

Workers' Concerns about Job Loss and Access to New Skills in 27 Countries

Ipsos survey for the World Economic Forum
Conducted on Global Advisor (September 25 – October 9, 2020)

For more information about this survey, go to: <https://www.ipsos.com/en/workers-concerns-about-job-loss-and-access-new-skills-27-countries>

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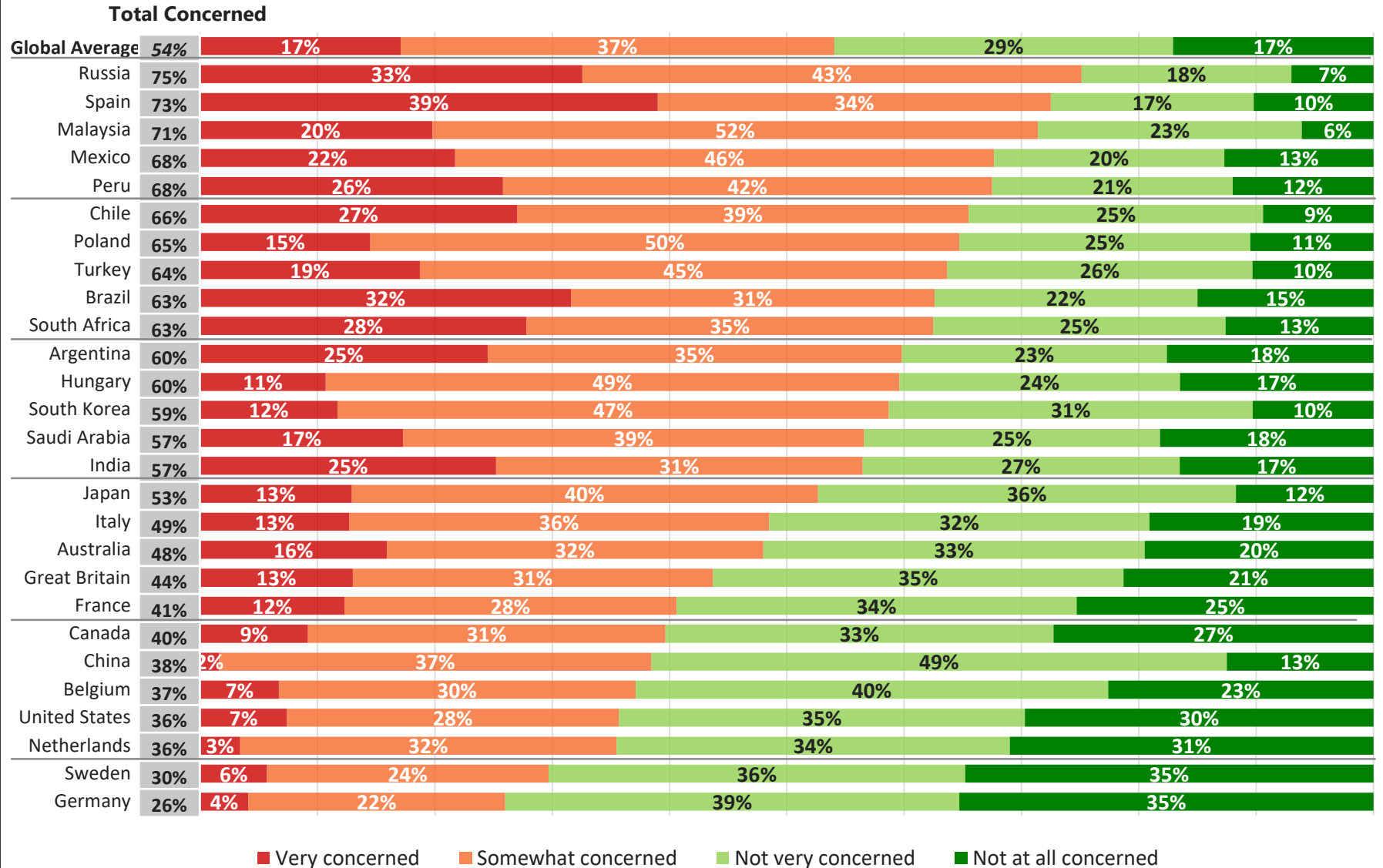


Q1. Personally, how concerned are you about losing your job in the next 12 months?

On average, 54% of employed adults from 27 countries say they are concerned about losing their job in the next 12 months (17% are very concerned and 37% somewhat concerned).

The prevalence of being concerned about losing one's job in the next year ranges from 75% in Russia, 73% in Spain, and 71% in Malaysia, to just 26% in Germany, 30% in Sweden, and 36% in the Netherlands and the United States.

Concern about losing one's job in the next 12 months



Base: 12,430 online employed adults aged 16-74 across 27 countries

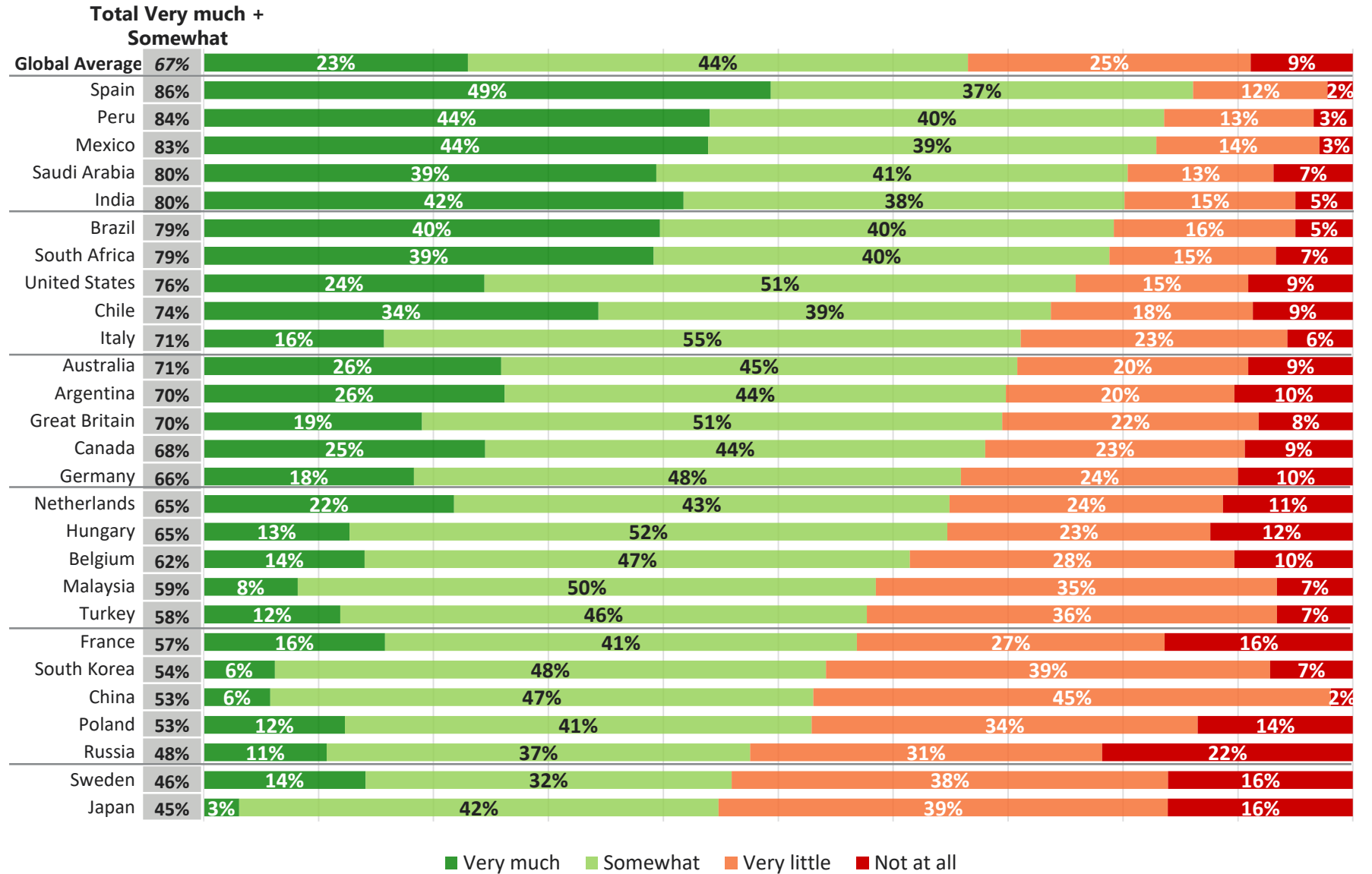


Q2. To what extent are you able to learn and develop skills needed for the jobs of the future through your current employer?

Globally, 67% of employed adults surveyed say they can learn and develop skills needed for the jobs of the future through their current employer (23% are very much able to do so, 44% somewhat able).

Across the 27 countries, perceived ability to learn and develop those skills on the job is most widespread in Spain (86%), Peru (84%), and Mexico (83%) and least common in Japan (45%), Sweden (46%), and Russia (48%).

Perceived ability to learn and develop skills needed for the jobs of the future through one's current employer



Base: 12,430 online employed adults aged 16-74 across 27 countries

Gap between perceived risk of job loss and ability to acquire skills for the jobs of the future through current employer

Globally, workers are more likely to say they can learn and develop skills needed for the jobs of the future through their current employer (67%) than to express concern about losing their job in the next 12 months (54%), a difference of 13 percentage points.

The countries where those who can gain new skills on the job outnumber those who are concerned about losing their job by the largest margins are the United States and Germany (by 40 points).

In reverse, job loss concern is more prevalent than perceived ability to acquire skills in Russia (by 28 points) and, to a lesser extent in Malaysia, Poland, Japan, Turkey, and South Korea.

	% concerned about losing their job in next 12 months	% able to learn and develop skills for jobs of the future through current employer	Difference
Total	54%	67%	+13
United States	36%	76%	+40
Germany	26%	66%	+40
Netherlands	36%	65%	+29
Canada	40%	68%	+28
Great Britain	44%	70%	+26
Belgium	37%	62%	+24
Saudi Arabia	57%	80%	+24
India	57%	80%	+24
Australia	48%	71%	+23
Italy	49%	71%	+23
Brazil	63%	79%	+17
South Africa	63%	79%	+16
Sweden	30%	46%	+16
France	41%	57%	+16
Peru	68%	84%	+16
Mexico	68%	83%	+15
China	38%	53%	+15
Spain	73%	86%	+13
Argentina	60%	70%	+10
Chile	66%	74%	+8
Hungary	60%	65%	+5
South Korea	59%	54%	-5
Turkey	64%	58%	-6
Japan	53%	45%	-8
Poland	65%	53%	-12
Malaysia	71%	59%	-13
Russia	75%	48%	-28

Base: 12,430 online employed adults aged 16-74 across 27 countries

- These are the results of a 27-country survey conducted by Ipsos on its Global Advisor online platform in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, and the United States.
- Ipsos interviewed a total of 12,430 employed adults aged 18-74 in United States, Canada, Malaysia, South Africa, and Turkey, and 16-74 in 22 other countries between September 25 and October 9, 2020.
- The sample consists of employed individuals. The sample size ranges from 820 in China (mainland) to 247 in Sweden with an average of 460 per country. See table on the right.
- The samples in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, and the U.S. can be taken as representative of those who are employed within the general adult population.
- The samples in Brazil, Chile, China (mainland), India, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Turkey are more urban, more educated, and/or more

affluent than the national population of employed adults. The survey results for these countries should be viewed as reflecting the views of the more “connected” segment of their employed population.

- The data is weighted so that each country’s sample composition best reflects the demographic profile of the adult population according to the most recent census data.
- Where results do not sum to 100 or the ‘difference’ appears to be +/-1 more/less than the actual, this may be due to rounding, multiple responses or the exclusion of don't knows or not stated responses.
- The precision of Ipsos online polls are calculated using a credibility interval with a poll of N=1,000 accurate to +/- 3.5 percentage points, N=750 to +/- 4.1 points, N=500 accurate to +/- 4.8 points and N=250 to +/- 7.1 points. For more information on the Ipsos use of credibility intervals, please visit the Ipsos website.
- The publication of these findings abides by local rules and regulations.

	Sample size (N=)
Total	12,430
Argentina	331
Australia	591
Belgium	528
Brazil	685
Canada	587
Chile	319
China	820
France	541
Germany	636
Great Britain	508
Hungary	330
India	689
Italy	519
Japan	596
Malaysia	373
Mexico	326
Netherlands	287
Peru	289
Poland	335
Russia	361
Saudi Arabia	326
South Africa	334
South Korea	364
Spain	631
Sweden	247
Turkey	332
United States	545