

ITF

Moving the  
World  
Forward



# TRANSPORT MOVES THE WORLD

ITF GLOBAL POLL 2024



INTERNATIONAL  
TRANSPORT  
WORKERS'  
FEDERATION

YouGov®

# ITF

THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT WORKERS' FEDERATION (ITF) IS A DEMOCRATIC, AFFILIATE-LED GLOBAL FEDERATION OF 740 TRADE UNIONS IN OVER 150 COUNTRIES, REPRESENTING NEARLY 16.5 MILLION WORKING PEOPLE IN ALL TRANSPORT SECTORS. THE ITF PASSIONATELY CAMPAIGNS FOR TRANSPORT WORKERS' RIGHTS, EQUALITY AND JUSTICE.

# CONTENTS

---

<b>ABOUT THIS REPORT</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>FOREWORD</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>ANALYSIS</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>SECTION 1: TRANSPORT KEEPS THE GLOBAL ECONOMY MOVING</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>SECTION 2: GLOBAL ANXIETY ABOUT TRANSPORT</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>SECTION 3: FIGHTING FOR TRANSPORT WORKERS' RIGHTS</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>SECTION 4: TRANSPORT NEEDS GLOBAL RULES</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>SECTION 5: AI AND THE FUTURE OF WORK</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>SECTION 6: TRANSPORT WORKERS KEEP THE WORLD MOVING</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1: TOP LINE RESULT TABLES</b>	<b>106</b>

---



**TRANSPORT  
WORKERS ARE  
THE ENGINE  
OF THE GLOBAL  
ECONOMY**





# ABOUT THIS REPORT

These findings are based on the 2024 International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF) Global Poll.

This poll of fifteen countries covers the adult populations (18+) in Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, India, Mexico, Morocco, the Philippines, South Africa, South Korea, Türkiye, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Approximately n=1000 respondents were interviewed online in each country, bar the UK (n=1660). The figures have been given an even weighting for each country to produce an 'average' value.

The weighted global sample size for this poll is n=16632.

Fieldwork was undertaken between 18th March – 12th April 2024. Quotas were used to reflect national proportions in terms of age, gender and region.

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

The findings are analysed globally, representing the mean from the 15 countries, as well as by each individual country and by regional groupings. The regional groupings are as follows:

**Asia Pacific:** Australia, India, the Philippines and South Korea

**Europe:** France, Germany, Türkiye and the UK

**North America:** Canada and the United States

**Latin America:** Argentina, Brazil and Mexico

Findings based on age (18–34, 35–54, 55+) and gender are also examined. The responses of 'Young Workers' (those aged 18 to 35 and in employment) are also analysed.

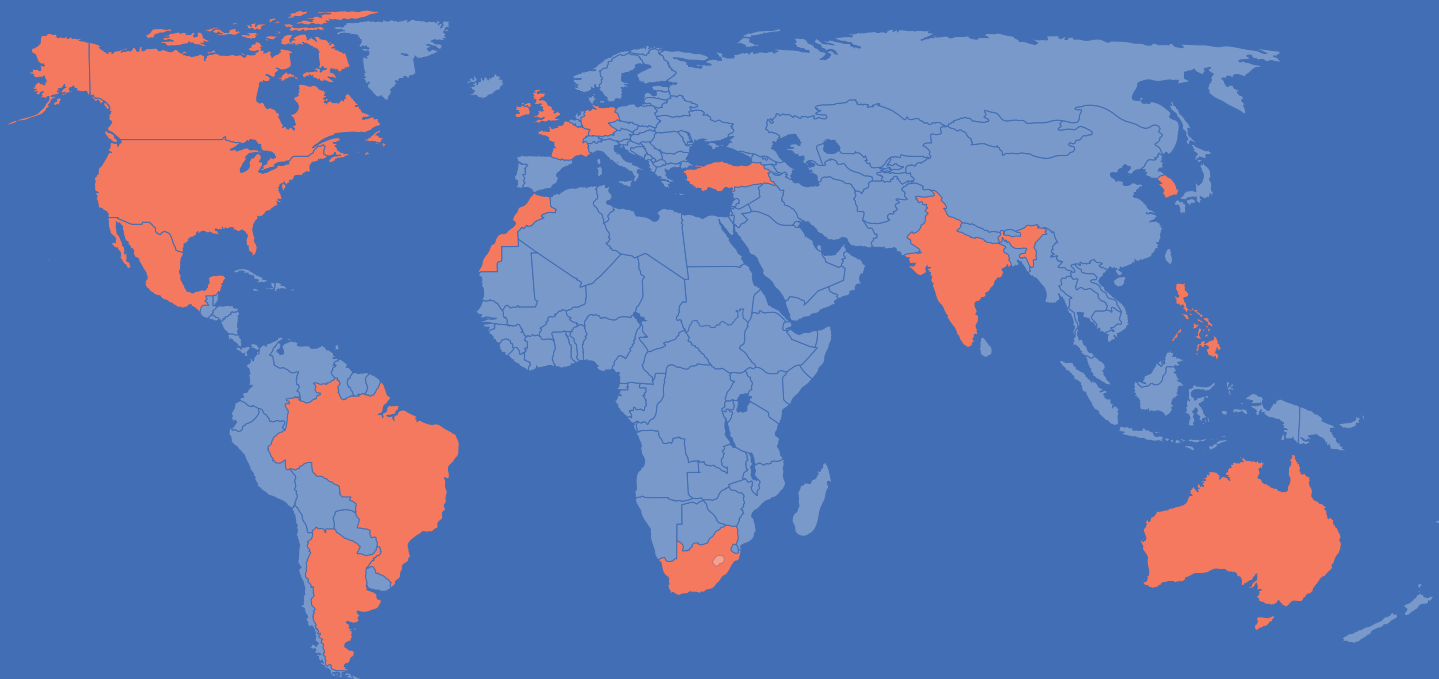
The questions have been grouped into six themes which form the basis of analysis in this report.

# METHODOLOGY

The 2024 International Transport Workers' Federation Global Poll

**15 COUNTRIES**

**1.76 BILLION PEOPLE 18+**



Country	Sample Size	Total Population 18+
Argentina	n=1090	34 million
Australia	n=1078	20.6 million
Brazil	n=1064	151.7 million
Canada	n=1104	30.1 million
France	n=1099	53.7 million
Germany	n=1080	69.4 million
India	n=1032	1 billion
Mexico	n=1064	96 million
Morocco	n=1047	27.6 million
The Philippines	n=1129	70.8 million
South Africa	n=1017	39 million
South Korea	n=1044	36.2 million
Türkiye	n=1056	52.5 million
United Kingdom	n=1660	52.3 million
United States of America	n=1068	263 million

# FOREWORD

Transport workers are the engine of the global economy, linking critical supply chains, markets and societies. This means we are in a unique position to demand and lead transformative change. Transport is not just our job; it is our life, our livelihood and our future.

At the 46th ITF Congress in Marrakech, transport workers from over 150 countries will set a bold vision for the next five years based on six demands: corporate accountability in supply chains, sustainability, safety, the future of work, rights and equality.

These demands form our blueprint to transform the transport industry, to create a safer, fairer and more sustainable economy and society for all. We believe in a world grounded in social, economic and environmental justice; where all workers are treated equally with dignity and respect; where everyone can work in a safe environment free from fear and discrimination; and where every worker is paid a wage that recognises their crucial role in society as the drivers of economic wealth and prosperity.

The ITF Global Poll 2024 unequivocally shows that the people supports the demands of transport workers and their unions. Two thirds (66%) of people think the transport industry would be better off if there was greater involvement from transport workers in decision-making processes.

In a year where half the world will vote in elections, with transport, inequality and freedom of speech at the forefront of election issues, it is evident that transport is seen as a crucial driver of national and global economic progress. An overwhelming 89% of people recognise the importance of transport to their country's economy. However, when half the population believe that their government is handling transport badly, it's clear that governments are failing to act.

Governments also continue to prioritise corporate profits over people. More than two-thirds (69%) of people believe that the economic system favours the wealthy, and 45% think transport companies are failing to operate in an ethical and fair way. These concerns demonstrate the urgent need for change, with strong support (79%) for governments adopt and implement new rules and regulations for multi-national transport companies to end the exploitation of transport workers in supply chains.

A majority of people around the world are worried about the erosion of fundamental freedoms: 61% worry about current or future restrictions on free speech, 56% about the right to protest and 54% about the right to strike.

Transport unions have consistently fought authoritarianism, greed and suffering, and furthered rights, equality and justice through industrial and social upheavals. With the unwavering support of transport workers and their communities, we will continue to do so with strong public support. A significant majority (69%) of people think it's important for transport unions to play an active role in societal issues, and we will return that support by relentlessly fighting for democracy, rights and freedom.

Together, we will build a new era of industrial democracy. At the heart of this change lies the power of collective action. Transport workers, united through our unions, at the forefront of demanding a just and equitable future.

**Stephen Cotton**

**General Secretary, International Transport Workers' Federation**



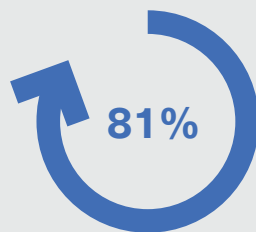


# TRANSPORT IS CRUCIAL TO ECONOMIES AND SOCIETIES

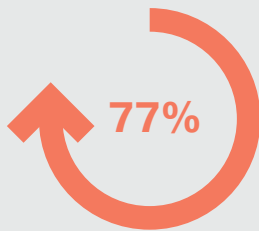
## TRANSPORT WORKERS KEEP THE GLOBAL ECONOMY MOVING



think transport is important to the economy of their country.



think the world's economy relies on transport workers for the movement of goods and people.

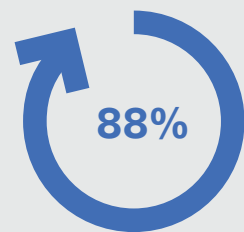


think transport is important to reduce economic inequality.

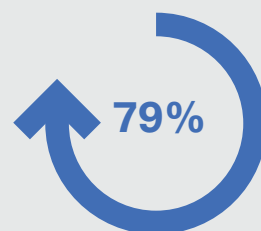
## TRANSPORT IS A PUBLIC GOOD



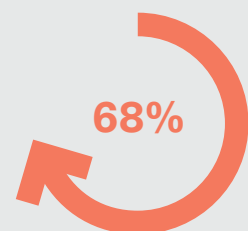
think transport is important for coping with emergencies.



think transport is an important public service.



think transport is important for uniting people.



think transport is important for national identity.

## GOVERNMENTS FAILING TO DELIVER ON TRANSPORT NEEDS

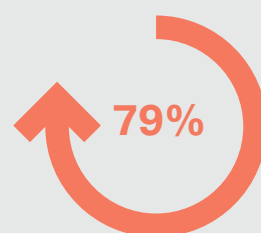


want their government to increase access to transport.

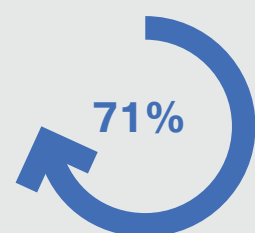


think the government is handling transport badly in their country.

## PEOPLE ARE WORRIED ABOUT TRANSPORT COSTS AND TRAVEL CHAOS



are worried about rising fuel costs.



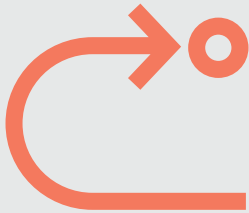
are worried about the cost of transport.

# ITF'S 6 DEMANDS



## SAFETY

SAFETY FOR TRANSPORT WORKERS



## SUSTAINABILITY

MAKING TRANSPORT SUSTAINABLE



## ACCOUNTABILITY

CORPORATE ACCOUNTABILITY IN GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAINS



## FUTURE

SHAPING THE FUTURE OF WORK



## EQUALITY

EQUALITY FOR TRANSPORT WORKERS



## RIGHTS

RIGHTS FOR TRANSPORT WORKERS

# PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR THE ITF'S SIX DEMANDS

There is overwhelming public support in all countries surveyed in the ITF Global Poll 2024 for governments, companies and investors to act in support of ITF's six demands for change.



## PROTECTING TRANSPORT WORKERS' SAFETY

**87%**

want their government to protect transport workers from violence and harassment.

**84%**

want their government to improve health and safety laws to protect transport workers.



## BUILDING CORPORATE ACCOUNTABILITY IN GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAINS

**86%**

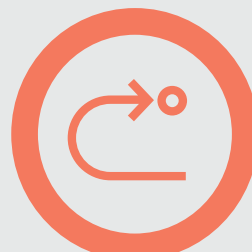
think it's important that transport workers should have protections in their workplace regardless of where they work.

**ALMOST 8 OUT OF 10**

**81%**

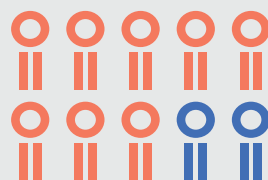
support laws that hold companies to account for environmental and labour rights abuses in their transport supply chains.

**79%** want their government to implement policies that will end abuse of transport workers in supply chains.



## MAKING TRANSPORT SUSTAINABLE THROUGH INVESTMENT AND NATIONAL PLANS

**8 in 10**



**80%** want their government to increase investment in sustainable transport.

**3 in 4 PEOPLE**



**76%** want their government to put in place national plans to lower emissions in the transport sector.



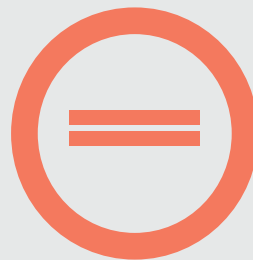
## THE FUTURE FOR TRANSPORT WORKERS

**66%**

believe the transport industry would be better off if there was greater involvement from transport workers in decision-making.

**81%**

want their government to invest in job creation for the transport sector.



## EQUALITY FOR TRANSPORT WORKERS



**77%**

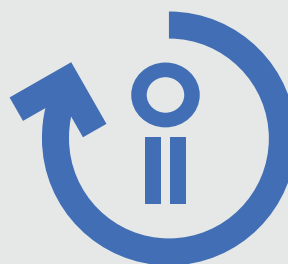
believe transport is important for reducing economic inequality.



## RIGHTS FOR TRANSPORT WORKERS

### Majorities support labour laws for transport workers that:

- Protect workers' health and safety (89%)
- Establish and protect a decent minimum wage for workers (86%)
- Give workers the right to collectively bargain (82%)
- Give workers the right to join a union (78%)
- Protect the right to strike (70%)



**82%**

want their government to protect transport workers employment rights.

### Majorities support social protections for transport workers:

- Affordable access to healthcare (87%)
- Affordable access to education (86%)
- Decent retirement incomes (87%)
- Support for maternity leave (86%)
- Unemployment benefits (81%)





# SHAPING THE FUTURE OF WORK – ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, PRIVACY AND SURVEILLANCE

Artificial intelligence (AI) is going to affect everyone. Its impact on jobs and society is still to be realised. That’s why it’s important that everyone has a say in how AI is used, and for whose benefit. Too often decision-making on AI does not include the views of workers and citizens.

The ITF Global Poll gives an insight into people’s views on AI in 15 countries.

## PEOPLE ARE DIVIDED AS TO WHETHER AI WILL REPLACE THEM IN THEIR JOB IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS

**44%** believe it is likely AI will replace them in their job.

**50%** believe it is unlikely AI will replace them in their job.

**Half (50%)** of young workers believe they will be replaced by AI, with almost one in four (**23%**) believing this is very likely.

## THERE IS CONCERN ABOUT THE IMPACTS OF AI IN THE WORKPLACE.

**67%** – or more than two in three – are worried about AI collecting data about them.

**62%** – or six in ten – are worried about AI replacing human decision-making.

**57%** – or more than half – are worried about AI surveillance of their work.

## THE VAST MAJORITY OF PEOPLE WOULD BE UNCOMFORTABLE FLYING ON AN AUTONOMOUS PLANE WITH NO PILOT ON BOARD AND THERE ARE GROWING CONCERNS ABOUT DRIVERLESS CARS, TRUCKS AND TRAINS.

**76%** of people said that they would not be comfortable flying on an autonomous plane.

**56%** of people are worried about driverless cars, trucks and trains an increase of +6% since 2022.

## FEW PEOPLE BELIEVE THAT AI WILL BE DEVELOPED RESPONSIBLY, OR THAT GOVERNMENTS CAN EFFECTIVELY REGULATE ITS USE.



More than half of people are not confident that the technology companies developing AI will do so responsibly (**52%**).



**55%** are not confident in the ability of the government in their country to regulate the development and use of AI.



**Young workers** are less likely than the overall average to have confidence in either government (-6%) or companies (-7%).

# Recovery

It looks like Windows didn't load correctly.

If you'd like to restart and try again, choose "Restart my PC" below. Otherwise, choose "See advanced repair options" for troubleshooting tools and advanced options. If you don't know which option is right for you, contact someone you trust to help with this.

[See advanced repair options](#)

[Restart my PC](#)

निर्धारित समय	अनुमानित समय	एयरलाइन	उड़ान संख्या	संलग्न / के राउट	स्थिति
11:25	11:08	Air India	AI 188	टोरंटो	अवतरित
11:50	18:00	Air India	AI 381	सिंगापुर	दिली
12:05	13:38	Indigo	9I 712	धर्मशाला	अवतरित
12:20	14:56	Air India	AI 379		आगमन 15:13
13:20	12:54	Indigo	9I 696		अवतरित
13:45	15:42	SpiceJet	SG 81		आगमन 15:52
14:00	14:31	Air India	KC 9		आगमन 14:43
14:30	16:28	IndGo	6E		
14:45	16:26	Air India	AI		
14:45	14:38	Emirates	E		आगमन 14:49
14:50	15:02	Nepal Airlines			आगमन 15:11
14:55	15:45	IndGo			आगमन 15:02
15:00	15:12	IndGo	6		आगमन 15:09
15:00	16:09	Expedia			

**GAR** times during a

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Transport workers move the world. The vision, power and leadership of transport workers will make transport safer, fairer, and realise its potential as a driver of equality and economic and social justice for all. Almost nine in ten believe that transport is an important public service.**

## Transport keeps the global economy moving

**The importance of transport to the economy and quality of life is recognised around the world.**

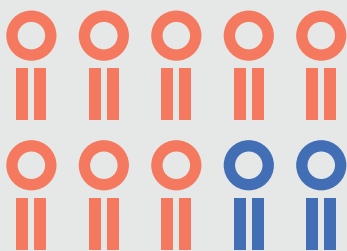
Almost nine in every ten (89%) believe that transport is important to their country's economy, with more than half (59%) viewing it as very important. Significantly, this belief is consistent across the fifteen countries included in the poll. The value of transport is also seen as global, with eight in every ten (81%) agreeing that the global economy is reliant on transport for the movement of goods and people.

The vast majority of people agree that transport is important to achieving a number of critical social and economic outcomes. Transport is seen as important to achieving the critical social and economic outcomes that many experience in their everyday life, such as improving life in

cities (87%), connecting rural communities (88%) and reducing economic inequality (77%). More than six in ten also believe that transport is important to the national identity (68%) in their country.

Many people also see the value of transport to uniting people (79%). The vast majority also recognise the value of transport in relation to crises, such as coping with emergencies (89%) and acting on climate change (75%). Overall, almost nine in ten (88%) people see transport as an important public service, behind only healthcare (92%) and energy (89%).

These results are highly consistent with the first global poll conducted in 2022, demonstrating that these beliefs about the importance of transport and transport workers are entrenched.



**MORE THAN EIGHT IN EVERY TEN (81%) PEOPLE BELIEVE THAT THE WORLD'S ECONOMY RELIES ON TRANSPORT WORKERS.**

## Global anxiety about transport

### **People are worried about transport, and particularly about its cost.**

People's primary concerns about transport revolve around expense, specifically rising fuel costs (79% are worried) and the cost of transport generally (71%). In addition to the high global average levels of concern about the expenses associated with transport, more than half of people around the world are worried about the impact of transport emissions on climate change (63%) and shortages due to supply chain disruptions caused by conflict (63%).

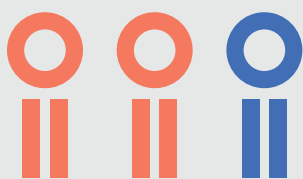
Looking at public transport specifically, 61% (globally) are worried about access and affordability.

People also worry about staffing, and specifically that staff cuts could impact passenger safety (61%). More than a third worry about the number of staff at train stations or

on trains (42%) or at airports and on planes (38%). These worries extend to future staffing concerns also, with more than half (56% – an increase of +6% since 2022) now worried about driverless cars, trucks and trains.

Every second person around the world believes that their government is handling transport badly.

Half (50%) of people around the world believe that their government is handling transport badly – one in five (21%) believe they are handling this very badly. These figures represent a slight increase from 2022, where 48% thought that their government was handling transport badly. Between March and April 2024 when this poll was carried out those in Philippines (+10%), the UK (+7%), Türkiye (+5%), Brazil (+4%), Germany (+4%) Argentina (+3%) and Canada (+2%) are now even more likely than in 2022 to believe that their government is handling transport badly.



**ALMOST TWO IN THREE PEOPLE (63%) ARE WORRIED ABOUT SHORTAGES OF GOODS IN SHOPS BECAUSE OF SUPPLY CHAIN DISRUPTION.**

## Fighting for transport workers' rights

**Globally, there is strong support for transport workers' rights and for investment in the transport sector.**

A primary concern amongst people around the world is the implementation of laws and policies that will keep transport workers safe at work. Almost nine in ten people want their government to implement policies to protect transport workers from violence and harassment (87%) and to improve health and safety laws to protect these workers (84%). Almost eight in ten (79%) also want their government to implement policies that will end abuse of workers in supply chains.

In addition to these policies, almost nine in ten (89%) support the introduction of laws to protect workers health and safety. Along with protecting their health and safety, people want to see the fundamental labour rights of transport workers protected, with more than eight in ten (82%) supporting governments protecting employment rights in general. Specifically, a large majority support transport workers being provided organising rights including the right to collectively bargain (82%), to join a union (78%) and to strike (70%). People also strongly support governments establishing a decent minimum wage for transport workers (86%).

The majority of people around the world support social protections for transport workers. More than eight in every ten support providing transport workers with social protections such as affordable access to healthcare (87%) and

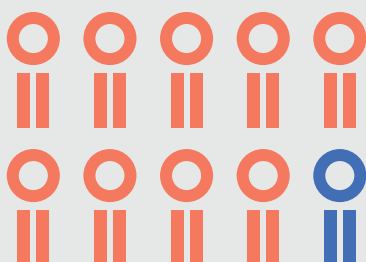
education (86%). There is also strong support for governments providing protections to transport workers in times of need, such as retirement incomes (87%), maternity leave (86%) and unemployment benefits (81%).

There is also strong demand for governments to invest in transport more generally, with three-quarters (75%) supporting increased investment by their government. This rises to four in every five people who want to see increased investment in sustainable transport specifically (80%), job creation in the transport sector (81%) and in access to transport in general (83%).

People also want to see the government invest in the larger issue of climate change, by implementing plans to lower emissions in the transport sector (76%). A large majority would also like to see their government nationalise transport infrastructure and operations (66%).

Against this backdrop of strong support for the implementation of labour and social protections for transport workers, people around the world are worried about their own freedoms and rights. More than six in ten (61%) are worried about restrictions on free speech, while more than half worried about restrictions on the right of people to protest (56%) or the right of workers to strike (54%).

These findings highlight the strong and clear mandate that governments around the world must implement progressive labour and social policies in the transport sector and beyond.



**ALMOST NINE IN TEN PEOPLE (87%) WANT THEIR GOVERNMENT TO IMPLEMENT POLICIES TO PROTECT TRANSPORT WORKERS FROM VIOLENCE AND HARASSMENT.**





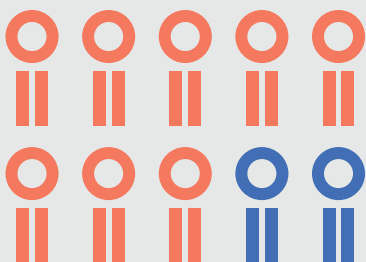
## Transport needs global rules

**People strongly support protections for transport workers, a view that reflects their belief that companies and the wider economic system do not act in a fair and ethical way.**

The vast majority of people believe transport workers should have protections regardless of where they work. 86% of people around the world believe it is important for transport workers to have protections in their workplace. More than half (55%) believe this is very important. A further eight in ten (81%) would support laws to hold companies to account for the labour rights or environment abuses in their supply chain.

The strong support for these protections for workers reflects the deep belief that the economic system, and companies specifically, do not act in the best interest of workers. More than two-thirds (69%) of people believe that the economic system favours the wealthy, a figure that has increased since 2022 (+2%). Almost half (45%) of people believe that transport companies do not act in a fair and ethical way. More than one in ten (12%) believe that they are not at all ethical (with 33% believing they are not very ethical). This places transport companies behind only energy companies (49%) in the number of people who believe that they do not act ethically.

These findings highlight a global demand for the protection and fair treatment of transport workers and a global mistrust in the global economic system and the behaviour of companies in general.



**81% SUPPORT LAWS TO HOLD COMPANIES TO ACCOUNT FOR THE LABOUR RIGHTS OR ENVIRONMENT ABUSES IN THEIR SUPPLY CHAINS.**

## AI and the future of work

**Many people are wary of the impacts of AI on their jobs and privacy and are not confident in government ability or company ethics to manage this in the interest of workers.**

Covering AI and its impacts in-depth for the first time, this poll found people divided in their opinions based on their age and country.

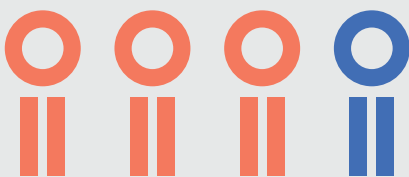
The largest proportion (50%) of people believe it is unlikely that AI will replace them in their job in the next five years. However almost as many (44%) believe this is likely. Younger respondents are far more likely to believe that they will be replaced by AI in the next 5 years – 50% of those aged 18–34 believe they will be replaced, compared to 32% of those aged 55+. Specifically, the average age in those countries more likely to believe that AI will replace them is 32.3, compared to 41.1 for those who believe AI will not replace them.

The majority of people are however worried about other impacts of AI in their workplace, including collecting data about them (67%), replacing human decision-making (62%) or surveillance of their work (57%).

When presented with the real-world example of AI in the workplace, three-quarters (76%) said they would be uncomfortable flying on an autonomous plane with no pilot on board. Almost half (51%) said that they would be very uncomfortable. This was the majority view in each of the fifteen countries included in this poll.

Additional, 52% are not confident that the companies developing AI will do so responsibly. Although a majority view globally, this does not reflect the significant differences in views held by different countries. By way of example, 71% of those in the UK are not confident, while 66% of those in India are – a huge divide. People are also divided on whether they think their government has the ability to regulate AI – although an average of 55% are not confident, again this masks the differences between countries. While 72% in the UK are not confident, 67% of those in India are.

These results demonstrate the need to better understand and respond to this emerging and dynamic impact on the modern workplace.



**THREE QUARTERS OF PEOPLE WOULD BE UNCOMFORTABLE FLYING ON AN AUTONOMOUS PLANE WITH NO PILOT ON BOARD.**



## Transport workers keep the world moving

**Working in transport is viewed as a respected and attractive profession, and people want the voice of transport workers and their unions heard.**

More than two-thirds of people (67%) believe that working in transport is a respected profession. Most also see working in this industry as an attractive career for both women (54%) and young people (63%).

People are calling for greater involvement of transport workers in decision-making. Two

in every three (66%) people believe that the transport industry would be better off if its workers were more involved in decision-making – one in three (34%) believe the industry would be much better off.

People also believe that the unions who represent these workers have an important role, with 69% (a slight increase since 2022) stating that unions should play an active role in society. This was the view of the majority of people in all fifteen countries included in this poll.



**TWO IN THREE (69%) PEOPLE BELIEVE THAT TRANSPORT UNIONS PLAY AN ACTIVE ROLE IN SOCIETY.**





**THE IMPORTANCE  
OF TRANSPORT TO  
THE ECONOMY AND  
QUALITY OF LIFE  
IS RECOGNISED  
AROUND THE  
WORLD.**



R66

S.W.L.  
40 LONG TONS

MITSUBISHI


HAMBURG  SÜD

 MAERSK

TRILLION

MAERSK  
SEAL

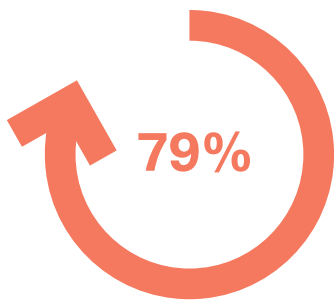
  
STAR COOL  
MAEU  
909 343 B

HAMBURG 



# ANALYSIS

## SECTION 1: TRANSPORT KEEPS THE GLOBAL ECONOMY MOVING



**79% OF PEOPLE SEE THE VALUE OF TRANSPORT TO UNITING PEOPLE.**

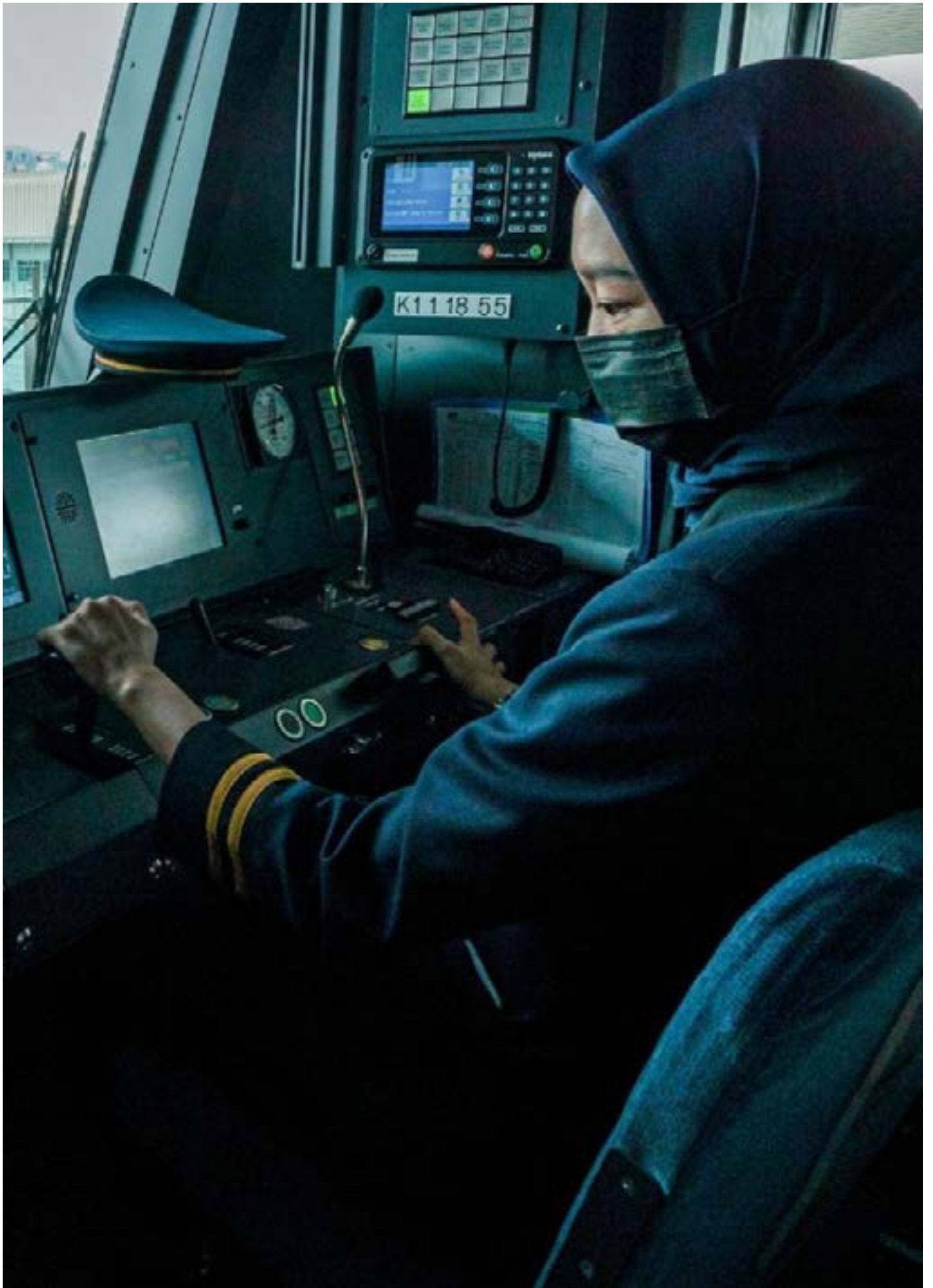
**The importance of transport to the economy and quality of life is recognised around the world.**

Almost nine in every ten (89%) believe that transport is important to their country's economy, with more than half (59%) viewing it as very important. Significantly, this belief is consistent across the fifteen countries included in the poll. The value of transport is also seen as global, with eight in every ten (81%) agreeing that the global economy is reliant on transport for the movement of goods and people.

The vast majority of people agree that transport is important to achieving a number of critical social and economic outcomes. Transport is seen as important to achieving the critical social and economic outcomes that many experience in their everyday life, such as improving life in cities (87%), connecting rural communities (88%) and reducing economic inequality (77%). More than six in ten also believe that transport is important to national identity (68%) in their country.

Many people also see the value of transport to uniting people (79%). The vast majority also recognise the value of transport in relation to crises, such as coping with emergencies (89%) and acting on climate change (75%). Overall, almost nine in ten (88%) people see transport as an important public service, behind only healthcare (92%) and energy (89%).

These results are highly consistent with the first global poll conducted in 2022, demonstrating that these beliefs about the importance of transport and transport workers are entrenched.



# 1.1 RELIANCE OF THE WORLD'S ECONOMY ON TRANSPORT

## Q. To what extent do you think the world's economy relies on transport workers for the movements of goods and people?

To what extent does the world's economy rely on transport workers?

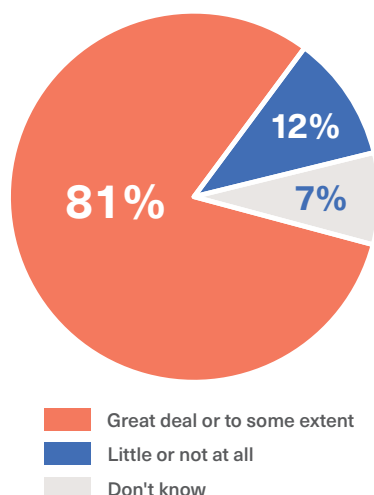


Figure 1, Question 6: To what extent do you think the world's economy relies on transport workers for the movements of goods and people? Note N=16632

**More than eight in every ten people believe that the world's economy relies on transport workers**

81% of people around the world believe that the global economy is reliant on transport workers for the movements of goods and people.

Half (50%) believe that the economy relies on transport workers a great deal, while 31% believe the economy relies on these workers to some extent.

### **Age analysis**

Those aged 55+ were (86%) were far more likely than those aged 18–34 (77%) to recognise the reliance of the global economy on transport workers. Those aged 35–54 sit in between, with 82% believing that the global economy relies on transport workers.

More than eight in ten young workers (82%) believe that the global economy relies on transport workers.

### **Gender analysis**

There were no significant differences between the views of males (80%) and females (83%).



### Country analysis

Excluding France (50%), at least seven in every ten people in each country believes that the global economy relies on transport workers.

Those in South Africa (91%), Brazil (90%) and Australia (89%) were the most likely to hold this view. Along with France (50%), those in South Korea (73%) and Türkiye (74%) were the least likely.

### Regional analysis

In all regions bar Europe (76%, drawn down by the results from France) at least eight in every ten people believe that the global economy relies on transport workers. Both Latin America and North America (85%) were the most likely to believe this, followed by Asia Pacific (81%).

### The world's economy relies on transport 'a great deal or to some extent'

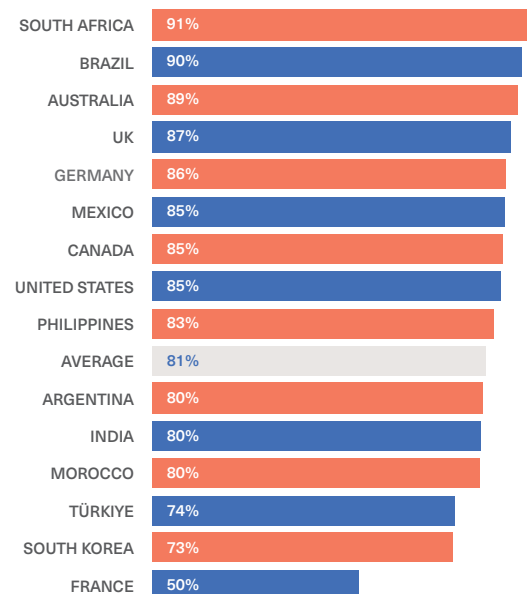


Figure 2, Question 6: To what extent do you think the world's economy relies on transport workers for the movements of goods and people? Note N=16632; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for the UK (n=1660). Only combined results for 'a great deal' or 'to some extent'. Countries ordered from highest to lowest figure. ^



### COMPARISON TO 2022 GLOBAL POLL

As many people in 2024 (81%) as 2022 (also 81%) believe that the global economy relies on transport workers.



# 1.2 IMPORTANCE OF TRANSPORT TO ECONOMIES

## Q. How important or not is transport to your country's economy?

How important is transport to your country's economy?

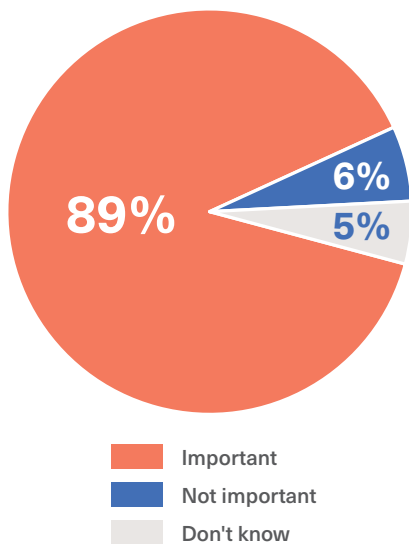


Figure 3, Question 2: How important or not is transport to your country's economy? Note N=16632

**Most of the world's population believes that transport is important to their country's economy**

Almost nine in every ten (89%) believe that transport is important to their country's economy, including more than half (59%) who believe it is very important.

### **Age analysis**

Those aged 55+ almost universally (95%) believe that transport is important to their country's economy. The vast majority of those aged 35–54 (91%) also hold this view, while those aged 18–34 (83%) are significantly less likely to believe this.

Close to nine in every ten (87%) young workers believe that transport is important to their country's economy, including more than half (54%) who believe it is very important.

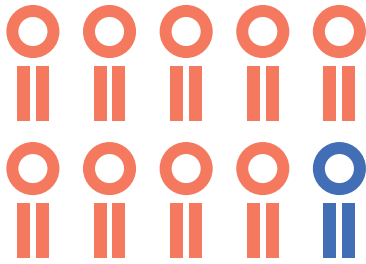
### **Gender analysis**

There are no differences based on gender, with 89% of both males and females believe that the transport is important to their country's economy.

### **Country analysis**

At least eight in every ten people in each of the fifteen countries included in this poll believes that transport is important to their country's economy.





## ALMOST NINE IN EVERY TEN (89%) BELIEVE THAT TRANSPORT IS IMPORTANT TO THEIR COUNTRY'S ECONOMY.

Those most likely to hold this view include the more than nine in ten of those in South Africa (96%), Australia (95%), Brazil (92%), the Philippines (92%) and Germany (91%).

Although less likely than other countries, a large majority of those in France (82%), Türkiye (83%) and Morocco (84%) believe that transport is important to their economy.

### Regional Analysis

The results across the regions are remarkably consistent, ranging from a low of 87% in Europe who believe that transport is important to their country's economy to a high of 91% in Asia Pacific. 89% of those in both Latin America and North America also hold this view.



### COMPARISON TO 2022 GLOBAL POLL

As with 2022 (88%), in 2024 (89%) almost nine in ten people believe that transport is important to their country's economy.

### Transport is important to the economy

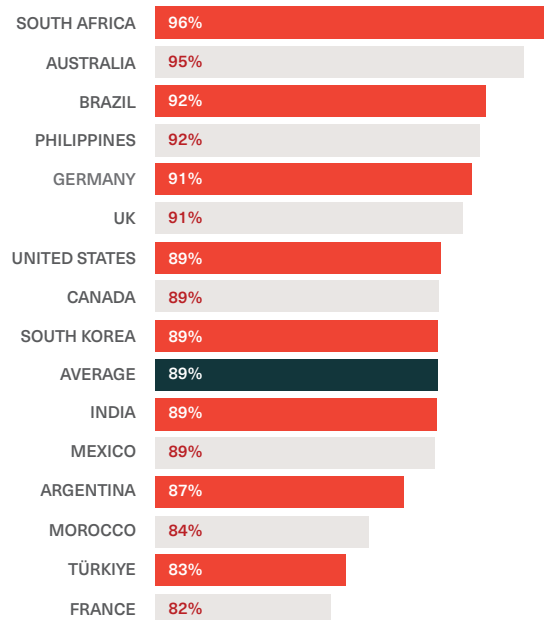


Figure 4, Question 2: How important or not is transport to your country's economy? Note N=16632; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for the UK (n=1660). Only combined results for 'a great deal' or 'to some extent'. Countries ordered from highest to lowest figure. ^

# 1.3 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL VALUE OF TRANSPORT

## Q. To what extent or not do you think transport is important for each of the following in your country?

To what extent or not do you think transport is important for each of the following in your country?

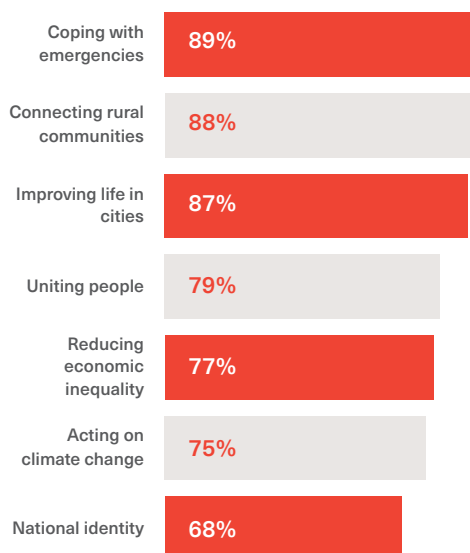


Figure 5, Question 8: To what extent or not do you think transport is important for each of the following in your country? Note N=16632. Only combined results for 'very' and 'fairly' important shown. Results ordered from highest to lowest figure for the combined 'important' total.

The vast majority of people agree that transport is important to achieving a number of critical social and economic outcomes

More than six in ten people around the world believe that transport is important to achieving each of the social and economic outcomes listed in this poll.

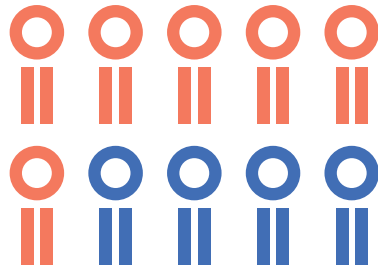
Most commonly, transport was considered important to:

1. Coping with emergencies (89%)
2. Connecting rural communities (88%)
3. Improving life in cities (87%)

At least three-quarters of people also believe that transport is important to:

- Uniting people (79%)
- Reducing economic inequality (77%)
- Acting on climate change (75%)

More than six in ten also believe that transport is important to national identity (68%) in their country.



**SIX IN EVERY TEN PEOPLE GLOBALLY BELIEVE THAT TRANSPORT IS IMPORTANT FOR COPING WITH EMERGENCIES.**

### **SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES KEY COHORTS:**

In general responses did not differ significantly by age, though those aged 55+ were more likely to think that transport was important to coping with emergencies (+4% on those aged 34-54 and +9% on those aged 18–34). Young workers did not significantly differ from the overall sample.

There were no significant differences based on gender.

The table below discusses these differences.

---

#### **COPING WITH EMERGENCIES (89%)**

- Six in ten (60%) believe transport is very important to coping with emergencies.
- Those aged 55+ (93%) were more likely than both those aged 35–54 (89%) and 18–34 (84%) to think transport was important to this.
- Almost nine in ten (87%) young workers also hold this view.
- Males (88%) and females (89%) did not differ significantly in their views.

---

#### **CONNECTING RURAL COMMUNITIES (88%)**

- More than half (57%) believe that transport is very important to connecting rural communities.
- Those aged 55+ (92%) and 35–54 (89%) were more likely than those aged 18–34 (83%) to think that transport was important to this.
- More than eight in ten (86%) young workers also hold this view.
- Males (87%) and females (89%) did not differ significantly in their views.

---

#### **IMPROVING LIFE IN CITIES (87%)**

- A majority (51%) of people believe that transport is very important to improving life in cities.
- Both those aged 55+ and 35–54 (both 88%) were only slightly more likely than those aged 18–34 (84%) to believe that transport was important to this.
- 87% of young workers – or almost nine in ten – also hold this view.
- Males (86%) and females (88%) did not differ significantly in their views.

---

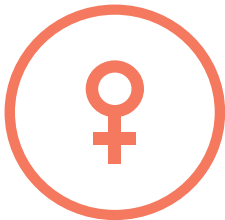
## UNITING PEOPLE (79%)

- Four in ten (42%) people believe that transport is very important to uniting people.
- Those aged 55+ (78%), 35–54 (81%) and 18–34 (77%) did not differ significantly in their views.
- Eight in ten (80%) young workers believe that transport is important to this.
- Males (78%) and females (79%) did not differ significantly in their views.

---

## REDUCING ECONOMIC INEQUALITY (77%)

- Four in ten (41%) believe that transport is very important to reducing economic inequality.
- There were no significant differences based on age with 77% of those aged 55+, 79% of those aged 35–54 and 76% of those aged 18–34 believing that transport is important to this.
- 79% of young workers also hold this view.
- Males and females did not differ in their views (both 77%).



**FEMALES (77%) WERE SLIGHTLY MORE LIKELY THAN MALES (74%) TO THINK IT WAS IMPORTANT FOR TRANSPORT TO ACT ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

---

## ACTING ON CLIMATE CHANGE (75%)

- Four in ten (43%) people believe that transport is very important to acting on climate change.
- Those aged 55+ (75%), 35–54 (76%) and 18–34 (74%) did not differ significantly in their views.
- More than three-quarters (77%) of young workers believe that transport is important to acting on climate change.
- Females (77%) were slightly more likely than males (74%) to think that transport was important to this.

---

## NATIONAL IDENTITY (68%)

- More than a third (35%) of people believe that transport is very important to their country's national identity.
- Those aged 55+ (65%) were slightly less likely than those aged 35–54 (70%) or 18–34 (68%) to believe that transport is important to this.
- Seven in every ten (70%) young workers also hold this view.
- Males and females did not differ in their views (both 68%).

## SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BY COUNTRY

The Philippines were the country most likely to believe that transport is important to achieving each of these social and economic outcomes – except for improving life in cities (South Africa was only slightly higher with 93%, compared to the Philippines 92%). Additionally, South Africa was in the top three most likely for all the outcomes listed.

The United States were significantly less likely than other countries to believe that transport was important to these outcomes, appearing in the three least likely for each of the seven outcomes listed. France (four appearances) and Germany (three) were also commonly in the three least likely.

However, even amongst those less likely, a significant majority still believed that transport is important to achieving each social or economic outcome.

### MORE LIKELY TO THINK TRANSPORT IS IMPORTANT

### LESS LIKELY TO BELIEVE TRANSPORT IS IMPORTANT

#### COPING WITH EMERGENCIES (89%)

↑ The Philippines (95%)  
South Africa (95%)  
Australia (93%)

↓ France (82%)  
Morocco (85%)  
Türkiye & the USA (both 86%)

#### CONNECTING RURAL COMMUNITIES (88%)

↑ The Philippines (94%)  
South Africa (94%)  
Australia (93%)

↓ France (81%)  
Türkiye (81%)  
The United States (81%)

#### IMPROVING LIFE IN CITIES (87%)

↑ South Africa (93%)  
Brazil (92%)  
The Philippines (92%)

↓ Germany (77%)  
UK (81%)  
The United States (81%)

#### UNITING PEOPLE (79%)

↑ The Philippines (92%)  
South Africa (91%)  
India (86%)

↓ France (62%)  
The United States (71%)  
Canada (72%)

#### REDUCING ECONOMIC INEQUALITY (77%)

↑ The Philippines (89%)  
South Africa (88%)  
India (84%)

↓ The United States (66%)  
Germany (68%)  
UK (69%)

#### ACTING ON CLIMATE CHANGE (75%)

↑ The Philippines (90%)  
India (86%)  
Mexico and South Africa (85%)

↓ The United States (62%)  
Argentina (64%)  
Germany (64%)

#### NATIONAL IDENTITY (68%)

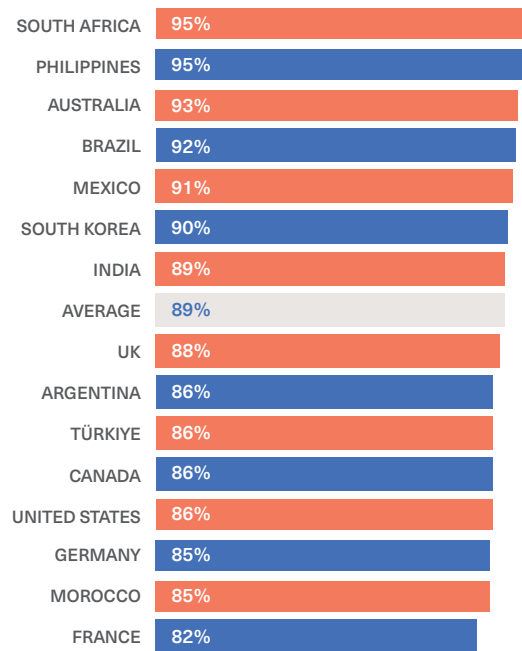
↑ The Philippines (88%)  
India (86%)  
South Africa (83%)

↓ UK (45%)  
Germany (52%)  
Canada (56%)

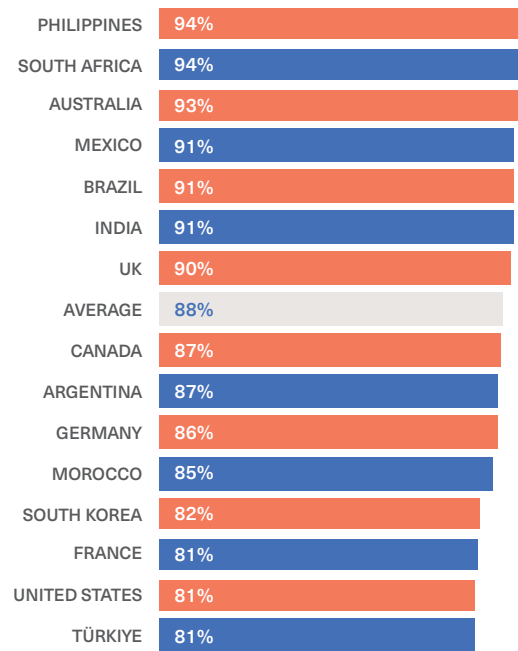


## HOW IMPORTANT IS TRANSPORT TO EACH OF THESE IN YOUR COUNTRY? COUNTRY COMPARISONS

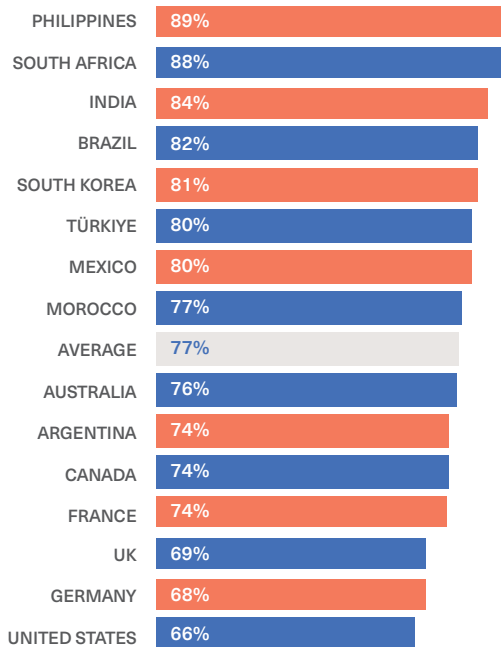
### Coping with emergencies



### Connecting rural communities



### Reducing economic inequality



### Acting on climate change

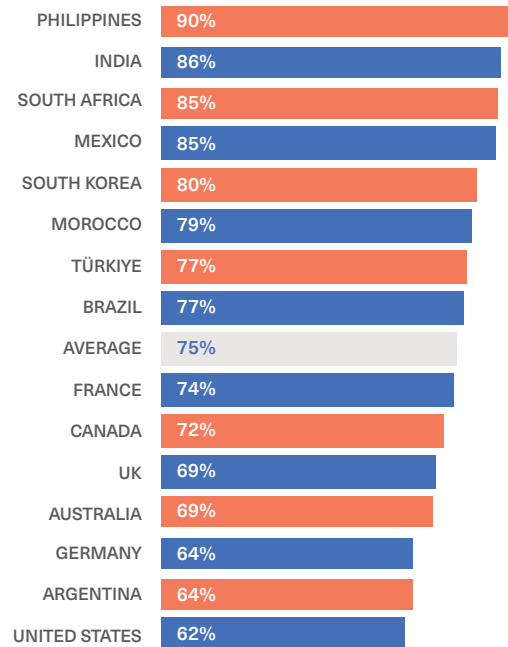
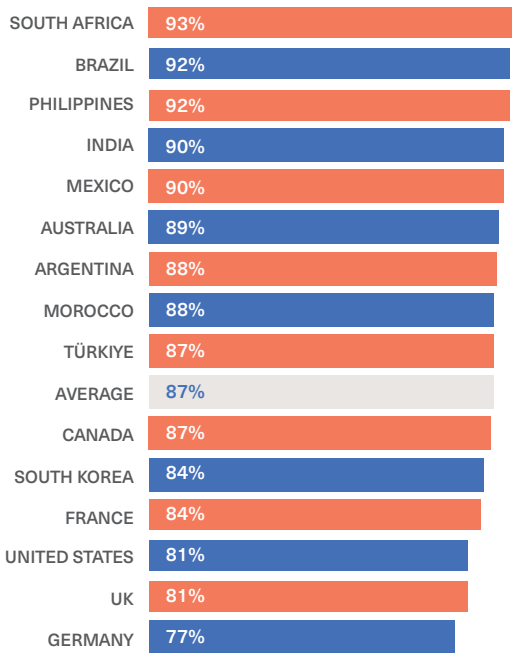
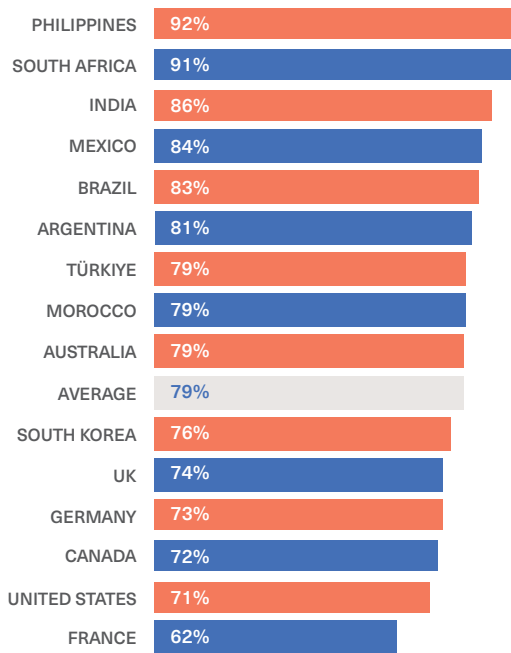


Figure 6, Question 8: To what extent or not do you think transport is important for each of the following in your country? Note N=16632. N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for the UK (n=1660). Only combined results for 'very' and 'fairly' important shown. Countries ordered from highest to lowest figure for the combined 'important' total.

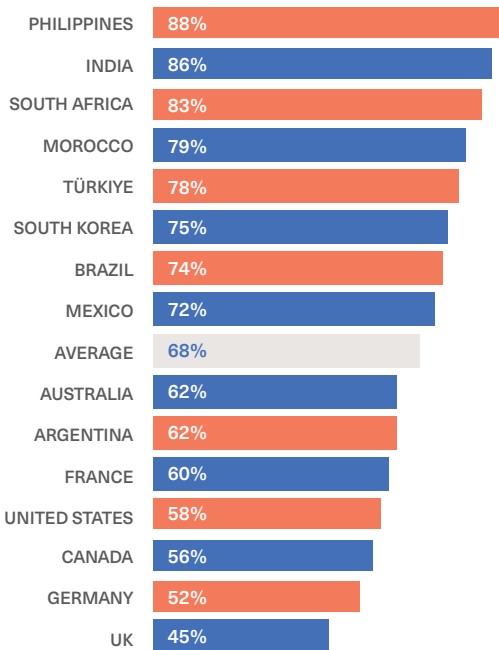
### Improving life in cities



### Uniting people




### National identity



### Regional analysis

More than half of those in each region believe that transport is important to achieving each of the social and economic outcomes listed, with the lowest result coming from Europe and national identity (57%).

Overall (across the seven outcomes), those in Asia Pacific (an average of 85%) and Latin America (82%) were more likely than those in Europe (75%) and North America (74%) to believe that transport was important to achieving these outcomes.



#### COMPARISON TO 2022 GLOBAL POLL

Excluding acting on climate change (-1%) people are as or more likely than in 2022 to see transport as important to achieving these social and economic outcomes.

# 1.4 IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL SERVICES

## Q. How important or not are the following public services to you? (Total 'Important')

### How important or not are the following public services to you?

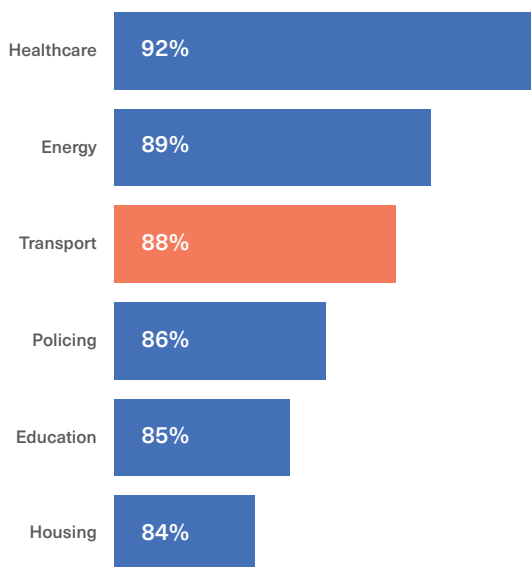


Figure 7, Question 7: How important or not are the following public services to you? Note N=16632. Only combined figure for 'very' and 'fairly' important shown. Results ordered from highest to lowest figure for the combined 'important' total.

### Almost nine in ten believe that transport is an important public service

88% of people believe that transport is an important public service, with more than half (53%) of them believing it is very important.

This places transport behind only healthcare (92%) and energy (89%) in terms of its importance to people as a public service.

### Age analysis

Those aged 55+ (90%) and 35–54 (89%) were slightly more likely than those aged 18–34 (85%) to believe that transport is an important public service. Significantly, a majority of each of these age groups believes it is a very important public service (52% of those aged 55+, 55% of those aged 35–54 and 54% of those aged 18–34).

88% of young workers – or almost nine in ten – believe that transport is an important public service, with 55% believing it is very important.



## 88% OF PEOPLE GLOBALLY RATE TRANSPORT AS AN IMPORTANT PUBLIC SERVICE.

### Gender analysis

Females (89%) were only slightly more likely than males (87%) to see transport as an important public service.

### Country analysis

At least eight in ten people in each country believes that public transport is an important public service, with the lowest result (although still a very large majority) coming from the United States (81%). Those in Germany (82%), Türkiye and France (both 84%) were also less likely to see transport as an important public service.

Those in the Philippines and South Africa (both 94%) and Brazil and India (both 91%) were the most likely to see this as an important public service.

### Regional analysis

A large majority of people in all the regions believe that transport is an important public service, including 91% in Asia Pacific, 90% in Latin America and 85% in both North America and Europe.

### How important is 'transport' to you?

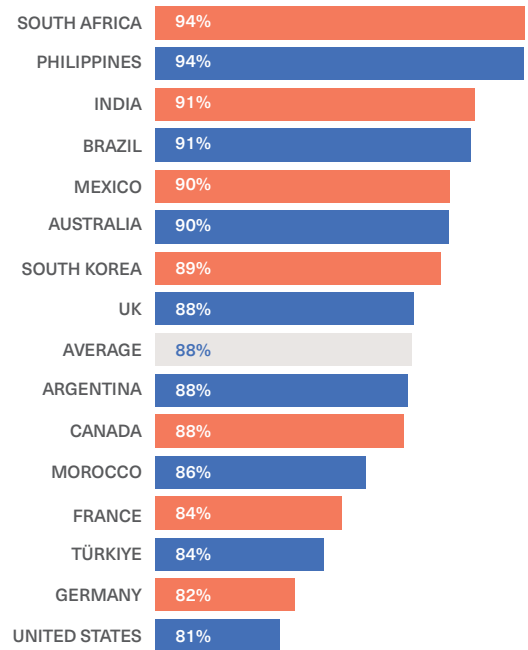


Figure 8, Question 7: How important or not are the following public services to you? Note N=16632; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for the UK (n=1660). Only combined transport results for 'a great deal' or 'to some extent'. Countries ordered from highest to lowest figure. ^

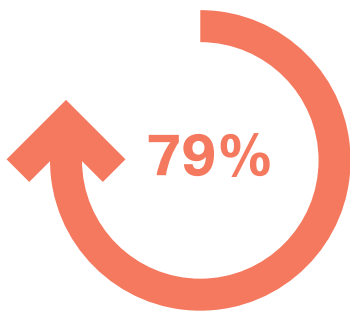


### COMPARISON TO 2022 GLOBAL POLL

Public transport is considered to be an important public service by as many people as in 2022 (87%).



# SECTION 2: GLOBAL ANXIETY ABOUT TRANSPORT



**79% OF PEOPLE ARE CONCERNED ABOUT TRAVEL EXPENSE, SPECIFICALLY RISING FUEL COSTS**

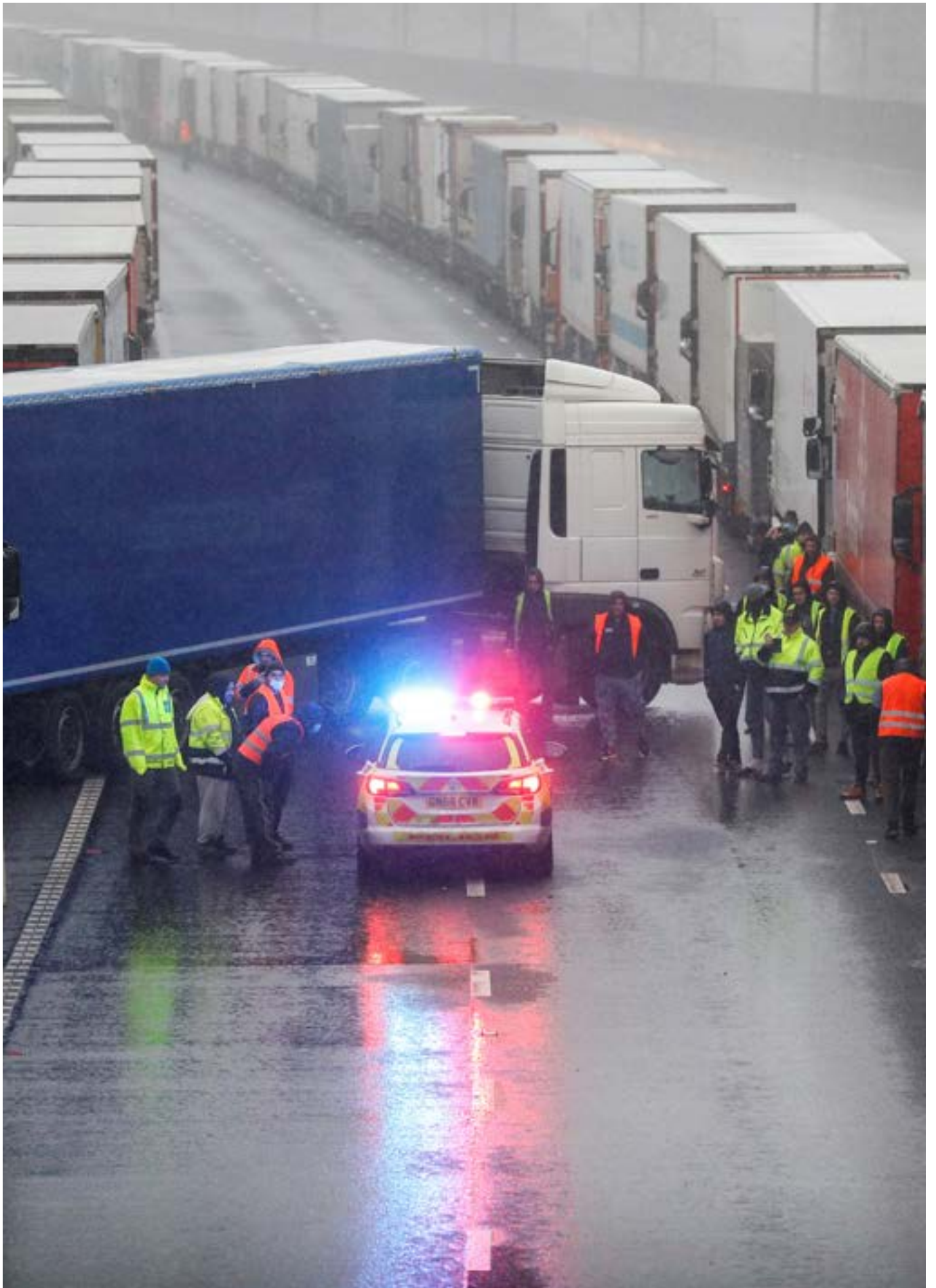
## **People are worried about transport, and particularly about its cost.**

People's primary concerns about transport revolve around expense, specifically rising fuel costs (79% are worried) and the cost of transport generally (71%). In addition to the high global average levels of concern about the expenses associated with transport, more than half of people around the world are worried about the impact of transport emissions on climate change (63%) and shortages due to supply chain disruptions caused by conflict (63%).

Looking at public transport specifically, 61% (globally) are worried about access and affordability. People also worry about staffing, and specifically that staff cuts could impact passenger safety (61%). More than a third worry about the number of staff at train stations or on trains (42%) or at airports and on planes (38%). These worries extend to future staffing concerns also, with more than half (56% – an increase of +6% since 2022) now worried about driverless cars, trucks and trains.

Every second person around the world believes that their government is handling transport badly.

Half (50%) of people around the world believe that their government is handling transport badly – one in five (21%) believe they are handling this very badly. These figures represent a slight increase from 2022, where 48% thought that their government was handling transport badly. Between March and April 2024 when this poll was carried out those in Philippines (+10%), the UK (+7%), Türkiye (+5%), Brazil (+4%), Germany (+4%) Argentina (+3%) and Canada (+2%) are now even more likely than in 2022 to believe that their government is handling transport badly.



# 2.1 TRANSPORT WORRIES

## Q. Personally, how worried are you about the following transport issues in your country?

### How worried are you about these transport issues?

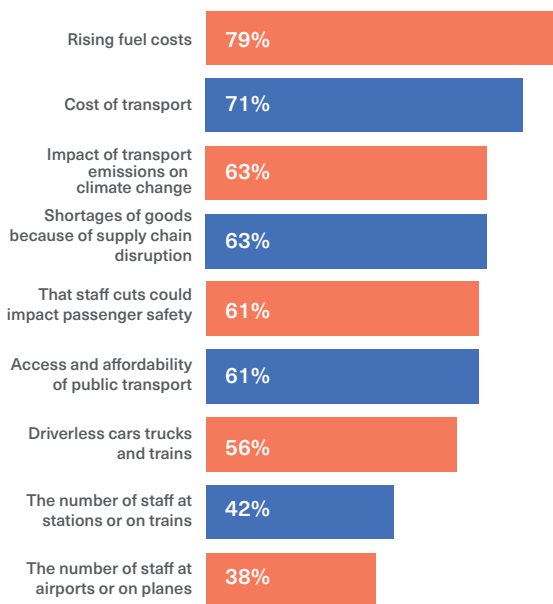


Figure 9, Question 1: Personally, how worried are you about the following transport issues in your country Note N=16632. Only combined figure for 'very' and 'somewhat' worried shown. Results ordered from highest to lowest figure for the combined 'worried' total.

### A large majority of the global population are worried about the costs associated with transport

From the list provided, the transport issues people were most likely to worry about were related to cost:

1. Rising fuel costs (79%)
2. The cost of transport (71%)

More than half of people around the world are also worried about:

- The impact of transport emissions on climate change (63%)
- Shortages due to supply chain disruptions caused by conflict/war (63%)
- Access and affordability of public transport (61%)
- That staff cuts could impact passenger safety (61%)
- Driverless cars, trucks and trains (56%).

Additionally, a significant number of people worry about the number of staff at train stations and on trains (42%) or at airports and on planes (38%).



#### COMPARISON TO 2022 GLOBAL POLL

Compared to 2022 (50%) significantly more people around the world (56%) are worried about driverless cars, trucks and trains.



## WOMEN (65%) WERE MORE LIKELY THAN MEN (60%) TO BE WORRIED ABOUT IMPACT OF TRANSPORT EMISSIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE.

### SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN KEY COHORTS

There were few significant differences by age, with all age groups being remarkably consistent in their average level of worry across the nine issues; 60% for those aged 55+ and 59% for both those aged 35–54 and 18–34. The individual results for each concern however did differ (as shown in the table below), with those aged 55+ were more likely to be worried about issues such as rising fuel costs (83%), the cost of transport (72%) and driverless trains (62%). This cohort were likewise less likely to be worried about access and affordability of transport (59%), and the staffing on stations/trains (41%) or at airports/on trains (36%).

Females were more likely than males to be worried about each of the transport issues listed, the largest differences being driverless cars, trucks and trains (60% compared to 52%).

The table below discusses these differences.

---

#### RISING FUEL COSTS (79%)

- More than half (53%) are very worried about rising fuel costs.
- Those aged 55+ (83%) and 35–54 (81%) are more likely than those aged 18–34 (75%) to be worried.
- More than three-quarters (78%) of young workers are worried.
- Females (82%) are more likely than males (77%) to be worried.

---

#### COST OF TRANSPORT (71%)

- More than one in three (38%) are very worried about the cost of transport.
- Those aged 55+ and 35–54 (both 72%) are only slightly more likely than those aged 18–34 (69%) to be worried.
- Seven in every ten young workers (71%) are worried.
- Females (73%) were slightly more likely than males (69%) to be worried.

---

#### IMPACT OF TRANSPORT EMISSIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE (63%)

- Almost one in three (32%) are very worried about the impact of emissions on climate change.
- Those aged 55+ (61%) were slightly less likely to be worried than those aged 35–54 (63%) or 18–34 (64%)
- Two-third (66%) of young workers are worried.
- Females (65%) are more likely than males (60%) to be worried.

---

### **SHORTAGES OF GOODS IN SHOPS BECAUSE OF SUPPLY CHAIN DISRUPTION (63%)**

- Almost a third (32%) of people are very worried about a shortage of goods in shops because of supply chain disruption.
  - There were no significant differences based on age, with 64% of both those aged 55+ and 35–54 being worried, along with 62% of those aged 18–34.
  - Almost two-thirds (64%) of young workers are worried.
  - Females (65%) were more likely than males (61%) to be worried.
- 

### **ACCESS AND AFFORDABILITY OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT (61%)**

- 30% of people are very worried about access and affordability of public transport.
  - Those aged 55+ (59%) were slightly less likely than both those aged 35–54 (62%) and 18–34 (63%) to be worried.
  - Almost two-thirds (64%) of young workers are worried.
  - Females (64%) were more likely than males (59%) to be worried.
- 

### **THAT STAFF CUTS COULD IMPACT PASSENGER SAFETY (61%)**

- More than a quarter (28%) of people are very worried about staff cuts impacting passenger safety.
  - There were no significant differences based on age with 62% of those aged 55+, 61% of those aged 35–54 and 60% of those aged 18–34 being worried.
  - 63% of young workers are worried.
  - Females (64%) were more likely than males (58%) to be worried.
- 

### **DRIVERLESS CARS TRUCKS AND TRAINS (56%)**

- Almost one in three (30%) people are very worried about driverless cars, trucks and trains.
  - Those aged 55+ (62%) were far more likely than those aged 35–54 (54%) or 18–34 (53%) to be worried.
  - More than half (55%) of young workers are worried.
  - Females (60%) were significantly more likely than males (52%) to be worried about this.
- 

### **THE NUMBER OF STAFF AT STATIONS OR ON TRAINS (42%)**

- Around one in five (17%) people are very worried about the number of staff at stations or on trains.
  - Those aged 55+ (41%) were less likely than both those aged 35–54 (42%) and 18–34 (44%) to be worried.
  - Approaching half (45%) of young workers are worried about this.
  - Females (44%) were only slightly more likely than males (41%) to be worried about this.
- 

### **THE NUMBER OF STAFF AT AIRPORTS OR ON PLANES (38%)**

- 14% of people are very worried about the number of staff at airports or on planes.
- Those aged 55+ (36%) were less likely than both those aged 35–54 (37%) and 18–34 (40%) to be worried.
- 42% of young workers are worried.
- Females (38%) only slightly more likely than males (37%) to be worried.



## SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BY COUNTRY:

Both the Philippines and South Africa appear as one of the top three most worried countries for each of the eight concerns. Brazil is also more likely to be worried about transport concerns, appearing five times.

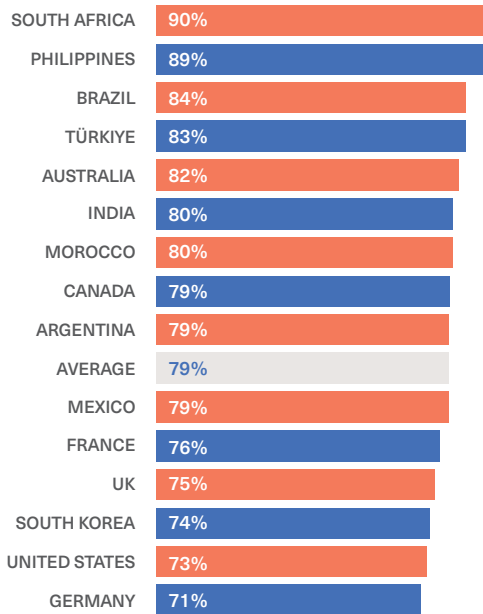
Those in South Korea are far less likely to be worried, with this country appearing in the least worried list six out of eight times. Those in Türkiye and the United States (four) and Germany and the UK (three) were also less likely to be worried.

The table below demonstrates these differences.

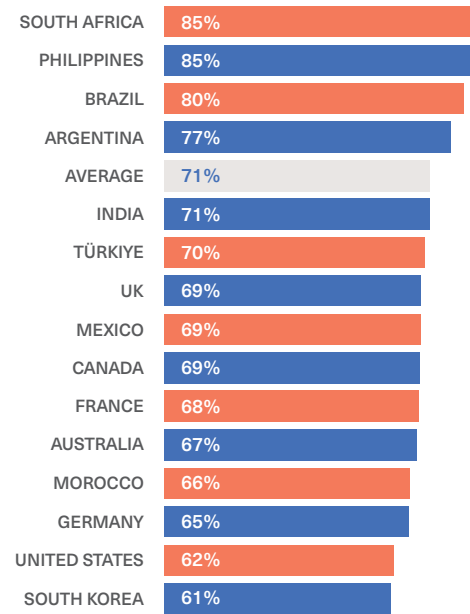
MORE LIKELY TO BE WORRIED	LESS LIKELY TO BE WORRIED
<b>RISING FUEL COSTS (79%)</b>	
<p>↑ South Africa (90%) The Philippines (89%) Brazil (84%)</p>	<p>↓ Germany (71%) The United States (73%) South Korea (74%)</p>
<b>COST OF TRANSPORT (71%)</b>	
<p>↑ The Philippines (85%) South Africa (85%) Brazil (80%)</p>	<p>↓ South Korea (61%) The United States (62%) Germany (65%)</p>
<b>IMPACT OF TRANSPORT EMISSIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE (63%)</b>	
<p>↑ The Philippines (83%) South Africa (79%) India (73%)</p>	<p>↓ UK (49%) Germany (51%) The United States (54%)</p>
<b>SHORTAGES OF GOODS IN SHOPS BECAUSE OF SUPPLY CHAIN DISRUPTION (63%)</b>	
<p>↑ The Philippines (81%) South Africa (79%) Brazil (70%)</p>	<p>↓ Argentina (53%) UK (55%) Morocco and Türkiye (both 58%)</p>
<b>ACCESS AND AFFORDABILITY OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT (61%)</b>	
<p>↑ The Philippines (76%) Brazil (74%) South Africa (74%)</p>	<p>↓ South Korea (49%) The United States (49%) Canada (53%)</p>
<b>DRIVERLESS CARS/TRUCKS/TRAINS (56%)</b>	
<p>↑ The Philippines (69%) South Africa (68%) The United States (63%)</p>	<p>↓ South Korea (40%) Türkiye (47%) Argentina &amp; Germany (both 50%)</p>
<b>THE NUMBER OF STAFF AT STATIONS OR ON TRAINS (42%)</b>	
<p>↑ South Africa (65%) The Philippines (59%) India (55%)</p>	<p>↓ South Korea (24%) Canada (29%) Türkiye (30%)</p>
<b>THE NUMBER OF STAFF AT AIRPORTS OR ON PLANES (38%)</b>	
<p>↑ The Philippines (58%) South Africa (55%) Brazil and India (45%)</p>	<p>↓ South Korea (23%) UK (28%) Türkiye (30%)</p>

## HOW WORRIED ARE YOU ABOUT THE FOLLOWING TRANSPORT ISSUES? COUNTRY COMPARISONS

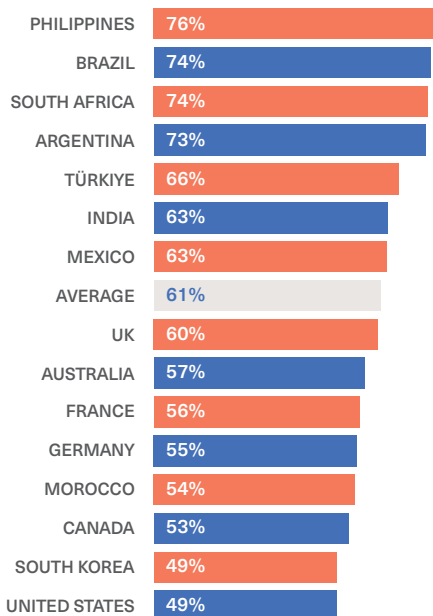
### Rising fuel prices



### The cost of transport



### Access and affordability of public transport



### Staff cuts impacting passenger safety

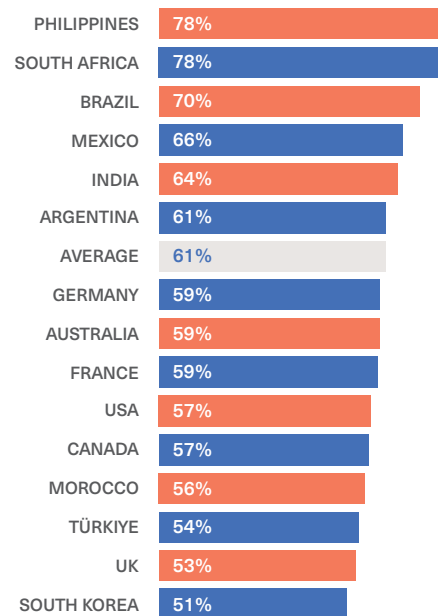
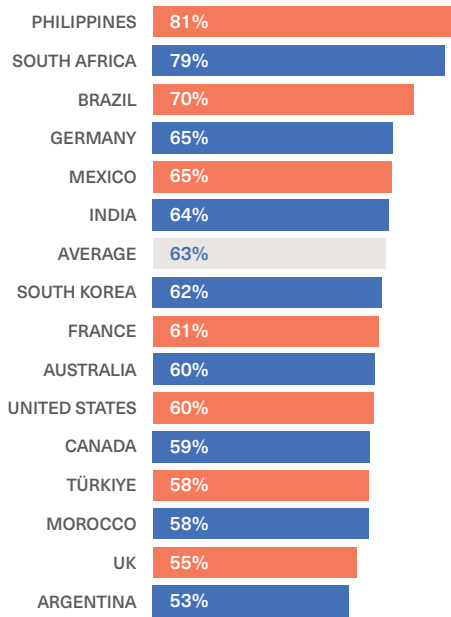
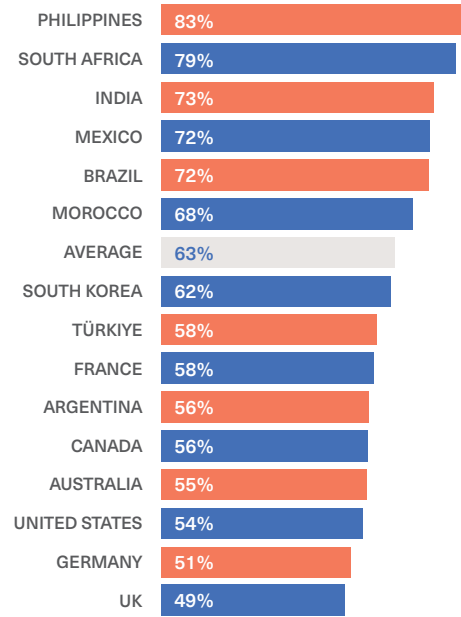


Figure 10, Question 1: Personally, how worried are you about the following transport issues in your country? Note N=16632 N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for the UK (n=1660). Only combined results for 'very' and 'somewhat' worried shown. Countries ordered from highest to lowest figure for the combined 'worried' total.

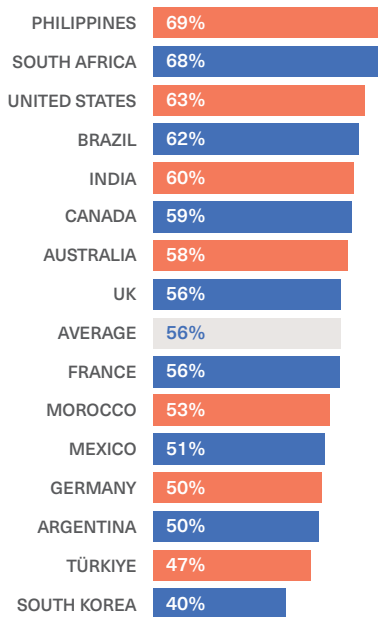
### Supply chain disruption



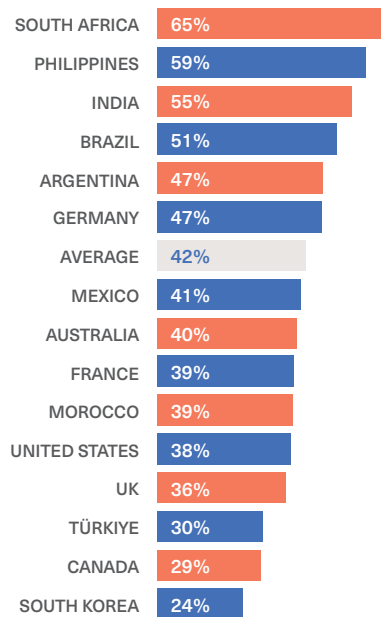
### Transport emissions and climate change



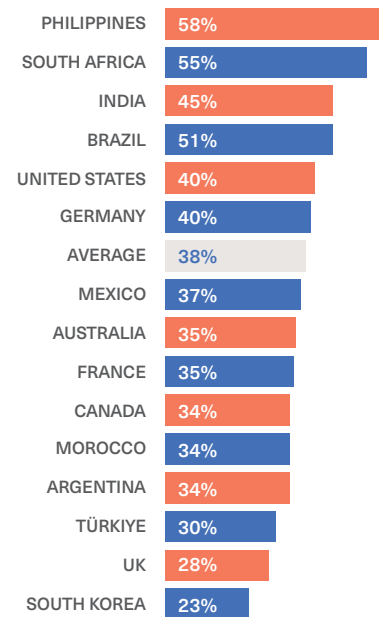
### Driverless vehicles



### The no. of staff at train stations/on trains



### The no. of staff at airport/ on planes



### Regional analysis

Across the average of the eight concerns, those in Asia Pacific and Latin America both (62%) were slightly more likely than those in Europe and North America (both 55%) to be worried.

## 2.2 GOVERNMENT HANDLING OF SOCIAL SERVICES

Q. How well or badly do you think the government in your country is handling the following issues:



**50% BOTH MALES AND FEMALES BELIEVE THAT THEIR GOVERNMENT IS HANDLING TRANSPORT BADLY.**

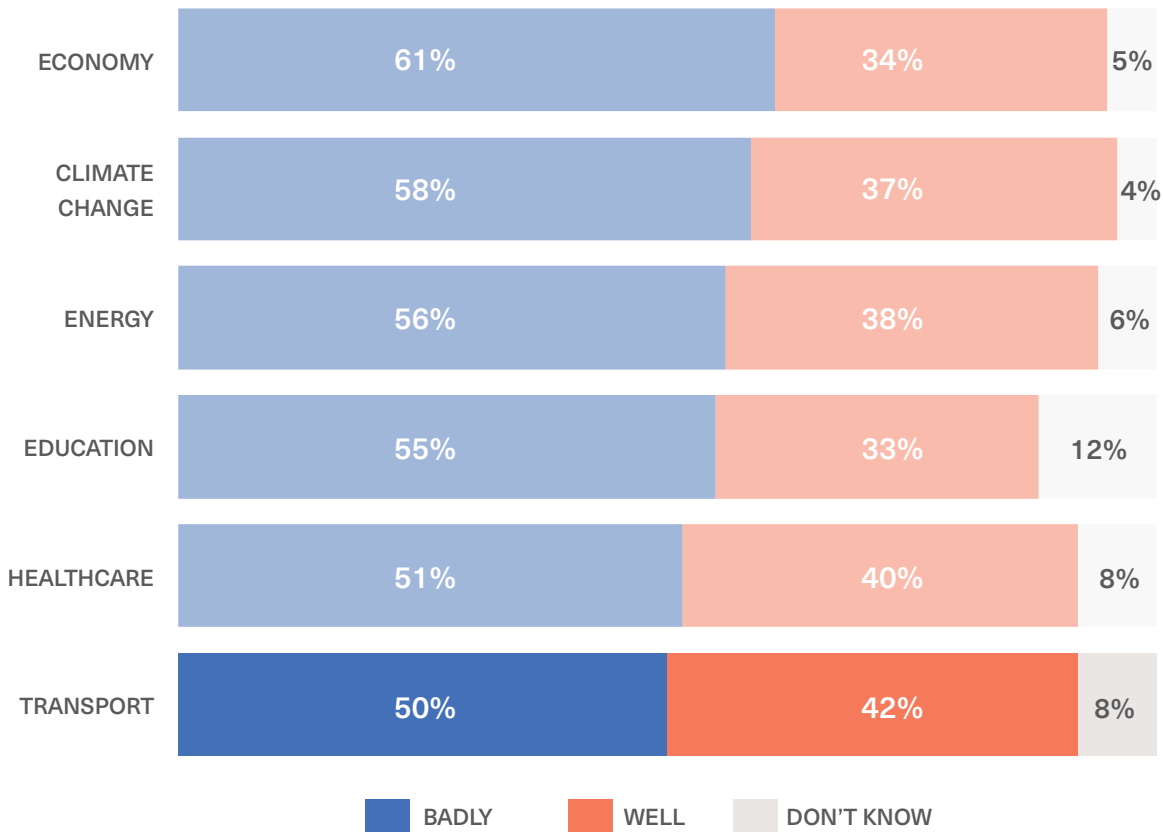
### Age analysis

The older the person the more likely they were to believe that their government is handling transport badly, including 55% of those aged 55+, 50% of those aged 35–54 and 46% of those aged 18–34. A large number of each cohort also believe that their government is handling transport very badly, including almost one quarter (24%) of those aged 55+, 22% of those aged 35–54 and 18% of those aged 18–34.

45% of young workers believe that their government is handling transport badly. Despite being nearly half of this cohort, this is fewer than any of the other age groups, including those aged 18–34.

### Gender analysis

Half (50%) of both males and females believe that their government is handling transport badly. More than one in five of both males (22%) and females (21%) believe that their government is handling this very badly.



In addition, those in the United States could not be separated, with 42% believing their government is handling transport well, and 42% believing they are handling it badly.

### Country analysis

Some countries were more likely to believe that their government was handling transport badly, while others were more likely to believe they were handling it well, as demonstrated in the table below:

#### More likely to believe they are handling it badly:

- UK (68%)
- Brazil (64%)
- Argentina (61%)
- Germany (60%)
- The Philippines (55%)
- France (54%)
- Mexico (53%)
- Türkiye (48%)
- Canada (46%)

#### Handled 'well':

- India (73%)
- Morocco (57%)
- South Korea (52%)
- Australia (51%)
- South Africa (50%)



**45% OF PEOPLE THINK THE GOVERNMENT IS HANDLING CLIMATE CHANGE BADLY.**



**How well or badly do you think your government is handling the following?  
'Transport only'**

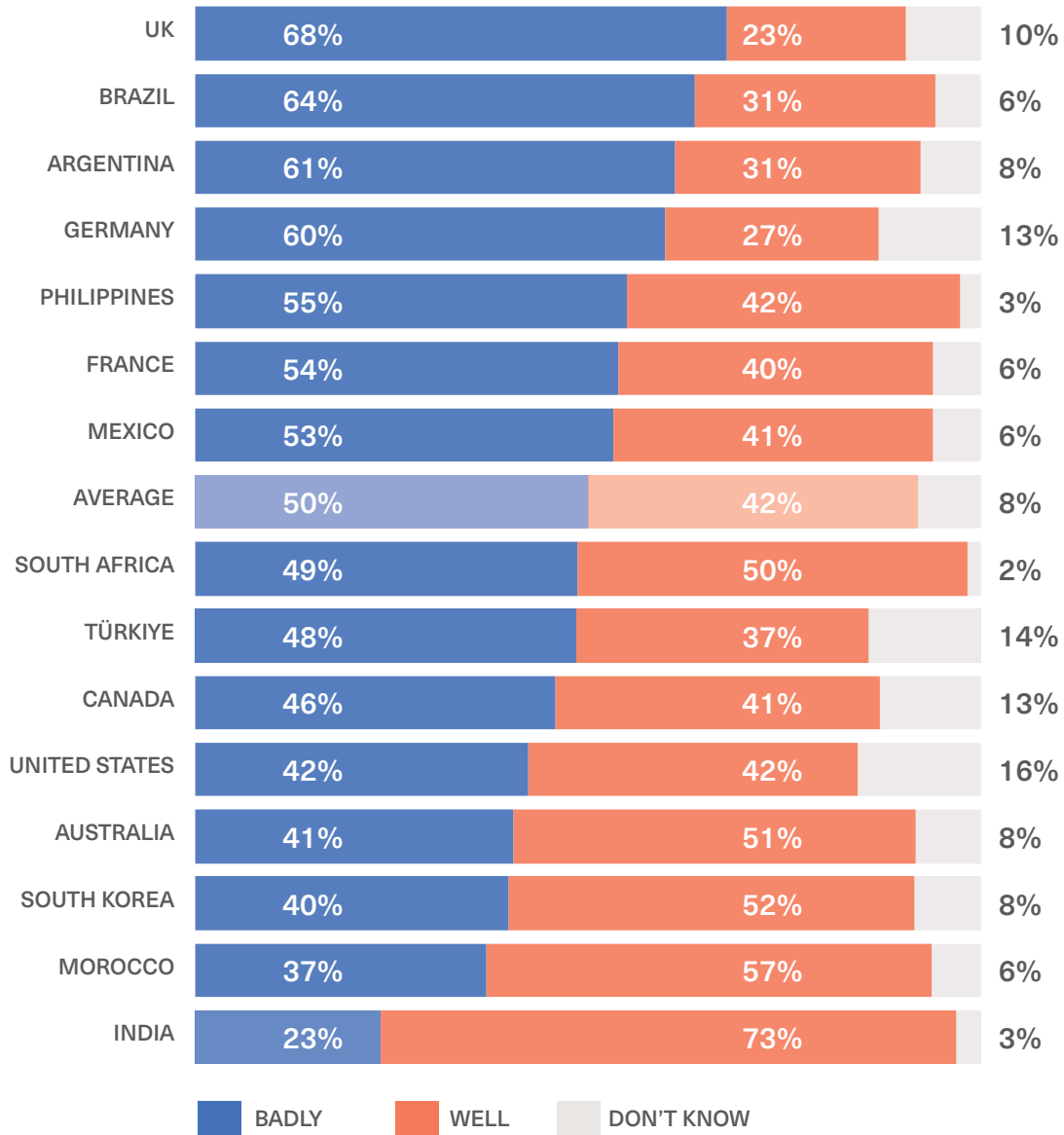


Figure 12, Question 3: How well or badly do you think the government in your country is handling the following issues:  
Note N=16632; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for the UK (n=1660). Only transport combined results for 'a great deal' or 'to some extent'. Countries ordered from highest to lowest figure.

## Regional analysis

Asia Pacific was the only region where more people believed that their country is handling transport well (54%) rather than badly (40%). The majority of those in Europe and Latin America (both 59%), and the largest proportion of those in North America (44%) believe that their government is handling transport badly.



## COMPARISON TO 2022 GLOBAL POLL

The number of people who believe their government is handling transport badly has increased from 48% in 2022 to 50% in 2024. Specifically, those in Philippines (+10%), the UK (+7%), Türkiye (+5%), Brazil (+4%), Germany (+4%) Argentina (+3%) and Canada (+2%) are now even more likely than in 2022 to believe that their government is handling transport badly.

# SECTION 3: FIGHTING FOR TRANSPORT WORKERS' RIGHTS

## **Globally, there is strong support for transport workers' rights and for investment in the transport sector.**

A primary concern amongst people around the world is the implementation of laws and policies that will keep transport workers safe at work. Almost nine in ten people want their government to implement policies to protect transport workers from violence and harassment (87%) and to improve health and safety laws to protect these workers (84%). Almost nine in ten (79%) also want their government to implement policies that will end abuse of workers in supply chains.

In addition to these policies, almost nine in ten (89%) support the introduction of laws to protect workers health and safety. Along with protecting their health and safety, people want to see the fundamental labour rights of transport workers protected, with more than eight in ten (82%) supporting governments protecting employment rights in general. Specifically, a large majority support transport workers being provided organising rights including the right to collectively bargain (82%), to join a union (78%) and to strike (70%). People also strongly support governments establishing a decent minimum wage for transport workers (86%).

The majority of people around the world support social protections for transport workers. More than eight in every ten support providing transport workers with social protections such as affordable access to healthcare (87%) and education (86%). There is also strong support

for governments providing protections to transport workers in times of need, such as retirement incomes (87%), maternity leave (86%) and unemployment benefits (81%).

There is also strong demand for governments to invest in transport more generally, with three-quarters (75%) supporting increased investment by their government. This rises to four in every five people who want to see increased investment in sustainable transport specifically (80%), job creation in the transport sector (81%) and in access to transport in general (83%).

People also want to see the government invest in the larger issue of climate change, by implementing plans to lower emissions in the transport sector (76%). A large majority would also like to see their government nationalise transport infrastructure and operations (66%).

Against this backdrop of strong support for the implementation of labour and social protections for transport workers, people around the world are worried about their own freedoms and rights. More than six in ten (61%) are worried about restrictions on free speech, while more than half worried about restrictions on the right of people to protest (56%) or the right of workers to strike (54%).

These findings highlight the strong and clear mandate that governments around the world must implement progressive labour and social policies in the transport sector and beyond.





# 3.1 SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT POLICIES

## Q. Would you support or oppose the government in your country doing the following?

### Would you support or oppose the government in your country doing the following?

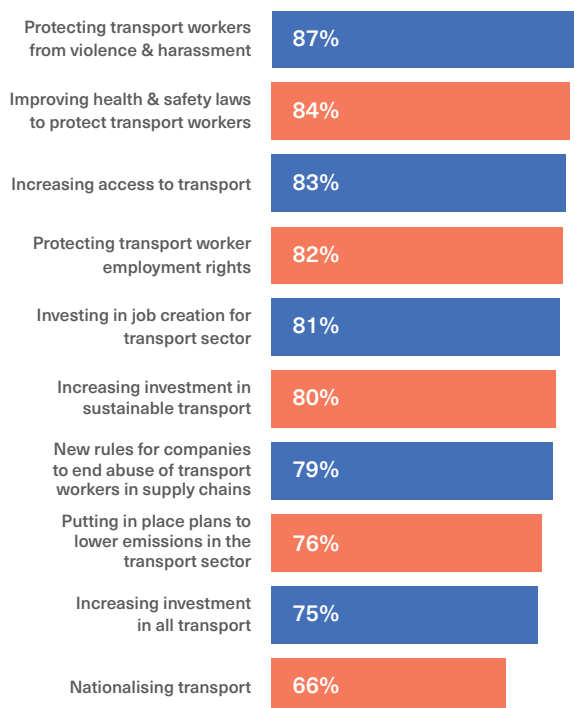


Figure 13, Question 4: Would you support or oppose the government in your country doing the following? Note N=16632. Only combined results for 'strongly' and 'tend to' support shown. Results ordered from highest to lowest figure for the combined 'support' total.

There is strong support for governments to implement policies that protect transport workers

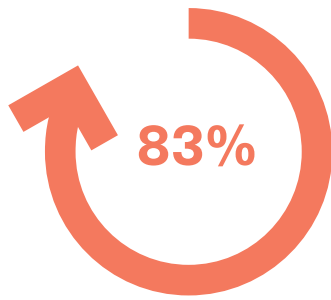
The three most supported transport policies were those that are designed to protect transport workers from abuse, violence and harassment and keep them safe at work:

- 1. Protecting** transport workers from violence and harassment (87%)
- 2. End abuse** of transport workers in supply chains (79%)
- 3. Improving** health and safety laws to protect transport workers (84%).

There was also strong support for the other transport policies listed, with at least two-thirds of people supporting each one (nationalising transport infrastructure and operation had the lowest level of support at 66%). These policies included:

- Increasing access to transport (83%)
- Protecting transport worker employment rights (82%)
- Investing in job creation for transport sector (81%)
- Increasing investment in sustainable transport (80%)
- Putting in place national plans to lower emissions in the transport sector (76%)
- Increasing investment in all transport (75%)
- Nationalising transport infrastructure and operations (66%).





## OF PEOPLE SUPPORT INCREASING ACCESS TO TRANSPORT, WHILE 48% STRONGLY SUPPORT IT.

### SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES KEY COHORTS:

Those aged 55+ were more likely than the other age cohorts to support each of the policies – except for nationalising transport infrastructure and operations (59%, compared to 68% of those aged 35–54 and 69% of those aged 18–34). Likewise, those aged 18–34 were the least likely to support each of the policies (the exception being nationalising transport). Despite this, a large majority of those aged 18–34 supported each of the policies listed.

Young workers did not differ significantly from the overall sample in their support, except for nationalising transport infrastructure and operations (+7% more likely to support).

There were no significant differences based on gender, with any differences being 5% or less.

The table below discusses these differences.

---

### PROTECTING TRANSPORT WORKERS FROM VIOLENCE AND HARASSMENT (87%)

- The majority (56%) of people strongly support the implementation of policies to protect transport workers from violence and harassment.
- At least eight in ten people in each age group support this, including 91% of those aged 55+, 87% of those aged 35–54 and 82% of those aged 18–34.
- 85% of young workers also support this.
- Females (88%) were slightly more likely than males (85%) to support this.

---

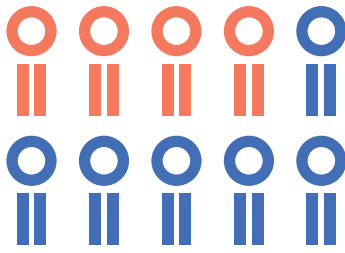
### IMPROVING HEALTH AND SAFETY LAWS TO PROTECT TRANSPORT WORKERS (84%)

- Almost half (49%) of people strongly support improving health and safety laws to protect transport workers.
- Those aged 55+ (87%) were slightly more likely than those aged 35–54 (85%) or 18–34 (81%) to support this.
- Again, 85% of young workers also support this.
- Females (86%) were slightly more likely than males (83%) to support this.

---

### INCREASING ACCESS TO TRANSPORT (83%)

- Approaching half (45%) of people strongly support increasing access to transport.
- Those aged 55+ (87%) were again more likely than those age 35–54 (84%) or 18–34 (78%) to support this.
- More than eight in every ten (82%) young workers support this.
- 83% of both males and females support this.



## FOUR IN TEN (41%) PEOPLE STRONGLY SUPPORT INVESTING IN JOB CREATION FOR THE TRANSPORT SECTOR.

---

### PROTECTING TRANSPORT WORKER EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS (82%)

- Almost half (46%) of people strongly support policies to protect transport workers employment rights.
- Those aged 35–54 and 55+ (both 84%) were slightly more likely than those aged 18–34 (80%) to support this.
- More than eight in ten (83%) young workers also support this.
- Females (85%) were significantly more likely than males (80%) to support this.

---

### INVESTING IN JOB CREATION FOR TRANSPORT SECTOR (81%)

- Four in ten (41%) people strongly support investing in job creation for the transport sector.
- 83% of those aged 55+, compared to 82% of those aged 35–54 and 78% of those aged 18–34 support this.
- 81% of young workers also support this.
- Males (81%) were slightly more likely than females (80%) to support this.

---

### INCREASING INVESTMENT IN SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT (80%)

- A large proportion (41%) of people strongly support increasing investment in sustainable transport.
- Those aged 55+ (84%) were more likely to support this than people aged 35–54 (81%) or 18–34 (76%).
- Eight in ten (80%) young workers also support this.
- Males (81%) were only slightly more likely than females (80%) to support this.

---

### END ABUSE OF TRANSPORT WORKERS IN SUPPLY CHAINS (79%)

- More than four in every ten (43%) people strongly support policies designed to end abuse of transport workers in supply chains.
- At least seven in ten people in each of the age cohorts support this, including 81% of those aged 55+, 80% of those aged 35–54 and 70% of those aged 18–34.
- 80% of young workers also support this.
- Females (80%) were slightly more likely than males (78%) to support this.

---

### **PUTTING IN PLACE NATIONAL PLANS TO LOWER EMISSIONS IN THE TRANSPORT SECTOR (76%)**

- More than one in every three (39%) people strongly support plans to lower emissions in the transport sector.
- Those aged 55+ (78%) and 35–54 (77%) were slightly more likely than those aged 18–34 (74%) to support this.
- Almost one in eight (78%) young workers also support this.
- 76% of both males and females support this.

---

### **INCREASING INVESTMENT IN ALL TRANSPORT (75%)**

- More than one in three (36%) of people strongly support increasing investment in all transport.
- Those aged 55+ (79%) were more likely than those aged 35–54 (76%) and 18–34 (70%) to support this.
- Almost three-quarters (74%) of young workers also support this.
- Males (76%) were more likely than females (73%).

---

### **NATIONALISING TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND OPERATIONS (66%)**

- One in three (33%) strongly support nationalising transport infrastructure and operations.
- Those aged 55+ (59%) were far less likely than those aged 35–54 (68%) or 18–34 (69%) to support this.
- Almost three-quarters (73%) of young workers support this, more than any other age group.
- Males (66%) were only slightly more likely than females (65%) to support this.

## SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BY COUNTRY:

Those in the Philippines were in general most likely to support these policies, appearing in the top three most likely to support for each of the ten policies listed. Those in South Africa were also highly likely to support these policies, appearing in the top three for nine of the ten policies.

In the United States people were less likely to support these policies (appearing in list of the three least likely for each of the ten policies). Germany (seven times) and France (five times) were also less likely to support these policies.

Importantly however, a majority of people in all fifteen countries supports each of the policies listed (the lowest level of support being the United States at 52% for nationalising transport infrastructure and operations).

The table below demonstrates these differences.

<b>MORE LIKELY TO SUPPORT</b>	<b>LESS LIKELY TO SUPPORT</b>
<b>PROTECTING TRANSPORT WORKERS FROM VIOLENCE AND HARASSMENT (87%)</b>	
<p>↑ Australia (92%) The Philippines (92%) South Africa (92%)</p>	<p>↓ Morocco (82%) The United States (82%) Germany &amp; South Korea (83%)</p>
<b>IMPROVING HEALTH AND SAFETY LAWS TO PROTECT TRANSPORT WORKERS (84%)</b>	
<p>↑ The Philippines (93%) South Africa (92%) Australia &amp; Mexico (both 90%)</p>	<p>↓ France (75%) The United States (77%) South Korea &amp; the UK (both 82%)</p>
<b>INCREASING ACCESS TO TRANSPORT (83%)</b>	
<p>↑ Australia (89%) The Philippines (89%) Brazil &amp; South Africa (both 88%)</p>	<p>↓ The United States (74%) Argentina (76%) Germany (78%)</p>
<b>PROTECTING TRANSPORT WORKER EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS (82%)</b>	
<p>↑ The Philippines (92%) South Africa (90%) Mexico (89%)</p>	<p>↓ France (74%) The United States (76%) The UK (78%)</p>
<b>INVESTING IN JOB CREATION FOR TRANSPORT SECTOR (81%)</b>	
<p>↑ South Africa (90%) The Philippines (89%) Brazil (87%)</p>	<p>↓ The United States (71%) Germany (74%) France (74%)</p>
<b>INCREASING INVESTMENT IN SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT (80%)</b>	
<p>↑ South Africa (88%) The Philippines (87%) Mexico (84%)</p>	<p>↓ The United States (69%) Germany (73%) France (77%)</p>
<b>END ABUSE OF TRANSPORT WORKERS IN SUPPLY CHAINS (79%)</b>	
<p>↑ The Philippines (88%) South Africa (88%) Mexico (85%)</p>	<p>↓ Germany (69%) South Korea (70%) The United States (72%)</p>
<b>PUTTING IN PLACE NATIONAL PLANS TO LOWER EMISSIONS IN THE TRANSPORT SECTOR (76%)</b>	
<p>↑ The Philippines (89%) South Africa (88%) Mexico (83%)</p>	<p>↓ Germany (60%) The United States (65%) Argentina (68%)</p>

**INCREASING INVESTMENT IN ALL TRANSPORT (75%)**



South Africa (85%)  
The Philippines (83%)  
Mexico (81%)



The United States (64%)  
South Korea (66%)  
France (67%)

**NATIONALISING TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND OPERATIONS (66%)**



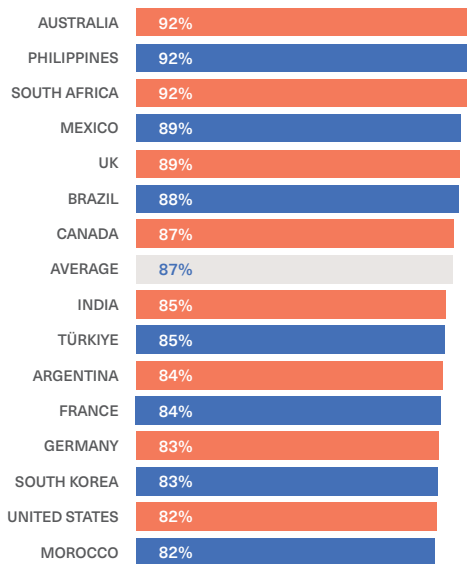
The Philippines (84%)  
Türkiye (80%)  
India (78%)



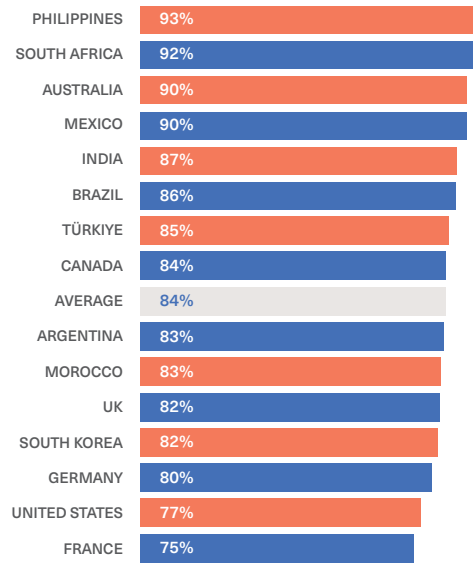
The United States (52%)  
France (55%)  
Germany (55%)

**WOULD YOU SUPPORT OR OPPOSE THE GOVERNMENT IN YOUR COUNTRY DOING THE FOLLOWING? COUNTRY COMPARISONS**

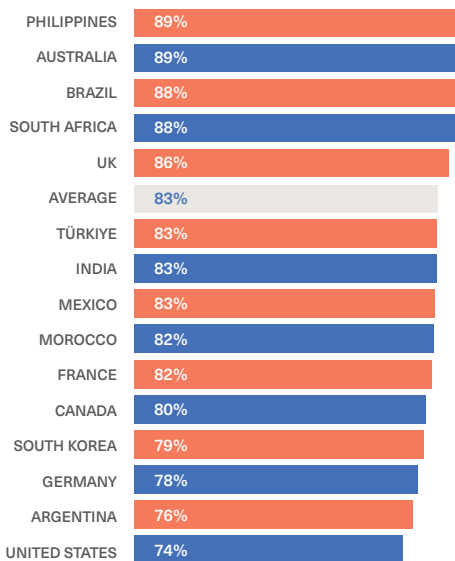
**Protecting transport workers from violence & harassment**



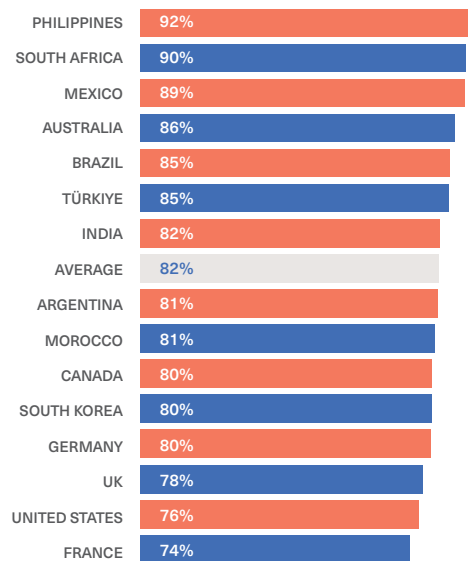
**Improving health & safety laws to protect transport workers**



**Protecting transport worker employment rights**

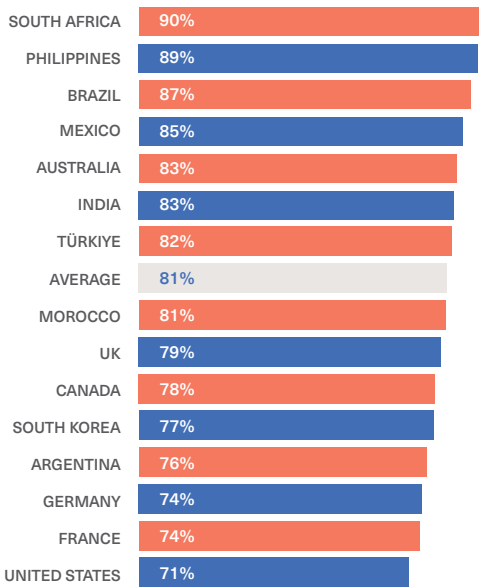


**Increasing access to transport**

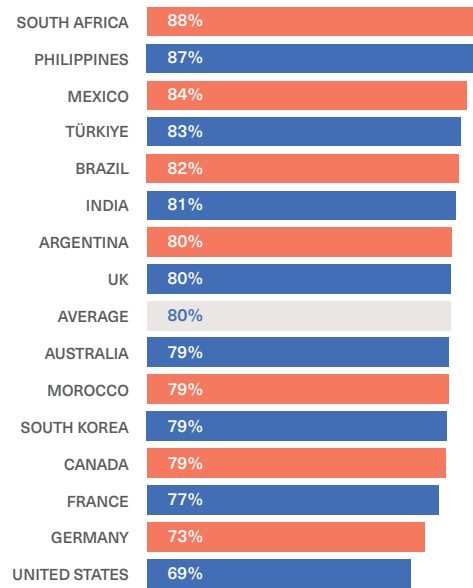




### Investing in job creation for transport sector

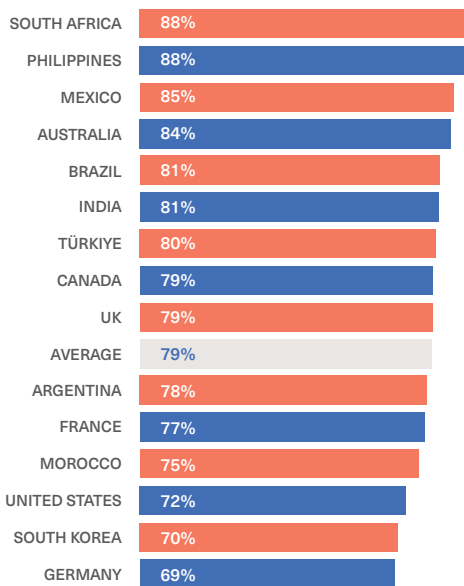


### Increasing investment in sustainable transport

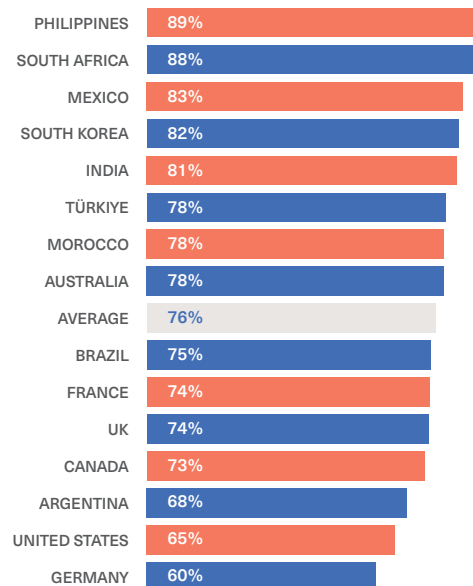


**41% OF PEOPLE STRONGLY SUPPORT INCREASING INVESTMENT IN SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT.**

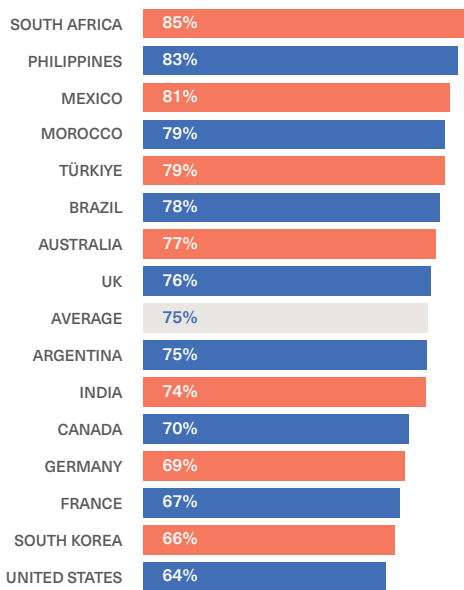
### End abuse of transport workers in supply chains



### Plans to lower emissions in the transport sector



### Increasing investment in all transport



### Nationalising transport

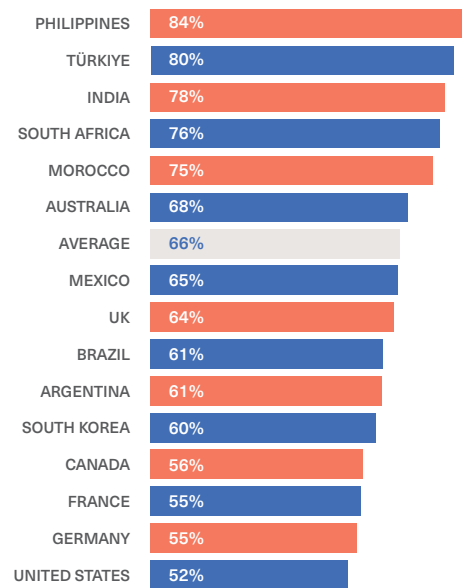


Figure 14, Question 4: Would you support or oppose the government in your country doing the following? Note N=16464 N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for the UK (n=1554). Only combined results for 'strongly' and 'tend to' support shown. Countries ordered from highest to lowest figure for the combined 'support' total.

### Regional analysis

Those in Asia Pacific (82%) were (on average across the nine items) more likely to support the implementation of these policies. This was followed by those in Latin America (80%), Europe (77%) and then North America (74%).

Importantly, as with the country specific results, a majority of people in each of the regions supports their government implementing each of these policies. The lowest level of support was those in North America for nationalising transport infrastructure and operations (54%).

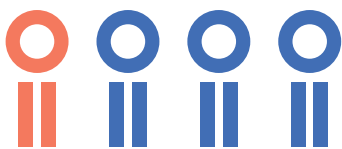


### COMPARISON TO 2022 GLOBAL POLL

These results have remained consistent with those from the 2022 poll.

## 3.2 CONCERNS ABOUT CURRENT OR FUTURE RESTRICTIONS

Q. Thinking about your country, how worried or not are you about current or future restrictions on the following?



**ONE IN FOUR (25%)  
PEOPLE ARE VERY  
WORRIED ABOUT  
RESTRICTIONS  
ON THE RIGHT  
OF WORKERS TO  
STRIKE.**

**A majority of people around the world are worried about restrictions on important freedoms**

More than half of people are worried about current or future restrictions being placed on:

- Free speech (61%)
- The right of people to protest (56%)
- The right of workers to strike (54%).

This includes more than a third (35%) who are very worried about restrictions on free speech, more than a quarter (28%) who are very worried about the right to protest and a quarter (25%) who are very worried about the right to strike.

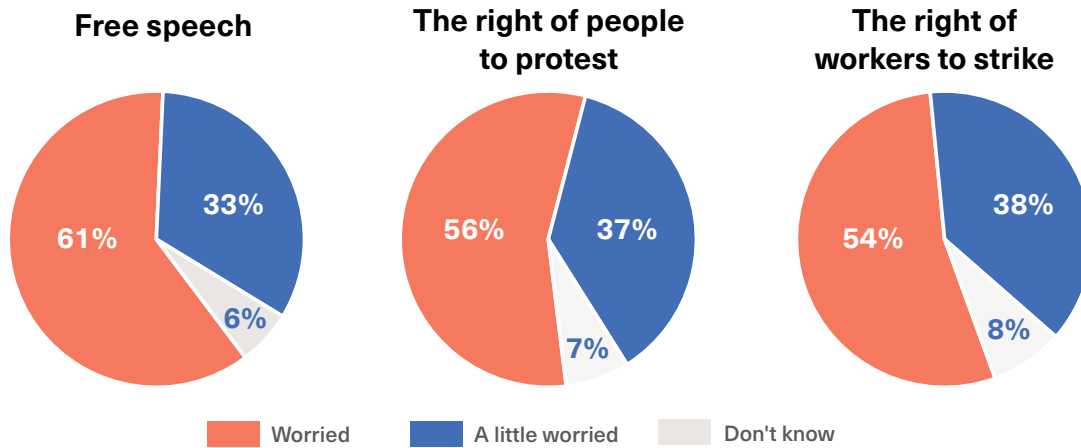


Figure 15, Question 27: Thinking about your country, how worried or not are you about current or future restrictions on the following? N=16632

### SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES KEY COHORTS:

Other than those aged 55+ and the right to strike (49%), at least half of the key cohorts examined are worried about current or future restrictions on these freedoms.

While equally concerned about free speech, those aged 55+ were less likely than both the overall sample and each of the other age cohorts to be worried about the right to protest (52%) and the right to strike (49%).

Young workers were more likely than each of the other age cohorts and the overall sample to be worried about each of the freedoms listed (+4% for the right to protest, +5% for the right to strike and +1% for free speech).

There were no significant differences based on gender.

The table below discusses these differences.

#### FREE SPEECH (61%)

- More than a third (35%) are very worried about restrictions on free speech.
- There were no significant differences by age with six in ten of those aged 55+ (61%), 35–54 (62%) and 18–34 (60%) being worried about this.
- 62% of young workers are also worried about this.
- There were no differences between males and females, with 61% of both cohorts being worried about this.

#### THE RIGHT OF WORKERS TO STRIKE (54%)

- One in four (25%) people are very worried about restrictions on the right of workers to strike.
- Those aged 55+ (49%) were less likely than those aged 35–54 (56%) and 18–34 (57%) to be worried about this.
- 59% of young workers are also worried about this, more than any other age cohort.
- Males (55%) were slightly more likely than females (54%) to be worried about this.

#### THE RIGHT OF PEOPLE TO PROTEST (56%)

- More than a quarter (28%) of people are very worried about restrictions on the right of people to protest.
- Those aged 55+ (52%) were less likely than those aged 35–54 or 18–34 (both 58%) to be worried about this.
- Six in every ten (60%) young workers are also worried about this.
- Females (57%) were only slightly more likely than males (56%) to be worried about this.



**SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BY COUNTRY:**

Brazil was amongst the three countries most likely to be worried for each of the freedoms listed and was the most likely to be worried about free speech (73%) and the right to protest (70%). The Philippines and South Africa also appeared in the three countries most likely to be worried for each of these freedoms.

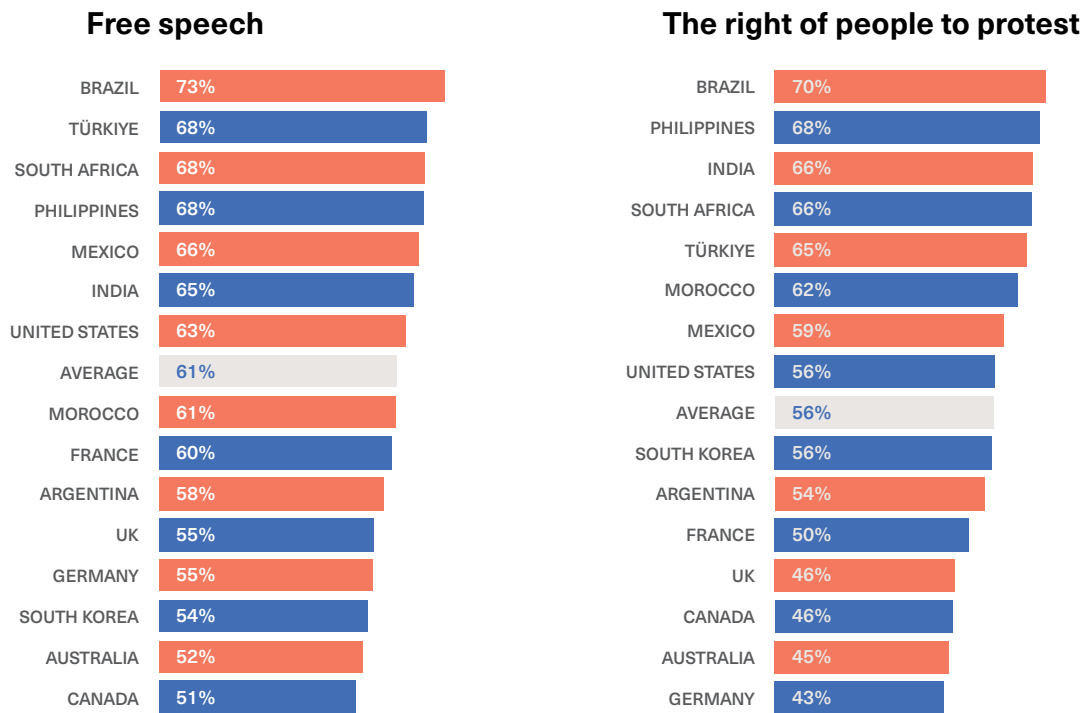
Those in Canada and Australia are the least likely to be worried (appearing three times each in the list of least likely countries).

Additionally, the results demonstrate a huge disparity in the views of some countries, with South Africa an incredible +30% more likely to be worried about the right to strike compared to Germany.

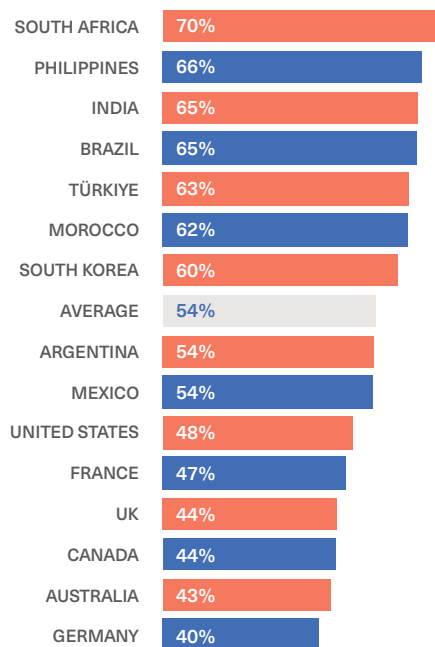
The table below demonstrates these differences.

MORE LIKELY TO BE WORRIED	LESS LIKELY TO BE WORRIED
<b>FREE SPEECH (61%)</b>	
<p>↑ Brazil (73%) The Philippines, Türkiye &amp; South Africa (all 68%)</p>	<p>↓ Canada (51%) Australia (52%) South Korea (54%)</p>
<b>THE RIGHT OF PEOPLE TO PROTEST (56%)</b>	
<p>↑ Brazil (70%) The Philippines (68%) India &amp; South Africa (both 66%)</p>	<p>↓ Germany (43%) Australia (45%) Canada &amp; the UK (46%)</p>
<b>THE RIGHT OF WORKERS TO STRIKE (54%)</b>	
<p>↑ South Africa (70%) The Philippines (66%) Brazil and India (65%)</p>	<p>↓ Germany (40%) Australia (43%) Canada &amp; the UK (44%)</p>

## HOW WORRIED ARE YOU ABOUT CURRENT OR FUTURE RESTRICTIONS ON THE FOLLOWING? COUNTRY COMPARISON



### The right of workers to strike



### Regional analysis

More than half of those in each of the regions are worried about restrictions on free speech including 66% in Latin America, 60% in Asia Pacific, 59% in Europe and 57% in North America.

Six in every ten (61%) people in Latin America are worried about the right of people to protest. Although lower, more than half of people in Asia Pacific (59%), North America (51%) and Europe (50%) are also worried about this.

Although a majority of people in Asia Pacific (58%) and Latin America (57%) are worried about the right to strike, this drops to less than half of those in North America (46%) and Europe (48%).

Figure 16, Question 27: Thinking about your country, how worried or not are you about current or future restrictions on the following? Note N=16632; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for the UK (n=1660). Countries ordered from highest to lowest figure. ^



# 3.3 LABOUR RIGHTS FOR TRANSPORT WORKERS

## Q. Do you strongly favour, somewhat favour, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose transport workers being covered by the following laws?

**Do you think transport workers should have these employment rights?**

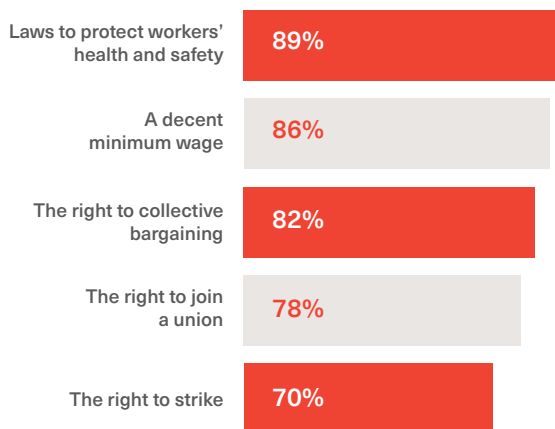


Figure 17, Question 25: Do you strongly favour, somewhat favour, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose transport workers being covered by the following laws? Note N=16632. Only combined results for 'strongly' and 'somewhat' favour shown. Results ordered from highest to lowest figure for the combined 'favour' total.

**A significant majority of people globally support laws that protect labour rights for transport workers**

At least eight in ten people around the world support there being laws that:

- Protect workers health and safety (89%)
- Establish a decent minimum wage (86%)
- Give workers the right to collectively bargain (82%).

Additionally, seven in every ten people support their being laws that:

- Give workers the right to join a union (78%)
- Protect the right to strike (70%).

### Regional analysis

At least six in ten people in each of the regions favours each of these laws, with the lowest level of support being for both Asia Pacific and Europe and the right to strike both (68%).

On average across the five laws there is little difference between the regions, with 82% of those in Latin America, compared to 81% in Asia Pacific, 80% in Europe and 79% in North America favouring these laws.



### COMPARISON TO 2022 GLOBAL POLL

People are slightly more likely to favour each of the laws than they did in 2022, including: protecting workers health and safety (+2%), a decent minimum wage (+1%), the right to collectively bargain (+2%), the right to join a union (+3%) and strike (+3%).

## **SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES KEY COHORTS:**

Those aged 55+ were more likely to favour three of the four laws, including laws that protect workers health and safety (+5% on the overall average), laws that establish a decent minimum wage (+5%) and laws that give workers the right to collectively bargain (+1%).

Young workers did not differ significantly from the overall sample other than for the right to strike, where they were +4% more likely to favour these laws.

For four of the five laws listed females were more likely than males to favour their implementation (and were equal with males of the fifth).

The table below discusses these differences.

---

### **LAWS THAT PROTECT WORKERS HEALTH AND SAFETY (89%)**

- Almost two-thirds of people (64%) strongly favour laws that protects workers health and safety.
  - Those aged 55+ (94%) were significantly more likely than both those aged 35–54 (89%) and 18–34 (83%) to favour these laws.
  - 87% of young workers also favour these laws, slightly less than the overall sample.
  - Females (90%) were slightly more likely than males (88%) to favour these laws.
- 

### **LAWS THAT ESTABLISH A DECENT MINIMUM WAGE (86%)**

- More than half (58%) of people strongly favour laws that establish a decent minimum wage.
  - Again, those aged 55+ (91%) were slightly more likely than those aged 35–54 (87%) or 18–34 to favour these laws (81%).
  - 85% of young workers also favour these laws.
  - Females (87%) were slightly more likely than males (85%) to favour these laws.
- 

### **LAWS THAT GIVE WORKERS THE RIGHT TO COLLECTIVELY BARGAIN (82%)**

- Almost half (47%) of people strongly favour laws that give workers the right to collectively bargain.
  - Both those aged 55+ (83%) and 35–54 (82%) were only slightly more likely than those aged 18–34 (79%) to favour these laws.
  - 83% of young workers also favour these laws.
  - Females (82%) were only slightly more likely than males (81%) to favour these laws.
- 

### **LAWS THAT GIVE WORKERS THE RIGHT TO JOIN A UNION (78%)**

- Four in every ten (42%) people strongly favour laws that give workers the right to join a union.
  - There were no significant differences based on age, with 78% of those aged 55+, 79% of those aged 35–54 and 77% of those aged 18–34 favouring these laws.
  - 81% of young workers favour these laws, slightly more than the other age cohorts.
  - Females (79%) were again slightly more likely than males (77%) to favour these laws.
- 

### **LAWS THAT PROTECT THE RIGHT TO STRIKE (70%)**

- More than one in three (36%) people strongly favour laws that protect the right to strike.
- Those aged 55+ (68%) were slightly less likely than both those aged 35–54 and 18–34 (both 71%) to favour these laws.
- Young workers were slightly more likely than the other age cohorts to favour these laws (74%).
- 70% of both males and females favour these laws.

**SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BY COUNTRY:**

Despite some variation in the level of support, a majority of people in each of the fifteen countries covered by this poll favour these laws. Other than South Korea and laws that support the right to strike (53%) at least six in ten people in each country favour these laws.

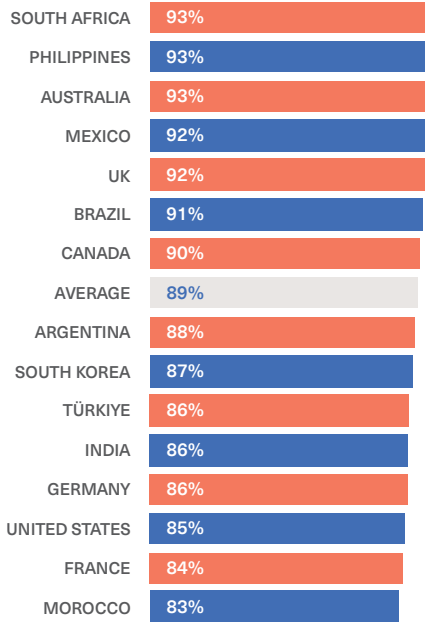
Those in South Africa were most likely to support these laws, appearing in the top three most likely on four occasions. Australia (three) and the Philippines (two) were also highly likely to support these laws. The United States was in general the least likely, appearing in the three least likely on four occasions.

The table below demonstrates these differences.

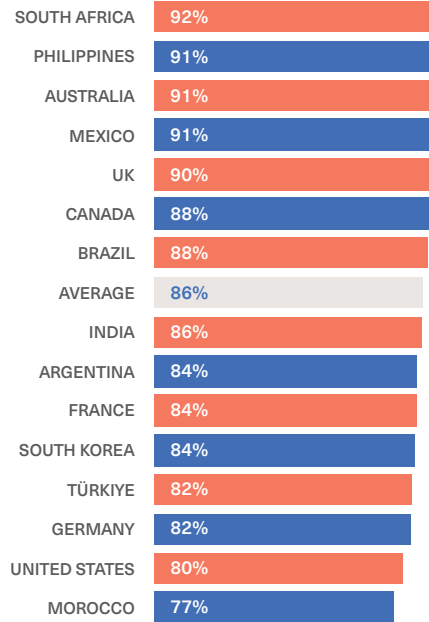
<b>MORE LIKELY TO FAVOUR</b>	<b>LESS LIKELY TO FAVOUR</b>
<b>LAWS THAT PROTECT WORKERS HEALTH AND SAFETY (89%)</b>	
<p>↑ Australia (93%) The Philippines (93%) South Africa (93%)</p>	<p>↓ Morocco (83%) France (84%) The United States (85%)</p>
<b>LAWS THAT ESTABLISH A DECENT MINIMUM WAGE (86%)</b>	
<p>↑ South Africa (92%) Mexico (91%) Australia (91%)</p>	<p>↓ Morocco (77%) The United States (80%) Germany &amp; Türkiye (82%)</p>
<b>LAWS THAT GIVE WORKERS THE RIGHT TO COLLECTIVELY BARGAIN (82%)</b>	
<p>↑ Mexico (89%) The Philippines (89%) South Africa (89%)</p>	<p>↓ South Korea (70%) UK (76%) The United States (76%)</p>
<b>LAWS THAT GIVE WORKERS THE RIGHT TO JOIN A UNION (78%)</b>	
<p>↑ South Africa (89%) Australia (83%) Türkiye (83%)</p>	<p>↓ Argentina (69%) South Korea (69%) The United States (73%)</p>
<b>LAWS THAT PROTECT THE RIGHT TO STRIKE (70%)</b>	
<p>↑ Türkiye (81%) South Africa (81%) Morocco (78%)</p>	<p>↓ South Korea (53%) UK (63%) Germany (65%)</p>

## DO YOU THINK TRANSPORT WORKERS SHOULD HAVE THESE EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS? COUNTRY COMPARISONS

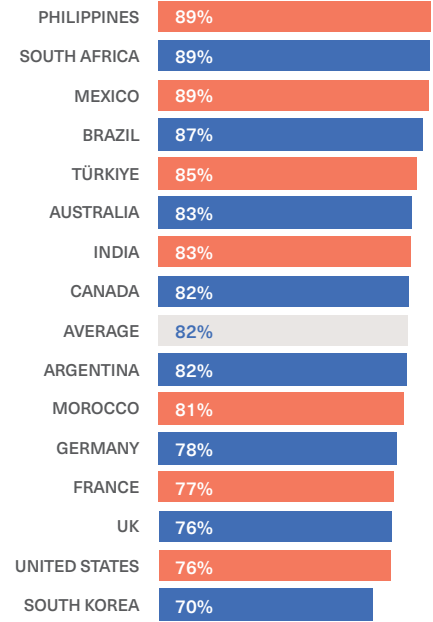
### Laws to protect workers' health & safety



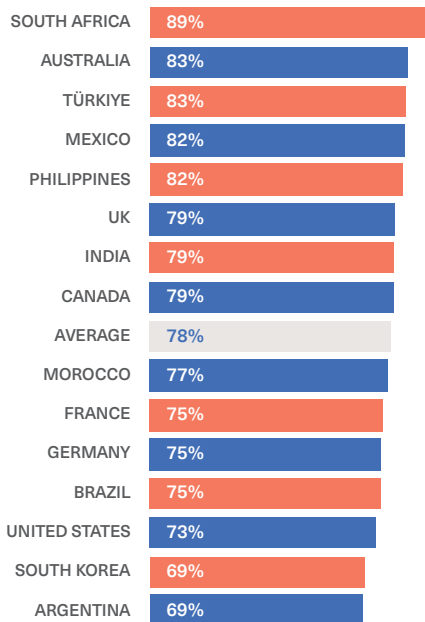
### A decent minimum wage for workers



### The right to collectively bargain



### The right to join a union



### The right to strike

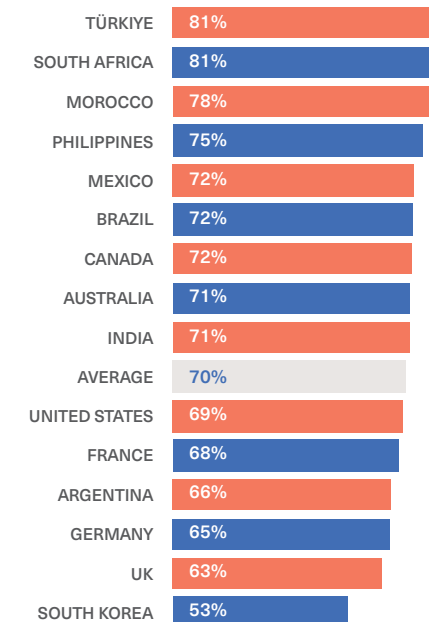


Figure 18, Question 25: Do you strongly favour, somewhat favour, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose transport workers being covered by the following laws? Note N=16632. N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for the UK (n=1660). Only combined results for 'strongly' and 'somewhat' favour shown. Results ordered from highest to lowest figure for the combined 'favour' total.

# 3.4 SOCIAL PROTECTIONS FOR TRANSPORT WORKERS

## Q. Would you strongly favour, somewhat favour or strongly oppose the government working on providing transport workers with each of the following items?

### Do you think transport workers should have these social protections?

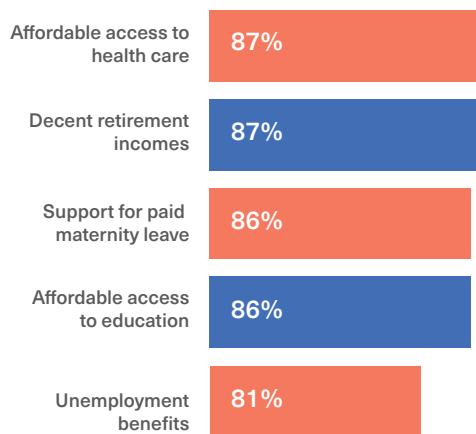


Figure 19, Question 20: Would you strongly favour, somewhat favour or strongly oppose the government working on providing transport workers with each of the following items. Note N=16632. Only combined results for 'strongly' and 'somewhat' favour shown. Results ordered from highest to lowest figure for the combined 'favour' total.

### The majority of people around the world support social protections for transport workers.

At least eight in every ten people support each of the following social protections being provided to transport workers:

- Affordable access to health care (87%)
- Decent retirement incomes (87%)
- Affordable access to education (86%)
- Support for paid maternity leave (86%)
- Unemployment benefits (81%).

For all social protections bar unemployment benefits (49%, or just under half) a large majority of people strongly support transport workers being provided with these protections.

### Regional analysis

Support for these social protections being provided to transport workers was high in all regions, including an average across the five of 83% of those in Europe and North America, 85% in Asia Pacific and 89% in Latin America.



### COMPARISON TO 2022 GLOBAL POLL

Except for unemployment benefits (which has remained steady at 81%) support for providing each of these social protections has increased since 2022.



## **SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES KEY COHORTS:**

Older respondents (an average of 88% of those aged 55+ and 87% of those aged 35–54) were more likely than younger respondents (82% of those aged 18–34) to support these social protections being provided to transport workers.

For four of the five social protections young workers were slightly less likely than the overall average to support them being provided to transport workers. The exception to this was paid maternity leave, which young workers were +1% more likely to support.

For each of the five social protections, females were slightly more likely than males to believe they should be provided to transport workers.

The table below discusses these differences.

---

### **AFFORDABLE ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE (87%)**

- More than six in every ten (61%) of people strongly support transport workers being provided with affordable access to healthcare.
- Those aged 55+ (89%) and 35–54 (88%) were slightly more likely than those aged 18–34 (84%) to support this.
- 86% of young workers also support this.
- Females (88%) were slightly more likely than males (85%) to support this.

---

### **DECENT RETIREMENT INCOMES (87%)**

- More than half (59%) of people strongly support transport workers being provided decent retirement incomes.
- Again, those aged 55+ (90%) and 35–54 (88%) were more likely than those aged 18–34 (82%) to support this.
- 86% of young workers also support this.
- Females (88%) were again slightly more likely than males (85%) to support this.

---

### **AFFORDABLE ACCESS TO EDUCATION (86%)**

- More than half (58%) of people strongly support transport workers having affordable access to education.
- Those aged 55+ (87%) and 35–54 (88%) were again more likely than those aged 18–34 (83%) to support this.
- 86% of young workers also support this.
- Females (87%) were once again slightly more likely than males (84%) to support this.

---

### **SUPPORT FOR PAID MATERNITY LEAVE (86%)**

- Again, well over half (58%) of people strongly support transport workers being provided with paid maternity leave.
- Again, those aged 55+ (87%) and 35–54 (88%) were more likely than those aged 18–34 (83%) to support this.
- 87% of young workers also support this.
- Females (88%) were slightly more likely than males (84%) to support this.

## UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (81%)

- Just under half (49%) of people strongly support this transport workers being provided with unemployment benefits.
- Those aged 55+ (86%) were more likely than both those aged 35–54 (83%) and 18–34 (76%) to support this.
- Just over three-quarters (78%) of young workers support this.
- Females (82%) were slightly more likely than males (80%) to support this.

## SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BY COUNTRY:

At least seven in every ten people in each of the fifteen countries support transport workers being provided with each of these social protections, with the lowest being the UK and unemployment benefits (70%).

Those in South Africa were the most likely to support these social protections, appearing in the top three countries most likely to support for each of the five listed. The Philippines (four appearances) and Mexico (four appearances) were also highly likely to support transport workers being provided with these social protections.

Those in the United States were less likely, appearing in the three least likely to support these social protections four times. This was followed by those in South Korea (three appearances) and the UK (two).

The table below demonstrates these differences.

MORE LIKELY TO SUPPORT	LESS LIKELY TO SUPPORT
<b>AFFORDABLE ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE (87%)</b>	
<p>↑ South Africa (94%) Mexico (93%) The Philippines (93%)</p>	<p>↓ South Korea (79%) UK (81%) The United States (83%)</p>
<b>DECENT RETIREMENT INCOMES (87%)</b>	
<p>↑ The Philippines (93%) South Africa (93%) Mexico (92%)</p>	<p>↓ South Korea (79%) The United States (79%) Morocco (82%)</p>
<b>AFFORDABLE ACCESS TO EDUCATION (86%)</b>	
<p>↑ Mexico (93%) The Philippines (92%) South Africa (92%)</p>	<p>↓ South Korea (74%) The United States (77%) UK (81%)</p>
<b>SUPPORT FOR PAID MATERNITY LEAVE (86%)</b>	
<p>↑ The Philippines (92%) South Africa (92%) Mexico (91%)</p>	<p>↓ The United States (78%) France (82%) Morocco (82%)</p>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (81%)</b>	
<p>↑ South Africa (89%) Argentina, Canada &amp; Türkiye (all 86%)</p>	<p>↓ UK (70%) Australia (77%) India (77%)</p>

## DO YOU THINK TRANSPORT WORKERS SHOULD HAVE THESE SOCIAL PROTECTIONS? COUNTRY COMPARISONS

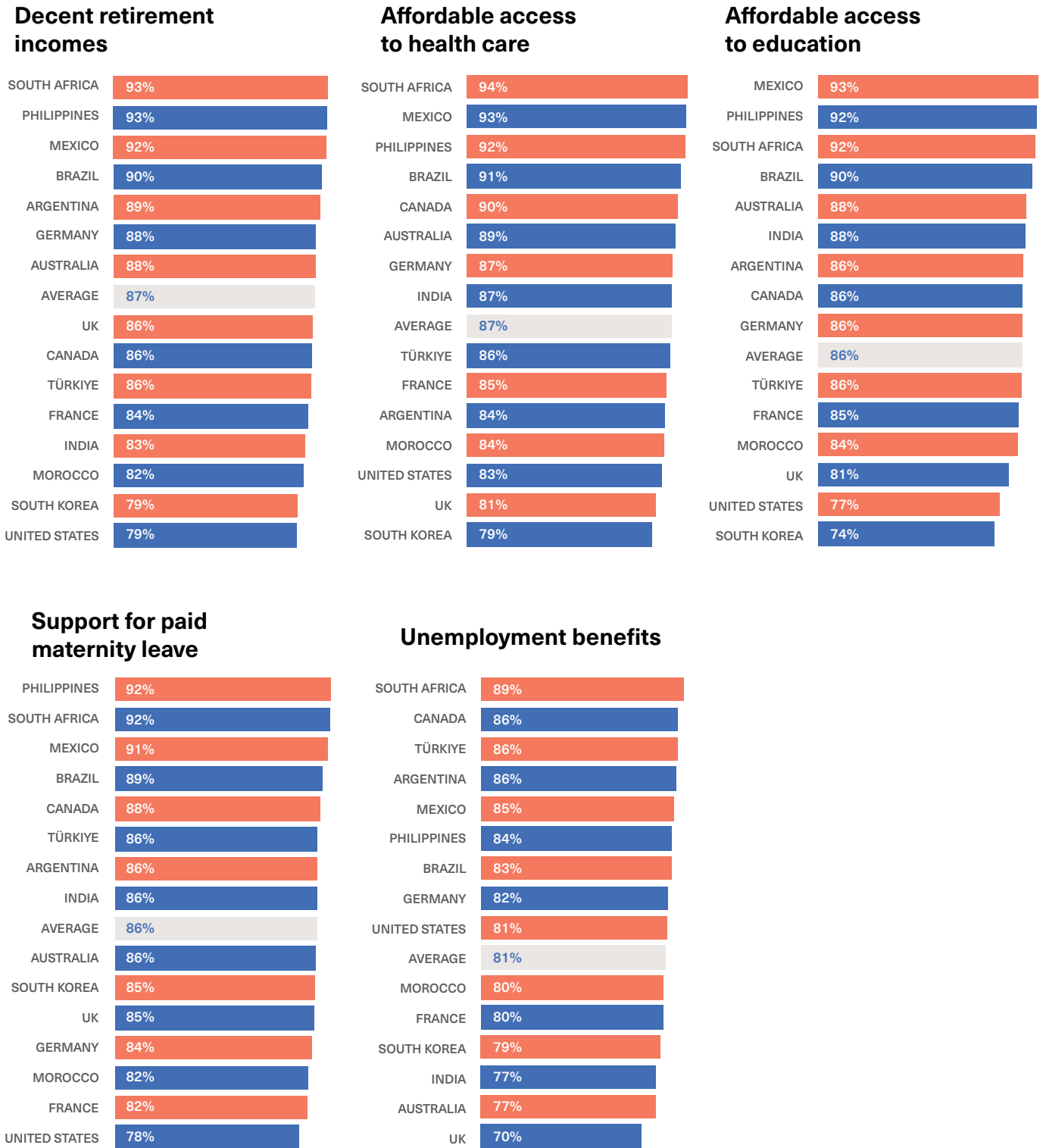
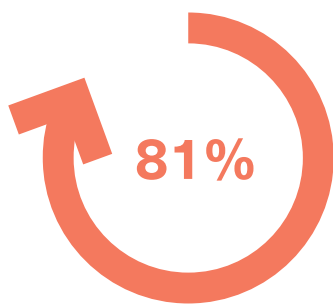


Figure 20, Question 20: Would you strongly favour, somewhat favour or strongly oppose the government working on providing transport workers with each of the following items. Note N=16632. N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for the UK (n=1660). Only combined results for 'strongly' and 'somewhat' favour shown. Results ordered from highest to lowest figure for the combined 'favour' total.

# SECTION 4: TRANSPORT NEEDS GLOBAL RULES



**OF PEOPLE  
WOULD SUPPORT  
LAWS TO HOLD  
COMPANIES TO  
ACCOUNT FOR THE  
LABOUR RIGHTS  
OR ENVIRONMENT  
ABUSES IN THEIR  
SUPPLY CHAIN.**

**People strongly support protections for transport workers, a view that reflects their belief that companies and the wider economic system do not act in a fair and ethical way.**

The vast majority of people believe transport workers should have protections regardless of where they work. 86% of people around the world believe it is important for transport workers to have protections in their workplace. More than half (55%) believe this is very important. A further eight in ten (81%) would support laws to hold companies to account for the labour rights or environment abuses in their supply chain.

The strong support for these protections for workers reflects the deep belief that the economic system, and companies specifically, do not act in the best interest of workers. More than two-thirds (69%) of people believe that the economic system favours the wealthy, a figure that has increased since 2022 (+2%). Almost half (45%) of people believe that transport companies do not act in a fair and ethical way. More than one in ten (12%) believe that they are not at all ethical (with 33% believing they are not very ethical). This places transport companies behind only energy companies (49%) in the number of people who believe that they do not act ethically.

These findings highlight a global demand for the protection and fair treatment of transport workers and a global mistrust in the global economic system and the behaviour of companies in general.







# 4.1 FAIRNESS OF THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM

## Q. Do you think the economic system of your country generally favours the wealthy or is it fair to most people?

**Do you think the economic system of your country generally favours the wealthy or is it fair to most people?**

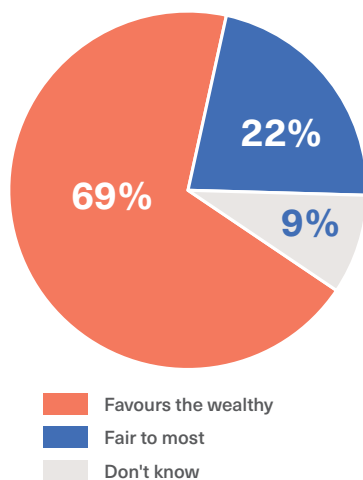


Figure 21, Question 5: Do you think the economic system of your country generally favours the wealthy or is it fair to most people? Note N=16632

### **Most people believe that the economic system favours the wealthy**

More than two-thirds (69%) of people believe that the economic system favours the wealthy.

Just 22% believe it is fair to most people.

### **Age analysis**

The older the respondent the more likely they were to believe that the economic system favours the wealthy, with 72% of those aged 55+ selecting this compared to 70% of those aged 35–54 and 66% of those aged 18–34.

At 68% young workers were slightly less likely than the overall average to think that the economic system favours the wealthy.

### **Gender analysis**

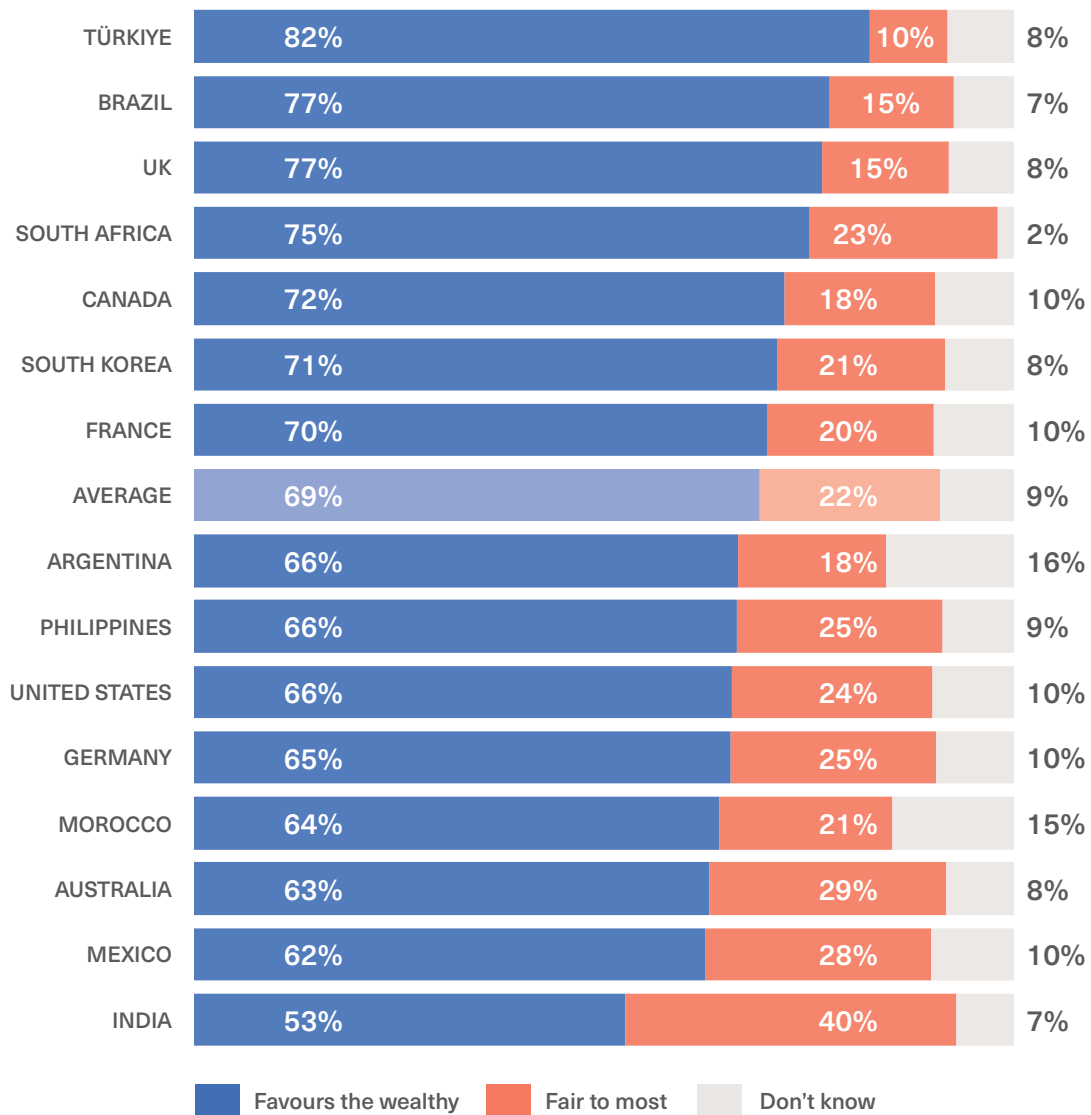
Females (70%) were only slightly more likely than males (68%) to believe that the economic system favours the wealthy.

### **Country analysis**

A majority of people in each of the fifteen countries believes that the economic system favours the wealthy (the lowest being India with 53%).

At least three-quarters of those in Türkiye (82%), Brazil (77%), the UK (77%) and South Africa (75%) believe that the economic system favours the wealthy.

**How well or badly do you think your government is handling the following?  
'Transport' only**



Excluding India, at least six in every ten people believes that the wealthy are favoured by the economic system, with the least likely including Mexico (62%), Australia (63%). Morocco (64%) and Germany (65%).

**Regional analysis**

At least six in every ten people in each of the regions believes that the economic system favours the wealthy. This includes 63% of those in Asia Pacific, 69% in both Latin and North America and 74% in Europe.

Figure 22, Question 5: Do you think the economic system of your country generally favours the wealthy or is it fair to most people? Note N=16632; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for the UK (n=1660). Countries ordered from highest to lowest figure for 'favours the wealthy'.



**COMPARISON TO 2022 GLOBAL POLL**

The number of people who believe that the economic system favours the wealthy has increased from 67% in 2022 to 69% in 2024.

# 4.2 COMPANIES NOT BEHAVING ETHICALLY

## Q. To what extent or not do you think the following types of companies behave in an ethical and fair way?

**Do you think the following types of companies behave in an ethical and fair way? 'Not ethical' only**

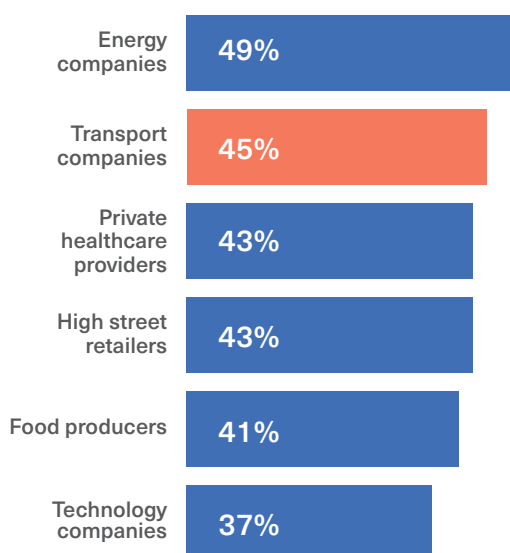


Figure 23, Question 10: To what extent or not do you think the following types of companies behave in an ethical and fair way? Note N=16632. Only combined results for 'not very' and 'not at all' ethical shown. Results ordered from highest to lowest figure for the combined 'not ethical' total.

**Almost half of people believe that transport companies do not act in a fair and ethical way**

45% of people believe that transport companies act in a way that is not ethical. More than one in ten (12%) believe that they are not at all ethical (with 33% believing they are not very ethical).

However, almost as many (41%) believe they act ethically.

Transport companies are behind only energy companies (49%) in the number of people who believe that they do not act ethically.

### **Age insights**

Older respondents (48% of those aged 55+ and 47% of those aged 35–54) were more likely than younger respondents (40% of those aged 18–34) to believe that transport company do not act ethically.

Young workers were also more likely to believe that transport companies act ethically (50%) than not (40%).

### Gender insights

Both males (46%) and females (44%) were more likely than not to believe that transport companies do not act ethically.

The majority of countries are more likely to that transport companies do not act ethically (than that they do).

Those countries where people were more likely to believe transport companies do not act ethically included:

- Mexico (62%)
- Türkiye (60%)
- Argentina (59%)
- Brazil (55%)
- South Korea (51%)
- UK (49%)
- France (46%)
- Germany (43%)

Those countries where people were more likely to believe transport companies do act ethically included:

- South Africa (62%)
- India (60%)
- The Philippines (54%)
- Australia (54%)
- Morocco (50%)
- The United States (48%)
- Canada (47%)

### Regional analysis

Those in both Latin America (59%) and Europe (49%) were more likely than not to believe that transport companies do not act ethically. Those in Asia Pacific (51%) and North America (48%) were more likely to believe that they do act ethically.



#### COMPARISON TO 2022 GLOBAL POLL

As with 2022 (44%) people in 2024 (45%) are more likely than not to believe that transport companies do not act ethically.

### Do transport companies behave in an ethical and fair way? 'Not ethical'

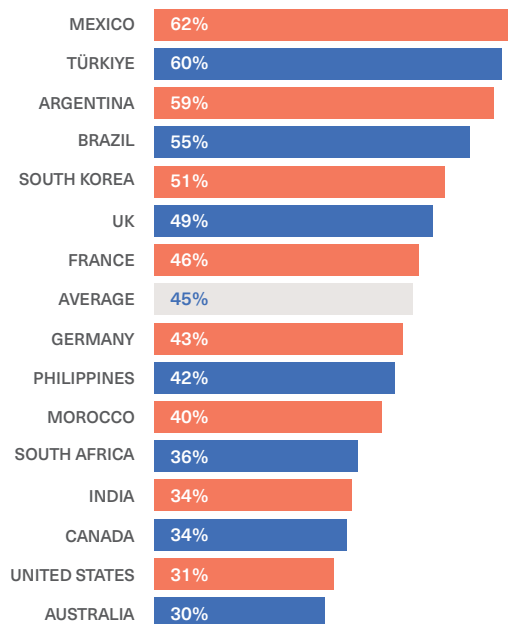


Figure 24, Question 10: To what extent or not do you think the following types of companies behave in an ethical and fair way? Note N=16632 N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for the UK (n=1660). Only combined transport results for 'not very' and 'not at all' ethical shown. Results ordered from highest to lowest figure for the combined 'not ethical' total.

# 4.3 PROTECTIONS FOR TRANSPORT WORKERS

## Q. Some of those in the transport sector work across borders and in international waters and air. How important or not do you think it is that they should have protections in their workplace regardless of where they work?

**The vast majority of people believe transport workers should have protections regardless of where they work.**

86% of people around the world believe it is important for transport workers to have protections in their workplace, regardless of where they work. More than half (55%) believe this is very important.

### **Age analysis**

Those aged 55+ (91%) and to a lesser extent those aged 35–54 (88%) were far more likely than those aged 18–34 (79%) to believe that transport workers should be protected in their workplace regardless of where they work.

More than eight in every ten (84%) young workers believe it is important for transport workers to have these protections.

### **Gender analysis**

Females (87%) were only slightly more likely than males (85%) to believe these protections were important.

### **Country analysis**

At least three-quarters of people in each of the fifteen countries believes that it is important for transport workers to have these protections.

Those in Morocco (77%) are least likely, but this still accounts for more than three in every four people. The next least likely were France (80%), the United States (81%) and Türkiye (82%), however again, this still equates to at least eight in every ten people.

Those in South Africa (94%) were the most likely to believe this protection is important, with almost three-quarters (72%) believing it is very important. The next most likely included Mexico (90%), Australia, Brazil and the Philippines (all 89%).

### **Regional analysis**

At least eight in every ten people in each of the regions believes that this protection is important for transport workers. Those in Latin America (88%) and Asia Pacific (87%) were only slightly more likely than those in North America (84%) and Europe (83%) to hold this view.



### **COMPARISON TO 2022 GLOBAL POLL**

The number of people who believe these protections are important has remained steady since 2022 (also 85%).



**Is it important that transport workers have protections in their workplace regardless of where they work?**

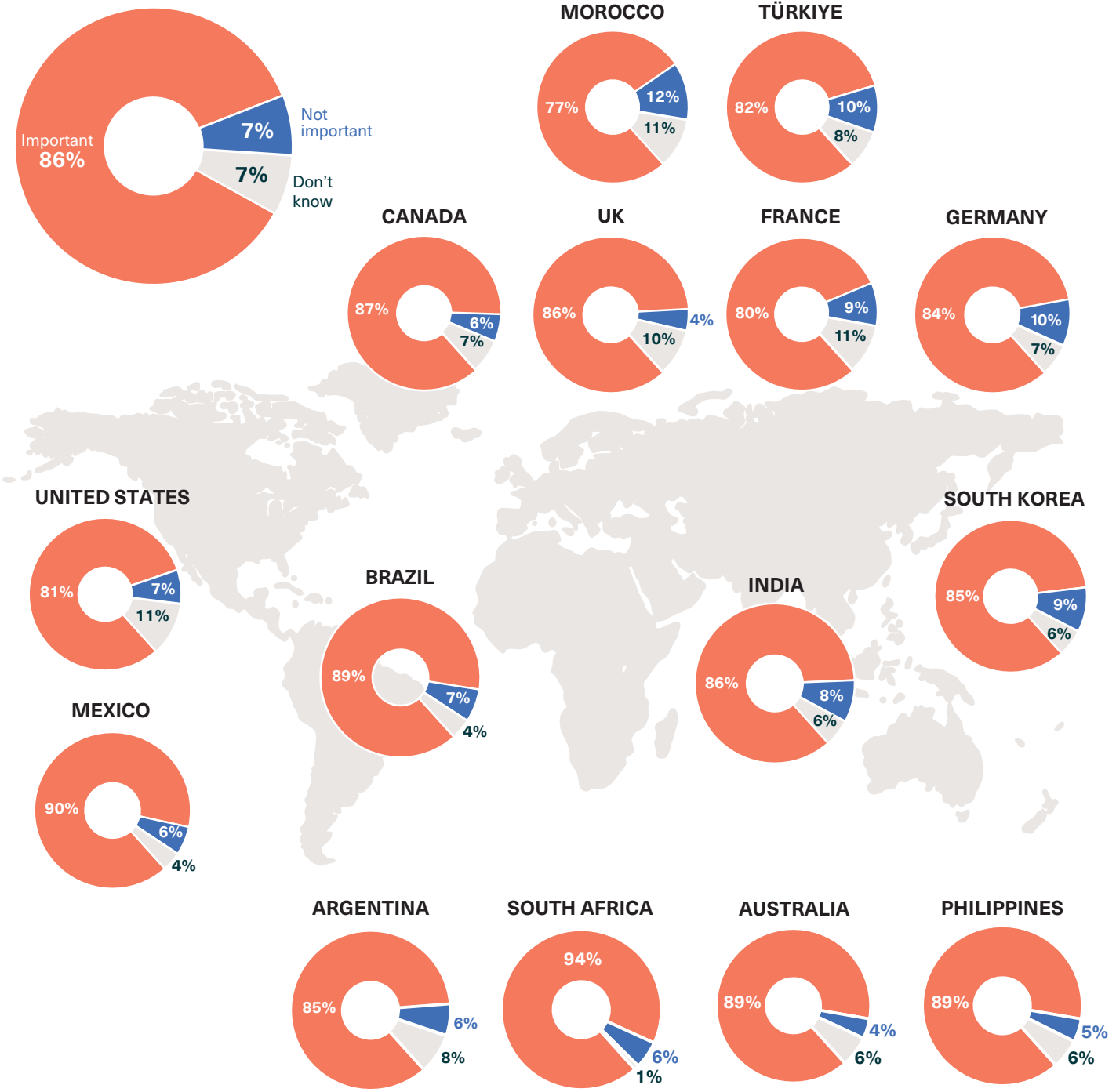


Figure 25, Question 17: Some of those in the transport sector work across borders and in international waters and air. How important or not do you think it is that they should have protections in their workplace regardless of where they work? Note N=16632 N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for the UK (n=1660).

# 4.4 SUPPLY CHAIN LAWS

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

### **Eight in every ten people would support laws that hold companies to account for abuses in their supply chain**

81% of people support laws that would make companies accountable for the environmental and labour rights abuses in their supply chains. 44% – approaching half – would strongly support this.

### **Age analysis**

More than three-quarters of each of the age groups support laws that would make companies accountable, including 83% of those aged 55+, 82% of those aged 35–54 and 78% of those aged 18–34.

83% of young workers – slightly more than the overall average – would also support these laws.

### **Gender analysis**

There were no difference based on gender, with 81% of both males and females stating they would support these laws.

### **Country analysis**

At least seven in ten people in each of the fifteen countries support laws that would hold

companies to account for abuses in their supply chains. The lowest level of support was in Germany (71%), followed by the United States (75%), France, South Korea and the UK (all 78%) and Canada and Türkiye (79%).

Those in South Africa (91%) were most likely to support these laws (61% of them would strongly support them). This was followed by the Philippines (88%), Mexico (87%) and India (84%).

### **Regional analysis**

There is majority support for laws to hold companies to account for supply chain abuses in each of the four regions, including 84% in Latin America, 83% in Asia Pacific, 77% in North America and 76% in Europe.



### **COMPARISON TO 2022 GLOBAL POLL**

Support for laws to hold companies to account for abuses in their supply chains remains unchanged from 2022 (also 81%).

**Do you support or oppose there laws that hold companies to account abuses in their supply chains?**

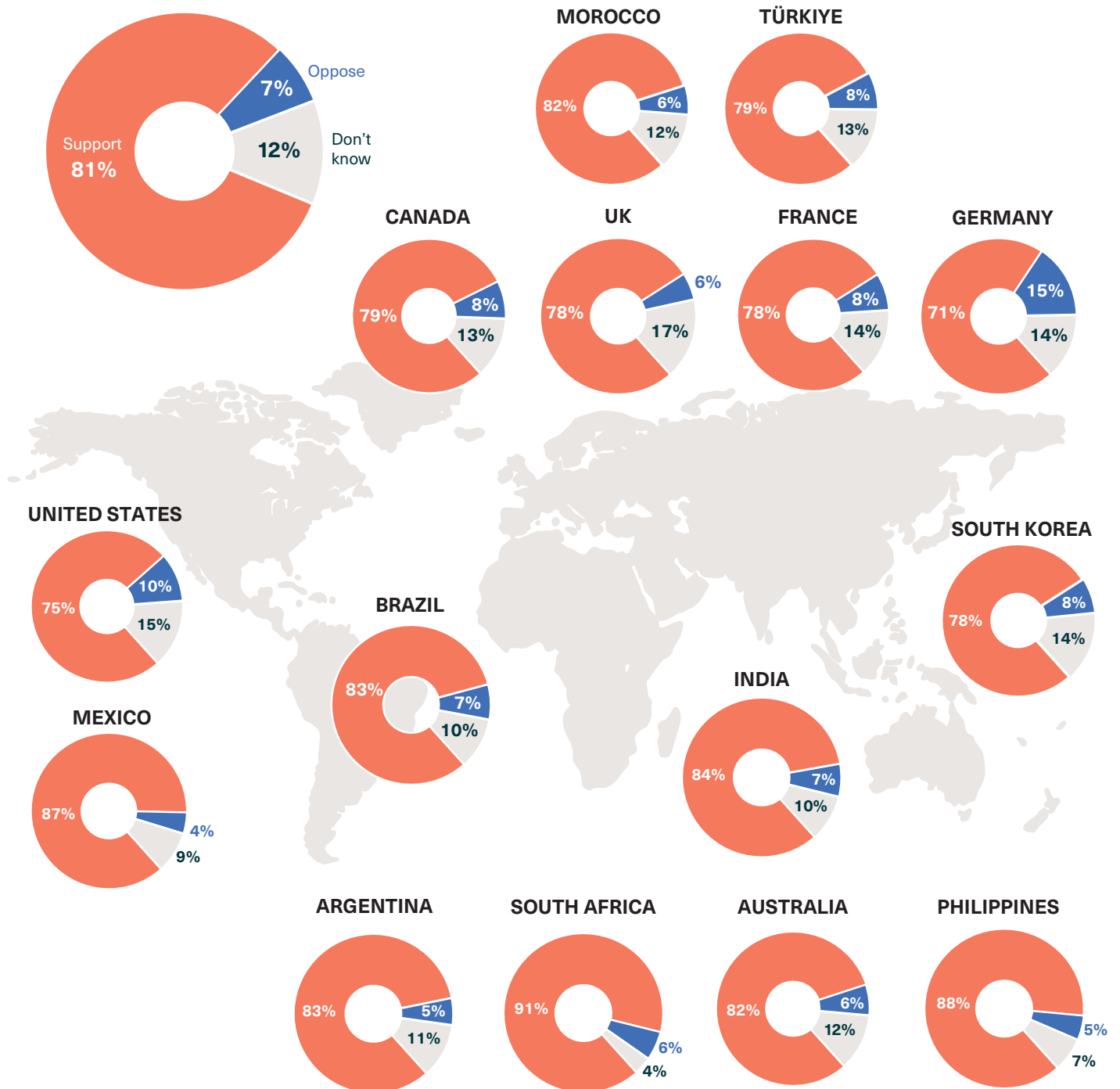


Figure 26, Question 11: To what extent do you support or oppose there being national and international laws that hold companies to account for environmental and labour rights abuses in their supply chains? Note N=16632 N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for the UK (n=1660).

# SECTION 5: AI AND THE FUTURE OF WORK

**Many people are wary of the impacts of AI on their jobs and privacy and are not confident in government ability or company ethics to manage this in the interest of workers.**

Covering AI and its impacts in-depth for the first time, this poll found people divided in their opinions based on their age and country.

The largest proportion (50%) of people believe it is unlikely that AI will replace them in their job in the next five years. However almost as many (44%) believe this is likely. Younger respondents are far more likely to believe that they will be replaced by AI in the next 5 years – 50% of those aged 18–34 believe they will be replaced, compared to 32% of those aged 55+. Specifically, the average age of those countries more likely to believe that AI will replace them is 32.3, compared to 41.1 for those who believe AI will not replace them.

The majority of people are however worried about other impacts of AI in their workplace, including collecting data about them (67%), replacing human decision-making (62%) or surveillance of their work (57%).

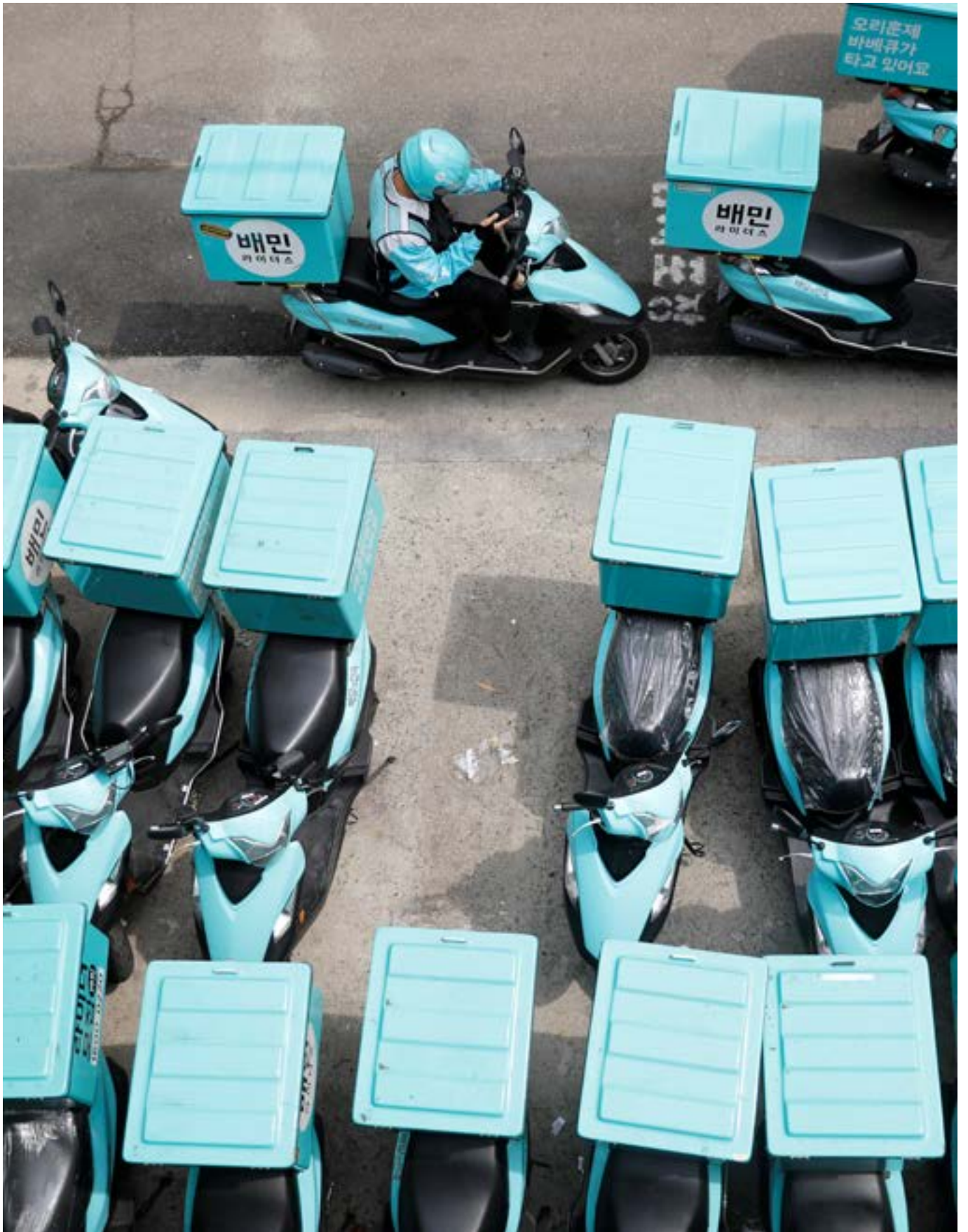
When presented with the real-world example of AI in the workplace, three-quarters (76%) said they would be uncomfortable flying on an autonomous plane with no pilot on board. Almost half (51%) said that they would be very uncomfortable. This was the majority view in each of the fifteen countries included in this poll.

Additional, 52% are not confident that the companies developing AI will do so responsibly. Although a majority view globally, this does not reflect the significant differences in views held by different countries. By way of example, 71% of those in the UK are not confident, while 66% of those in India are – a huge divide. People are also divided on whether they think their government has the ability to regulate AI – although an average of 55% are not confident, again this masks the differences between countries. While 72% in the UK are not confident, 67% of those in India are.

These results demonstrate the need to better understand and respond to this emerging and dynamic impact on the modern workplace.



**50% OF THOSE AGED 18–34 BELIEVE THEY WILL BE REPLACED BY AI IN THEIR JOB IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS.**





# 5.1 LIKELIHOOD OF AI REPLACING WORKERS

## Q. How likely or unlikely do you think it is that artificial intelligence (AI) will replace you in your job in the next five years?

How likely or unlikely do you think it is that artificial intelligence (AI) will replace you in your job in the next 5 years?

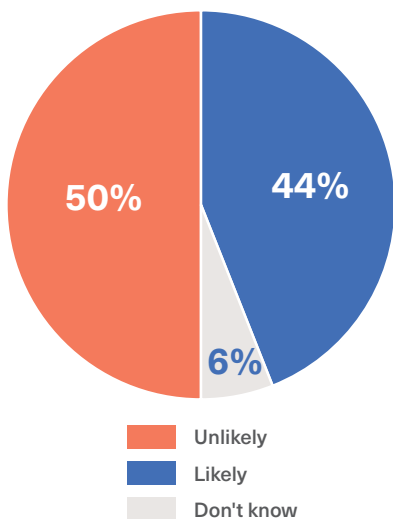


Figure 27, Question 28a: How likely or unlikely do you think it is that artificial intelligence (AI) will replace you in your job in the next five years? Note only those who are 'employed', N=8712. Only combined results for 'likely' and 'unlikely' shown. Results ordered from highest to lowest figure for the combined 'likely' total.

### People are divided as to whether AI will replace them in their job in the next 5 years

While half (50%) believe it is unlikely AI will replace them, 44% believe it is likely.

Almost one in five (18%) of these believe it is very likely that AI will replace them.

### Age insights

Younger respondents are far more likely to believe that they will be replaced by AI in the next 5 years – 50% of those aged 18–34 believe they will be replaced, compared to 44% of those aged 35–54 and just 32% of those aged 55+.

Half (50%) of young workers believe they will be replaced by AI, with almost one in four (23%) believing this is very likely.

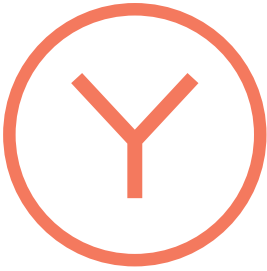
### Gender insights

Males (45%) were only slightly more likely than females (43%) to believe that AI will replace them in their role in the next five years.

### Country analysis

People from the fifteen countries included in this poll differed greatly in their views as to whether AI would replace them.





## THE AVERAGE AGE OF THOSE COUNTRIES MORE LIKELY TO BELIEVE THAT AI WILL REPLACE THEM IS 32.3, COMPARED TO 41.1 FOR THOSE WHO BELIEVE AI WILL NOT REPLACE THEM.<sup>1</sup>

English-speaking and/or European countries were more likely to believe that AI is unlikely to replace them. This includes a staggering 77% of those in the UK, 70% in Germany, 64% in Canada, 60% in France and 58% of those in Australia. While not a majority, those in the United States were more likely to believe it is unlikely (48%) AI will replace them than likely (44%).

Eight countries (all non-English speaking and almost all non-European) have a majority view that AI will replace them in the next five years, including India (66%), South Africa (65%), Brazil (55%), South Korea (54%), Mexico (52%), the Philippines (52%) and Türkiye (51%).

Those countries where people were more likely to believe that AI will replace them included:

- India (66%)
- South Africa (65%)
- Morocco (57%)
- Brazil (55%)
- South Korea (54%)
- Mexico (52%)
- The Philippines (52%)
- Türkiye (51%)

Those countries where people were more likely to believe that AI will not replace them included:

- Germany (70%)
- UK (77%)
- Canada (64%)
- France (60%)
- Australia (58%)
- The United States (48%)

Note: Those in Argentina were equally divided, with 46% each believing that they were unlikely or likely to be replaced by AI.

### Regional analysis

Reflecting the results by country, those in Asia Pacific (52%) and Latin America (51%) were more likely to believe that it is likely that AI will replace them. Likewise, those in Europe (66%) and North America (56%) were more likely to believe that AI was unlikely to replace them.

### How likely or unlikely do you think it is that AI will replace you in your job in the next five years? 'Likely'

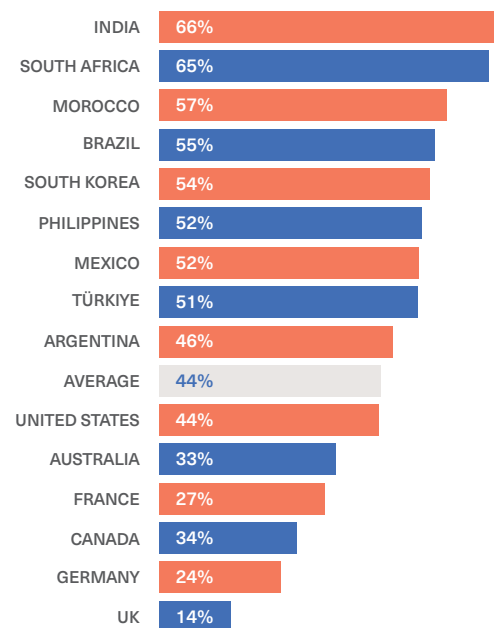


Figure 28, Question 28a: How likely or unlikely do you think it is that artificial intelligence (AI) will replace you in your job in the next five years? Note only those who are 'employed', N=8712; N is between 400–700 for each individual country, except for the UK (n=948). Only combined results for 'likely' and 'unlikely' shown Results ordered from highest to lowest figure for the combined 'likely' total.

1. Source: <https://www.worlddata.info/average-age.php>

# 5.2 CONCERN ABOUT THE IMPACTS OF AI IN THE WORKPLACE

Q. How worried or not are you about the following impacts of artificial intelligence in your workplace



**MORE THAN TWO IN THREE (67%) ARE WORRIED ABOUT AI COLLECTING DATA ABOUT THEM**

**People around the world are clearly concerned about the impacts of AI in their workplace.**

A majority of people are worried about each of the impacts outlined below including:

- 67% – or more than two in three – who are worried about AI collecting data about them
- 62% – or six in ten – who are worried about AI replacing human decision-making
- 57% – or more than half – who are worried about AI surveillance of their work.

### **Regional analysis**

At least half of people in all the regions are worried about each of the impacts listed – with those in Europe (51%) having the lowest level of worry in regards to surveillance of you at work.

On average across the three items, 68% of those in Asia Pacific are worried, compared to 63% in Latin America, 58% in North America and 55% in Europe.

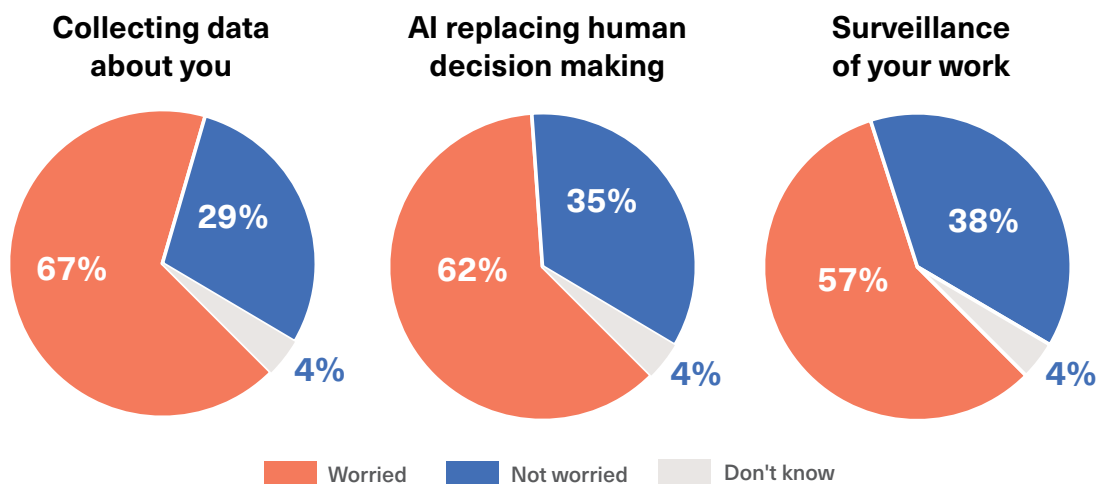


Figure 29, Question 28bb: How worried or not are you about the following impacts of artificial intelligence in your workplace? Note only those who are 'employed', N=8712.

### SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES KEY COHORTS:

There were few differences based on age, although younger people (aged 18–34) were slightly more likely to be worried about these impacts (63% on average across the three impacts are worried compared to 62% of those aged 35–54 and 59% of those aged 55+).

While males were slightly more likely (+3%) to worry about surveillance at work, females were more likely to worry about AI collecting data about them (+1%) or replacing human decision-making (+3%).

The table below discusses these differences.

#### COLLECTING DATA ABOUT YOU (67%)

- More than a third (38%) of people are very worried about AI collecting data about them in their workplace.
- Concern is high amongst all age groups, with little difference between those aged 55+ (66%), 35–54 (68%) or 18–34 (67%).
- More than two-thirds (67%) of young workers are also worried about this.
- Females (68%) were only slightly more likely than males (67%) to be worried about this.

#### ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) REPLACING HUMAN DECISION-MAKING (62%)

- 34% – or one in three – people are very worried about AI replacing human decision-making in their workplace.
- Younger respondents were more likely to be worried about this, with 63% of those aged 18–34, 62% of those aged 35–54 and 59% of those aged 55+ saying that they are worried.
- 63% of young workers are also worried about this.
- Females (63%) are slightly more likely than males (60%) to be worried about this.

#### SURVEILLANCE OF YOUR WORK (57%)

- 29% – or more than a quarter – of people are very worried about AI surveillance of them at work.
- The younger the respondent the more likely they were to be worried, with 60% of those 18–34 and 58% of those 35–54 worried about this compared to 52% of those aged 55+
- Six in every ten (60%) young workers are also worried about this.
- Males (59%) were slightly more likely than females (56%) to be worried.



**SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BY COUNTRY:**

Although there are differences in the level of worry, a majority of people in almost all countries is worried about each of these AI impacts in their workplace.

Those in the UK were the key exception to this, with just 39% being worried about surveillance at work and 48% about AI replacing human decision-making. In addition to this, just 42% of those in Argentina are worried about AI surveillance at work.

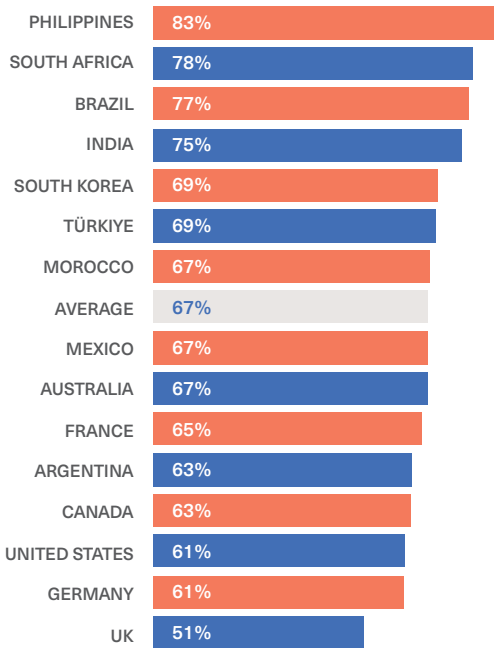
Those in the Philippines (an average of 77% are worried across the three impacts), South Africa (74%) and Brazil (72%). Although not included in the three countries most likely to be worried, an average of (71%) of people in India are also worried about these three impacts.

The table below demonstrates these differences.

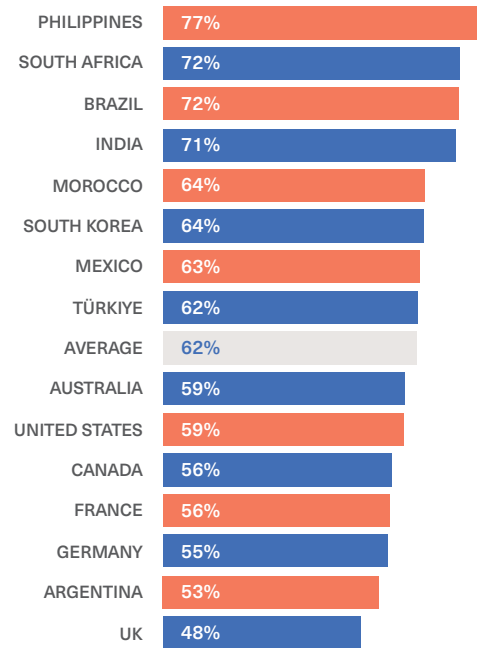
<b>MORE LIKELY TO BE WORRIED</b>	<b>LESS LIKELY TO BE WORRIED</b>
<b>COLLECTING DATA ABOUT YOU (67%)</b>	
<p>↑ The Philippines (83%) South Africa (78%) Brazil (77%)</p>	<p>↓ UK (51%) Germany (61%) The United States (61%)</p>
<b>ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) REPLACING HUMAN DECISION-MAKING (62%)</b>	
<p>↑ The Philippines (77%) Brazil (72%) South Africa (72%)</p>	<p>↓ UK (48%) Argentina (53%) Germany (55%)</p>
<b>SURVEILLANCE OF YOUR WORK (57%)</b>	
<p>↑ The Philippines (71%) South Africa (71%) Brazil (68%)</p>	<p>↓ UK (39%) Argentina (42%) Canada (53%)</p>

## HOW WORRIED OR NOT ARE YOU ABOUT THE FOLLOWING IMPACTS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN YOUR WORKPLACE? COUNTRY COMPARISONS

### Collecting data about you



### AI replacing human decision-making



### Surveillance of your work

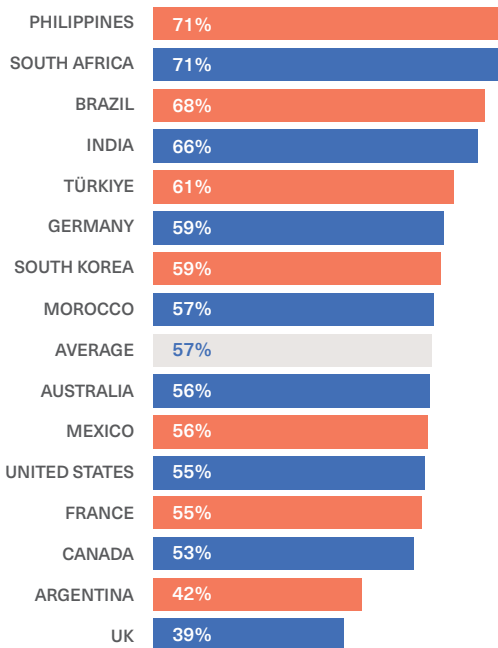


Figure 30, Question 28bb: How worried or not are you about the following impacts of artificial intelligence in your workplace? Note only those who are 'employed', N=8712; N is between 400-700 for each individual country, except for the UK (n=948). Only total 'worried' shown.

# 5.3 ATTITUDES TOWARDS AUTONOMOUS FLIGHTS

## Q. How comfortable or uncomfortable would you be as an airline passenger on an aeroplane flying autonomously without a pilot on board?

### **The vast majority of people would be uncomfortable flying on an autonomous plane with no pilot on board**

76% of people said that they would not be comfortable flying on an autonomous plane. More than half (51%) would be very uncomfortable.

### **Age insights**

A vast majority of people in each of the age groups would be uncomfortable taking an autonomous flight. However, the older the respondent the far more likely they were to be uncomfortable with this; 85% of those aged 55+ said they were uncomfortable, compared to 76% of those aged 35–54 and 68% of those aged 18–34.

71% of young workers – or well over two in every three – also said they would be uncomfortable taking an autonomous flight.

### **Gender insights**

Females (80%) were far more likely than males (71%) to be uncomfortable with autonomous flights.

### **Country analysis**

At least two in every three people would be uncomfortable taking an autonomous flight (the least likely to state this being India and Morocco (both 67%). Those most concerned came from all regions of the world, and included Canada (82%), Germany, the Philippines and the UK (all 80%) and Brazil (79%).

### **Regional analysis**

At least seven in 10 people in each of the regions would be uncomfortable flying on an autonomous plane. This ranges from a low of 74% in Latin America, to 75% in Asia Pacific, 78% in Europe and 79% in North America.



**How comfortable would you be as an airline passenger on an aeroplane flying autonomously without a pilot on board?**

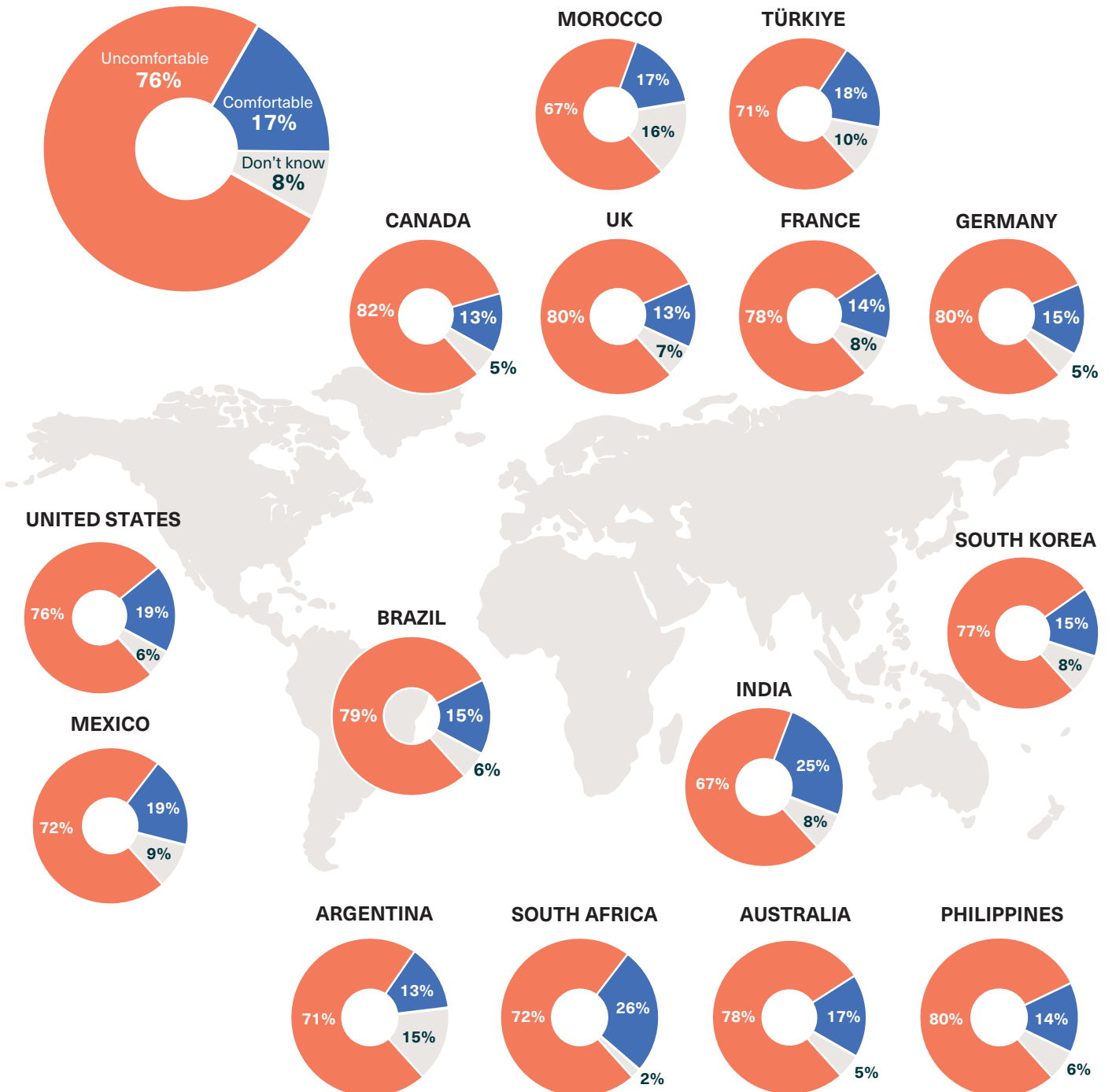
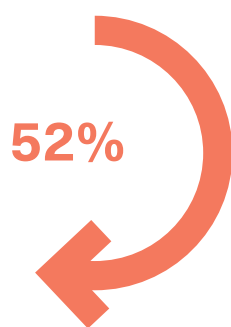


Figure 31, Question 28c: How comfortable or uncomfortable would you be as an airline passenger on an aeroplane flying autonomously without a pilot on board? Note N=16632. N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for the UK (n=1660).

## 5.4 RESPONSIBLE AND REGULATED DEVELOPMENT OF AI

Q. How much confidence do you have, if at all, in the following:



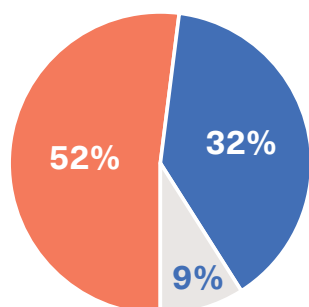
**MORE THAN HALF (52%) OF PEOPLE ARE NOT CONFIDENT THAT THE TECHNOLOGY COMPANIES DEVELOPING AI WILL DO SO RESPONSIBLY.**

**Few people believe that AI will be developed responsibly, or that governments can effectively regulate its use.**

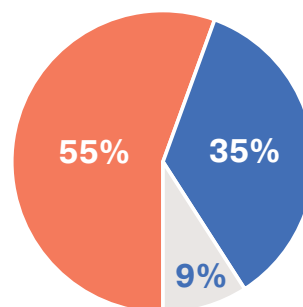
More than half of people are not confident that the technology companies developing AI will do so responsibly (52%).

Even more (55%) are not confident in the ability of the government in their country to regulate the development and use of AI.

**That technology companies that are developing AI will do so responsibly**



**The ability of the government in your country to effectively regulate the development and use of AI**



Not confident Confident Don't know

Figure 32 Question 28d How much confidence do you have, if at all, in the following: Note N=16464

**SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES KEY COHORTS:**

Older respondents were far more likely to have no confidence in either government or companies when it comes to AI. Specifically, those aged 55+ were +11% more likely to have no confidence that companies developing AI will do so responsibly and were again +11% more likely to have no confidence in their governments ability to regulate AI.

Young workers are less likely than the overall average to have confidence in either government (-6%) or companies (-7%).

Females were slightly more likely than males to have no confidence in either companies (+3%) or the government (also +3%) when it comes to AI.

The table below discusses these differences.

**THAT TECHNOLOGY COMPANIES THAT ARE DEVELOPING AI WILL DO SO RESPONSIBLY (52%)**

- One in five (20%) people have no confidence at all that companies will develop AI responsibly.
- Those aged 55+ (63%) were far more likely than those aged 35–54 (51%) and 18–34 (42%) to have no confidence in this.
- At 45% young workers were less likely than the overall sample to have no confidence in this. In fact, a greater proportion are (48%) are confident.
- Females (53%) were slightly more likely than male (50%) to have no confidence in this.

**THE ABILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT IN YOUR COUNTRY TO EFFECTIVELY REGULATE THE DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF AI (55%)**

- Almost a quarter (24%) of people have no confidence at all in the ability of their government to regulate the development and use of AI.
- Again, those aged 55+ (66%) were far more likely than those aged 35–54 (55%) or 18–34 (48%) to have no confidence.
- Although less than the overall average, almost half (49%) of young workers have no confidence also.
- Females (57%) were slightly more likely than male (54%) to have no confidence in this.





## SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BY COUNTRY:

The countries included in this poll varied significantly in their views on the responsible development and regulation of AI.

While up to 71% (the UK) are not confident that technology companies will develop AI responsibly, just 28% in India hold this view. In fact, 66% of those in India are confident that companies will develop AI responsibly.

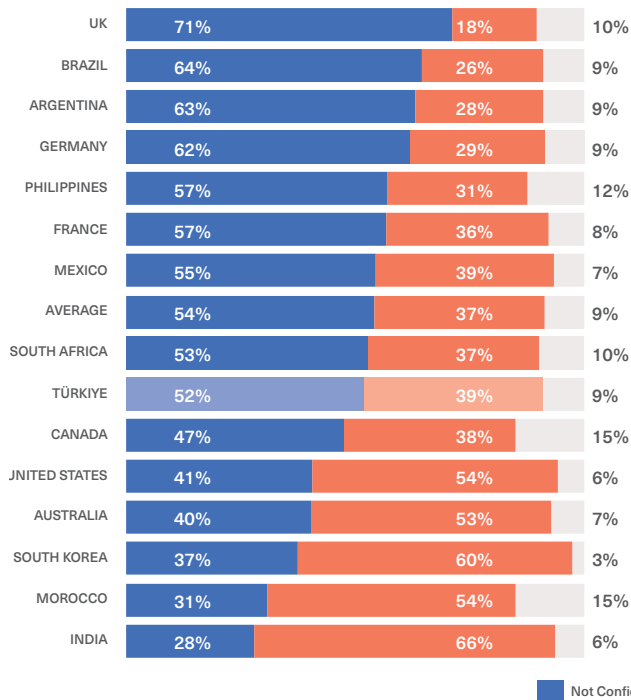
Likewise, while 72% of those in the UK are not confident in the ability of their government to regulate AI, just 27% of those in India hold this view. Again, those in India are highly likely to be confident in their governments abilities in this area (67% are confident).

The table below demonstrates these differences.

CONFIDENT	NOT CONFIDENT
<b>THAT TECHNOLOGY COMPANIES THAT ARE DEVELOPING AI WILL DO SO RESPONSIBLY (52%)</b>	
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>India (66%)</li><li>South Africa (60%)</li><li>Morocco (54%)</li><li>The Philippines (54%)</li><li>Brazil (53%)</li></ul>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>UK (71%)</li><li>Canada (64%)</li><li>Germany (63%)</li><li>Australia (62%)</li><li>France (57%)</li><li>The United States (57%)</li><li>Mexico (55%)</li><li>South Korea (54%)</li><li>Türkiye (53%)</li><li>Argentina (47%)</li></ul>
<b>THE ABILITY OF THE GOVERNMENTAL IN YOUR COUNTRY TO EFFECTIVELY REGULATE THE DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF AI (55%)</b>	
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>India (67%)</li><li>South Africa (52%)</li><li>Morocco (51%)</li></ul>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>UK (72%)</li><li>Canada (65%)</li><li>Germany (65%)</li><li>Mexico (64%)</li><li>Australia (62%)</li><li>France (62%)</li><li>The United States (59%)</li><li>Brazil (55%)</li><li>Türkiye (55%)</li><li>Argentina (54%)</li><li>South Korea (54%)</li></ul>

\*While 48% of those in the Philippines are not confident, almost as many (47%) are confident.

### COMPANIES DEVELOPING AI WILL DO SO RESPONSIBLY



### THE ABILITY OF GOVERNMENT TO EFFECTIVELY REGULATE AI

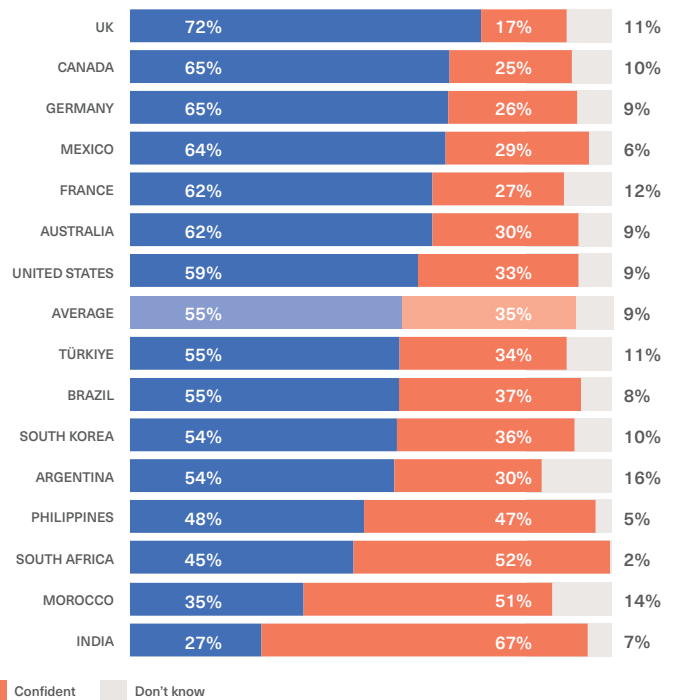


Figure 33, Question 28d: How much confidence do you have, if at all, in the following: Note N=16632; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for the UK (n=1660). Countries ordered from highest to lowest on 'not confident'.

# SECTION 6: TRANSPORT WORKERS KEEP THE WORLD MOVING

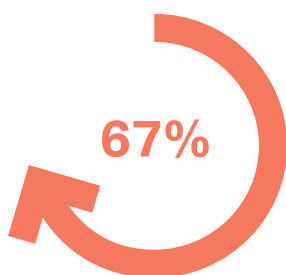
**Working in transport is viewed as a respected and attractive profession, and people want the voice of transport workers and their unions heard.**

More than two-thirds of people (67%) believe that working in transport is a respected profession. Most also see working in this industry as an attractive career for both women (54%) and young people (63%).

People are calling for greater involvement of transport workers in decision-making. Two

in every three (66%) of people believe that the transport industry would be better off if its workers were more involved in decision-making – one in three (34%) believe the industry would be much better off.

People also believe that the unions who represent these workers have an important role, with 69% (a slight increase since 2022) stating that unions should play an active role in society. This was the view of the majority of people in all fifteen countries included in this poll.



**MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS OF PEOPLE (67%) BELIEVE THAT WORKING IN TRANSPORT IS A RESPECTED PROFESSION.**





# 6.1 ATTITUDES TOWARDS TRANSPORT AS A PROFESSION

Q. Thinking about your country, to what extent would you agree or disagree that working in transport is a ...?



**63% ALSO SEE  
TRANSPORT AS  
AN ATTRACTIVE  
CAREER FOR  
YOUNG PEOPLE.**

**A majority of people agree with each of these positive statements about working in transport**

Two-thirds (67%) of people agree that working in transport is a respected profession. More than a quarter (28%) of people strongly agree with this statement.

63% also see transport as an attractive career for young people. Almost a quarter (24%) strongly agree with this statement also.

Fewer – but still a clear majority – agree that working in transport is an attractive career for women (54%). One in five (21%) strongly agree with this statement.

## TO WHAT EXTENT WOULD YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE THAT WORKING IN TRANSPORT IS A...?

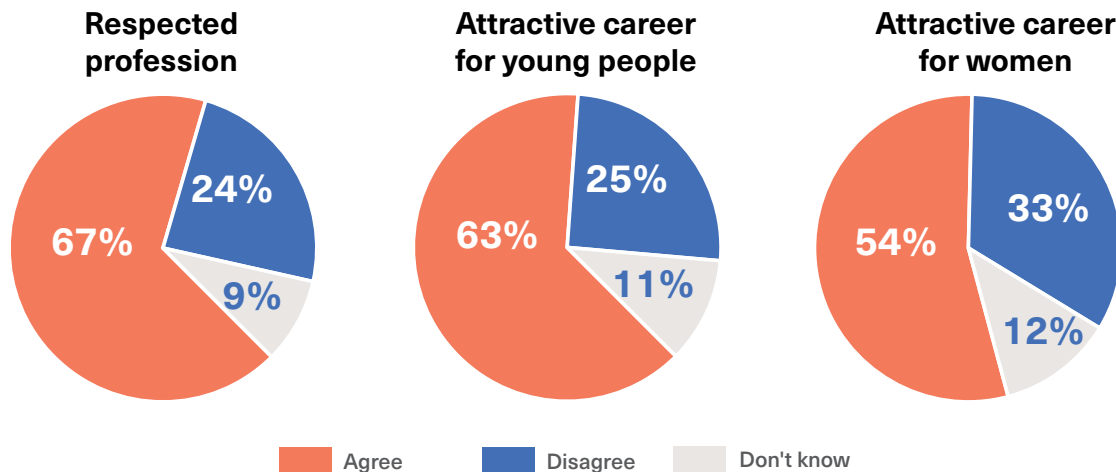


Figure 34, Question 21: Thinking about your country, to what extent would you agree or disagree that working in transport is a ...? Note N=16632

### SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES KEY COHORTS:

A majority of people in each of the key cohorts agrees with each of these statements.

The differences by age were variable – for example, those aged 55+ were more likely to agree, less likely to agree and no different in their views depending on which statement they were responding to.

Males were slightly more likely than females to agree with each of the statements, including that working in transport is an attractive career for women (56% compared to 53%).

### Working in transport is:

#### A RESPECTED PROFESSION (67%)

- More than one in four (28%) people agree that transport is a respected profession.
- Older people (65% of those aged 55+) were only slightly less likely than those aged 35–54 (67%) or 18–34 (68%) to agree with this statement.
- Young workers (70%) were slightly more likely than both the other age cohorts and the overall sample to also agree.
- Males (68%) were slightly more likely than females (65%) to agree with this statement.

#### AN ATTRACTIVE CAREER FOR WOMEN (54%)

- More than one in every five (21%) people strongly agree that transport is an attractive career for women.
- Those aged 55+ (57%) were slightly more likely than both those aged 35–54 (54%) and 18–34 (53%) to agree.
- Just over half (55%) of young workers also agree with this statement.
- Males (56%) were more likely than females (53%) to agree with this statement.

#### AN ATTRACTIVE CAREER FOR YOUNG PEOPLE (63%)

- Just under a quarter (24%) of people agree that transport is an attractive career for young people.
- Those aged 55+ (64%), 35–54 and 18–35 (both 63%) did not differ significantly in their views.
- Young workers (65%) were again slightly more likely than the other age cohorts and the overall sample to agree with this.
- Males (66%) were significantly more likely than females (61%) to agree with this.



**SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BY COUNTRY:**

Those in the Philippines were the most likely to agree with these statements, appearing in the top three most likely for each and being most likely for two. Those in India were also highly likely to agree (appearing three times).

Those in South Korea were significantly less likely than the global average to agree with each of the statements about working in transport, most notably that it is a respected profession (-30% on the global average). Those in the UK were also less likely to agree, appearing in the three countries least likely to agree for each of the three statements.

**MORE LIKELY TO AGREE**

**LESS LIKELY TO AGREE**

**A RESPECTED PROFESSION (67%)**

- ↑ The Philippines (90%)
- ↑ Morocco (81%)
- ↑ India (80%)

- ↓ South Korea (36%)
- ↓ France (46%)
- ↓ UK (49%)

**AN ATTRACTIVE CAREER FOR YOUNG PEOPLE (63%)**

- ↑ India (82%)
- ↑ The Philippines (81%)
- ↑ South Africa (77%)

- ↓ South Korea (42%)
- ↓ UK (46%)
- ↓ France (54%)

**AN ATTRACTIVE CAREER FOR WOMEN (54%)**

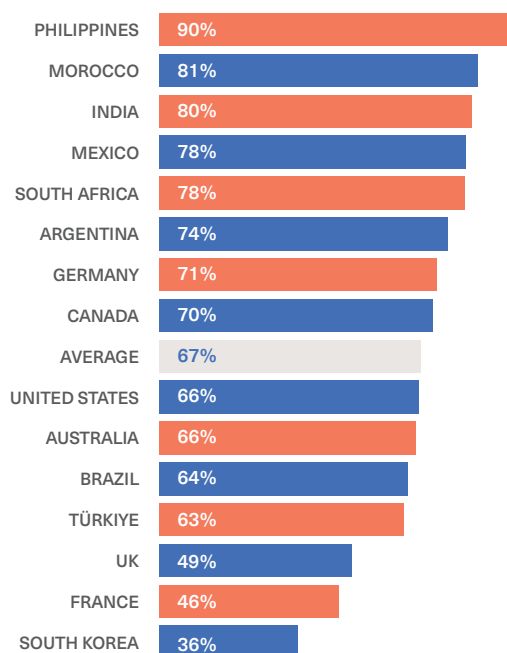
- ↑ The Philippines (78%)
- ↑ India (69%)
- ↑ Mexico (69%)

- ↓ South Korea (32%)
- ↓ UK (38%)
- ↓ Morocco (44%)

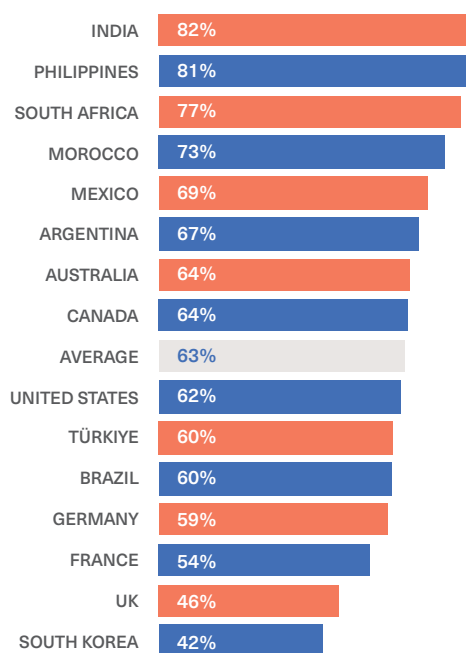


## TO WHAT EXTENT WOULD YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE THAT WORKING IN TRANSPORT IS A...?

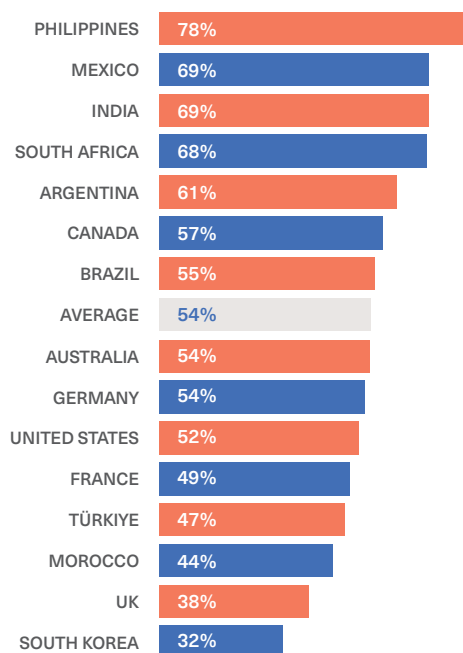
### Respected profession



### Attractive career for young people



### Attractive career for women



### Regional analysis

A majority of people in each region agrees with each of the positive statements about working in transport – except for Europe and attractive career for women (46%).

Those in Latin America (72%) were the region most likely to believe that working in transport is a respected profession. This is followed by Asia Pacific and North America (both 68%), and then Europe (56%).

Those in Asia Pacific (67%) were the region most likely to believe that transport is an attractive career for young people, followed by those in Latin America (65%), North America (63%) and Europe (54%).

Transport being an attractive career for women was most likely to be agreed to by those in Latin America (62%), followed by those in Asia Pacific (58%) and North America (54%). Those in Europe (46%) were again significantly less likely to agree with this statement.

Figure 35, Question 21: Thinking about your country, to what extent would you agree or disagree that working in transport is a ...? Note N=16632 N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for the UK (n=1660). Only combined results for 'strongly agree' and 'agree' shown. Countries ordered from highest to lowest figure for the combined 'agree' total.



### COMPARISON TO 2022 GLOBAL POLL

These views have remained steady or increased since 2022; people are +1% more likely to agree both that working in transport is an attractive career for young people and that it is a respected profession.

# 6.2 INVOLVING WORKERS IN DECISION-MAKING

## Q. To what extent do you think the transport industry would be better or worse off if there was greater involvement from transport workers in decision-making?

**Would the transport industry would be better off if transport workers were involved in decision-making?**

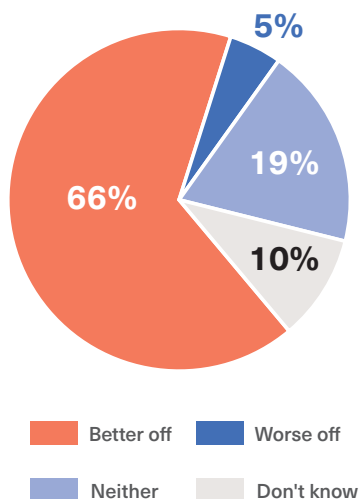


Figure 36 Question 9 To what extent do you think the transport industry would be better or worse off if there was greater involvement from transport workers in decision-making? Note N=16632

**Two-thirds of people believe the transport industry would be better off if workers were more involved in decision-making.**

66% – or two in every three people – believe that the transport industry would be better off if there was greater involvement from workers in decision-making. One in three (34%) believe that the industry would be much better off.

### **Age analysis**

Those aged 55+ (64%) were slightly less likely than those aged either 18–34 to 35–54 (both 67%) to believe that the transport industry would be better off if there was more involvement from workers in decision-making. This is however a large majority of each age group.

Young workers (72%) were significantly more likely than each of the other age groups and the overall average to believe the industry would be better off if workers were more involved in making decisions.

### **Gender analysis**

There were no significant differences based on gender (66% of each believe the industry would be better off if workers were more involved).





## TWO IN THREE PEOPLE (63%) BELIEVE THAT THE TRANSPORT INDUSTRY WOULD BE BETTER OFF IF THERE WAS GREATER INVOLVEMENT FROM WORKERS IN DECISION-MAKING.

### Country analysis

More than half of people in each of the fifteen countries believes that the transport industry would be better off if there was more involvement from workers in decision-making. The lowest levels of support (although still a majority) come from Germany (53%), France and the UK (both 56%).

Those in Brazil (80%), Morocco (77%) and South Africa (75%) were significantly more likely to believe this.

### Regional analysis

Although a majority of people in each region believe that the transport industry would be better off with greater involvement from workers, some regions were far more likely to think this than others. While almost three-quarters (74%) of people in Latin America believe this, just 58% of those in Europe do. Asia Pacific (67%) and North America (63%) are also less likely to believe that the industry would be better off with more involvement from workers.



#### COMPARISON TO 2022 GLOBAL POLL

As many people in 2024 as 2022 believe that the transport industry would be better off if workers were more involved in decision-making.

### Would the transport industry be better off if transport workers were involved in decision making? 'Better off' only

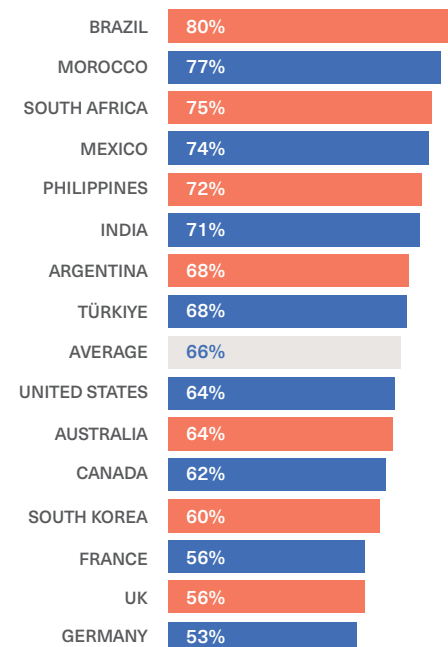


Figure 37, Question 9: To what extent do you think the transport industry would be better or worse off if there was greater involvement from transport workers in decision-making? Note N=16632; N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for the UK (n=1660). Only 'better off' figure shown. Countries ordered from highest to lowest figure.

# 6.3 IMPORTANCE OF TRANSPORT UNIONS

## Q. In your view, how important or not is it to have transport unions playing an active role in society?

### **Two in every three people believe it is important for transport unions to play an active role in society**

69% of people believe it is important to have transport unions playing an active role in society. 33% – or one in three – believe it is very important.

### **Age analysis**

Those aged 55+ (65%) were less likely than the younger cohorts of 35-64 (73%) or 18-34 (70%) to believe that unions should play an active role in society.

Three-quarters (75%) of young workers – considerably more than the overall average – also believe it is important for unions to play an active role in society.

### **Gender analysis**

Females (71%) were slightly more likely than males (67%) to believe that unions should be playing an active role in society.

### **Country analysis**

A majority of people in each of the fifteen countries believes that it is important that unions play an active role in society. Argentina (55%) and the UK (59%) are the least likely to believe this, with at least six in ten people in all other countries believing unions have an important role in society.

Those most likely to believe unions have an important role to play include South Africa (85%), the Philippines (83%) and India (78%).

### **Regional analysis**

Those in Asia Pacific (75%) were by far the most likely to believe that unions should play an active role in society. While less likely, at least six in ten people in each of the other regions also held this view, including 68% in Latin America, 65% in North America and 64% in Europe.



### **COMPARISON TO 2022 GLOBAL POLL**

Compared to 2022 (68%) there has been a slight increase in the number of people who believe unions should play an active role in society (69% in 2024).

**How important is it to have transport unions playing an active role in society?**

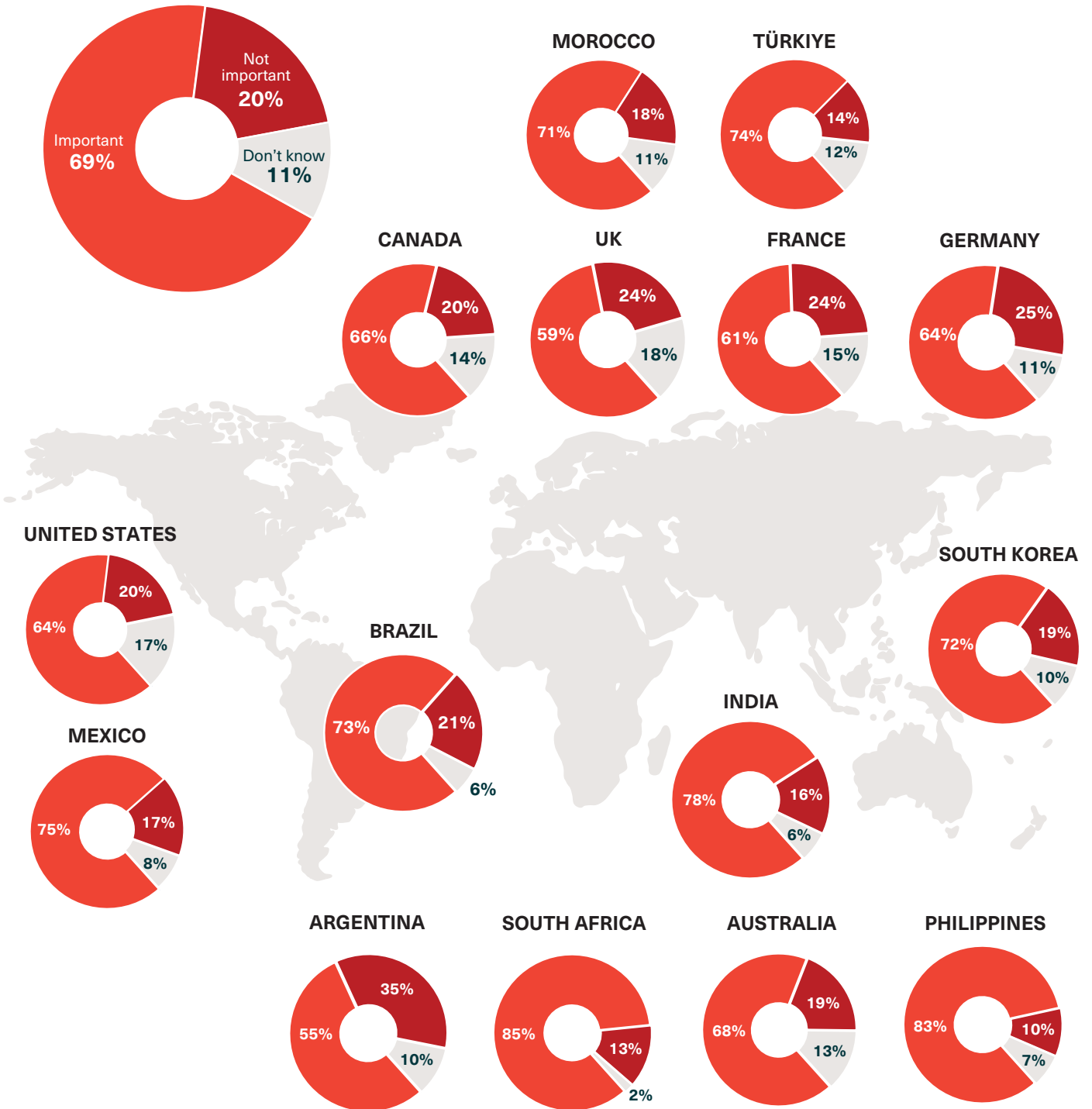


Figure 38, Question 19: In your view, how important or not is it to have transport unions playing an active role in society? Note N=16632 N is about 1,000 for each individual country, except for the UK (n=1660).

# APPENDIX 1: TOP LINE RESULT TABLES

## KEY

AR	AU	BR	CA	DE	FR	IN	KR
Argentina	Australia	Brazil	Canada	Germany	France	India	South Korea
MA	MO	PH	TR	UK	US	ZA	
Mexico	Morocco	Philippines	Türkiye	UK	USA	South Africa	

## Q1 Transport worries

Personally, how worried are you about the following transport issues in your country  
(Total 'Worried')

	Total	AR	AU	BR	CA	DE	FR	IN	KR	MA	MO	PH	TR	UK	US	ZA
Cost of transport	71	77	67	80	69	65	68	71	61	66	69	85	70	69	62	85
Rising fuel costs	79	79	82	84	79	71	76	80	74	80	79	89	83	75	73	90
Impact of transport emissions on climate change	63	56	55	72	56	51	58	73	62	68	72	83	58	49	54	79
Driverless cars trucks and trains	56	50	58	62	59	50	56	60	40	53	51	69	47	56	63	68
The number of staff at stations or on trains	42	47	40	51	29	47	39	55	24	39	41	59	30	36	38	65
The number of staff at airports or on planes	38	34	35	45	34	40	35	45	23	34	37	58	30	28	40	55
Access and affordability of public transport	61	73	57	74	53	55	56	63	49	54	63	76	66	60	49	74
Shortages of goods in shops because of supply chain disruption	63	53	60	70	59	65	61	64	62	58	65	81	58	55	60	79
That staff cuts could impact passenger safety	61	61	59	70	57	59	59	64	51	56	66	78	54	53	57	78

## Q2 Importance of transport to economies

How important or not is transport to your country's economy?

	Total	AR	AU	BR	CA	DE	FR	IN	KR	MA	MO	PH	TR	UK	US	ZA
<b>Total Important</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>96</b>
Very important	59	56	71	78	60	58	32	60	41	61	58	74	39	57	64	79
Fairly important	30	31	24	14	30	33	50	29	48	23	31	18	43	33	25	17
Not very important	5	5	2	4	4	4	8	7	7	7	6	3	7	3	4	3
Not important at all	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	1
Don't know	5	6	2	3	6	4	8	3	4	7	4	3	8	6	6	0

## Q3 Government handling of social services

How well or badly do you think the government in your country is handling the following issues:

	Total	AR	AU	BR	CA	DE	FR	IN	KR	MA	MO	PH	TR	UK	US	ZA
<b>Transport</b>																
Total Well	42	31	51	31	41	27	40	73	52	57	41	42	37	23	42	50
Total Badly	50	61	41	64	46	60	54	23	40	37	53	55	48	68	42	49
<b>Healthcare</b>																
Total Well	37	32	45	31	28	37	31	67	44	29	37	51	40	16	36	46
Total Badly	58	60	51	66	68	59	65	30	49	34	58	46	55	81	58	53
<b>Climate change</b>																
Total Well	33	23	36	32	34	34	29	51	24	50	26	36	20	25	33	43
Total Badly	55	56	49	59	54	57	63	44	64	36	63	58	66	59	53	48
<b>Education</b>																
Total Well	38	39	48	35	40	25	28	64	34	27	40	61	19	26	39	52
Total Badly	56	55	45	62	53	70	68	34	59	68	56	37	74	62	53	48
<b>Economy</b>																
Total Well	34	35	39	32	28	27	26	64	19	49	43	43	11	22	40	32
Total Badly	61	58	55	65	66	68	70	33	74	41	52	54	84	72	54	67
<b>Energy</b>																
Total Well	40	35	36	43	40	30	35	72	38	62	46	50	34	21	42	34
Total Badly	51	53	57	52	47	64	59	23	52	26	45	46	56	70	47	64

## Q4 Support for government transport policies

Would you support or oppose the government in your country doing the following?  
(Total 'Support')

	Total	AR	AU	BR	CA	DE	FR	IN	KR	MA	MO	PH	TR	UK	US	ZA
Nationalising transport	66	61	68	61	56	55	55	78	60	75	65	84	80	64	52	76
Increasing investment in sustainable transport	80	80	79	82	79	73	77	81	79	79	84	87	83	80	69	88
Increasing investment in all transport	75	75	77	78	70	69	67	74	66	79	81	83	79	76	64	85
Increasing access to transport	83	76	89	88	80	78	82	83	79	82	83	89	83	86	74	88
Improving health & safety laws to protect transport workers	84	83	90	86	84	80	75	87	82	83	90	93	85	82	77	92
Investing in job creation for transport sector	81	76	83	87	78	74	74	83	77	81	85	89	82	79	71	90
Putting in place national plans to lower emissions in the transport sector	76	68	78	75	73	60	74	81	82	78	83	89	78	74	65	88
Protecting transport worker employment rights	82	81	86	85	80	80	74	82	80	81	89	92	85	78	76	90
Protecting transport workers from violence & harassment	87	84	92	88	87	83	84	85	83	82	89	92	85	89	82	92
Adopting new rules for multi-national transport companies to end abuse of transport workers in supply chains	79	78	84	81	79	69	77	81	70	75	85	88	80	79	72	88



## Q5 Fairness of the economic system

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

	Total	AR	AU	BR	CA	DE	FR	IN	KR	MA	MO	PH	TR	UK	US	ZA
Favours the wealthy	69	66	63	77	72	65	70	53	71	64	62	66	82	77	66	75
Fair to most people	22	18	29	15	18	25	20	40	21	21	28	25	10	15	24	23
Don't know	9	16	8	7	10	10	10	7	8	15	10	9	8	8	10	2

## Q6 Reliance of the global economy on transport

To what extent do you think the world's economy relies on transport workers for the movements of goods and people?

	Total	AR	AU	BR	CA	DE	FR	IN	KR	MA	MO	PH	TR	UK	US	ZA
<b>TOTAL 'Great deal/ Some extent'</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>91</b>
A great deal	50	47	67	61	60	61	19	44	31	49	45	47	38	59	59	65
To some extent	31	33	21	28	26	25	31	36	42	30	41	36	35	28	26	26
A little	10	11	5	5	7	8	23	14	18	9	9	10	13	6	8	7
Not at all	2	3	1	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	2	3	0	1	1
Don't know	7	7	5	3	7	5	22	5	8	10	5	5	10	7	6	1

## Q7 Importance of social services

How important or not are the following public services to you?  
(Total 'Important')

	Total	AR	AU	BR	CA	DE	FR	IN	KR	MA	MO	PH	TR	UK	US	ZA
Transport	88	88	90	91	88	82	84	91	89	86	90	94	84	88	81	94
Healthcare	92	90	96	93	94	90	91	92	90	84	93	95	91	96	89	95
Education	86	90	80	93	86	82	87	92	73	87	93	95	88	74	79	94
Housing	84	82	83	90	85	81	79	89	85	83	90	92	84	70	78	92
Policing	85	86	85	92	79	82	85	82	91	85	85	90	79	88	80	92
Energy	89	90	93	94	87	88	86	89	85	81	91	94	84	92	85	94

## Q8 Economic and social value of transport

To what extent or not do you think transport is important for each of the following in your country? (Total 'Important')

	Total	AR	AU	BR	CA	DE	FR	IN	KR	MA	MO	PH	TR	UK	US	ZA
Reducing economic inequality	77	74	76	82	74	68	74	84	81	77	80	89	80	69	66	88
Coping with emergencies	89	86	93	92	86	85	82	89	90	85	91	95	86	88	86	95
Acting on climate change	75	64	69	77	72	64	74	86	80	79	85	90	77	69	62	85
National identity	68	62	62	74	56	52	60	86	75	79	72	88	78	45	58	83
Uniting people	79	81	79	83	72	73	62	86	76	79	84	92	79	74	71	91
Connecting rural communities	88	87	93	91	87	86	81	91	82	85	91	94	81	90	81	94
Improving life in cities	87	88	89	92	87	77	84	90	84	88	90	92	87	81	81	93

## Q9 Involving workers in decision-making

To what extent do you think the transport industry would be better or worse off if there was greater involvement from transport workers in decision-making?

	Total	AR	AU	BR	CA	DE	FR	IN	KR	MA	MO	PH	TR	UK	US	ZA
<b>Total Better</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>75</b>
Much better off	34	41	31	49	30	21	26	33	15	50	40	41	30	26	34	47
A little better off	32	27	33	31	31	33	29	39	45	28	34	31	37	30	30	28
Neither	19	14	20	12	22	27	23	20	25	9	18	20	17	19	21	17
A little worse off	3	5	3	2	3	2	3	3	5	3	2	2	3	3	2	3
Much worse off	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	0	3	2	1	1	2	5	2	3
Don't know	10	11	11	5	12	16	17	5	8	10	6	6	11	17	11	2

## Q10 Companies not behaving ethically

To what extent or not do you think the following types of companies behave in an ethical and fair way? (Total 'Not ethical')

	Total	AR	AU	BR	CA	DE	FR	IN	KR	MA	MO	PH	TR	UK	US	ZA
Energy companies	49	62	51	50	45	51	48	29	50	35	54	41	64	63	44	46
Transport companies	45	59	30	55	34	43	46	34	51	40	62	42	60	49	31	36
High street retailers	43	48	35	37	38	36	54	37	57	35	62	37	64	41	36	32
Food producers	41	54	27	33	36	47	47	37	48	38	45	26	75	39	34	24
Technology companies	37	38	41	28	41	40	40	22	43	26	40	26	56	47	42	20
Private healthcare providers	43	56	38	44	39	43	42	46	47	46	45	32	67	41	39	25
Don't know	11	10	11	4	14	21	18	8	8	6	13	3	11	20	15	2

## Q11 Supply chain laws

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

	Total	AR	AU	BR	CA	DE	FR	IN	KR	MA	MO	PH	TR	UK	US	ZA
<b>Total Support</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>91</b>
Strongly support	44	57	47	55	40	27	35	43	16	49	54	54	49	40	41	61
Tend to support	36	26	35	27	39	44	42	41	62	33	33	34	30	37	34	29
Tend to oppose	5	4	5	5	6	9	6	6	6	5	4	4	6	4	6	5
Strongly oppose	2	2	1	2	2	6	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	1
Not sure	12	11	12	10	13	14	14	10	14	12	9	7	13	17	15	4

## Q17 Protections for transport workers

Some of those in the transport sector work across borders and in international waters and air. How important or not do you think it is that they should have protections in their workplace regardless of where they work?

	Total	AR	AU	BR	CA	DE	FR	IN	KR	MA	MO	PH	TR	UK	US	ZA
<b>Total Important</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>94</b>
Very important	55	60	61	73	53	48	33	52	27	54	64	64	57	53	51	72
Fairly important	31	25	28	17	35	35	48	34	58	23	27	25	26	33	30	22
Not very important	6	4	3	5	4	8	7	7	9	9	5	4	7	4	6	5
Not important at all	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	2	1
Don't know	7	8	6	4	7	7	11	6	6	11	4	6	8	10	11	1

## Q19 Importance of transport unions

In your view, how important or not is it to have transport unions playing an active role in society?

	Total	AR	AU	BR	CA	DE	FR	IN	KR	MA	MO	PH	TR	UK	US	ZA
<b>Total Important</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>85</b>
Very important	33	27	31	51	25	23	22	36	13	39	35	45	38	25	32	56
Fairly important	36	28	36	22	41	41	39	41	58	32	40	38	36	34	31	29
Not very important	13	19	13	11	14	17	16	13	16	13	13	8	10	16	10	9
Not important at all	7	16	6	10	6	8	8	3	3	5	4	2	4	8	9	4
Don't know	11	10	13	6	14	11	15	6	10	11	8	7	12	18	17	2

## Q21 Attitudes towards transport as a profession

Thinking about your country, to what extent would you agree or disagree that working in transport is a...? (Total 'Agree')

	Total	AR	AU	BR	CA	DE	FR	IN	KR	MA	MO	PH	TR	UK	US	ZA
Respected profession	67	74	66	64	70	71	46	80	36	81	78	90	63	49	66	78
Attractive career for young people	63	67	64	60	64	59	54	82	42	73	69	81	60	46	62	77
Attractive career for women	54	61	54	55	57	52	49	69	32	44	69	78	47	38	51	68

## Q25 Labour rights for transport workers

Do you strongly favour, somewhat favour, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose transport workers being covered by the following laws? (Total 'Favour')

	Total	AR	AU	BR	CA	DE	FR	IN	KR	MA	MO	PH	TR	UK	US	ZA
Right to join a union	<b>78</b>	69	83	75	79	75	75	79	69	77	82	82	83	79	73	89
Collective bargaining	<b>82</b>	82	83	87	82	78	77	83	70	81	89	89	85	76	76	89
A decent minimum wage	<b>86</b>	84	91	88	88	82	84	86	84	77	91	91	82	90	80	92
Health and safety	<b>89</b>	88	93	91	90	86	84	86	87	83	92	93	86	92	85	93
Right to strike	<b>70</b>	66	71	72	72	65	68	71	53	78	72	75	81	63	69	81

## Q26 Social protections for transport workers

Would you strongly favour, somewhat favour or strongly oppose the government working on providing transport workers with each of the following items: (Total 'Favour')

	Total	AR	AU	BR	CA	DE	FR	IN	KR	MA	MO	PH	TR	UK	US	ZA
Unemployment benefits	<b>81</b>	86	77	83	86	82	80	77	79	80	85	84	86	70	81	89
Decent retirement incomes	<b>87</b>	89	88	90	86	88	84	83	79	82	92	93	86	86	79	93
Affordable access to health care	<b>87</b>	84	89	91	90	87	85	87	79	84	93	93	86	81	83	94
Affordable access to education	<b>86</b>	86	88	90	86	86	85	88	74	84	93	92	86	81	77	92
Support for paid maternity leave	<b>86</b>	86	86	89	88	84	82	86	85	82	91	92	86	85	78	92

## Q27 Government restrictions

Thinking about your country, how worried or not are you about current or future restrictions on the following... (Total 'Worried')

	Total	AR	AU	BR	CA	DE	FR	IN	KR	MA	MO	PH	TR	UK	US	ZA
Free speech	<b>61</b>	58	52	73	51	55	60	65	54	61	66	68	68	55	63	68
The right of workers to strike	<b>54</b>	54	43	65	44	40	47	65	60	62	54	66	63	44	48	70
The right of people to protest	<b>56</b>	54	45	70	46	43	50	66	56	62	59	68	65	46	56	66

## Q28a Likelihood of AI replacing jobs

How likely or unlikely do you think it is that artificial intelligence (AI) will replace you in your job in the next five years?

	Total	AR	AU	BR	CA	DE	FR	IN	KR	MA	MO	PH	TR	UK	US	ZA
<b>TOTAL Likely</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>65</b>
Very likely	18	19	18	27	10	6	11	31	7	25	20	23	20	4	18	40
Fairly likely	26	28	17	28	18	19	22	35	47	32	31	29	32	10	25	25
Fairly unlikely	24	26	28	19	25	24	28	18	26	21	22	24	30	32	19	15
Very unlikely	26	19	30	23	39	47	32	12	12	15	21	20	13	46	29	17
Don't know	6	8	7	3	8	6	7	4	8	7	5	3	6	8	8	3

## Q28bb Impact of AI

How worried or not are you about the following impacts of artificial intelligence in your workplace (Total 'Worried')

	Total	AR	AU	BR	CA	DE	FR	IN	KR	MA	MO	PH	TR	UK	US	ZA
Surveillance of you at work	57	42	56	68	53	59	55	66	59	57	56	71	61	39	55	71
Collecting data about you	67	63	67	77	63	61	65	75	69	67	67	83	69	51	61	78
Artificial intelligence (AI) replacing human decision-making	62	53	59	72	56	55	56	71	64	64	63	77	62	48	59	72



## Q28c Comfort with AI pilots

How comfortable or uncomfortable would you be as an airline passenger on an aeroplane flying autonomously without a pilot on board?

	Total	AR	AU	BR	CA	DE	FR	IN	KR	MA	MO	PH	TR	UK	US	ZA
<b>TOTAL uncomfortable</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>72</b>
Very uncomfortable	51	47	58	55	62	57	52	43	33	38	41	55	40	61	60	57
Uncomfortable	25	24	20	24	20	23	26	25	44	29	31	25	31	19	16	16
Comfortable	11	9	7	11	7	12	9	18	13	13	14	11	13	7	10	13
Very comfortable	6	5	10	4	6	3	5	7	2	4	4	3	5	7	8	13
Don't know	8	15	5	6	5	5	8	8	8	16	9	6	10	7	6	2

## Q28d Regulation of AI

How much confidence do you have, if at all, in the following:  
(Total 'Confident')

	Total	AR	AU	BR	CA	DE	FR	IN	KR	MA	MO	PH	TR	UK	US	ZA
<b>That technology companies that are developing AI will do so responsibly</b>																
Total Confident	39	38	29	53	26	28	31	66	37	54	39	54	37	18	36	60
Total Not Confident	52	47	62	40	64	63	57	28	54	31	55	41	53	71	57	37
<b>The ability of the government in your country to effectively regulate the development and use of AI</b>																
Total Confident	35	30	30	37	25	26	27	67	36	51	29	47	34	17	33	52
Total Not Confident	55	54	62	55	65	65	62	27	54	35	64	48	55	72	59	45



INTERNATIONAL  
TRANSPORT  
WORKERS'  
FEDERATION

YouGov®