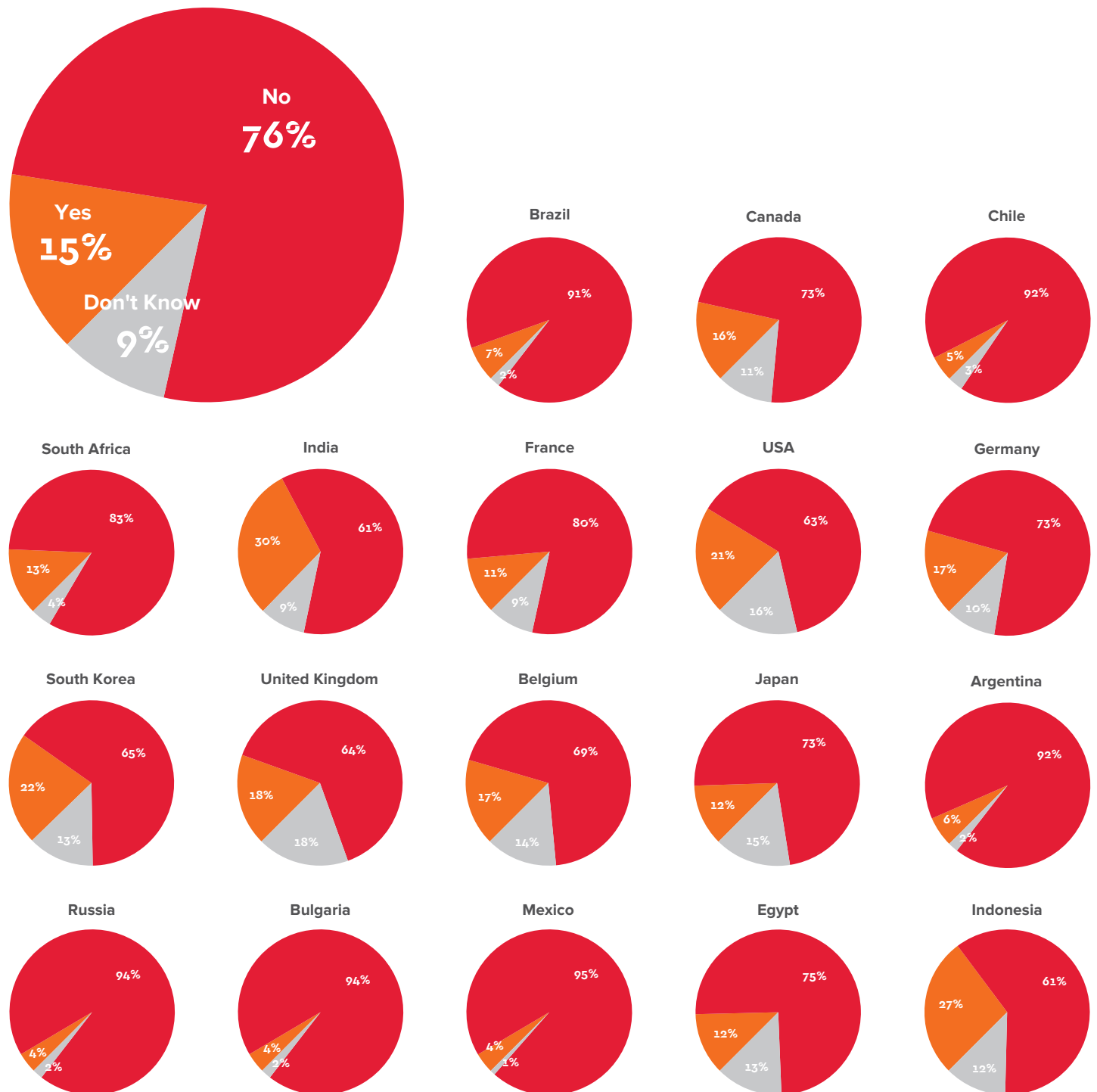


Figure 10 Question 13 In your view, are the minimum wages paid in [country] high enough to enable workers to live a decent life?

Note N=21346; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Germany (N=2222), UK (N=1605) and the USA (N=1292). This question was excluded for respondents in China, and instead asked in Mexico (n=1008), Egypt (n=1053) and Indonesia (n=2034).

2.6 Weekends are now for work

Are you doing more paid weekend work?

“More people are working on the weekend.”



Globally, almost one in five (17%) respondents are doing more paid work on the weekends than they were five years ago.



The majority (60%) of respondents say that there is no difference to their working arrangements (either they do the same amount of paid weekend work or they do not and have not worked on weekends).

“This trend is more apparent in some BRICS countries.”

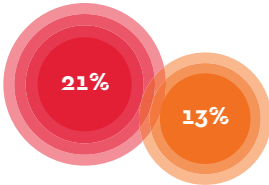


This figure is slightly higher in two of the BRICS countries, with those in India (25%) and Russia (22%) being more likely to say that they are doing more paid work on the weekend.



It is significantly lower in South Korea (9%), Belgium (10%) and Japan (10%).

“Young people are increasingly undertaking paid work on the weekends.”



Younger people are more likely to be doing more paid weekend work with 21% of those under 40 saying they are doing more than five years ago compared to 13% of those aged 40+.



Those with fewer years of education are also more likely to be doing more weekend work than five years ago, with 29% – or almost one in three – of those with fifteen years or less of education doing more paid weekend work. This figure is even higher than for those who are still studying (23% of whom are doing more paid weekend work than five years ago).

Note: This question was only asked of those respondents who said they were employed (n=9800).



3.0 Key Findings:

Global Anxiety about the World and Work

A worried world



People through-out the world are anxious and worried, even prior to the Covid-19 health and economic crisis. More than two-thirds of people say they are worried about climate change, rising inequality, the misuse of their personal data online and people losing their jobs (69% for each).

Employment, however, weighs heavily on the minds of the world's most worried countries, with at least eight out of every ten people in the five most worried countries (South Africa, Bulgaria, India, Brazil and Chile) worrying about people losing their jobs.

These worries come at a time in early 2020 when one in every two (52%) people rate their own country's economic situation as bad. This includes the just under one in five (17%) who rate it as 'very bad'.

People also feel powerless, with two out of every three (66%) people across the countries surveyed saying people likely them have little influence on the global economy. Almost as many (63%) believe workers have too little influence. These results contrast against the view of the majority of people who believe that the richest 1% (65%) and corporate interests (57%) have too much influence.

These opinions culminate in the view (held by 71% or almost three-quarters of people) that their country's economic system favours the wealthy. This view is held by the majority of people in every country surveyed.

3.1 People are worried

What worries you?

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

“The world is worried about the things that impact them: climate change, rising inequality and the misuse of personal data.”

Globally, the top four issues that respondents were most likely to worry about were:

1. Climate change (69%)
2. Rising inequality (69%)
3. The misuse of personal data online (69%)
4. People losing their jobs (67%)

Across these four issues, more than two-thirds (between 37-40%) of those surveyed said that they were ‘very worried’, indicating the depth of concern.

Although they were second-tier concerns, over half of respondents were worried about the weakening or dismantling of labour laws (58%), inequality between men and women in earnings and opportunities (52%) and unfair competition from lower-paid foreign workers (51%).

Restrictions on the right to protest worried just under half of respondents (47%) as did the risk of nuclear war (42%).

What worries you?

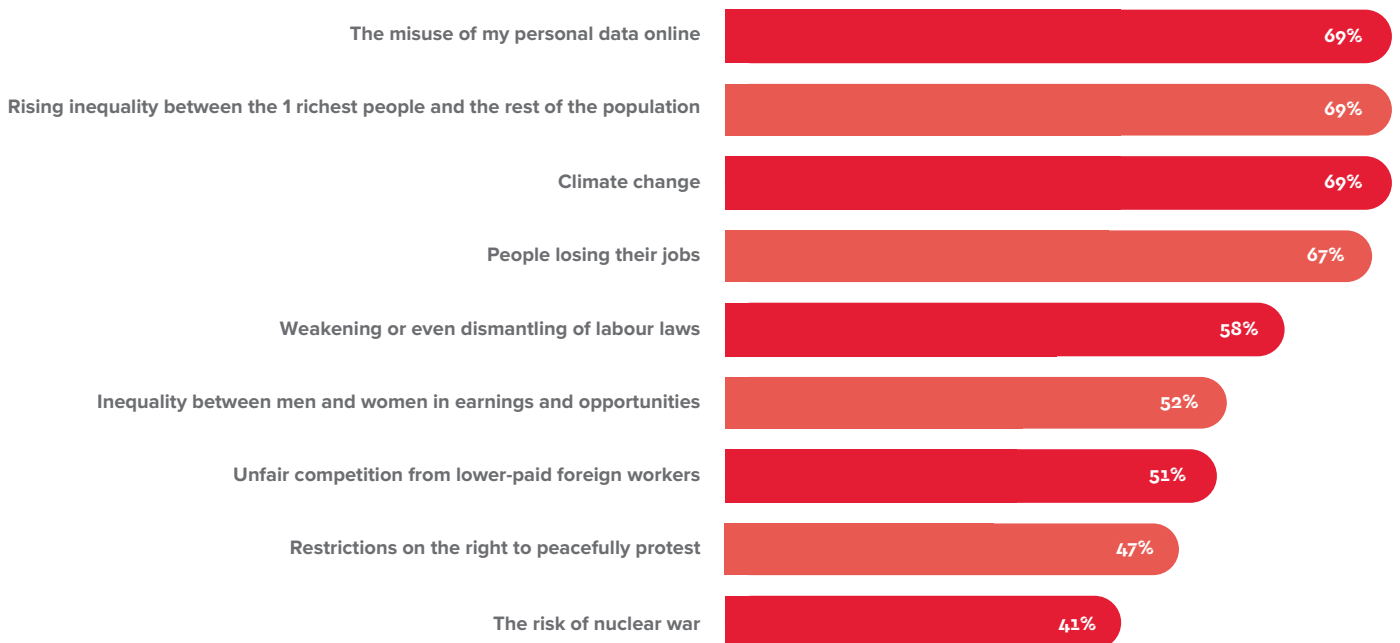







Figure 11 Question 4 Personally, how worried are you about the following issues in [country]? Note N=18281. Total figures for ‘very’ and ‘somewhat’ worried shown.






“South Africa, Bulgaria, India, Brazil and Chile are the countries most likely to be worried.”

On average, for the nine issues listed, the countries with the greatest level and least level of worry (compared to global average of 58%) are:

More worried

	South Africa (74%)
	Bulgaria (74%)
	India (72%)
	Brazil (72%)
	Chile (70%)

Less worried

	United Kingdom (43%)
	China (48%)
	United States of America (48%)
	Germany (49%)
	Belgium (49%)

















On average, those in BRICS countries were slightly more likely to be worried (65% compared to the global average of 58%).

“Job security is what worries the world’s most worried countries.”

Amongst the top five worried countries, the absolute key and universally top concern was ‘people losing their jobs’. Respondents in the most worried countries were

most likely to say they were worried about people losing their jobs (at an average of 87%). This compared to the overall global average of 67% worried about people losing their jobs. Concerns about job security are clearly evident in these countries even prior to the Covid-19 crisis.

Country (Most to Least Worried)

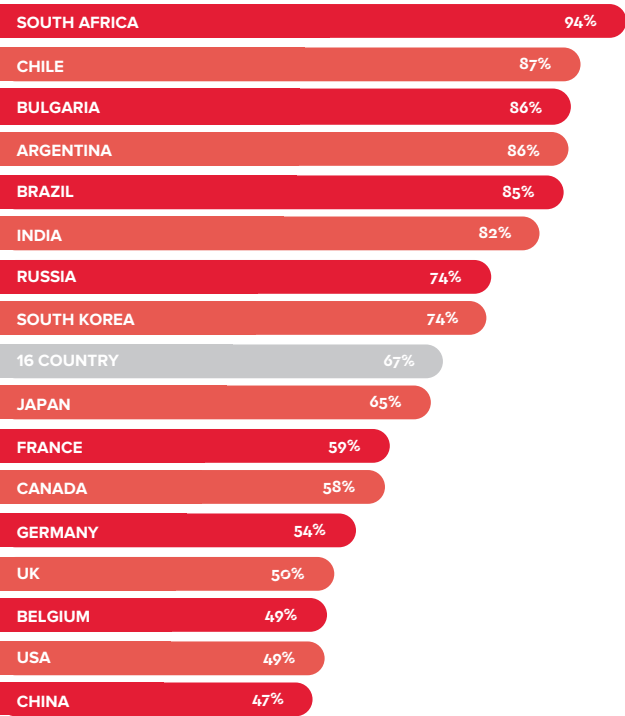
	South Africa (74%)	People losing their jobs (94%)
	Bulgaria (74%)	People losing their jobs (86%)
	India (72%)	People losing their jobs (82%)
	Brazil (72%)	People losing their jobs (85%)
	Chile (70%)	People losing their jobs (87%)
	Japan (67%)	Climate change (84%)
	Argentina (62%)	People losing their jobs (86%)
	France (61%)	Climate change (77%)
	Russia (59%)	Rising inequality (79%)
	South Korea (55%)	People losing their jobs (74%)
	Canada (52%)	Rising inequality (67%)
	Belgium (49%)	Rising inequality (64%)
	Germany (49%)	Rising inequality (66%)
	USA (48%)	The misuse of my personal data online (65%)
	China (48%)	The misuse of my personal data online (70%)
	UK (43%)	Climate change (64%)

“Climate change is a top concern amongst a variety of countries from all over the globe, including those with job security and economic concerns.”

The countries with populations most likely to be concerned about climate change include Japan (84%), South Africa (81%), Chile (80%), Bulgaria (80%), Brazil (79%), India (78%) and France (77%). This list includes countries from all around the world and represents the sheer scale of concern about this global crisis.

What worries you? Country comparison

People losing their jobs (12a)



Climate change (12b)

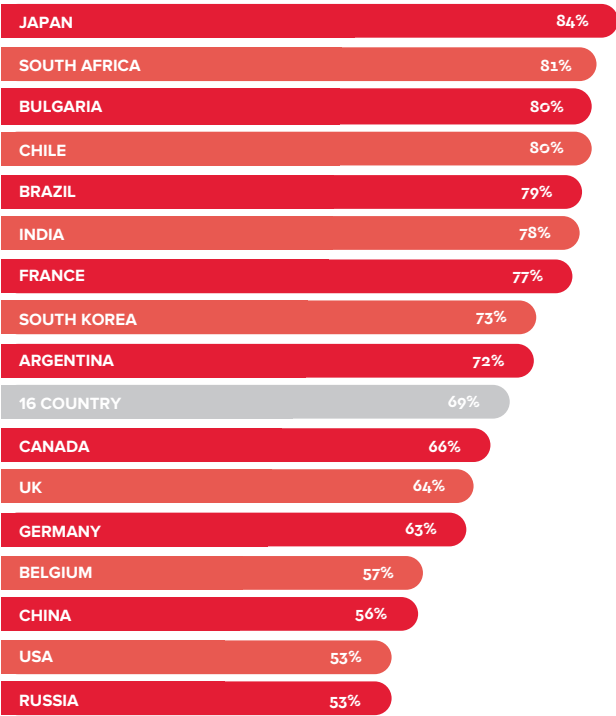
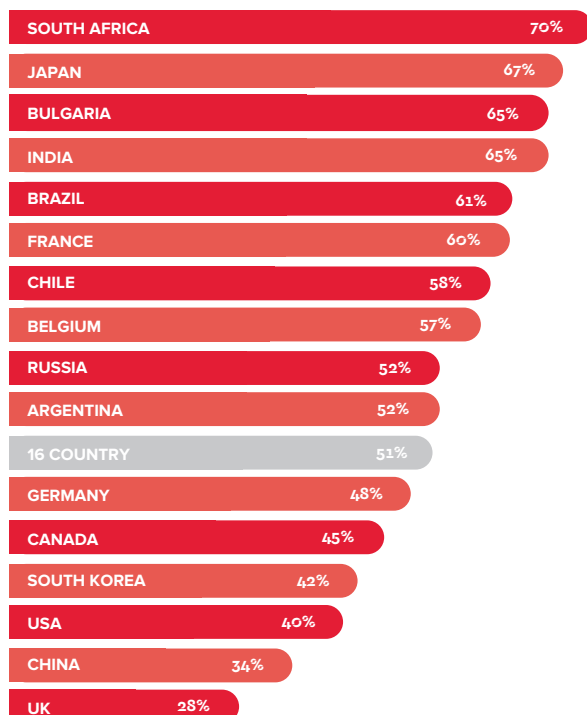
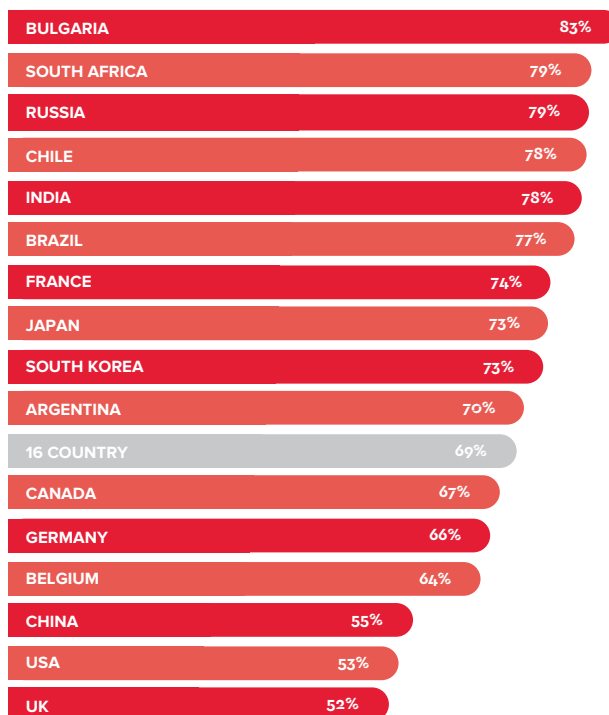
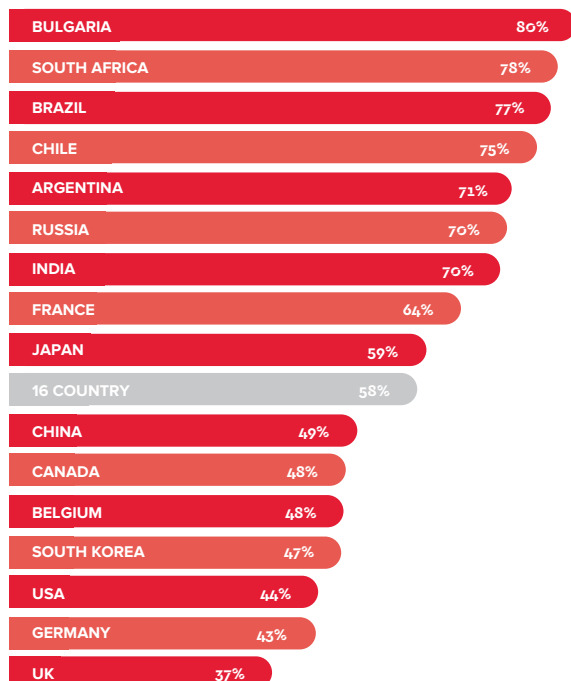
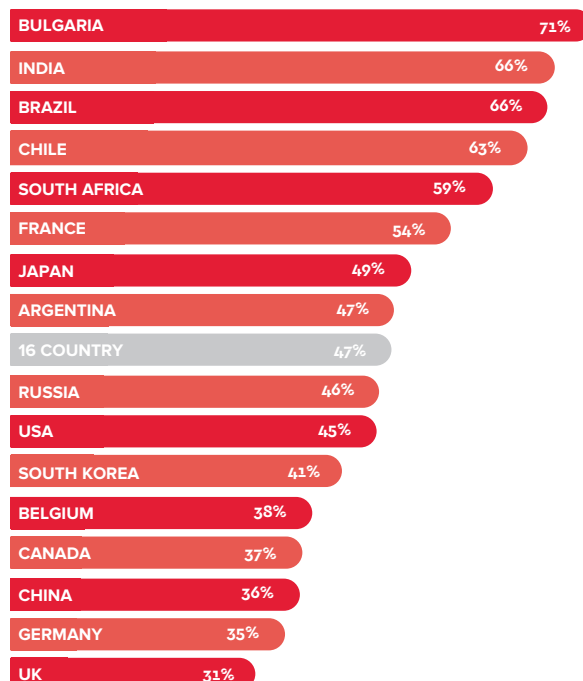
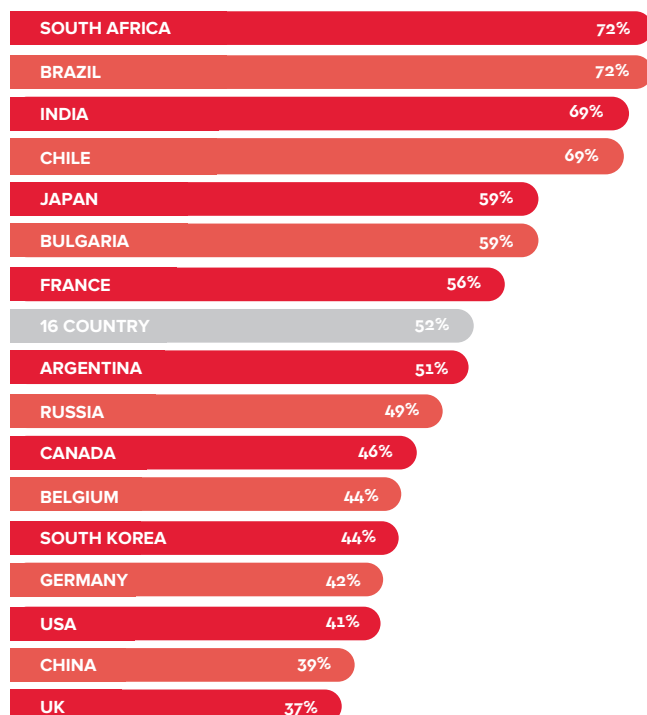


Figure 12 Question 4 Personally, how worried are you about the following issues in [country]?
Note N=18281. N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Germany (N=2222), UK (N=1605) and the USA (N=1292). Countries ordered from most to least ‘worried’.

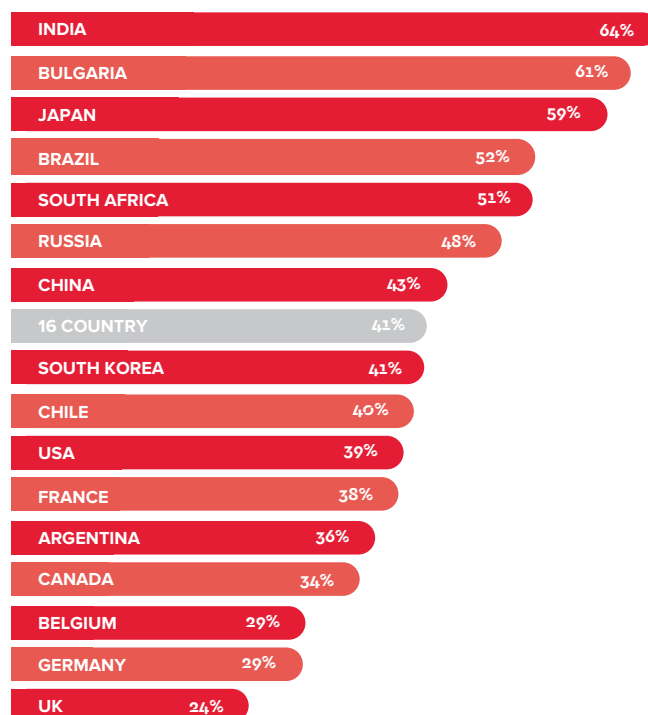
Unfair competition from lower-paid foreign workers (12c)**Rising inequality (12d)****Weakening of labour laws (12e)****Restrictions on the right to peacefully protest (12f)****Figure 12c-f Question 4** Personally, how worried are you about the following issues in [country]?

Note N=18281. N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Germany (N=2222), UK (N=1605) and the USA (N=1292). Countries ordered from most to least 'worried'.

Inequality between men and women (12g)



The risk of nuclear war (12h)



Misuse of my personal data online (12i)

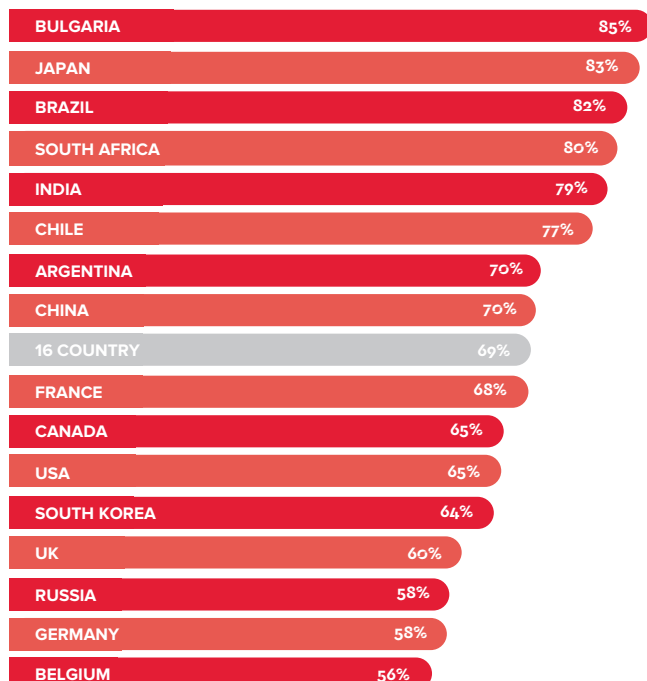


Figure 12g-i Question 4 Personally, how worried are you about the following issues in [country]?

Note N=18281. N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Germany (N=2222), UK (N=1605) and the USA (N=1292). Countries ordered from most to least 'worried'.

“Women and the young more likely to worry.”

- Across the globe, and the average of all nine items listed, females (61%) are slightly more likely than males (55%) to worry.
- Younger respondents were also more likely to be worried (60% of those aged under 40 compared to 56% of those aged 40+).

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

Males	Females	Under 40	Over 40
Rising inequality (67%)	Climate change (73%)	Climate change (70%)	Misuse of personal data online (69%) & Rising inequality (69%)
The misuse of my data online (67%)	The misuse of my data online (71%)	People losing their jobs (69%) & the misuse of my personal data (69%)	Climate change (68%)
Climate change (64%) People losing their jobs (64%)	People losing their jobs (70%) & Rising inequality (70%)	Rising inequality (68%)	People losing their jobs (65%)

What worries you? (Male / Female)



Figure 13 Question 4 Personally, how worried are you about the following issues in [country]? Note N=18281. Chart shows combined ‘very’ and ‘somewhat’ worried.

3.2 A loss of control

Do you have control over your work and pay?

For this question, respondents were asked whether they felt they had more or less control over various aspects of their work than five years ago.

“People are experiencing a loss of control over key aspects of their work.”

The results to this question indicate that there is a significant proportion – around one in three (31%) on average – of the global population who are experiencing a loss of control over key aspects of their work, even prior to the global working population being plunged in to an employment crisis due to Covid-19.

Overall, 35% say they have less control over how much they are paid, while 33% are experiencing less control over their choice of decent work. 28% – or more than one in four – have less control over the hours they work.

Almost a third (30%) of working respondents say they have less control over the online surveillance of them at work.

Overall, across the four aspects listed, an average of nearly one in three (31%) of people say they have less control over their work than five years ago.

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

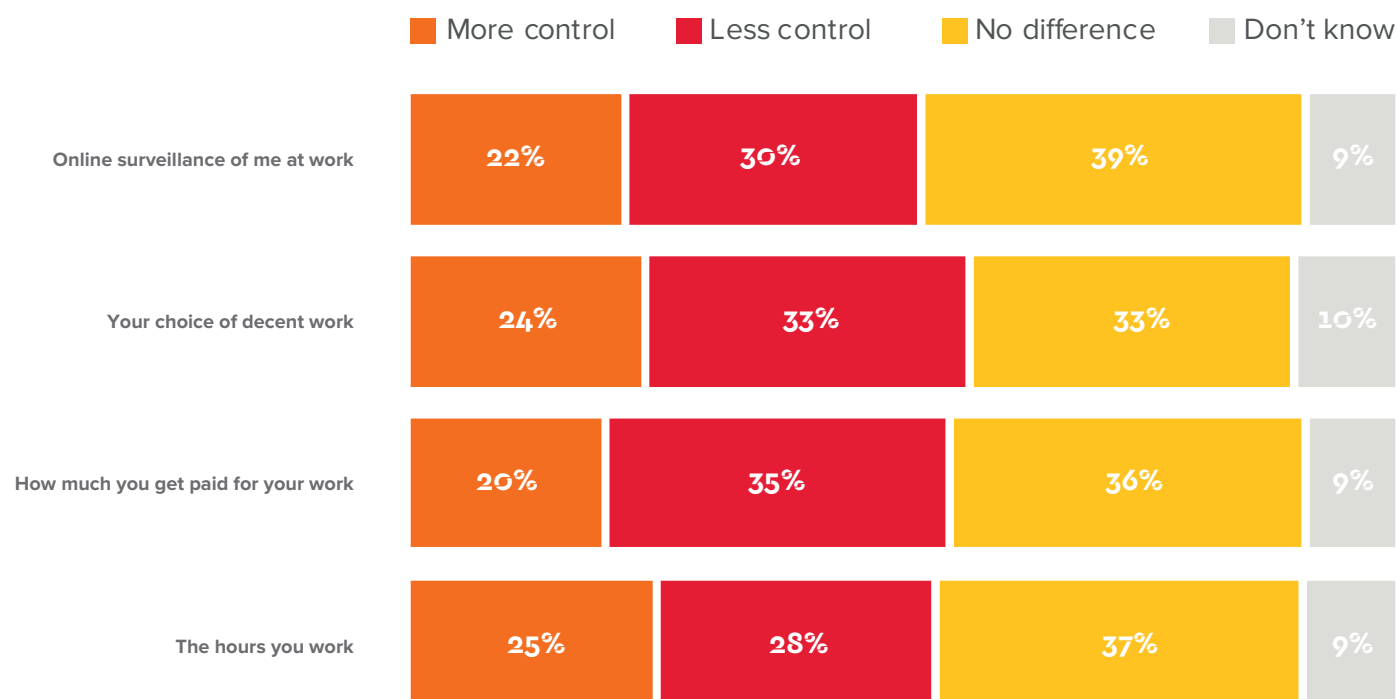


Figure 14 Question 6 Do you think you have more or less control over the following aspects of your life than you did five years ago, or is there no difference? Note N=18281 [Online surveillance of me at work' was only included for those currently employed (n=9800).]

“The people of South Africa, Argentina, Chile and Brazil are the most likely to be experiencing a lack of control.”

The countries with populations experiencing the greatest loss of control at work are South Africa (an average of 47%), Argentina (39%), Chile (38%) and Brazil (37%).

Amongst all these countries except Brazil, the top two areas where people were most likely to report a loss of control were:

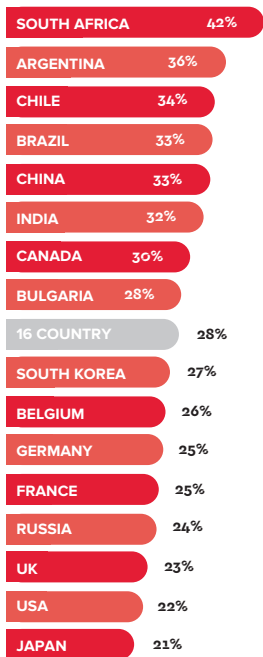
- How much they were paid for their work – reported by an average of one in every two (51%) people in South Africa, Chile and Argentina.
- Their choice of decent work – reported by an average of nearly half (46%) of people in South Africa, Chile and Argentina.

Although reporting a higher average figure for loss of control over their work in general, those in Brazil were more likely to report a loss of control over online surveillance (43% compared to the global average of 30%) rather than their pay or decent work.

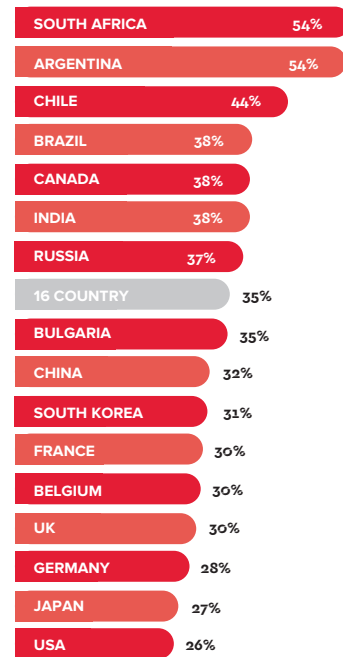
Do you have less control over the way you work and how much you are paid?

Country comparison

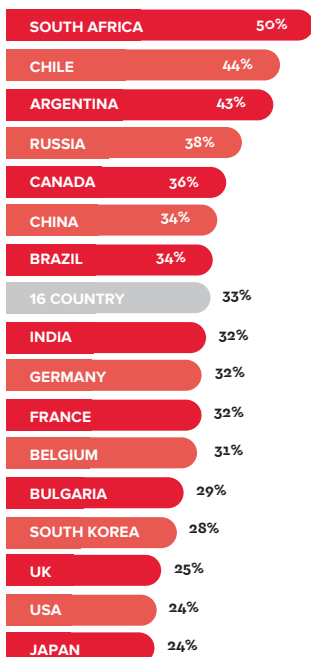
Hours worked (15a)



How much you get paid (15b)



Your choice of decent work (15c)



Online surveillance at work (15d)

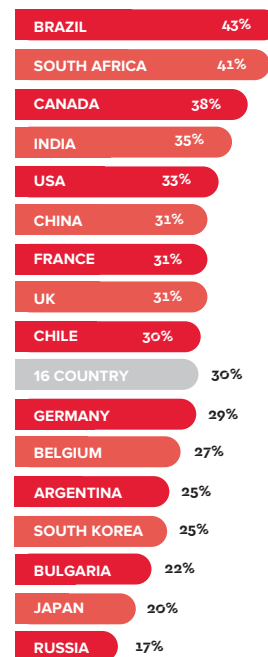


Figure 15 Question 6 Do you think you have more or less control over the following aspects of your life than you did five years ago, or is there no difference? Note N=18281 ['Online surveillance of me at work' was only included for those currently employed (n=9800)]. N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Germany (N=2222), UK (N=1605) and the USA (N=1292). Countries ordered from highest to lowest 'less control'.

3.3 Corporates and elites hold the power

Who has the power to set economic rules?

For this question, respondents were asked if they thought each of a variety of actors had too much or not enough influence on the global economy.

“Business and the wealthy hold too much influence over the global economy, and people like themselves far too little.”

Across the globe, almost two-thirds (65%) of people believe that the richest 1% have too much influence on the global economy. More than half (57%) believe that corporate interests have too much influence. Likewise, two out of every three (66%) people believe that people like them don’t have enough influence while almost as many (63%) think that working people do not have enough influence. Almost half (49%) of people also believe that consumers do not have enough influence.

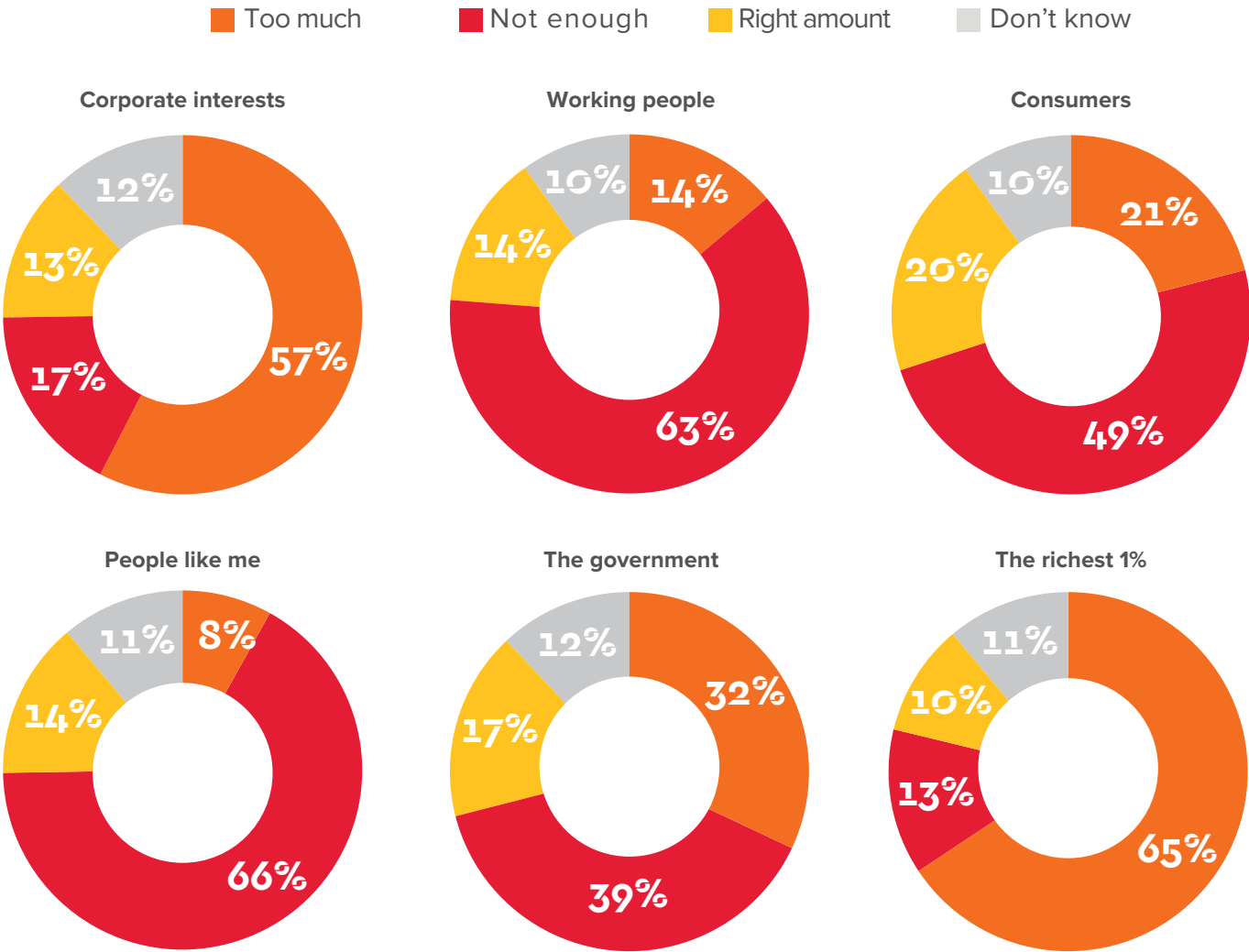


Figure 16 Question 15 In your view, how much influence do the following have in the global economy? Note N=18281.

“The majority in almost all countries believe that the richest 1% and corporate interests have too much influence.”






For all countries bar Japan (40%), a majority of people believe that the richest 1% have too much influence. Likewise, with the exception of Japan (36%), China

(41%) and Russia (42%), a majority of the population in each country thought corporate interests had too much influence. There were, however, some countries who were far more likely to think that the richest 1% and corporate interests have too much influence.




The countries most likely to think that corporate interests and the richest 1% have too much influence are listed below:

Too much influence

The richest 1% (global average 66%)

 Chile (74%)
 Bulgaria (74%)
   Canada, France and South Korea (all 72%)

Corporate Interests (global average 58%)

 Chile (43%)
 Argentina (48%)
 Bulgaria (48%)

“More than half of people in nearly all countries believe that working people and people like them do not have enough influence – however, opinion is more divided on the influence of consumers.”







In all countries except India (47%) and Japan (46%), the majority of the population believe that people like them do not have enough influence. The same can be said of working people, where more than half of people do not believe workers have enough influence with the exception of China (32%), India (41%) and Japan (44%).

Seven countries (or just under half of 16 countries surveyed) had a majority of their population who believe that consumers do not have enough influence. This included France (66%), Germany (66%), Belgium (65%), Canada (58%), South Africa (57%), South Korea (54%) and the United Kingdom (51%). Although the remainder of countries might have had significant proportions of their populations who believe consumers do not have enough influence, this constituted less than a majority.





Those countries more likely to think that people like them, working people and consumers have not enough influence are listed below:

Not enough influence





People like me (global average 67%)

 Bulgaria (74%)
   South Korea, France and Canada (all 73%)
  South Africa and Belgium (both 72%)

Working people (global average 62%)

  Bulgaria and France (73%)
 Canada (72%)
 United Kingdom (70%)

Consumers (global average 49%)

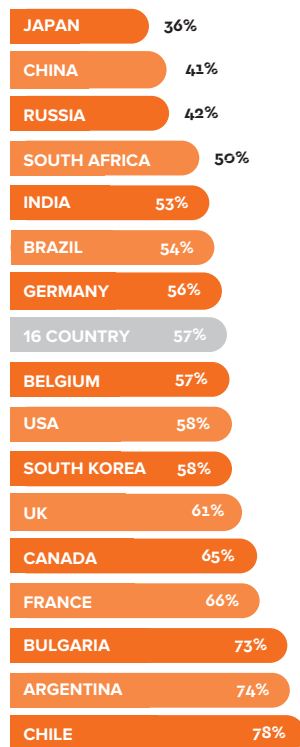
  France and Germany (both 66%)
 Belgium (65%)
 Canada (58%)

“Countries that diverged significantly from the norm.”

- Just 20% of those in China believe that consumers do not have enough influence – this is compared to the global average of 49% and the more than half (52%) of Chinese people who believe consumers have too much influence.
- Likewise, just 32% of people in China think that working people do not have enough influence – compared to the global average of 64%.
- Just 46% of people in Japan believe that people like them do not have enough influence on the global economy (-20% compared to the global average). This figure is similar in India (47%, -19% on the global average) and China (52%, -14% lower than the global average).

Who has the power to set economic rules? Country comparison

Corporate interests “Too Much Power” (17a)



The richest 1% “Too Much Power” (17b)

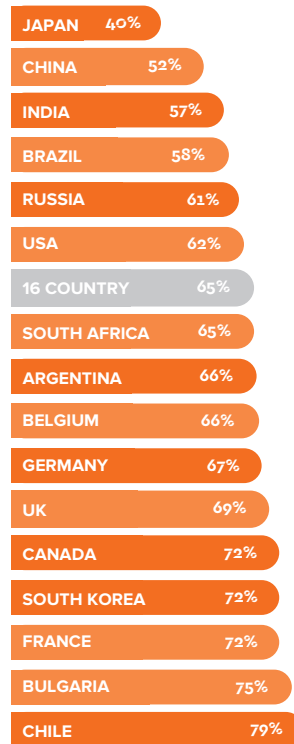
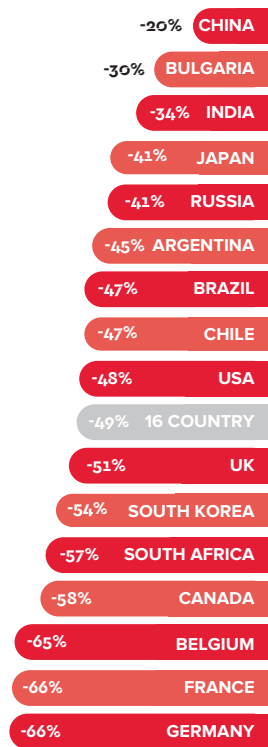
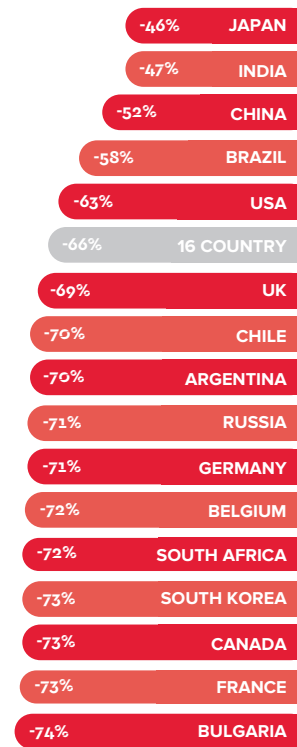


Figure 17a-b Question 15 In your view, how much influence do the following have in the global economy? Note N=18281 [N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Germany (N=2222), UK (N=1605) and the USA (N=1292). Countries ordered from highest to lowest ‘too much’ or ‘not enough’ influence as per the heading.

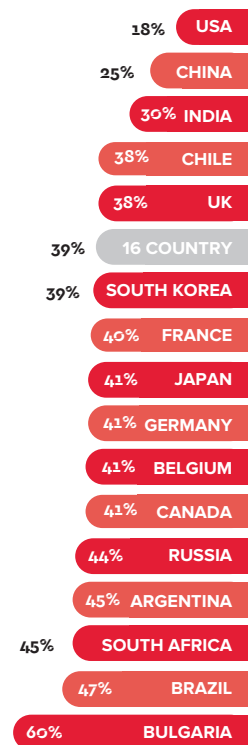
Consumers “Not Enough Power” (17c)



People like me “Not Enough Power” (17d)



The government “Not Enough Power” (17e)



Working people “Not Enough Power” (17f)

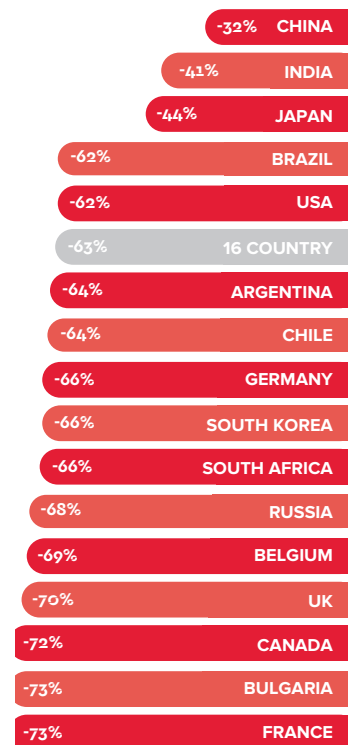


Figure 17c-f Question 15 In your view, how much influence do the following have in the global economy? Note N=18281 [N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Germany (N=2222), UK (N=1605) and the USA (N=1292). Countries ordered from highest to lowest ‘should have a right to know’. Countries ordered from highest to lowest ‘too much’ or ‘not enough’ influence as per the heading.

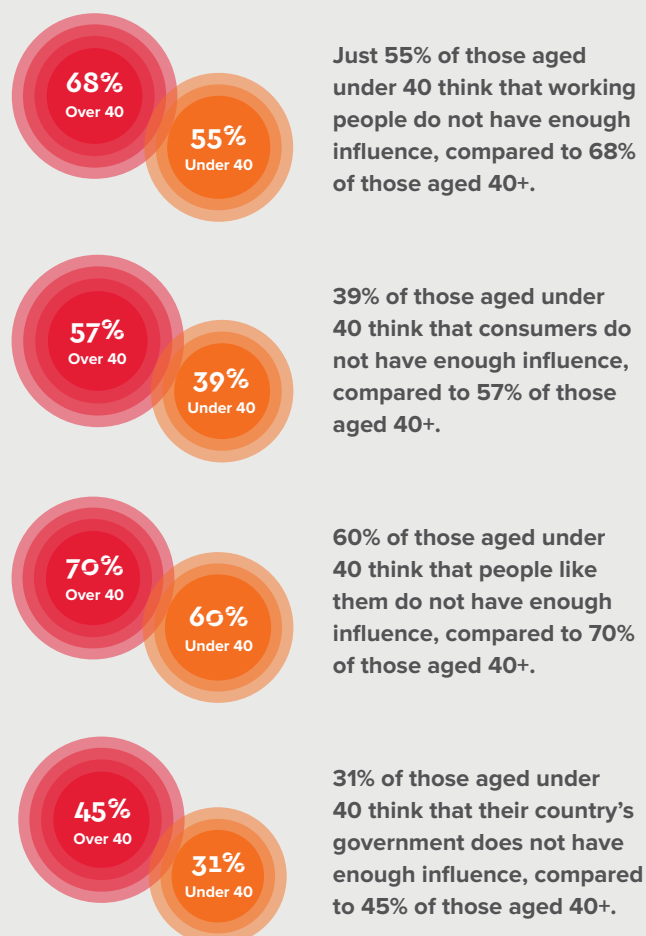
“Across the globe respondents are split on their attitude to whether their country’s government has enough influence.”

39%, or more than one in three, believe that their country’s government has too much influence. However, almost as many (32%) believe that their government has too much influence. A smaller proportion (17%) believe their government has the right amount of influence.

Target Findings



While there were no significant differences by gender, younger respondents did demonstrate some significantly different opinions to older respondents:



3.4 The 1% set the rules of the global economy

Is the economic system fair to most people?

“Economic systems favour the wealthy.”

Globally, almost three-quarters (71%) of people believe that their country’s economic system favours the wealthy. Less than one in five (19%) believe it is fair to most people.

“The majority of people in every country surveyed believe their economic system favours the wealthy.”

Across the countries included in this poll, the majority of each and every population believe that their economic system favours the wealthy. As many as 88% (Bulgaria) believe that their economic system favours the wealthy. The countries for which this proportion is the lowest (India and the USA, both 59%) still have over half their population who believe that their economic system favours the wealthy. Indonesia is the country most likely to believe that their economic system is fair to most people, yet this is only 29% of their population.

Is the economic system fair to most people?

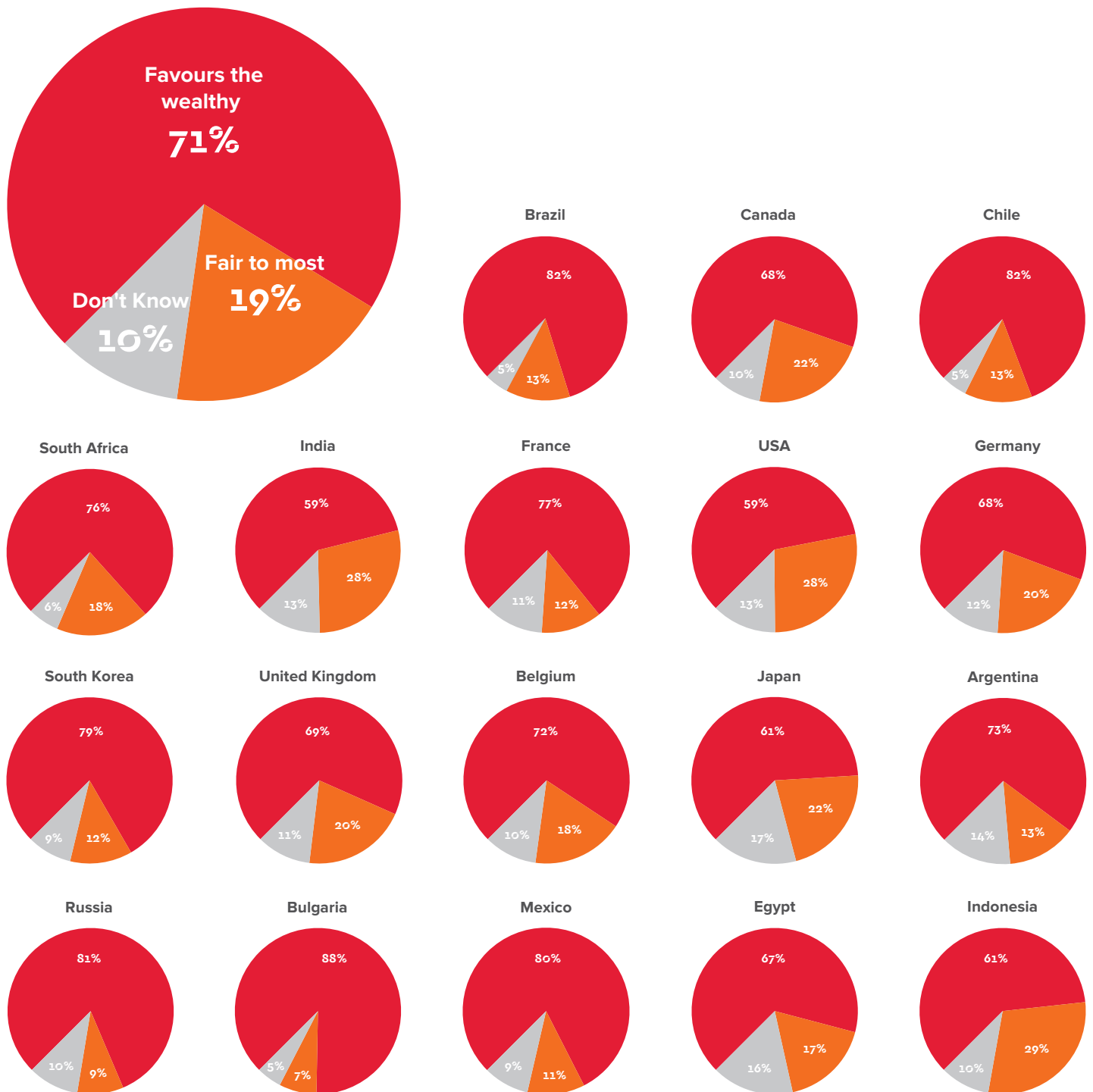


Figure 18 Question 14 Do you think the [nationality] economic system generally favours the wealthy or is it fair to most people of [country]? Note N=21346; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Germany (N=2222), UK (N=1605) and the USA (N=1292). This question was excluded for respondents in China, and instead asked in Mexico (n=1008), Egypt (n=1053) and Indonesia (n=2034).]

3.5 Globalization under challenge

Is the economic situation good or bad?

“Prior to the Covid-19 economic crisis, over half of people already rated the economic situation in their country as ‘bad’.”

One in every two (52%) people would rate the current (pre Covid-19 economic crisis) economic situation in their country as bad. This includes the just under one in five (17%) who would rate it as ‘very bad’.

How is the economic situation in your country?

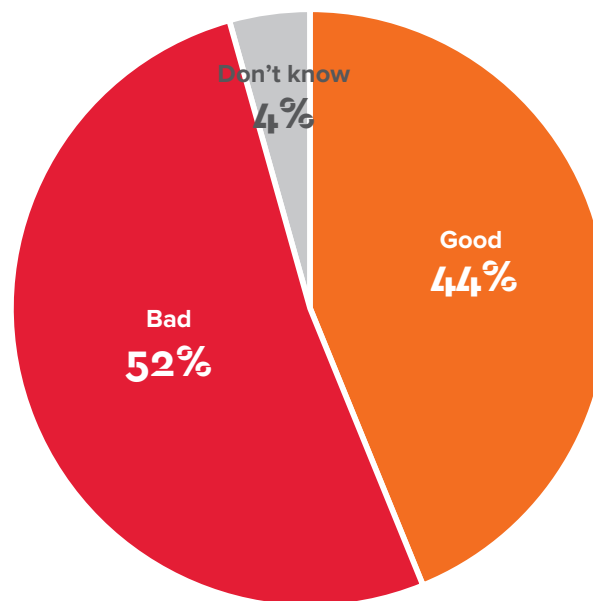


Figure 19 Question 1 Thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in [country], is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad? Note N=18281.

“The populations of Argentina, South Korea, South Africa, Japan and Chile see their economies struggling.”

In Argentina (83%), South Korea (80%), South Africa (78%), Japan (71%) and Chile (67%), between two-thirds and three-quarters of the population already rate the economic situation in their country as bad.

Those countries with more optimistic populations, who were more likely to rate their countries economy as good, were China (77%), Germany (68%) and the USA (60%).

“Prior to the Covid-19 crisis, as a grouping, Europe holds a more positive view.”

Just on half (50%) of those in Europe believe their country’s current economic situation is good, compared to just 41% in the Americas, 44% in the BRICS, 44% in Asia (44%) and 45% across the G20.

“The United States diverging from the rest of the Americas.”

Across the Americas, just 41% would rate their economy as good. The USA diverges from this grouping significantly with 60% rating their economy as good.

“The G20, Asia and BRICS are broadly in line with the global average”

Despite each grouping containing a country that differs widely from the global average, the results for the G20 (45% good, 51% bad), Asia (44% good, 53% bad) and BRICS (44% good, 51% bad) are in line with the global average.

How is the economic situation in your country? Country comparison

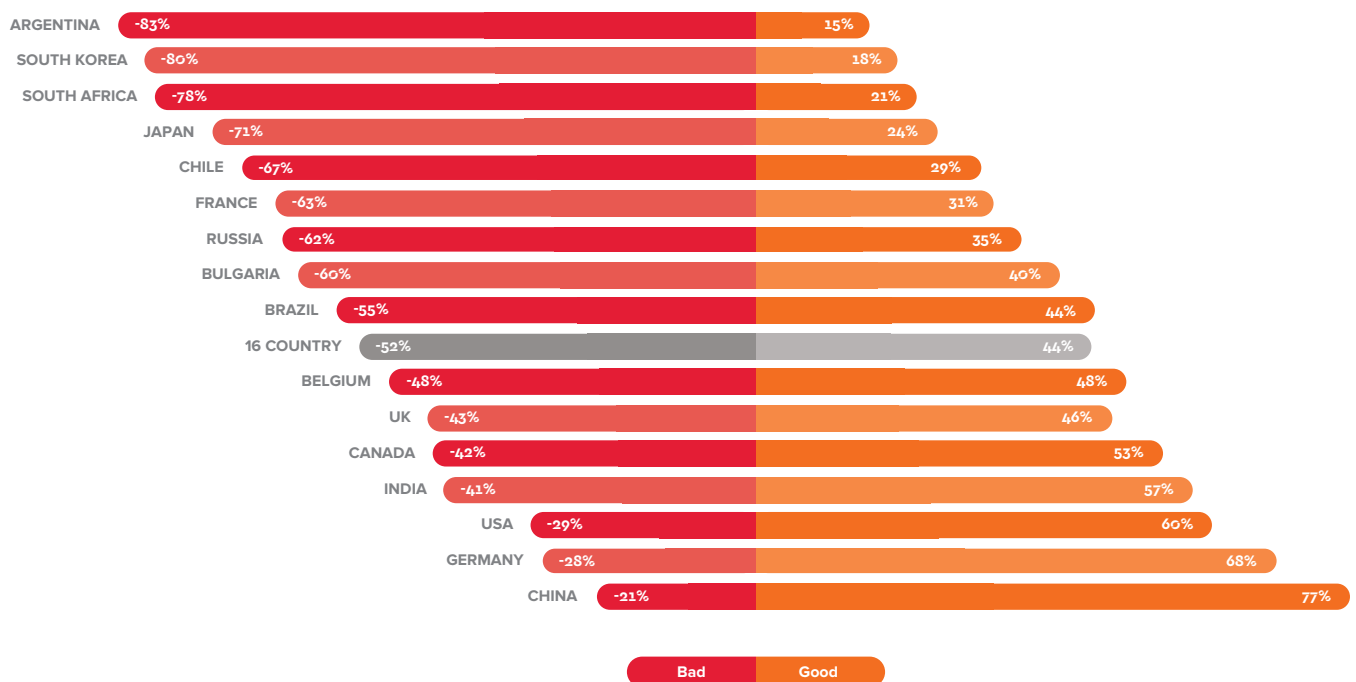


Figure 20 Question 1 Thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in [country], is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad? Note N=18281 N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Germany (N=2222), UK (N=1605) and the USA (N=1292). Countries ordered from highest to lowest ‘bad’.



4.6 Key Findings: Building Trust in Government

People want action from their government



Throughout the world, people are angry and in despair. On average, more than a third (38%) of people said that their government's action across each of six policy areas made them feel either anger or despair. That is one out of every three people who has a negative, visceral reaction to their government's action on a raft of important issues.

Most likely to elicit anger from the global population is government action on rising inequality, with almost a quarter (22%) of people saying their government's response to this makes them feel angry. Building on the sense of democracy being in crisis apparent in other results, one in three (36%) people are angry or despairing when asked how they felt about their government listening to them and the needs of their family.

People are calling for action. Across the eight policy areas presented to them, an average of more than two-thirds (67%) of people want their government to do more. Most commonly, they want their government to do more on creating jobs by investing in care for the elderly, disabled people and pre-school aged children (74%) and by making sure companies pay their fair share of taxes (73%).

People want to see more action on a pay rise for workers (70%), government action on lifelong learning (69%) and the emerging issue of regulating the digital economy (61%). They want their government to adopt new rules for multinationals to end the abuse of workers through their supply chains (66%) and to protect secure employment and workers' rights for domestic and migrant workers (57%). And, they want their governments to be responsible global citizens by taking action on climate change by promoting a Just Transition to a zero-carbon future (63%) and working with other countries to promote peace, jobs and human rights (64%).

Action on these and other issues would help the public regain and rebuild their trust in government, with (on an average) half (52%) of people saying that action of a list of seven policy areas would lead them to trust their government more.

4.1 The age of anger and despair

Feelings towards government action

For this question, respondents asked how the actions of their government made them feel (happy, optimistic, no strong feelings, despairing or angry) against a list of six issues.

“More than a third of people are angry or despairing at the actions of their government.”

On average, across the six issues listed, 38% of people say that they feel either angry or are despairing at their government’s action.

The issue most likely to give people the strongest negative response was government action ‘reducing inequality between the wealthy and other people’, with almost a quarter (22%) of people having said that their government’s action on this issue made them angry. Likewise, it was the issue that was most likely to garner a combined negative reaction from people, with 45% of respondents saying their government’s action on this issue made them either angry (22%) or despairing (23%).

How does government action make you feel?

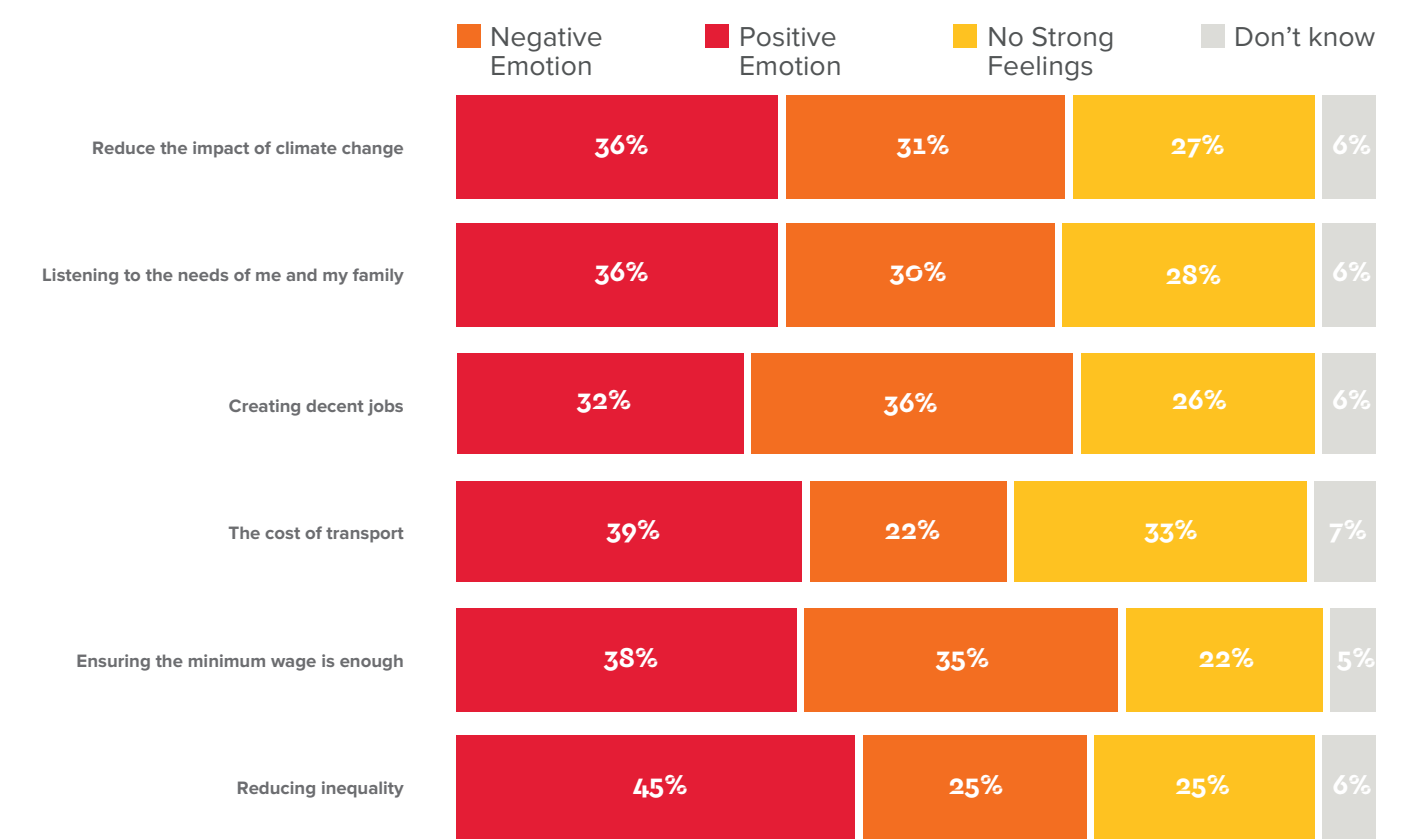


Figure 21 Question 8 How do the actions the [nationality] government is taking on the following issues make you feel? Note N=18281. ‘Negative emotion’ is the combined ‘angry’ and ‘despairing’ responses. ‘Positive emotion’ is the combined ‘happy’ and ‘optimistic’ responses.

Reducing inequality between the wealthy and other people

Overall, almost half (45%) of people across the globe have a negative reaction to their government's action on reducing inequality between the wealthy and other people. Almost a quarter say it makes them despair (23%), while almost as many say it makes them angry (22%).

Those countries most likely to have a negative reaction were France (57% negative), South Korea (57%), Bulgaria (54%), Germany (53%) and Japan (53%). Those in Europe (50%) were more likely than the global average (45%) to have a negative reaction.

Having a plan to reduce the impact of climate change

More than one in three (36%) people say they have a negative reaction to their government's action on having a plan to reduce the impact of climate change. 14% say their government's action makes them angry, while 22% - or more than one in five – say it makes them despair.

The countries most likely to have a negative reaction were France (45%), Japan (44%), Germany (43%) and Belgium (41%). Europe as a whole was far more likely to have a negative reaction to their government's action on climate change with 40%.

Listening to me and the needs of my family

More than one in three (36%) people say that their government's action on listening to the needs of them and their family makes them angry (15%) or despairing (21%).

Those countries most likely to have a negative reaction were Bulgaria (51%), South Africa (49%) and Russia (43%).

Ensuring the minimum wage is enough for a decent life

Across the globe, just under one in five (17%) people say that their government's action concerning 'ensuring the minimum wage is enough to live on' makes them angry. Overall, more than a third (38%) say that they have a negative reaction (21% despairing and 17% angry) to their government's action on this issue.

Those countries most likely to have a negative reaction were Bulgaria (52%), Russia (46%), France (46%), South Africa (45%) and Belgium (44%).

The cost of public transport

More than a third (39%) of people have a negative reaction (18% angry and 21% despairing) to their government's action on the cost of public transport.

Those countries most likely to have a negative reaction were South Africa (57%), Chile (53%), Russia (52%), United Kingdom (51%), Brazil (48%) and Bulgaria (47%). Government action on the cost of public transport appears to be less of an issue across Asia, with just 22% of this grouping having a negative reaction compared to the global average of 39%.

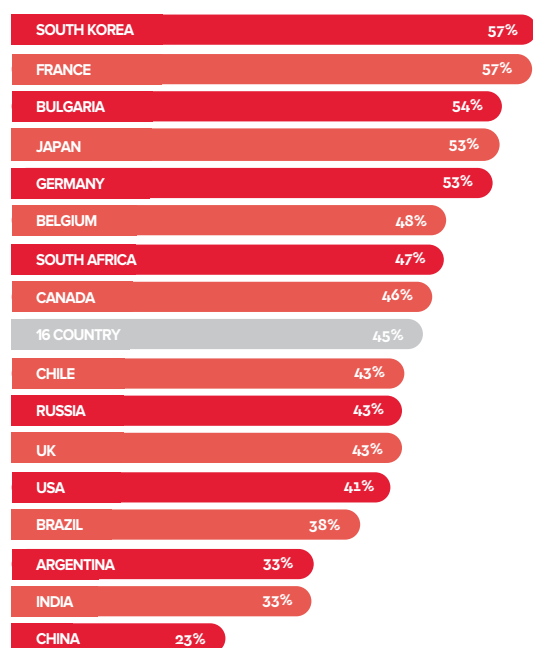
Creating decent jobs

Just under one-third (32%) of respondents had a negative reaction to their government's action on creating decent jobs. This included 12% who said they were angry and 20% – or just on one in five – who said they were despairing.

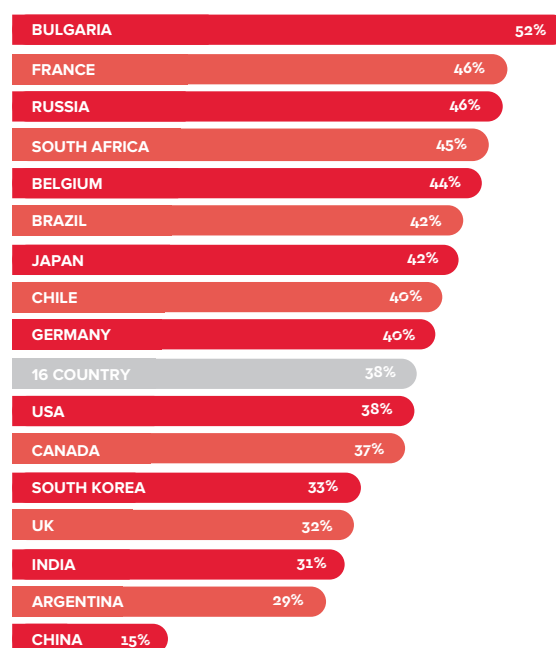
Those countries most likely to have a negative reaction were South Korea (51%), South Africa (50%) and Russia (40%).

How do the actions the [nationality] government is taking on the following issues make you feel? Country comparison (Negative emotions)

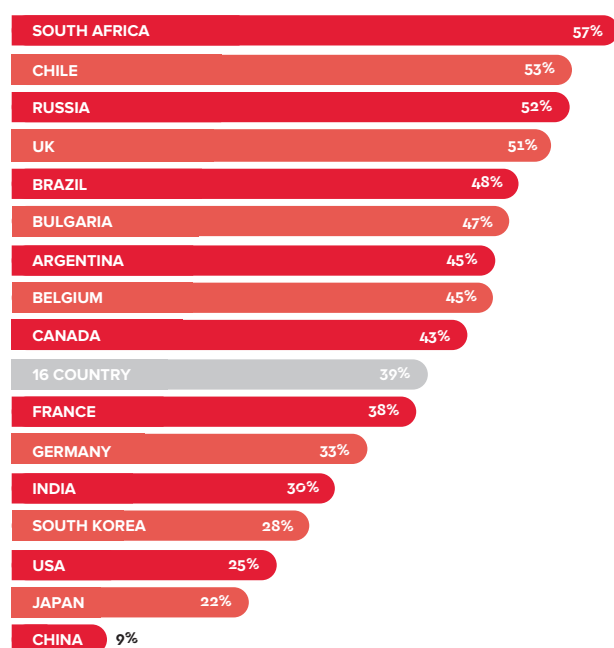
Reducing inequality (22a)



Ensuring the minimum wage is enough (22b)



Cost of transport (22c)



Creating decent jobs (22d)

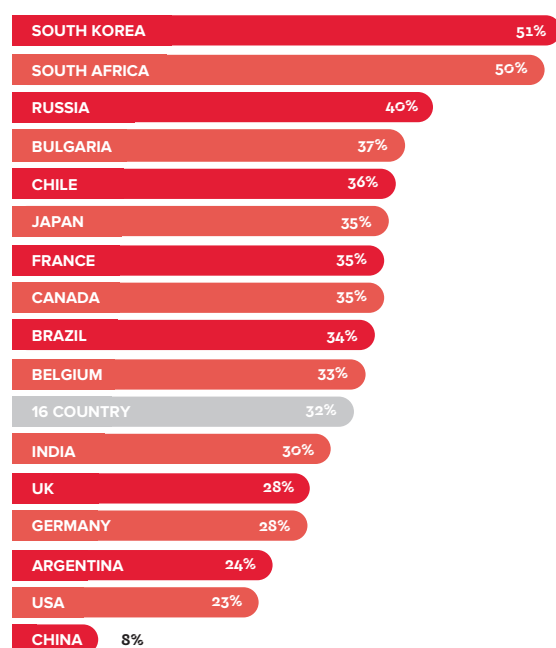
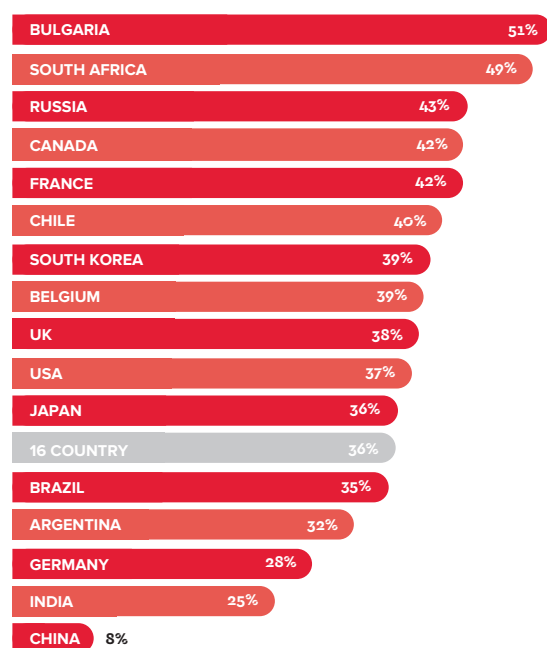


Figure 22a-d Question 8 How do the actions the [nationality] government is taking on the following issues make you feel? Note N=18281; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Germany (N=2222), UK (N=1605) and the USA (N=1292). Countries ordered from highest to lowest 'negative emotion' (combined 'angry' and 'despairing').

Listening to my needs (22e)



Reduce the impact of climate change (22f)

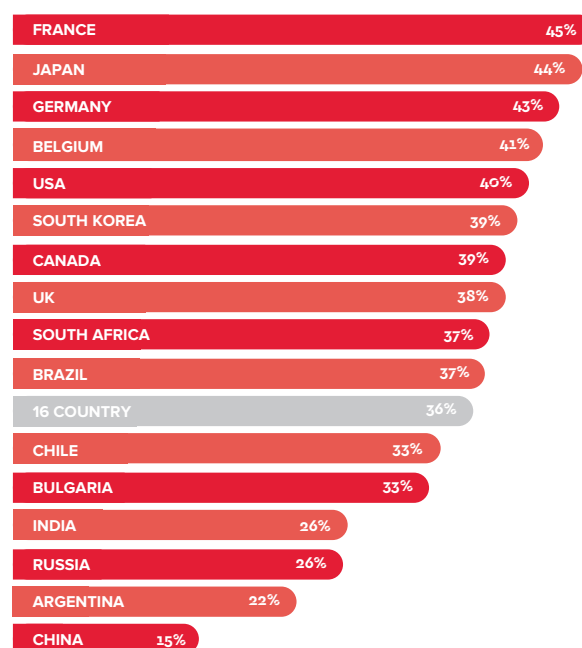


Figure 22e-f Question 8 How do the actions the [nationality] government is taking on the following issues make you feel? Note N=18281; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Germany (N=2222), UK (N=1605) and the USA (N=1292). Countries ordered from highest to lowest 'negative emotion' (combined 'angry' and 'despairing').

4.2 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 eight 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 government action.”

Across the issues listed, a majority of the global population want their government to do more. The average call for governments to do more, across the nine issues is 67% – or more than two in every three people.

Across the nine issues listed, the top two issues that people think governments should be doing more on are:

- Creating jobs by investing in care for the elderly, disabled people and pre-school aged children (74%)
- Making sure companies pay their fair share of taxes (73%)

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



Figure 23 Question 9 In your view, should your government do more or less on each of the following areas? Note Items ordered from highest to lowest score on ‘do more’.

“BRICS most likely to call for action.”

For all but one issue (making sure companies pay their fair share of tax) of the eight issues, the BRICS grouping was the country grouping most likely to call for action. On average (across all the issues) 70% – or almost three-quarters of the population of BRICS countries – think their government should be doing more (compared to the global average of 67%), and 60% in Asia and Europe, 62% across the G20 and 67% in the Americas.

Making sure companies pay their fair share of taxes

Almost three-quarters (73%) of the global population believe that their country’s government should be doing more to make sure companies pay their fair share of tax.

This figure is higher in Chile (88%) United Kingdom (83%), Bulgaria (82%) and Argentina (81%).

Although this figure is lower across the Asia (an average of 65% and as low as 64% in India in Japan) and the United States (63%), it is still supported by a clear majority (around two-thirds) of these populations.

Create jobs by investing in care for the elderly, disabled people and pre-school aged children

Just under three-quarters (74%) of people believe that their country’s government should be doing more to create jobs by investing in care for children and the vulnerable. A majority of the populations across all the countries surveyed thought their government should be doing more to create jobs by providing this type of care. The view that governments should do more on this issue was most prevalent in Chile (88%), Bulgaria (87%), Russia (86%), Argentina (84%), South Africa (85%) and Brazil (81%), and was less prevalent amongst those in the USA (58%) and Japan (59%).

Although females (77%) were more likely to believe that governments should be doing more, almost as many males (71%) held the same view. In one of the few significant differences between older and younger respondents, 78% of those aged 40+ called for more actions, as opposed to 68% of those aged under 40.

Working towards a pay rise for workers

More than two-thirds (70%) of people across the globe think that governments should be doing more to work towards a pay rise for workers.

Almost nine out of every ten people in Russia (89%), Chile (89%), Argentina (87%) and Bulgaria (86%) think that their governments should be doing more to work towards a pay rise for workers. This is followed by Brazil (82%) and China (78%), who also have very large majorities of their populations calling for their government to do more in regard to a pay rise for workers.

Although not one of the countries surveyed had less than a clear majority calling for their government to do more, the populations of the USA (53%), Germany (53%), South Korea (55%) and the United Kingdom (59%) were significantly less likely than the global average to call for action.

Females (73%) were significantly more likely than males (66%) to call for action.

Regulate the digital economy to promote employment and workers’ rights

Almost two out of every three (61%) people want their government to do more on this new and emerging issue. Chile (80%), Russia (79%), Bulgaria (78%), Argentina (74%) and China (73%) are the countries calling for action in the greatest numbers.

Protect secure employment and workers’ rights for domestic and migrant workers

Over half (57%) of people want to see their government do more on this issue. One in five (21%) want their government to do the same role as present and just 12% want them to do less.

The countries more likely to be calling for more action include most of the BRICS countries including China (76%), Russia (74%), Brazil (73%) and South Africa (70%) for a total of 73% – or almost three quarters – of the populations across the BRICS. Bulgaria (77%) also has a large majority of its population calling for action.

Promote a Just Transition to a zero-carbon future

Almost two-thirds (63%) of people think their government should be doing more to promote a just transition to a zero-carbon future. Just 10% think their government should be doing less. The countries more likely to be demanding action include Chile (82%), Brazil (79%), China (78%), Argentina (75%) and Bulgaria (74%).

Adopt new rules for multinational companies to end abuse of workers through their supply chains

Two out of every three (66%) people think that their governments should be doing more to adopt new rules to end abuse of workers through their supply chains. This figure is higher in Chile (85%), Brazil (78%), Bulgaria (78%) and Argentina (77%).

Working with other countries to promote peace, jobs and human rights

Just slightly less than two out of every three (64%) people believe their government should be doing more to work with other countries to promote peace, jobs and human rights. This sentiment is held by a majority in all countries surveyed but is strongest in South Africa (79%), Bulgaria (79%), Brazil (78%) and Argentina (75%).

Enabling apprenticeships and possibilities for lifelong learning

More than two-thirds (69%) of people around the world think their government should do more on this issue. Just 7% think that their government should do less. The countries with populations more likely to want to see more action on this issue include Argentina (87%), Chile (84%), Brazil (83%), South Africa (82%) and Bulgaria (81%).

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

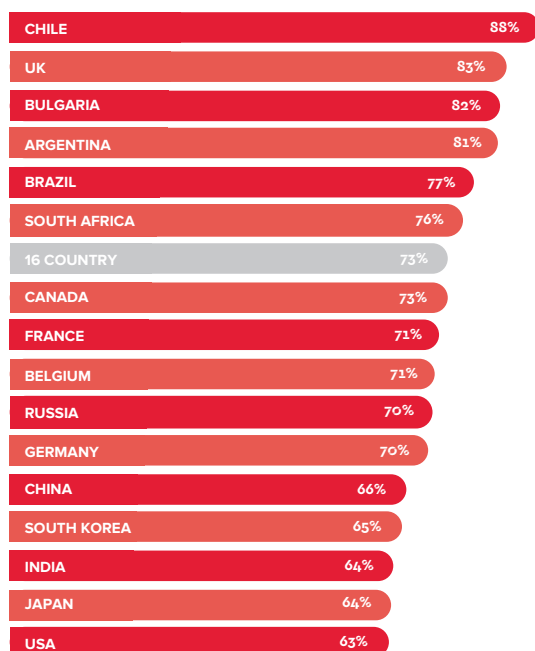
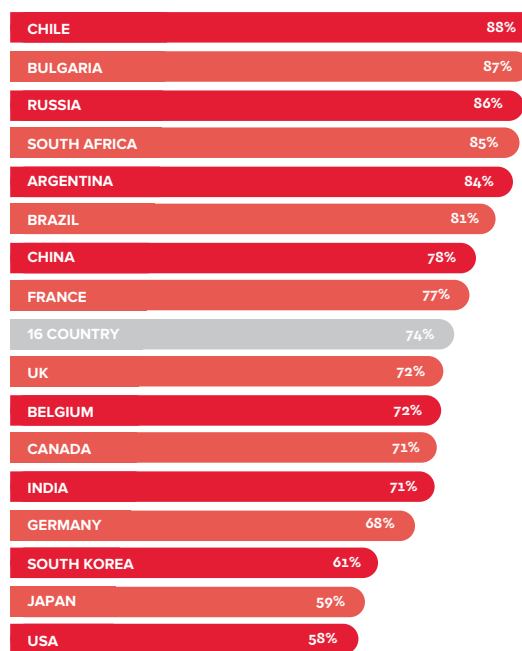
Making companies pay their fair share of taxes (24a)**Create jobs by investing in care economy (24b)**

Figure 24a-b Question 9 In your view, should your government do more or do less in each of the following areas? Note N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Germany (N=2222), UK (N=1605) and the USA (N=1292). Countries ordered from highest to lowest score 'do more'.

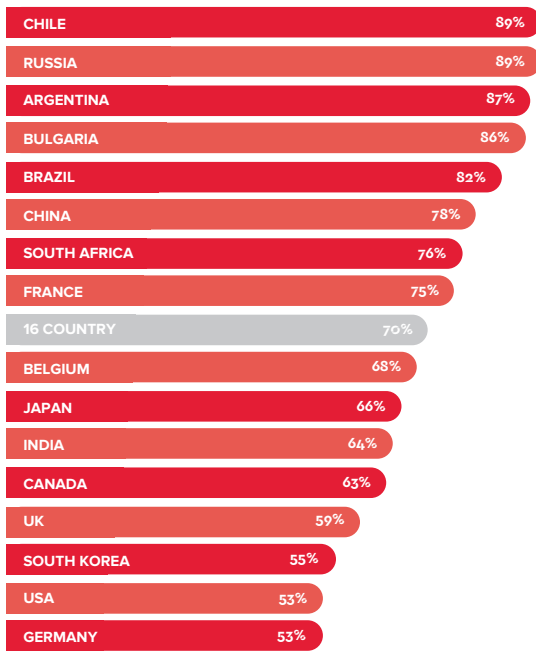
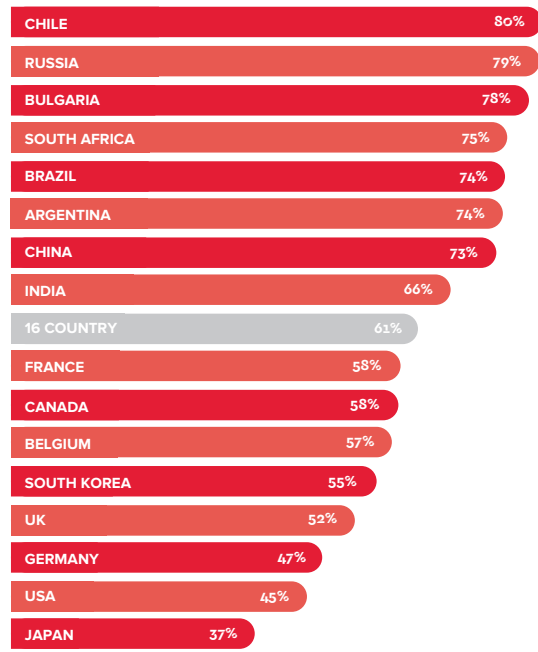
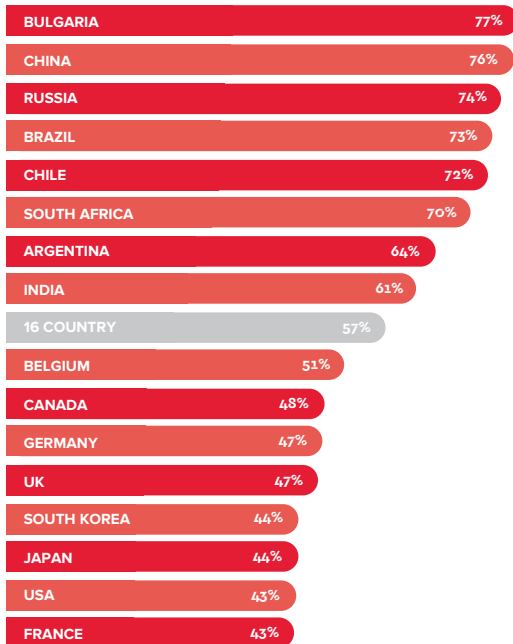
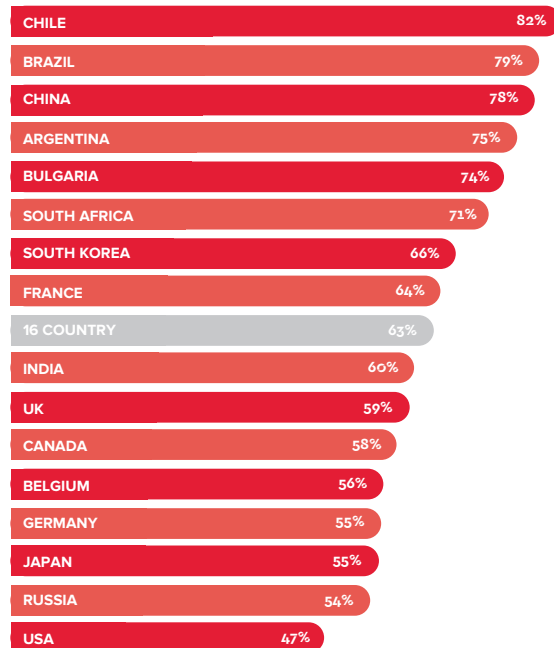
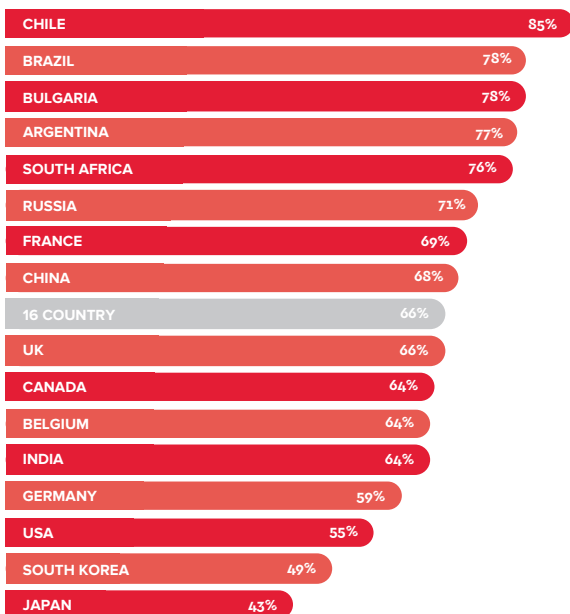
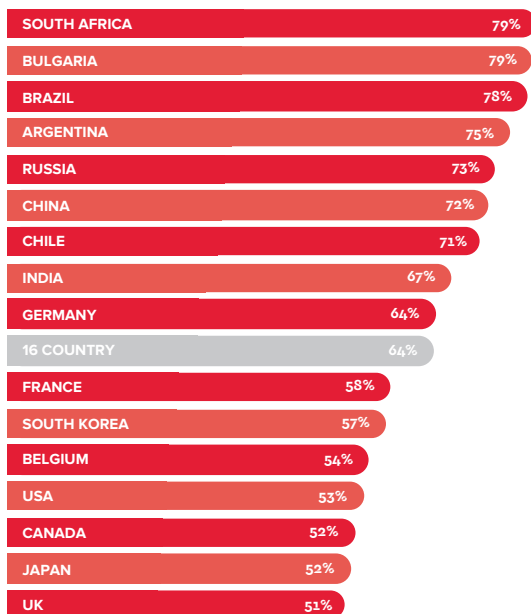
A pay rise for workers (24c)**Regulate the digital economy to promote workers' rights (24d)****Protect rights domestic and migrant workers (24e)****Promote a Just Transition to a zero-carbon future (24f)**

Figure 24c-f Question 9 In your view, should your government do more or do less in each of the following areas? Note N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Germany (N=2222), UK (N=1605) and the USA (N=1292). Countries ordered from highest to lowest score 'do more'.

New rules to end abuse of workers through their supply chains (24g)



Working with countries to promote peace, jobs and human rights (24h)



Apprenticeships and possibilities for life-long learning (24i)

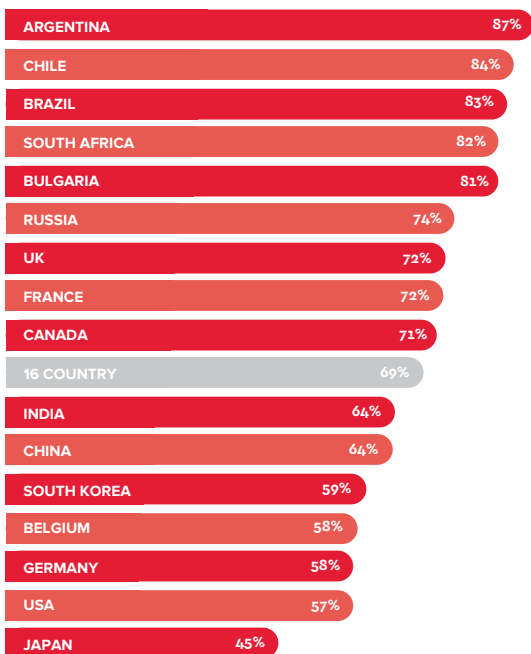


Figure 24g-i Question 9 In your view, should your government do more or do less in each of the following areas? Note N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Germany (N=2222), UK (N=1605) and the USA (N=1292). Countries ordered from highest to lowest score 'do more'.

Target Findings



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

Males	Females	Under 40	Over 40
Making companies pay their fair share (73%)	Create jobs by investing in care (77%)	Working towards a pay rise for workers (70%)	Making sure companies pay their fair share (78%)
Create jobs by investing in care (71%)	Making companies pay their fair share (73%) & Working towards a pay rise for workers (73%)	Create jobs by investing in care (68%)	Create jobs by investing in care (78%)
Enabling apprenticeships and lifelong learning (68%)	Enabling apprenticeships and lifelong learning (70%)	Enabling apprenticeships and lifelong learning & Making sure companies pay their fair share (both 66%)	Enabling apprenticeships and lifelong learning (71%)

4.3 Rebuild trust to secure democracy

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

“People want action.”

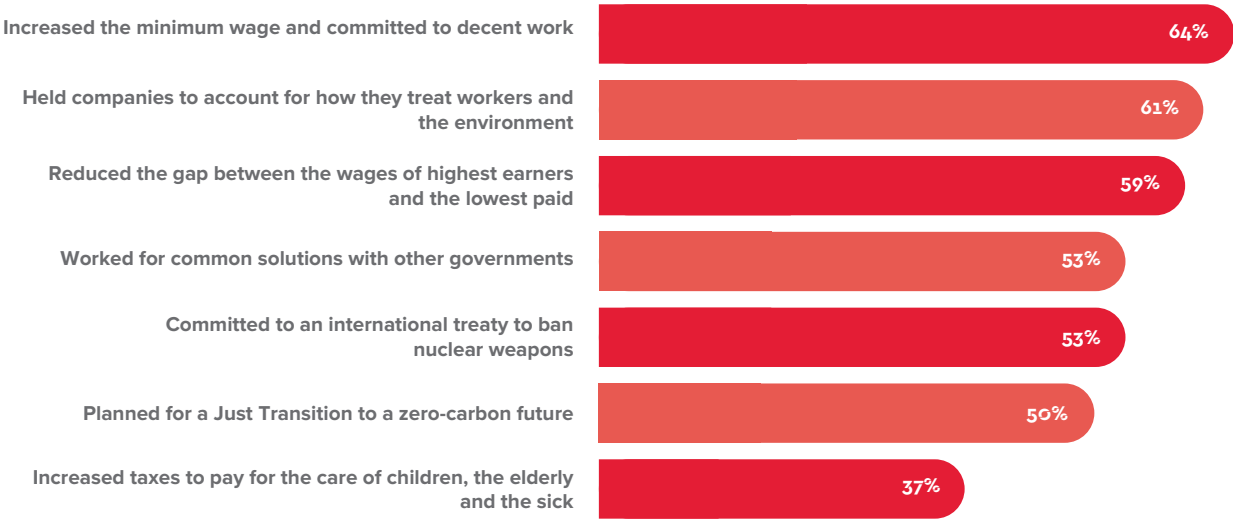
In all but one category (increasing taxes to pay for the care of children, the elderly and the sick), a majority of people across the globe said that they would trust their government more if they took the action listed.

Across the seven items listed, an average of 52% – or more than one in two – said that they would trust their government more if they took this action. Just an average of 16% said that they would trust their government less.

The items most likely to illicit more trust in their government from respondents were:

- Increased minimum wage and committed to decent work (64%)
- Held companies to account for how they treat workers and the environment (61%)

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



Reduce the gap between the wages of the highest earners and the lowest paid

More than half (59%) of respondents said they would trust their government more if it reduced the gap between the highest earners and the lowest paid. Just 16% said that they would trust their government less if it did this.

Those in Brazil (79%), Russia (77%), Chile (72%) and China (68%) were more likely to indicate that they would trust their government more. South Korea was the country with the population most likely to trust their government less; however, this was only 30% and a full -15% below the number who said they would trust their government more (45%).

Hold companies to account for how they treat workers and the environment

Almost two in three people (61%) say they would trust their government more if it held companies to account for how they treat workers and the environment. Just 14% would trust it less.

Brazil (82%), Bulgaria (73%), Chile (70%) and the United Kingdom (70%) are all significantly more likely to trust their government more if it took this action. Other than South Korea (36%) and Japan (34%), a majority of people in all countries said they were more likely to trust their government if it took this action.

Committed to an international treaty to ban nuclear weapons

A majority (53%) of people say they would trust their government more if it committed to an international treaty to ban nuclear weapons.

Figure 25 Question 16 Would you trust a government more or less if they did the following, or would it make no difference? Note N=18281; items ordered from highest to lowest ‘trust more’ score.

Surprisingly, there was almost no difference between the average responses of those with nuclear weapons (India, France, USA, China, UK and Russia) and those without (Brazil, Canada, Chile, South Africa, Germany, South Korea, Belgium, Japan, Argentina and Bulgaria) with 53% and 52% respectively saying that they would trust their government more if it were to ban nuclear weapons.

Plan a Just Transition to a zero-carbon future

Half (50%) of people surveyed say that they would trust their government more if it planned for a Just Transition to a zero-carbon future. Just 14% said they would trust their government less.

Across the countries included in this poll, at least one in three (the lowest figure being 37% for Japan) people said that they would trust their government more if it planned for a Just Transition. The support grew to well over a majority in several countries, with Brazil (74%), China (66%) and Chile (61%) having the population most likely to say they would trust their government more if it took this action. While there was wide disparity between the responses of the various countries included in this poll, even the countries with the lowest responses – Japan (37%), the United States (38%) and Germany (40%) – had a significant proportion of their population who said they would trust their government more if it took this action.

Increased taxes to pay for the care of children, the elderly and the sick

Over one-third (37%) of people across the countries included in this poll say that they would trust their government more if it increased taxes to pay for care of children, the elderly and the sick. Although supported by fewer people than other policy areas, this still constitutes a significant proportion of the population of each country. Interestingly, there were no significant differences based on gender or age, indicating that support for this policy is not reliant on individual circumstances.

The majority of people in China (61%) and Chile (50%) said they would trust their government more if it undertook this action.

Increased the minimum wage and committed to decent work

Almost two-thirds of people (64%) say they would trust their government more if it increased the minimum wage and committed to decent work. Just 13% say they would trust their government less.

Brazil is once again an outlier, with 83% (+19% on the global average) saying they would trust their government more if it took this action. Russia (also 83%), Argentina (76%), Chile (76%) and Bulgaria (75%) were also well above the global average.

Work for common solutions with other governments

Just over half (53%) of people say they would trust their government more if it worked for common solutions with other governments. Just 13% would trust it less.

Brazil (74%) was significantly more like than the global average to say they would trust their government more if it undertook this action. At 74% the people of Brazil are +9% more likely to say they would trust their government more than the next most likely country Argentina (65%), and +21% on the global average.

“Brazil far more likely than other countries to trust their government more if they act.”

On average across the seven policy areas, 72% – or almost three-quarters – of Brazilians say they would trust their government more if it took action. This is a full +20% higher than the global average of 52%. The next highest country average was China, and at 64% Brazil was still +8% higher.

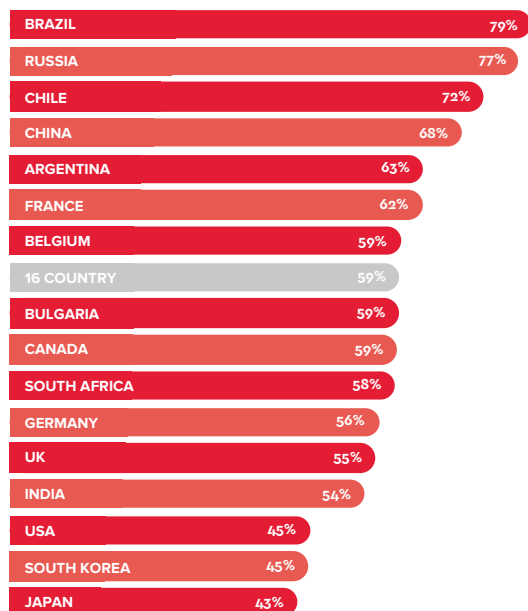
In all but one area (increased taxes to pay for the care of children, the elderly and the sick), Brazil had the population most likely to say that they would trust their government more if it took action.

The two areas that Brazilians were most likely to state would prompt them to trust their government more were:

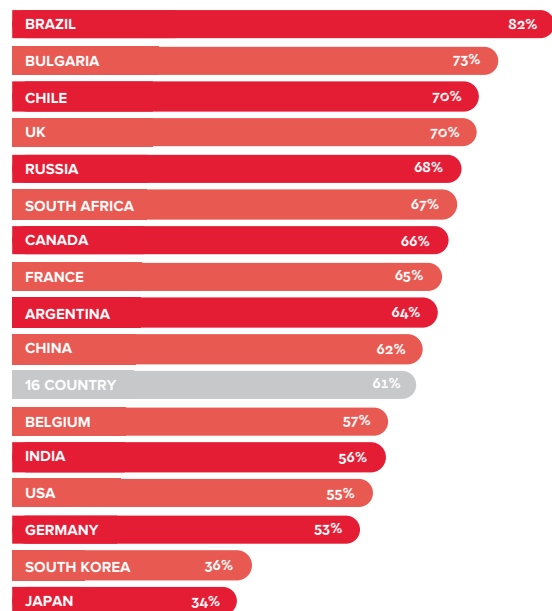
- Increased the minimum wage and committed to decent work (83%)
- Held companies to account for how they treat workers and the environment (82%)

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

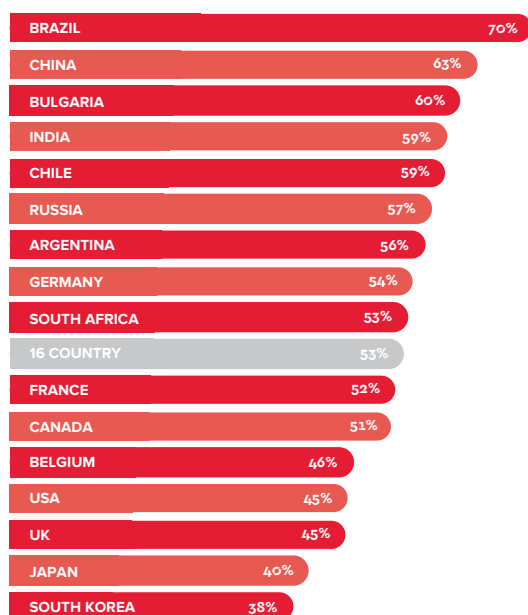
Reduced the gap between the wages of highest earners and the lowest paid (26a)



Held companies to account for how they treat workers and the environment (26b)



Committed to an international treaty to ban nuclear weapons (26c)



Planned for a Just Transition to a zero-carbon future (26d)

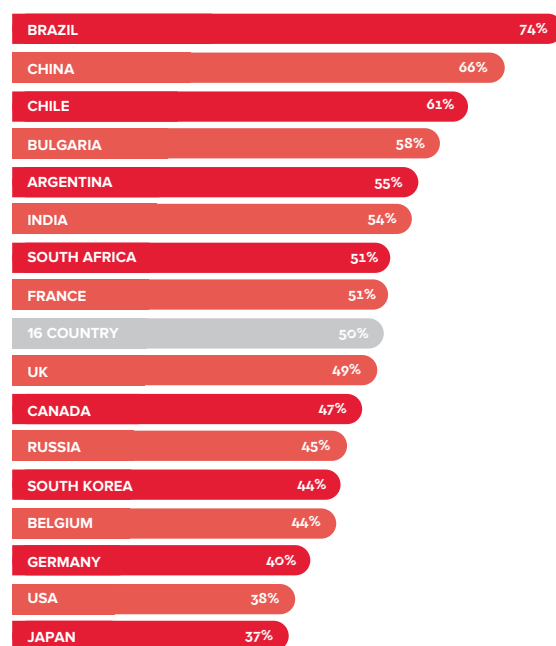
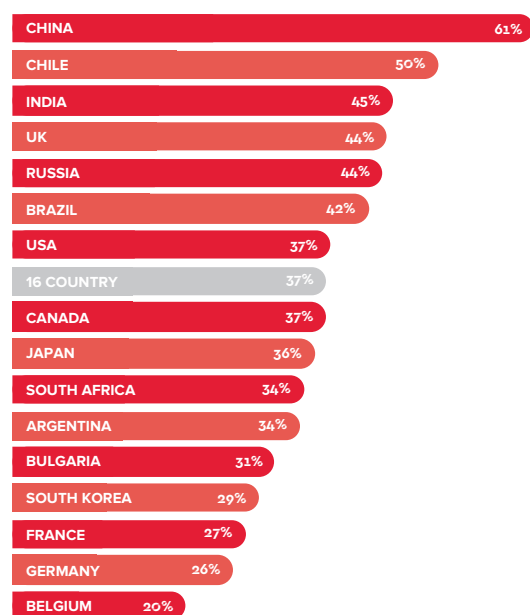


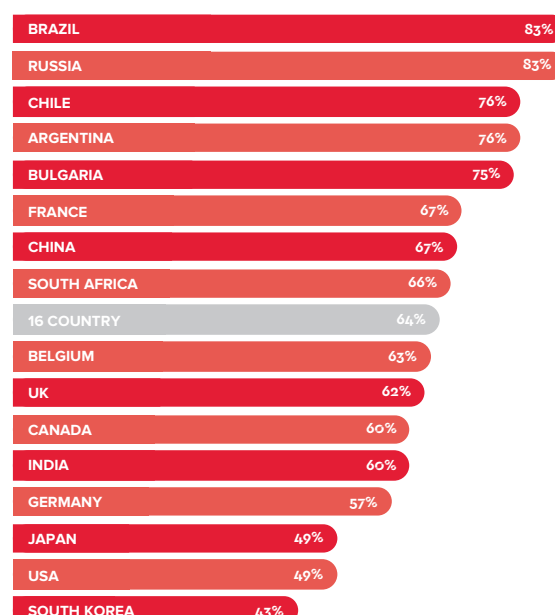
Figure 26a-d Question 16 Would you trust a government more or less if they did the following, or would it make no difference?

Note N=18281; N is about 1,000 for each country except for Germany (N=2222), UK (N=1605) and the USA (N=1292). Countries ordered from highest to lowest 'trust more' score.

Increased taxes to pay for the care of children, the elderly and the sick (26e)



Increased the minimum wage and committed to decent work (26f)



Worked for common solutions with other governments (26g)

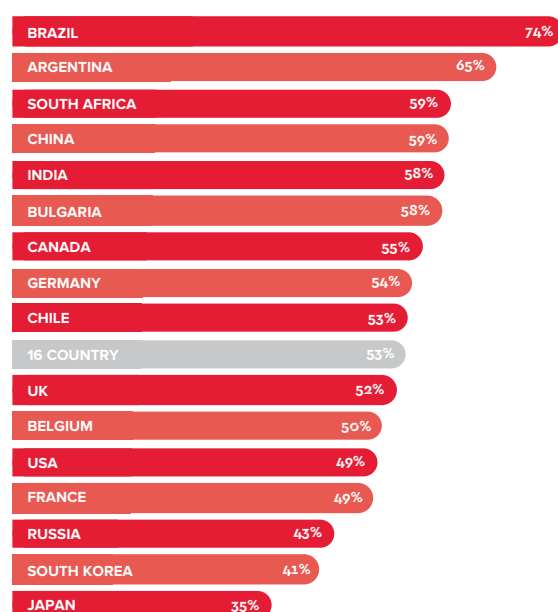


Figure 26e-g Question 16 Would you trust a government more or less if they did the following, or would it make no difference?

Note N=18281; N is about 1,000 for each country except for Germany (N=2222), UK (N=1605) and the USA (N=1292). Countries ordered from highest to lowest 'trust more' score.



5.6 Key Findings:

Just Transition for
Climate Change
and Technology
Changes

Global shifts – demand for urgent action



In early 2020, climate change weighs heavily on the minds of the global population, and they want action.

Climate change is amongst the top three worries of the global population. More than two-thirds of people are worried about climate change (69%), with 40% being very worried. Just under two-thirds (63%) of people think their government should be doing more to promote a Just Transition to a zero-carbon future, while more than one in three (36%) have the strong visceral reaction of being angry or despairing in regards to their government's action on reducing the impact of climate change.

In terms of real action, more than three-quarters (79%) of people across the globe believe that employees should have a right to know what measures their company is planning to climate-proof jobs and workplaces.

People throughout the world are also concerned about the emerging issue of regulating large international technology companies and protecting their often-vulnerable workers. While a majority (73%) of people believe that large international technology companies have had a positive effect on making their lives easier, this has not come without costs. Increasingly people are recognising the negative impact these companies may have on workers, with almost one in three (30%) stating that these companies have had a negative impact on this group. Close to another third (32%) believe they have had a negative impact on our society.

The impact, however, that people worry about in the greatest numbers is the one that impacts them directly: protecting their personal data online (47%), which almost half of people believe large international technology companies have had a negative impact on.

This culminates in over two-thirds of people wanting their government to act and increase the taxes paid by these companies (66%), and as many (66%) saying they would support government increasing regulation of these companies.

5.1 Workers have a right to know

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

“Support for workers’ right to know is supported by the populations of all countries.”

Support for this measure varied significantly across countries; however, even amongst those with the lower levels of support, a large majority of the population said employees should have a right to know. Those with the overwhelming majority of their populations more likely to support this measure include Chile (93%), South Africa (89%), Argentina (88%), Bulgaria (88%) and China (87%).

“Workers have a right to know.”

More than three-quarters (79%) of people across the globe believe that employees should have a right to know what measures their company is planning to climate-proof jobs and workplaces. Just 7% believe they should not have the right to know, with 15% undecided.

Should employees have a right to know what measures their company is taking to climate-proof their jobs and workplaces?

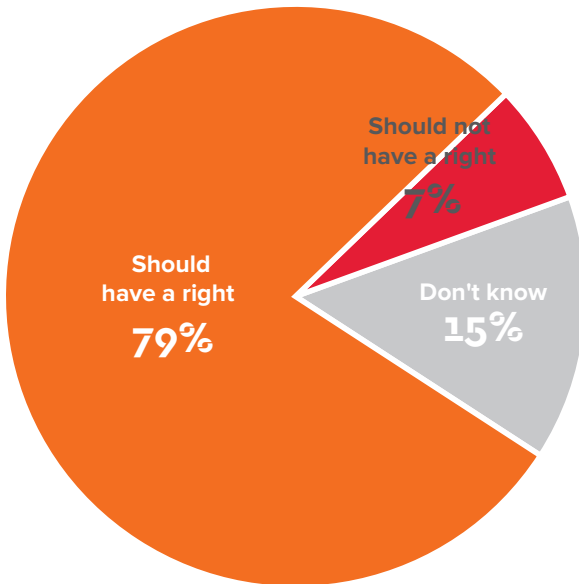
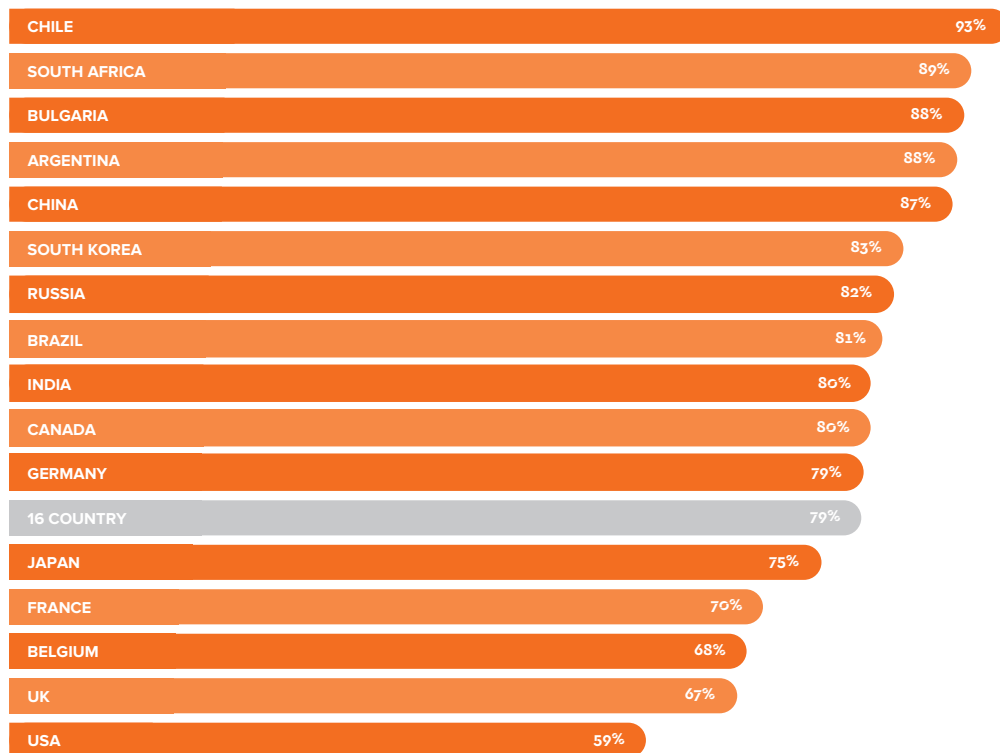


Figure 27 Question 10 Do you think employees should or should not have a right to know what measures their company is planning to climate-proof jobs and workplaces? Note N=18281

Should employees have a right to know what measures their company is taking to climate-proof their jobs and workplaces? Country comparison



Target Findings

Support for an employee's right to know is consistently high across all the age groups and is supported by 79% of those under 40 and 78% of those aged 40+ (including 78% of those aged 65+). Males (77%) and females (80%) were also almost as likely as each other to support an employee's right to know.

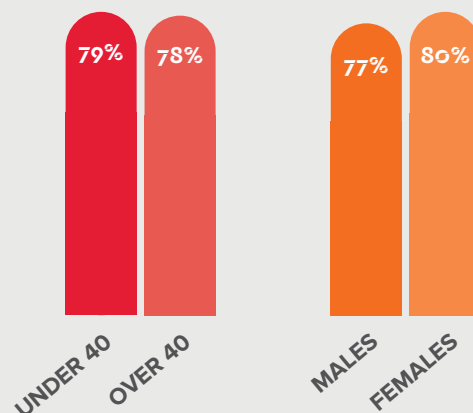


Figure 28 Question 10 Do you think employees should or should not have a right to know what measures their company is planning to climate-proof jobs and workplaces? Note N=18281; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Germany (N=2222), UK (N=1605) and the USA (N=1292). Countries ordered from highest to lowest 'should have a right to know.'

5.2 Big tech threatens personal privacy

Do tech companies have a positive or negative effect on lives?

For this question, respondents were asked to rate whether large international technology companies have had a positive or negative impact on people and communities over the last three years.

“A significant proportion of respondents can see the negative impact these companies might be having on safety, on workers, economies and society.”

Overall, almost three quarters (73%) of people believe that large international technology companies have had a positive impact on making their lives easier. However, for a significant proportion of people, this has not come without negative impacts.

Although for all except one of the items listed, respondents were more likely to think that international technology companies had had a positive impact, significant numbers hold the opposite view.

Almost one in three (30%) of people believe that international technology companies have had a negative impact on workers, while close to a third (32%) believe they have had a negative impact on our society.

One in five (21%) believe that technology companies have had a negative impact on people like them, and more than a quarter (29%) believe that they have had a negative impact on the economy of their country.

The biggest concern for people is the protecting of their personal data online, with almost half (47%) believing that international technology companies have had a negative impact on this aspect of their lives. Almost one in six (16%) believe these companies have had a very negative impact on protecting their personal data.

Additionally, one in five (22%) are concerned that these large international technology companies may have a negative impact on the safety of the products that they buy.

“Many respondents are undecided on the impact of these companies, underscoring the concern in the community.”

Across all of these items, an average of just under one in five (18%) selected don’t know, a significant increase compared to most other questions in this poll.

Combining both the don’t know and negative impact responses demonstrates that there is an average of just under half (46%) who do not believe or are unsure that these companies have had a positive impact on the items listed.

For example, 52% of people are unsure or believe that these companies have had a negative impact on workers. That is one in every two people who do not currently believe that these technology companies have had a positive impact on workers. The same can be said of the impact on their country’s economy (51% negative or unsure) or their society (47% negative or unsure).

Have large tech companies had a positive or negative impact?

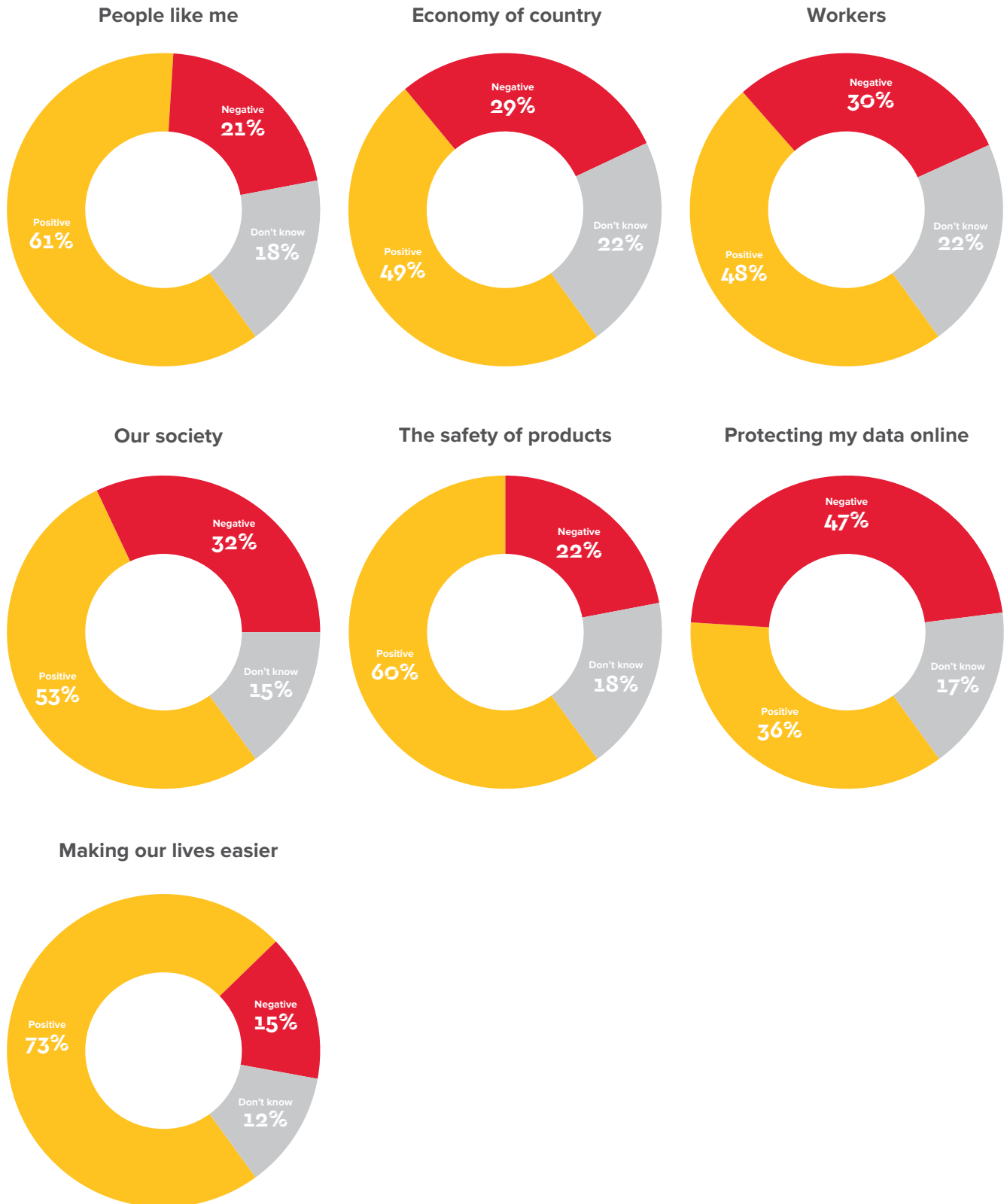


Figure 29 Question 17 Overall, do you think large international technology companies (e.g., Amazon, Facebook, Google, etc.) have had a positive or negative impact on each of the following, in the last 3 years? Note N=18281.

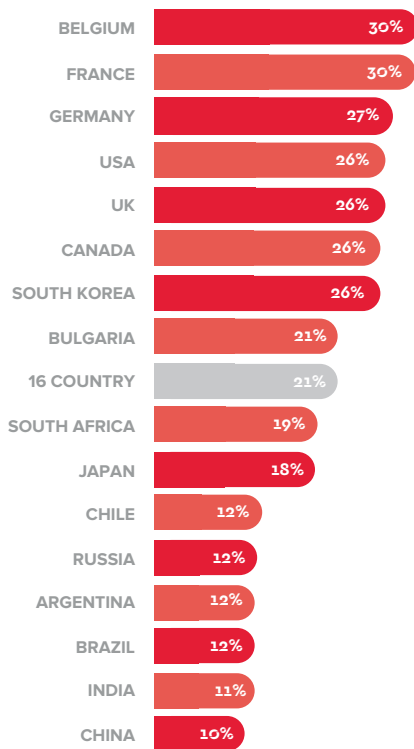
“There is a significant divide between the populations of Europe and the BRICS in terms of their attitudes toward the impact of international technology companies.”

Those countries with the populations with the highest level of concern about the negative impact of big tech were concentrated in Europe, including France (an average of 41% selecting negative impact across the all items), Belgium (38%), United Kingdom (36%) and Germany (36%).

The least concerned were the larger BRICS countries, including China (an average of 13% selecting negative impact across the all items), Brazil (16%), India (18%) and Russia (18%).

Have large tech companies had a positive or negative impact? Country comparison

People like me (30a)



Economy of country (30b)

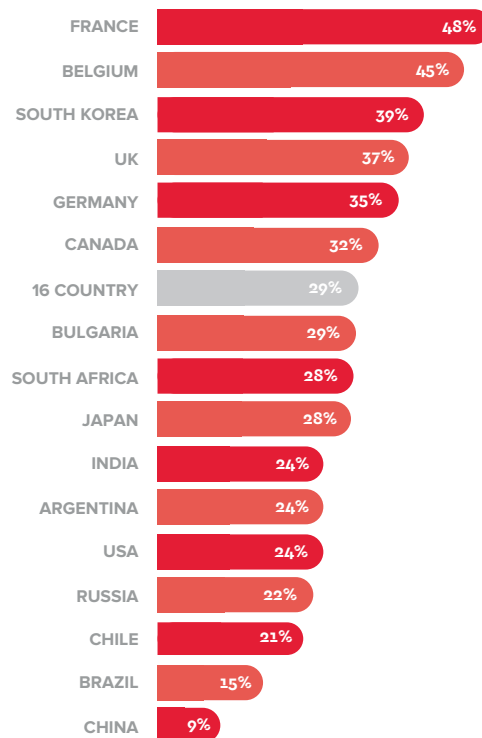


Figure 30a-b Question 17 Overall, do you think large international technology companies (e.g., Amazon, Facebook, Google, etc.) have had a positive or negative impact on each of the following, in the last 3 years? Note N=18281; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Germany (N=2222), UK (N=1605) and the USA (N=1292). Countries ordered from highest to lowest ‘negative impact’.

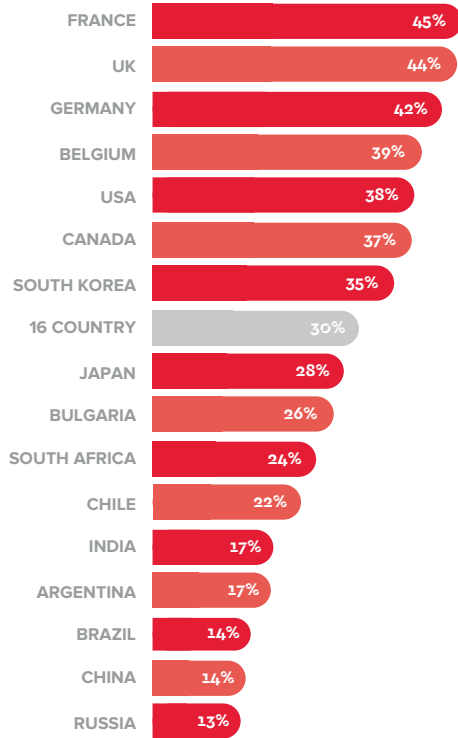
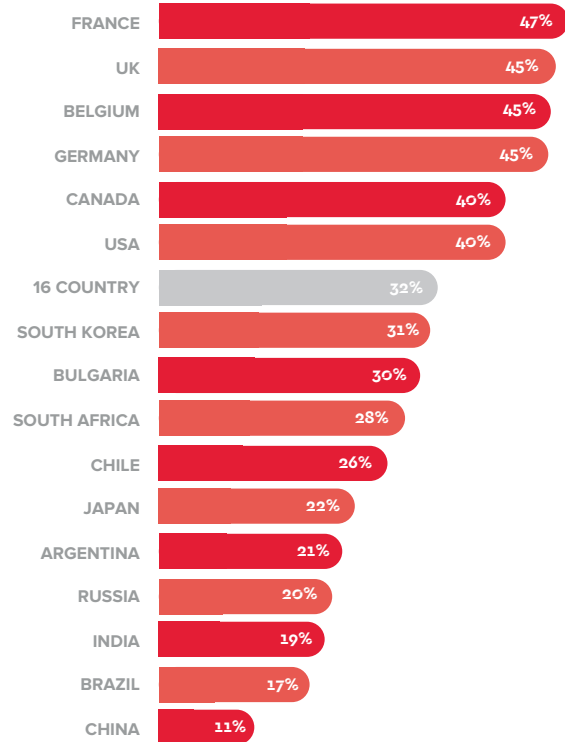
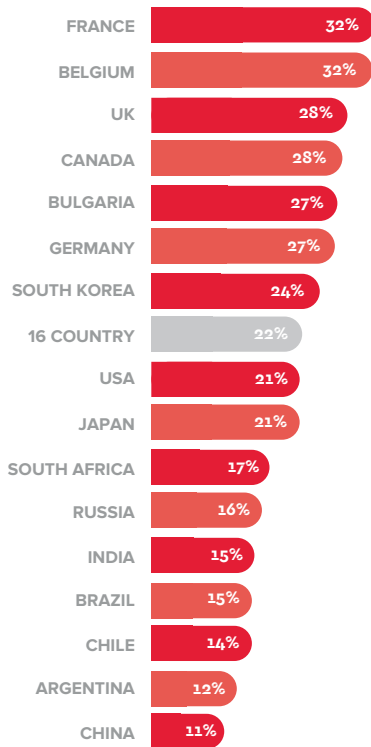
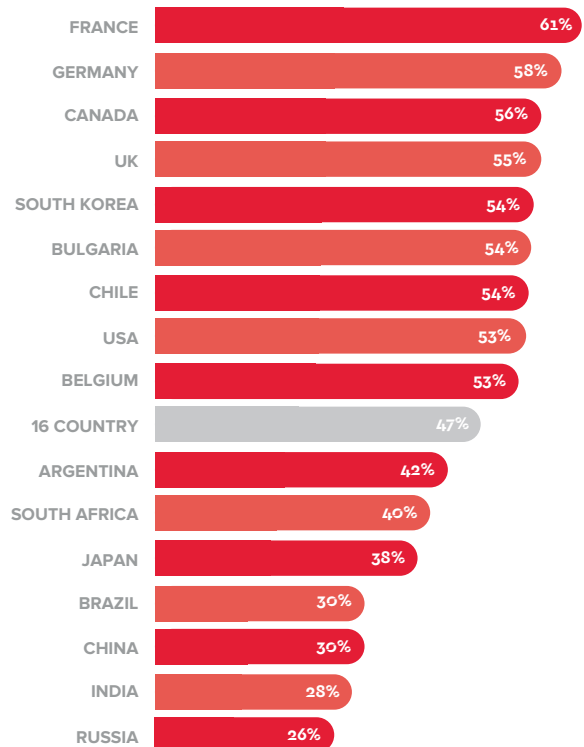
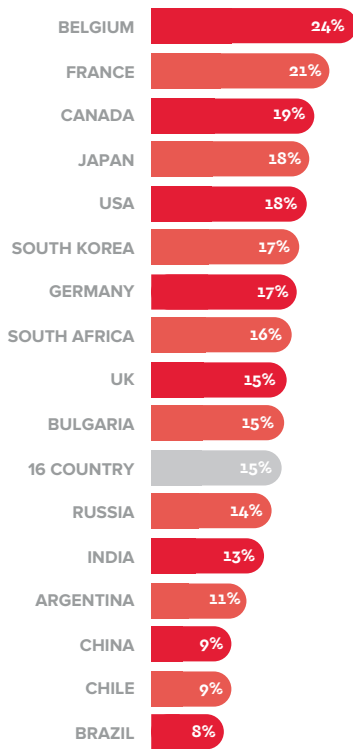
Workers (30c)**Our society (30d)****The safety of products (30e)****Protecting my data online (30f)**

Figure 30c-f Question 17 Overall, do you think large international technology companies (e.g., Amazon, Facebook, Google, etc.) have had a positive or negative impact on each of the following, in the last 3 years? Note N=18281; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Germany (N=2222), UK (N=1605) and the USA (N=1292). Countries ordered from highest to lowest 'negative impact'.

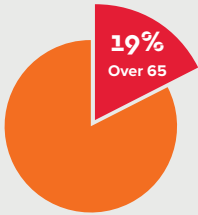
Making our lives easier (30g)



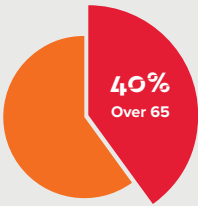
Target Findings



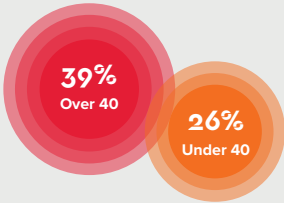
“Older people have greater concerns about the impact of international technology companies on themselves and others.”



While a majority of respondents, regardless of age, believe that large international technology companies have had a positive impact on making our lives easier (75% of those aged under 40 and 71% of those aged 40+), the older the respondent the more likely they were to believe these companies have had a negative impact. Those aged 65+ were particularly more likely (19% negative).



While 18% of people aged under 40 believe that these companies have had a negative impact on people like them, this rises to 26% (or more than one in four) of those aged 65+. 35% of those aged 65+ think that large technology companies have had a negative impact on the economy of their country (compared to 25% of those aged under 40), and 40% believe they have had a negative impact on our society (compared to 29% of those aged under 40).



These older respondents can also see the negative impact that large international technology companies might also have on workers, with 39% stating that they think these companies have had a negative impact on workers (compared to 26% of those aged under 40).

5.3 Regulate big tech

Should international tech companies be regulated?

For this question, respondents were asked to rate whether they would support or oppose governments taking a variety of individual actions when it comes to international technology companies.

“People want governments to act.”

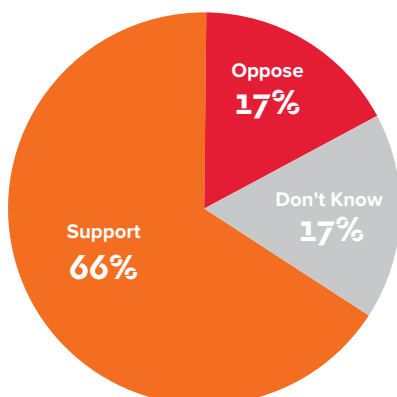
Two-thirds, or just under, of people across the countries included in this poll want their government to act on two key issues in relation to international technology

companies. 66% – or two in every three people – support their government increasing the taxes paid by international technology companies. As many (66%) support increasing the regulation of international technology companies.

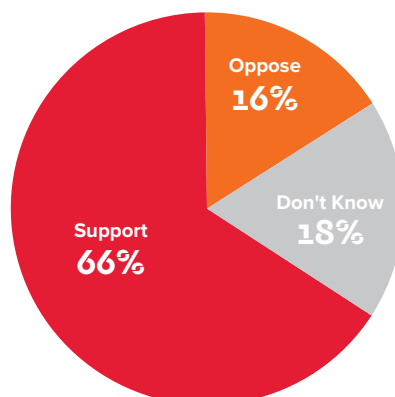
Although it is a more radical option, one in three people (37%) would support their government breaking up international companies into smaller companies. For this measure nearly as many people (33%) selected don’t know, leaving just 30% who oppose it.

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 of international tech companies



Breaking up international tech companies into smaller companies

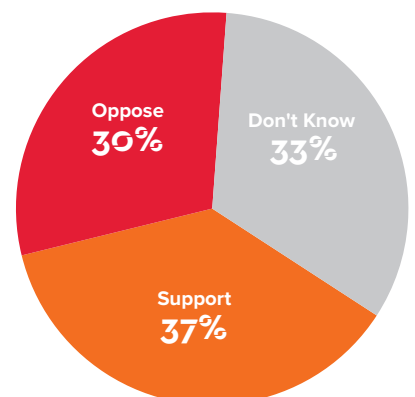


Figure 31 Question 18 When it comes to large international technology companies (e.g., Amazon, Facebook, Google, etc.), would you support or oppose governments taking the following actions? Note N=18281.

“A large majority of people in all countries surveyed support increased taxation and regulation of international technology companies.”

Although there was majority support for these measures across all countries, support was larger or smaller in a select number.

Those countries more likely to support increased taxation included the United Kingdom (82%), Canada (75%), China (74%) and France (71%). Those less likely to support this measure included Brazil (54%), South Korea (58%), the United States and Argentina (both 59%).

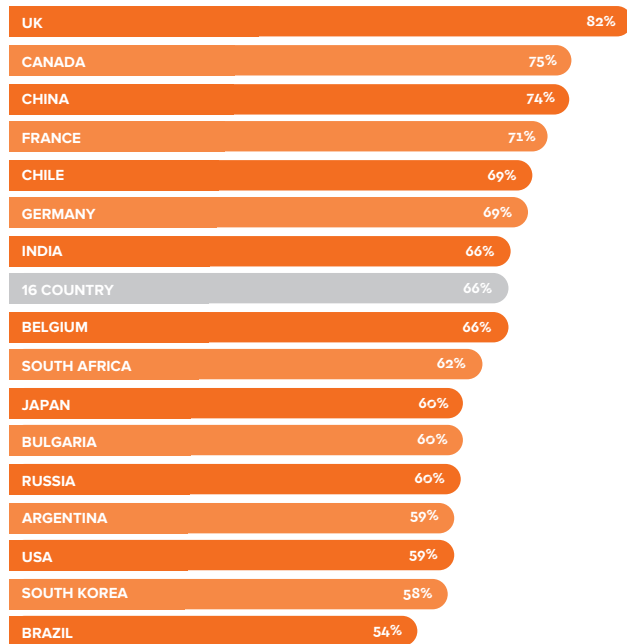
Those countries more likely to support increased regulations included China (85%), Chile (75%), United Kingdom and France (both 72%). Those less likely to support this measure included South Korea (43%), the United States (52%), Japan (57%) and Belgium (59%).

“Increased support for breaking up large international technology companies in Chile and India.”

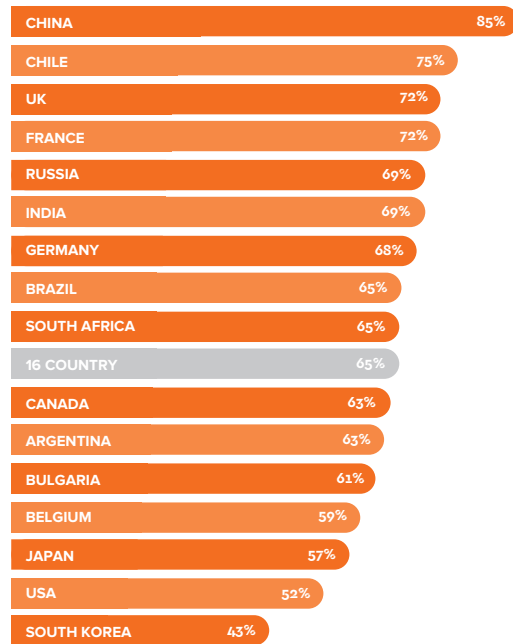
Those in India (50%) and Chile (47%) were more likely to support this measure, with half or just under saying they would support it.

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

Increasing taxes paid by international tech companies (32a)



Increasing regulation of international tech companies (32b)



In line with their increased concerns about the negative impact of international technology companies, those aged 65+ were more likely to support two of the measures:

- 78% support increasing taxes on international technology companies
- 73% support increasing the regulation of international technology companies

Increasing regulation of international tech companies (32c)

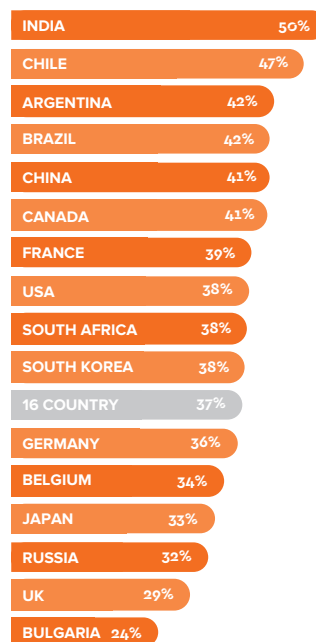


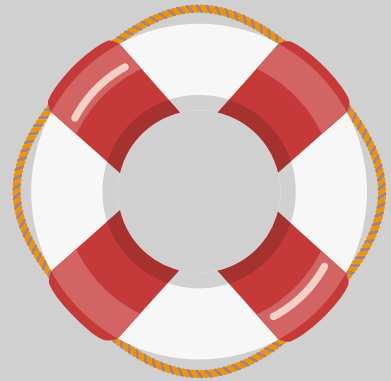
Figure 32a-c Question 18 When it comes to large international technology companies (e.g., Amazon, Facebook, Google, etc.), would you support or oppose governments taking the following actions? Note N=18281; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Germany (N=2222), UK (N=1605) and the USA (N=1292). Countries ordered from highest to lowest 'support'.

A grayscale photograph of two industrial workers standing on a concrete floor next to a massive turbine. The worker on the left wears a dark cap, safety glasses, and a high-visibility vest over a dark shirt. The worker on the right wears a white hard hat, a face mask, and a full high-visibility safety suit. The turbine's large, curved casing and internal blades are visible on the left side of the frame.

6.6 Key Findings:

Labour Laws and Social Protection

Unions and the laws they protect are as important as ever



At a time of great economic uncertainty, people across the globe recognise the importance of unions and the labour laws and social protections they fight to protect.

Globally, two out of every three (68%) people believe that unions have an important role to play in society. This is a view held by the majority of the population in each of the countries asked. It is also the view held by at least 65% of people in each of the regions and groupings analysed: BRICS (75%), Asia (69%), Europe (68%), the G20 (67%) and the Americas (65%).

Now – as ever – there is global support for the labour laws that protect workers. There is extensive support for laws to protect workers health and safety (92%), to protect their right to collective bargaining (85%) and to ensure them a decent minimum wage (88%). People overwhelmingly support laws that give workers the right to join a union (81%) and their right to strike (71%). Each of these laws is supported by a majority of people in each of the countries in this poll.

Support for these laws was consistent across age and gender.

Beyond the rights of workers, people around the globe support the social protection floor that unions have fought for with at least 84% of people supporting access to education (90%) and healthcare (91%), decent retirement incomes (91%), paid maternity leave (87%) and unemployment benefits (84%).

6.1 Public support for labour laws and the right to strike

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

“Global support for labour laws.”

At least seven out of every ten people favour the labour laws listed in this survey. On average, 84% of people favour each of these laws.

There is almost universal support for ‘laws that protect workers’ health and safety’ (92% favour) and ‘laws that establish a decent minimum wage for workers’ (88%).

There is also extremely strong support for ‘laws that give workers the right to collectively bargain, so workers can join together to get fairer wages and labour conditions’ (85%), while almost as many favour ‘laws that give workers the right to join a union’ (81%).

‘Laws that protect the right to strike’ are supported by nearly three quarters of people (71%).

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

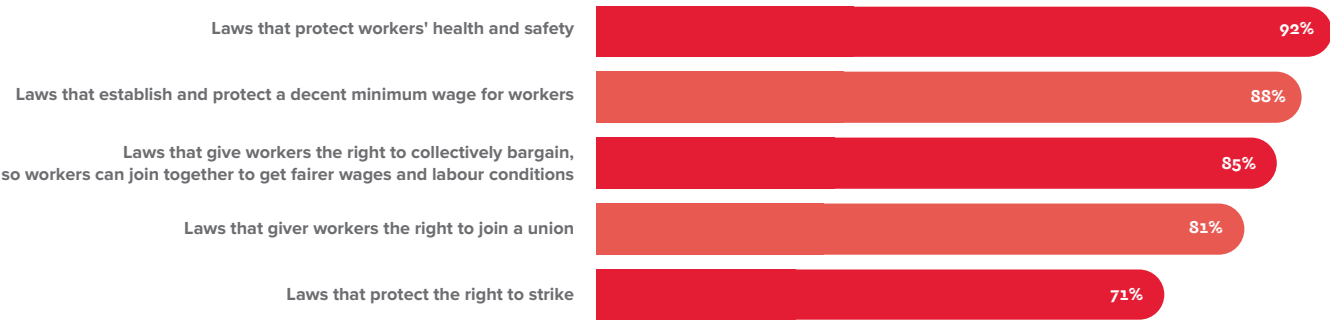


Figure 33 Question 5 Do you strongly favour, somewhat favour, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose each of the following laws? Note N=21346. This question was excluded for respondents in China, and instead asked in Mexico (n=1008, Egypt (n=1053) and Indonesia (n=2034).]

“A majority of people in all countries favour each of these labour laws.”

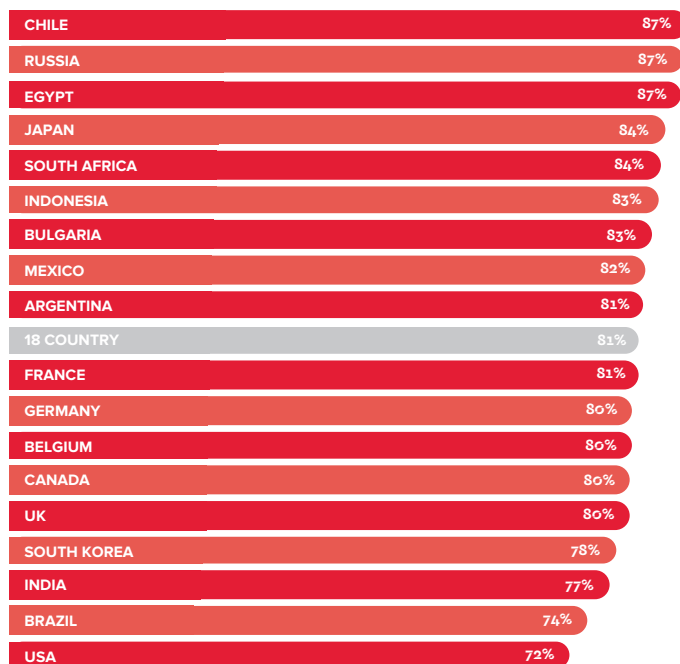
Across the five labour laws listed, a majority of people in each of the eighteen countries included in this question favour the law. The lowest figure is for the ‘right to strike’, which just over half (51%) of people in Indonesia favour. However, the next lowest figure is 66% in South Africa for again ‘the right to strike’, demonstrating that support for these laws runs both deep and wide.

In each of the countries included at least:

- 72% of the population favour laws that give workers the right to join a union
- 73% of the population favour laws that give workers the right to collectively bargain, so workers can join together to get fairer wages and labour conditions
- 74% of the population favour laws that establish and protect a decent minimum wage for workers
- 87% of the population favour laws that protect workers’ health and safety
- 51% of the population favour the right to strike

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

Laws that give workers the right to join a union (34a)



Laws that give workers the right to collectively bargain (34b)

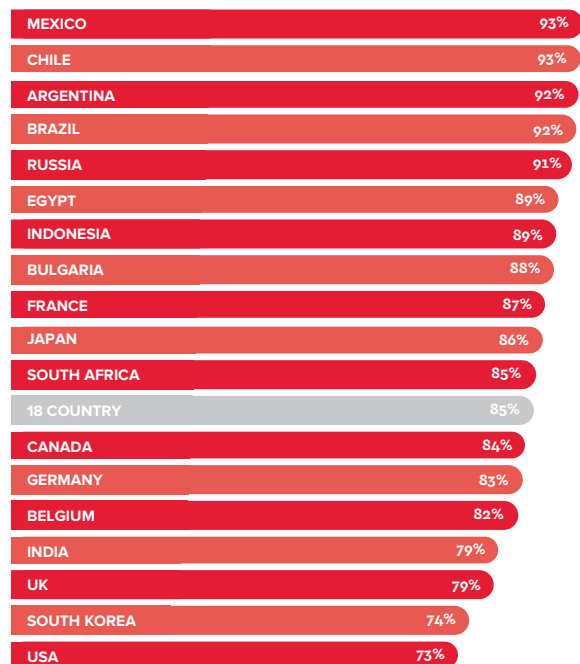
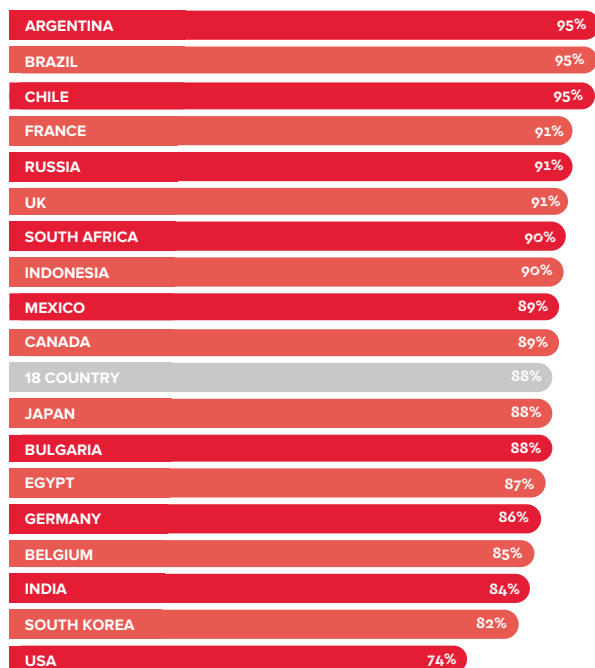
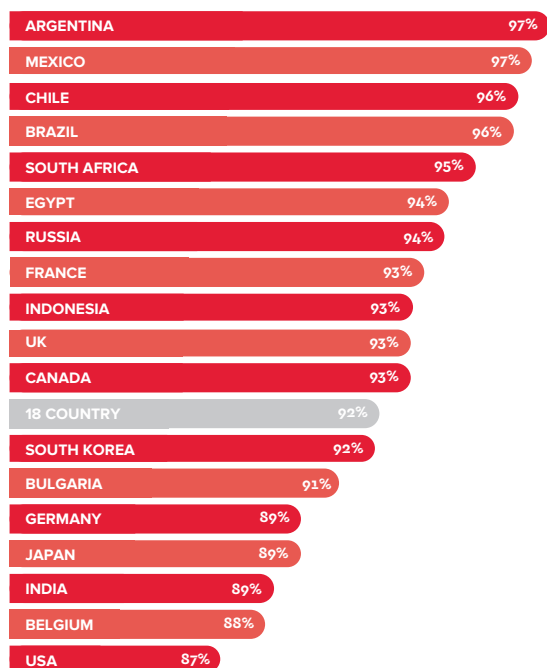


Figure 34a-b Question 5 Do you strongly favour, somewhat favour, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose each of the following laws? Note N=21346. This question was excluded for respondents in China, and instead asked in Mexico (n=1008, Egypt (n=1053) and Indonesia (n=2034).

Laws that establish and protect a decent minimum wage (34c)



Laws that protect workers' health and safety (34d)



Laws that protect the right to strike (34e)

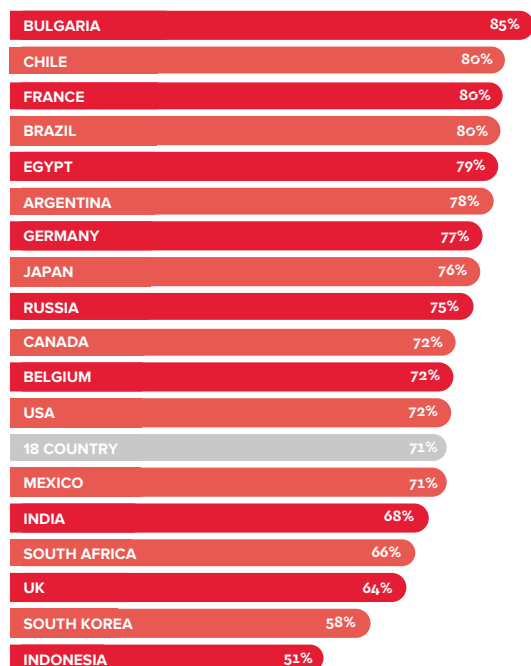


Figure 34c-e Question 5 Do you strongly favour, somewhat favour, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose each of the following laws? Note N=21346. This question was excluded for respondents in China, and instead asked in Mexico (n=1008, Egypt (n=1053) and Indonesia (n=2034).

Average support across the five questions was also high, with the global average being 84%. This figure (the average support level across the labour laws) was also high in individual countries, at a level of at least 75% (USA).

The average figure of support for each country, across the five labour laws, is shown below:

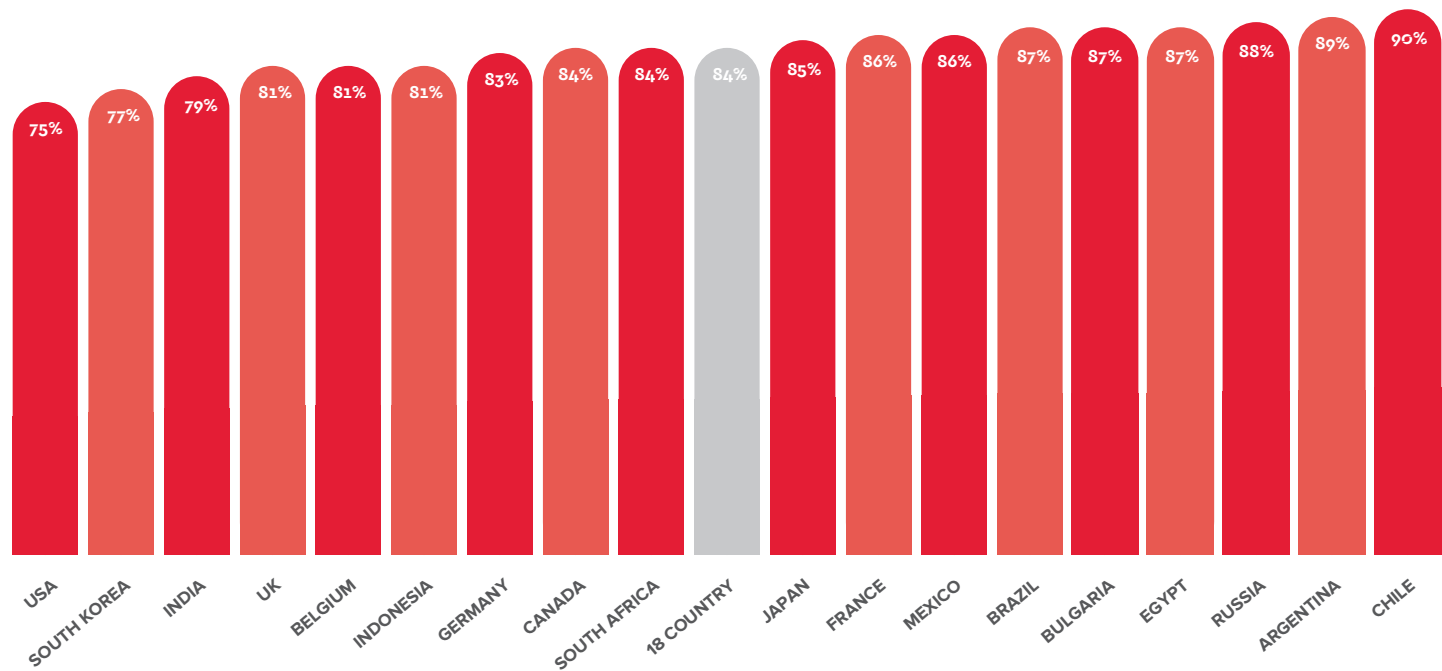


Figure 35 Question 5 Do you strongly favour, somewhat favour, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose each of the following laws?
Note N=21346. This question was excluded for respondents in China, and instead asked in Mexico (n=1008, Egypt (n=1053) and Indonesia (n=2034).

6.2 Social protection is critical

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

“Overwhelming support for governments providing and upholding a social protection floor.”

Across the globe, there is strong and almost universal support for governments upholding social protection. Across the five policy areas listed (unemployment benefits, decent retirement incomes, access to health

care and education, and support for paid maternity leave) at least 84% and an average of 89% – or almost nine in every ten people – favour government support.

There was little difference in the high levels of support between each policy area, with:

- 91% favouring the government providing access to healthcare
- 91% favouring the government providing decent retirement incomes
- 90% favouring access to education
- 87% favouring support for paid maternity leave
- 84% favouring government providing unemployment benefits

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



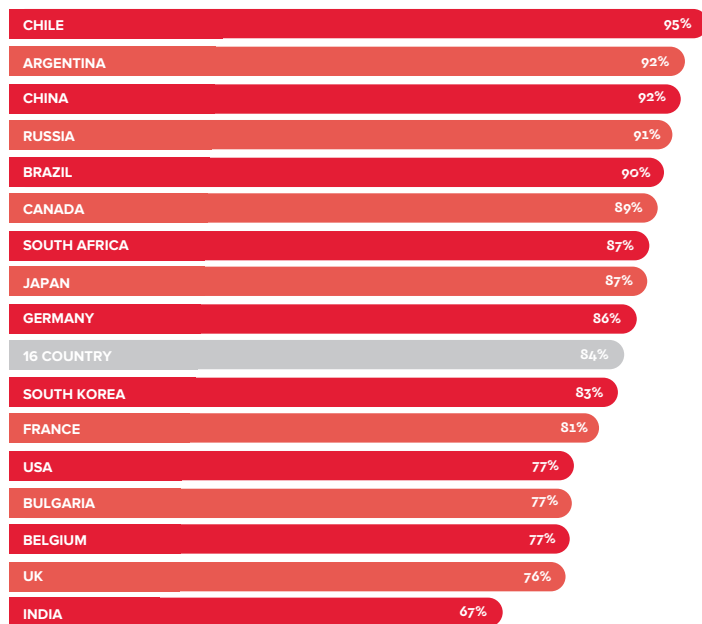
“Support is global.”

Across all policy areas, there is majority support (at a minimum of least 76%, for paid maternity leave in the USA) in all the 16 countries included in this poll.

Figure 36 Question 7 Do you strongly favour, somewhat favour, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose the government providing these items? Note N=18281.

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

Unemployment benefits (37a)



Decent retirement incomes (37b)

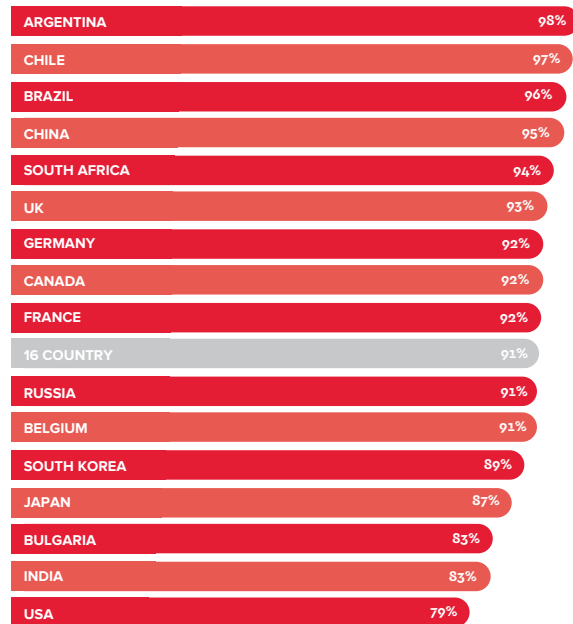


Figure 37a-b Question 7 Do you strongly favour, somewhat favour, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose the government providing these items? Note N=18281; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Germany (N=2222), UK (N=1605) and the USA (N=1292). Countries ordered from highest to lowest 'support'.

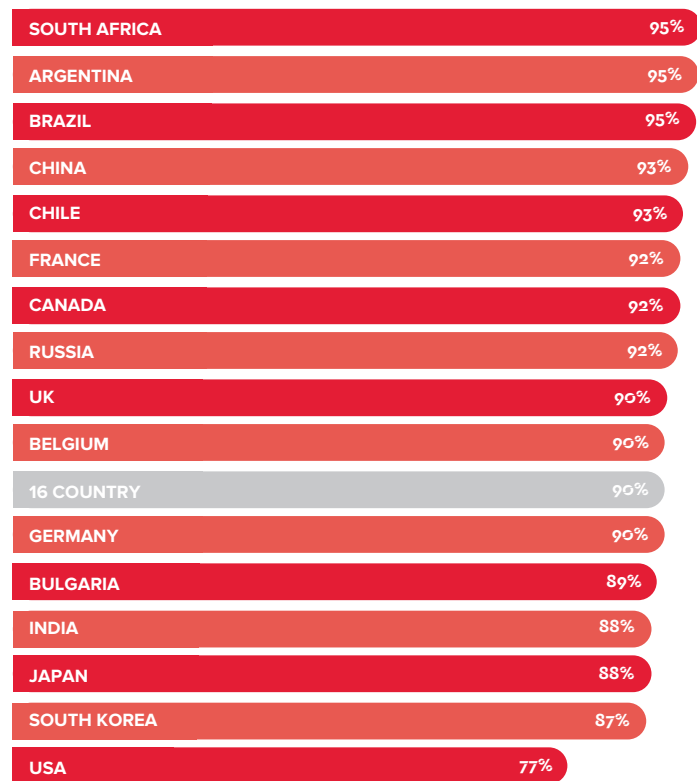
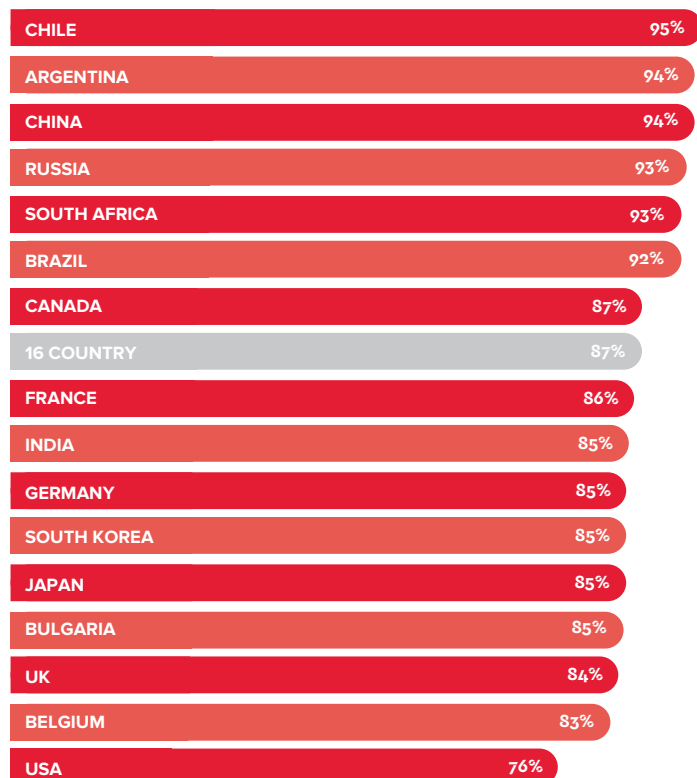
Affordable access to health care (37c)**Affordable access to education (37d)****Support for paid maternity leave (37e)**

Figure 37c-e Question 7 Do you strongly favour, somewhat favour, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose each of the following laws? Note N=18281; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for Germany (N=2222), UK (N=1605) and the USA (N=1292). Countries ordered from highest to lowest 'support'.

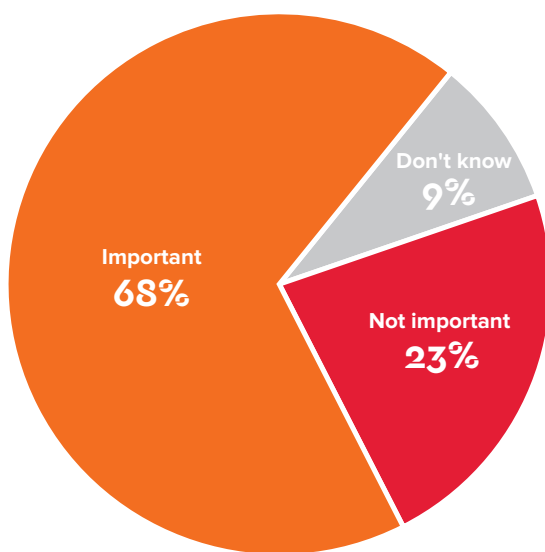
6.3 The responsibility of unions: Three quarters of people support unions

Should unions play an active role in society?

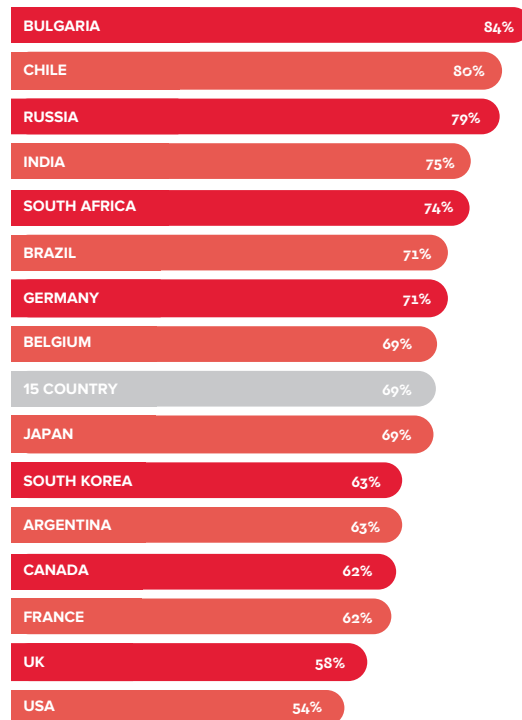
“Most people believe unions have a role to play.”

More than two-thirds of people (68%) believe that unions have an important role to play in society.

Should unions play an active role in society?



Across the fifteen countries, a majority of their populations believe that unions have an important role to play. Those countries most likely to believe that unions have an important role to play include Bulgaria (84%), Chile (80%) and Russia (79%).



“A majority of both men and women, young and old, believe unions should be playing an active role in society.”

67% of males, and only slightly more females (70%), believe it is important that unions play an active role in society. Likewise, 69% of those aged under 40 see the importance of unions, with 68% of those aged 40+ holding the same view.

“People in all regions of the world see the importance of unions.”

In addition to the majority of people in all countries believing that unions have an important role to play, at least 65% – or almost two in every three people – in each of the five country groupings supports this view. Those in BRICS countries (75%) were most likely to believe that unions have an important role to play, while the Americas were lowest (65%).

The results for Asia (69%), Europe (68%) and the G20 (67%) mirrored the global average.

Figure 38 & 39 Question 19 In your view, how important is it to have unions playing an active role in society? Note N=17251.

This question was excluded for respondents in China. Countries ordered from highest to lowest on ‘important’.



Appendix

Top line results

Key

BR	CA	CL	ZA	IN	FR	US	CN	DE	KR
Brazil	Canada	Chile	South Africa	India	France	USA	China	Germany	South Korea
UK	BE	JP	AR	RU	BG	MX	EG	ID	
UK	Belgium	Japan	Argentina	Russia	Bulgaria	Mexico	Egypt	Indonesia	

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	CL	ZA	IN	FR	US	CN	DE	KR	UK	BE	JP	AR	RU	BG
Very good	7	10	7	5	5	15	1	24	15	8	3	2	6	3	3	3	2
Somewhat good	37	34	46	25	16	42	30	36	63	60	15	44	42	20	12	32	37
Somewhat bad	35	31	30	49	33	27	46	22	18	24	47	36	39	45	51	44	32
Very bad	17	23	12	18	45	14	16	7	3	4	33	7	9	25	32	18	27
Don't know / refused	4	1	5	4	1	2	6	11	2	4	2	11	4	5	2	4	1

Q2 Own financial situation

Which of the following statements best describes your financial situation?

	Total	BR	CA	CL	ZA	IN	FR	US	CN	DE	KR	UK	BE	JP	AR	RU	BG
I don't have enough money for basic essentials, like housing, food and electricity	10	10	8	13	16	13	10	9	13	7	15	4	7	9	18	5	7
I have enough money for basic essentials, but I'm barely getting by	37	46	40	51	48	33	39	29	27	33	40	28	36	39	52	26	45
I have enough money for basic essentials, and I can save a little money	42	38	40	30	28	39	44	41	50	47	36	53	46	37	26	63	44
I have enough money for basic essentials, and I can save a lot of money	8	6	8	5	7	11	5	14	7	9	8	11	8	12	3	6	2
Don't know	3	0	4	2	1	4	2	6	3	4	2	3	2	3	1	0	1

Q3 Family income and cost of living

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?

	Total	BR	CA	CL	ZA	IN	FR	US	CN	DE	KR	UK	BE	JP	AR	RU	BG
Gone up more	19	19	14	18	20	26	13	24	16	12	18	14	12	34	12	40	21
Fallen behind	44	50	52	52	55	33	54	34	36	47	31	43	56	26	71	15	46
Stayed even	32	28	28	27	24	33	29	31	43	32	48	34	27	30	16	41	31
Don't know	6	3	6	3	1	7	4	11	6	9	3	9	4	9	2	5	1

Q4 Global anxieties

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

	Very worried	Somewhat worried	A little worried	Not worried at all	Don't know / refuse
People losing their jobs	37	30	22	9	3
Climate change	40	29	20	9	2
Unfair competition from lower-paid foreign workers	22	29	25	19	5
Rising inequality between the 1% richest people and the rest of the population	40	29	17	10	4
Weakening or even dismantling of labour laws	29	29	22	14	7
Restrictions on the right to peacefully protest	23	24	24	23	6
Inequality between men and women in earnings and opportunities	23	29	25	20	3
The risk of nuclear war	20	22	28	27	4
The misuse of my personal data online	38	31	23	6	2

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	47	34	8	3	8
Laws that give workers the right to collectively bargain, so workers can join together to get fairer wages and labour conditions	53	32	6	2	6
Laws that establish and protect a decent minimum wage for workers	64	24	5	2	4
Laws that protect workers' health and safety	73	19	3	1	4
Laws that protect the right to strike	35	36	14	5	9

Q6 Control over work

Do you think you have more or less control over the following aspects of your life than you did five years ago, or is there no difference?

	More control	Less control	No difference	Don't know / refuse
The hours you work	25	28	37	9
How much you get paid for your work	20	35	36	9
Your choice of decent work	24	33	33	10
Online surveillance of me at work	22	30	39	9

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	51	33	8	3	5
Decent retirement incomes	71	20	4	2	4
Affordable access to health care	70	21	4	2	3
Affordable access to education	66	24	4	2	4
Support for paid maternity leave	59	28	6	2	5

Q8 Feelings towards the government

How do the actions the [nationality] government is taking on the following issues make you feel?

	Happy	Optimistic	No strong feelings	Despairing	Angry	Don't know
Reducing inequality between the wealthy and other people	7	18	25	23	22	6
Ensuring the minimum wage is enough for a decent life	9	26	22	21	17	5
The cost of transport	5	17	33	21	18	7
Creating decent jobs	10	26	26	20	12	6
Listening to the needs of me and my family	9	21	28	21	15	6
Having a plan to reduce the impact of climate change	8	23	27	22	14	6

Q9 Global action plan for governments

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 / refuse
Making sure companies pay their fair share of taxes	73	7	13	7
Create jobs by investing in care for the elderly, disabled people and pre-school aged children	74	7	12	7
Working towards a pay rise for workers	70	8	16	7
Regulate the digital economy to promote employment and worker rights	61	9	16	13
Protect and secure employment and workers' rights for domestic and migrant workers	57	12	21	10
Support integration of refugees in our workplaces with equal wages and conditions	37	24	24	15
Promote a Just Transition to a zero-carbon future	63	10	15	11
Adopt new rules for multinational companies to end abuse of workers through their supply chains	66	8	14	12
Working with other countries to promote peace, jobs and human rights	64	9	19	8
Enabling apprenticeships and possibilities for life-long learning	69	7	16	8

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	CL	ZA	IN	FR	US	CN	DE	KR	UK	BE	JP	AR	RU	BG
They should have a right	79	81	80	93	89	80	70	59	87	79	83	67	68	75	88	82	88
They should not have a right	7	8	8	2	6	10	4	14	6	7	6	8	8	5	4	3	4
Don't know	15	11	12	5	5	10	26	27	7	14	11	24	24	20	9	15	7

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	CL	ZA	IN	FR	US	CN	DE	KR	UK	BE	JP	AR	RU	BG
Yes	39	57	42	67	72	47	38	33	40	17	36	25	27	13	59	47	46
No	55	39	53	30	26	44	56	57	52	80	54	69	66	81	37	51	53
Don't know	5	4	6	4	1	9	6	10	8	4	9	6	6	6	4	2	1

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	CL	ZA	IN	FR	US	CN	DE	KR	UK	BE	JP	AR	RU	BG
Very likely	11	17	9	11	8	25	2	16	20	11	5	4	5	3	7	9	24
Fairly likely	36	42	40	33	19	34	31	36	44	47	25	40	39	23	29	40	38
Fairly unlikely	30	25	30	39	29	21	41	21	15	22	47	28	35	40	43	34	20
Very unlikely	12	11	12	12	40	14	15	8	9	5	13	7	9	15	15	9	12
Don't know	11	4	9	5	4	6	11	19	11	15	11	20	12	20	6	7	5

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	CL	ZA	IN	FR	US	DE	KR	UK	BE	JP	AR	RU	BG	MX	EG	ID
Yes	15	7	16	5	13	30	11	21	17	22	18	17	12	6	4	4	4	12	27
No	76	91	73	92	82	61	79	62	74	65	64	69	73	93	94	94	95	74	60
Don't know	9	2	11	3	4	9	9	16	10	13	18	14	15	2	2	2	1	13	12

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	CL	ZA	IN	FR	US	DE	KR	UK	BE	JP	AR	RU	BG	MX	EG	ID
Favours the wealthy	71	83	68	82	76	59	77	59	68	79	69	72	62	73	81	88	80	67	61
Fair to most people	18	13	23	13	18	29	12	28	20	12	20	18	22	13	9	7	11	17	30
Don't know	10	5	10	5	6	13	11	13	11	9	11	10	17	14	10	5	9	16	10

Q15 Who sets economic policy

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

	Too much influence	Not enough influence	The right amount of influence	Don't know
Corporate interests	57	17	13	12
Working people	14	63	14	10
Consumers	21	49	20	10
People like me	8	66	14	11
The [nationality] government	32	39	17	12
The richest 1%	65	13	10	11

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	59	16	18	7
Held companies to account for how they treat workers and the environment	61	14	18	7
Committed to an international treaty to ban nuclear weapons	53	13	26	9
Planned for a Just Transition to a zero-carbon future	50	14	25	11
Increased taxes to pay for the care of children, the elderly and the sick	37	29	25	9
Increased the minimum wage and committed to decent work	64	13	17	6
Worked for common solutions with other governments	53	13	25	8

Q17 Positive and negative impact of big tech companies

Overall, do you think large international technology companies (e.g., Amazon, Facebook, Google, etc.) have had a positive or negative impact on each of the following, in the last three years?

	Very positive	Fairly positive	Fairly negative	Very negative	Don't know
People like me	15	46	16	5	18
The economy of [country]	12	37	22	8	22
Workers	11	37	23	7	22
Our society	13	40	23	9	15
The safety of products that I buy online	14	45	17	5	18
Protecting my personal data online	10	26	31	16	17
Making our lives easier	25	48	11	4	12

Q18 Government action on big tech companies

When it comes to large international technology companies (e.g., 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	66	17	17
Increasing the amount of regulation of international technology companies	65	16	18
Breaking up international technology companies into smaller companies	37	30	33

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	CL	ZA	IN	FR	US	DE	KR	UK	BE	JP	AR	RU	BG
Very important	32	44	24	53	42	38	22	27	32	11	22	28	21	31	39	47
Fairly important	37	27	38	27	32	37	40	27	39	52	36	41	48	33	41	37
Not very important	15	13	19	12	13	13	16	15	15	22	20	18	17	16	12	8
Not at all important	7	12	9	5	9	4	9	12	5	8	7	6	3	17	3	4
Don't know	9	4	10	3	4	8	13	19	10	7	15	7	12	4	6	4

Q20 Paid weekend work

Thinking about paid work you do at the weekend (that is, on Saturdays and Sundays), which of the following best applies to you?

	Total	BR	CA	CL	ZA	IN	FR	US	CN	DE	KR	UK	BE	JP	AR	RU	BG
I do more paid work at the weekend these days than I did five years ago	17	21	17	20	21	25	14	19	18	14	9	16	10	10	13	22	18
I do less paid work at the weekend these days than I did five years ago	17	20	18	21	20	17	9	17	15	13	32	15	13	16	21	16	18
No difference - I do about the same amount of paid work at weekends as I did five years ago	28	22	29	20	24	28	28	35	32	28	30	17	25	48	25	30	27
No difference - I do not do paid work at the weekend, and wasn't doing so five years ago	33	32	28	34	31	23	42	22	31	39	22	48	44	17	38	27	34
Don't know	6	4	8	5	3	8	7	8	4	6	7	5	8	8	3	5	4

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