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Ipsos Snap Poll: FTC ruling

A survey of the American adult population (ages 18+)

Interview date: January 6, 2023
Number of interviews: 1,000
Number of employed Americans: 488

Credibility Interval: +/- 3.8 percentage points at the 95% confidence level for all Americans, +/- 5.4 percentage points at the 95% confidence level for employed Americans

NOTE: All results show percentages among all respondents, unless otherwise labeled. Reduced bases are unweighted values.

NOTE: * = less than 0.5%, - = no respondents

Annotated Questionnaire:

1. What is your current working or employment status?

	All Americans (N=1,000)	Full/Part-time employed Americans (N=488)
Working full time	38%	78%
Working part time	11%	22%
Self-employed	7%	0%
Retired	23%	0%
Not employed – not looking for work / homemaker	10%	0%
Not employed – looking for work	11%	0%

2. How familiar are you, if at all, with the following?

a. “Non-compete” clauses in work contracts

	All Americans	Employed Americans
Very familiar	24%	33%
Somewhat familiar	32%	33%
Not very familiar	19%	16%
Not at all familiar	25%	18%
<i>Familiar (net)</i>	56%	66%
<i>Not familiar (net)</i>	44%	34%





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2. How familiar are you, if at all, with the following?

b. The Federal Trade Commission recently saying that non-compete clauses are unfair and proposing a ban on them

	All Americans	Employed Americans
Very familiar	14%	23%
Somewhat familiar	24%	27%
Not very familiar	28%	28%
Not at all familiar	34%	22%
<i>Familiar (net)</i>	38%	50%
<i>Not familiar (net)</i>	62%	50%

INFO BOX: As you may know, non-compete clauses are agreements between employers and workers that restrict the worker from doing similar work for a competing employer within a certain time and area. Many businesses say they need these to keep employees from taking clients or intellectual property while many workers say these rules unfairly limit their ability to work.

3. In your opinion, is the practice of using non-compete clauses good or bad for the American economy?

	All Americans	Employed Americans
Very good	13%	17%
Somewhat good	28%	29%
Somewhat bad	32%	32%
Very bad	10%	9%
Don't know	17%	13%
<i>Good (net)</i>	41%	46%
<i>Bad (net)</i>	42%	41%

4. Do you support or oppose the following?

a. "Non-compete" clauses in work contracts

	All Americans	Employed Americans
Strongly support	11%	13%
Somewhat support	35%	34%
Somewhat oppose	38%	39%
Strongly oppose	16%	14%
<i>Support (net)</i>	46%	48%
<i>Oppose (net)</i>	54%	53%



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4. Do you support or oppose the following?

b. The FTC banning non-compete clauses

	All Americans	Employed Americans
Strongly support	21%	25%
Somewhat support	40%	41%
Somewhat oppose	30%	31%
Strongly oppose	9%	3%
<i>Support (net)</i>	61%	66%
<i>Oppose (net)</i>	39%	34%

5. If the FTC were to ban non-compete clauses, would you be more or less likely to look for a new job in the next three months, or would it make no difference?

	Employed Americans
Much more likely	22%
Somewhat more likely	20%
Somewhat less likely	7%
Much less likely	4%
Does not make a difference	41%
Don't know	6%
<i>More likely (net)</i>	41%
<i>Less likely (net)</i>	11%

6. Approximately how long have you been in your current occupation?

	Employed Americans
1 year or less	16%
More than a year to 5 years	29%
More than 5 years to 10 years	27%
More than 10 years to 20 years	15%
More than 20 years	14%

7. Which of the following most closely describes your work?

	Employed Americans
Construction, logistics or transportation	14%
Sales or retail	18%
Health care	17%
Finance, business, or business services	20%
Something else	31%





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About the Study

These are some of the findings of an Ipsos poll conducted on January 6, 2023. For this survey, a sample of 1,000 adults age 18+ from the continental U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii was interviewed online in English.

The sample was randomly drawn from [Ipsos' online panel](#) and does not rely on a population frame in the traditional sense. Ipsos uses fixed sample targets, unique to each study, in drawing a sample. After a sample has been obtained from the Ipsos panel, Ipsos calibrates respondent characteristics to be representative of the U.S. Population using standard procedures such as raking-ratio adjustments. The source of these population targets is U.S. Census 2019 American Community Survey data. The sample drawn for this study reflects fixed sample targets on demographics. Posthoc weights were made to the population characteristics on gender, age, race/ethnicity, region, and education.

Statistical margins of error are not applicable to online non-probability polls. All sample surveys and polls may be subject to other sources of error, including, but not limited to coverage error and measurement error. Where figures do not sum to 100, this is due to the effects of rounding. The precision of Ipsos online polls is measured using a credibility interval. In this case, the poll has a credibility interval of plus or minus 3.8 percentage points for all respondents. Ipsos calculates a design effect (DEFF) for each study based on the variation of the weights, following the formula of Kish (1965). This study had a credibility interval adjusted for design effect of the following (n=1,000 , DEFF=1.5, adjusted Confidence Interval=+/- 5.3 percentage points).

The poll also has a credibility interval of plus or minus 5.4 percentage points for employed Americans.



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About Ipsos

Ipsos is one of the largest market research and polling companies globally, operating in 90 markets and employing over 18,000 people.

Our passionately curious research professionals, analysts and scientists have built unique multi-specialist capabilities that provide true understanding and powerful insights into the actions, opinions and motivations of citizens, consumers, patients, customers or employees. Our 75 solutions are based on primary data from our surveys, social media monitoring, and qualitative or observational techniques.

Our tagline “Game Changers” sums up our ambition to help our 5,000 customers move confidently through a rapidly changing world.

Founded in France in 1975, Ipsos has been listed on the Euronext Paris since July 1st, 1999. The company is part of the SBF 120 and Mid-60 indices and is eligible for the Deferred Settlement Service (SRD). ISIN code FR0000073298, Reuters ISOS.PA, Bloomberg IPS:FP www.ipsos.com.