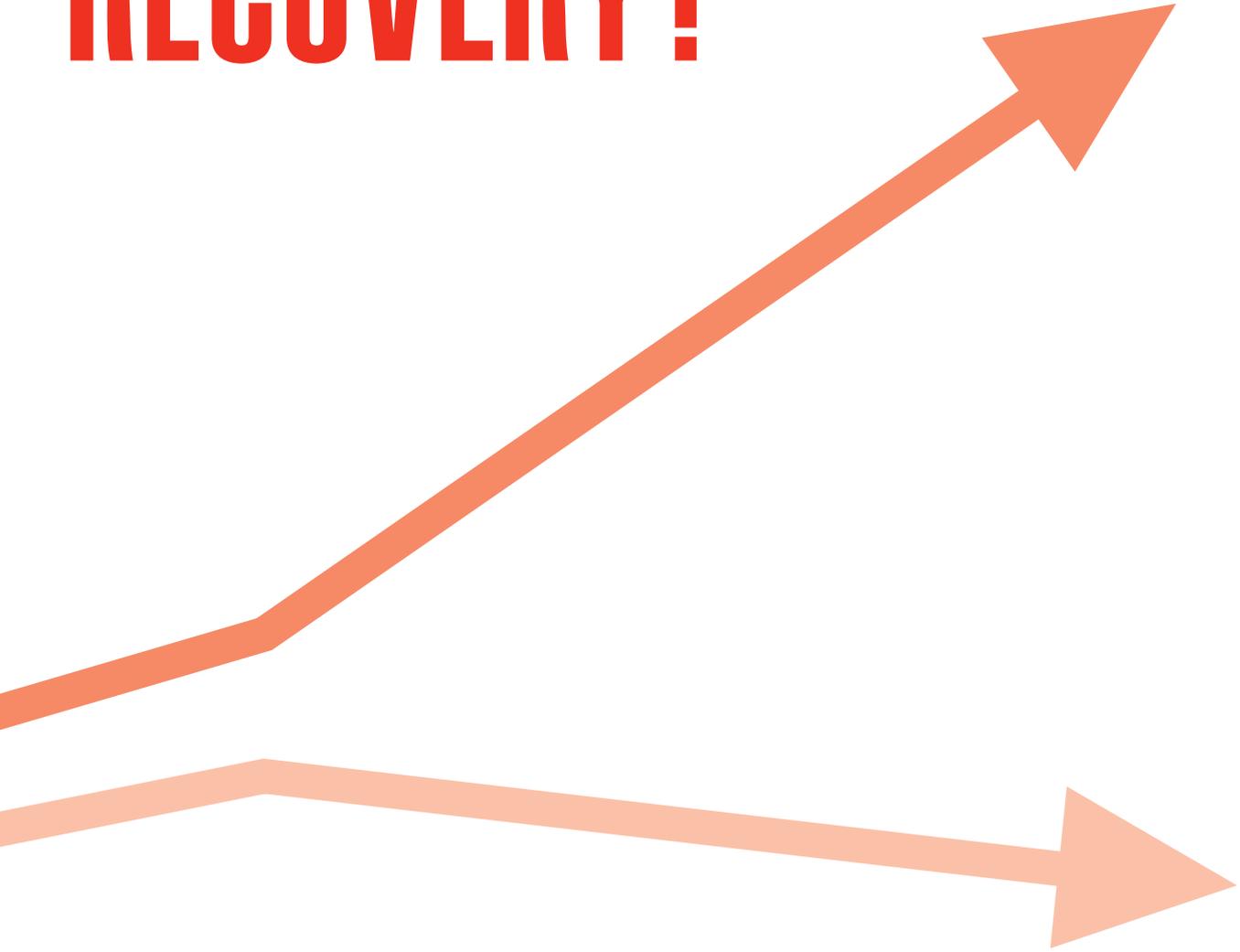


WHOSE RECOVERY?



Unions21
Fair Work Commission
Report 2

Union

WHOSE RECOVERY?

Editor: Dan Whittle © Unions21 2014

About Unions21

We provide an 'open space' for discussion of the future of the trade union movement. Our work has helped shape unions since 1993 by providing evidence, advice, new thinking and networks. We are mainly resourced by contributions from unions and others who work with unions that recognise we need to keep the movement evolving in an ever changing world.

We encourage discussion through research, publications, conferences, seminars and similar activities. Unions21 has no policies or complex structures. Our steering committee meets monthly to identify the issues that matter and decide how we can stimulate debate around the relevant policy areas and engage with those holding influence so that new thinking can be put into practice.

We are committed to a sustainable future for the trade union movement and to helping unions to continue to meet the needs of their members. We pride ourselves on working with a range of organisations and individuals that share our aims. We welcome proposals for partnering in all areas of our work.

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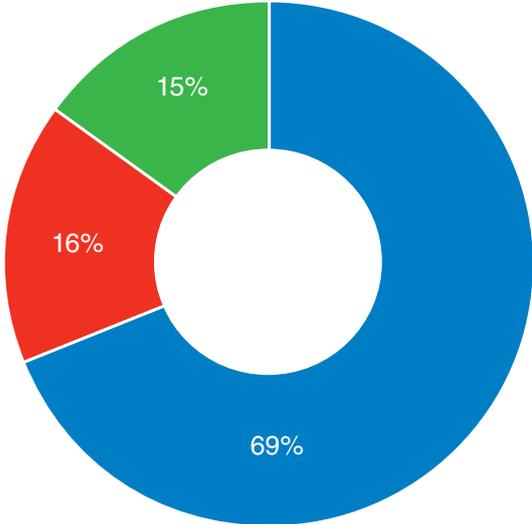


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SUPPORT FOR A GOVERNMENT BACKED FAIR WORK COMMISSION HAS GROWN BY 11% SINCE THE FIRST FAIR WORK COMMISSION REPORT

Do you think it would be worthwhile for the Government set up its own Fair Work Commission to look at improving the quality of jobs and justice at work?

- Yes 69% (+11)
 - No 16% (-5)
 - Don't know 15% (-5)
-



CONTENTS

1 AN AGENDA FOR FAIR WORK Dan Whittle, Director of Unions21	05
2 RAISING OUR SIGHTS: GOOD WORK IN A FAIRER AND STRONGER ECONOMY Sue Ferns, Fair Work Commissioner, Director of Communications and Research at the Prospect union and Chair of Unions21	10
3 FORCED FLEXIBILITY IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR Lesley Mercer, Fair Work Commissioner and Director of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy	18
4 RESPONSIBLE CAPITALISM: DEALING WITH INSOLVENCY IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR Fiona Wilson, Head of Research and Economics, Usdaw	23
5 SECURING A STRONG VOICE FOR WORKERS THROUGH EXTENDING COLLECTIVE BARGAINING Manuel Cortes, Fair Work Commissioner and General Secretary of the TSSA	28
6 FAIR WORK COMMISSION POLLING: METHODOLOGY AND TABLES (full data available in digital version)	32



Chapter 1

AN AGENDA FOR FAIR WORK

Dan Whittle

Director of Unions21 and Secretary of the Fair Work Commission

The first Unions21 Fair Work Commission report sought to look for means to promote fairness in the shadow of recession, this second report aims to set the agenda for a fairer economic recovery.

The first report set out a case for why fairness at work is central to the building of a fair society. It examined how the downturn had affected workers at all levels. Our polling and online consultation provided evidence of a growing sense of powerlessness in the face of worsening economic conditions. In some cases the employer-employee relationship had broken, rather than bent, under the strain of the recession.

In the first report we highlighted the growing concern on pay and conditions, issues that continue to dominate the political agenda under the broad umbrella of the 'cost of living crisis'. The report provided a platform for policy ideas amongst many other organisations that share similar concerns, including the political parties.

Labour has since our last report demanded that the government take action to restore the value of the National Minimum Wage and to do more to encourage employers to pay a living wage. In November 2013, Ed Miliband announced that a future Labour government would encourage employers to pay the living wage through new 'Make Work Pay' contracts. In January 2014, George Osborne said he wanted to see an above inflation rise to the minimum wage. Action to increase wages remains one of the most popular

fair work policy areas, with 83% of working people agreeing with a more radical proposal than that of any of the Westminster parties – that the minimum wage should be raised to the level of the living wage.

The first report also proposed institutional change in the form of a Fair Work ombudsman or commission. We were pleased to see the Labour Party announcement that they are examining plans to introduce a new Fair Work Commission as part of their policy review. This would bring together the existing enforcement bodies that aim to secure workers their rights, and act as a champion for vulnerable employees.

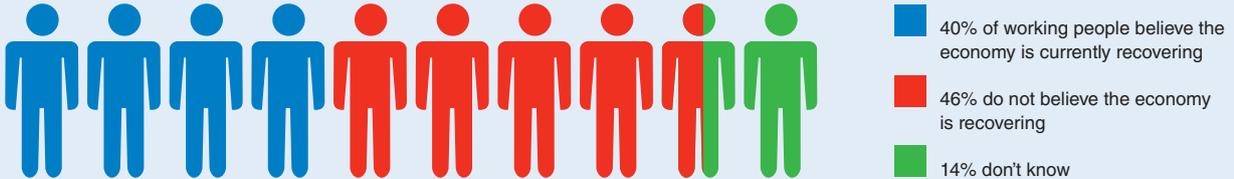
Support for the idea of a government institution to promote fair work and working people has been strong. The idea of a Fair Work Commission continues to grow in popularity (as shown by the chart on page 3), and Manuel Cortes later in this publication makes the case for a Ministry of Labour.

Sue Ferns writes in her contribution to this report that there is broad agreement on the importance of employee voice to successful corporate engagement, but no consensus about how to make it happen. There is a potential role for government, therefore, in supporting further work on ways to increase industrial democracy.

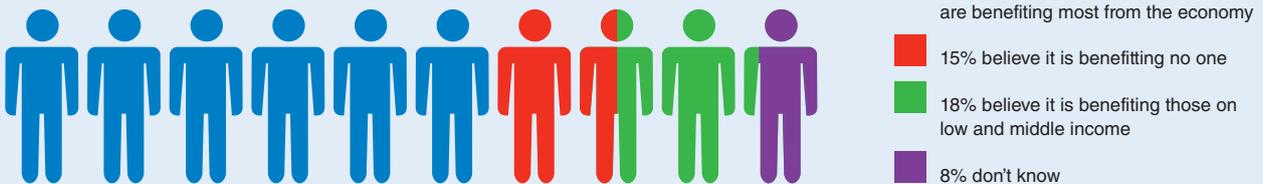
In the first Fair Work Commission publication we commissioned polling which showed strong

The Pay Problem

A crisis of confidence



No recovery for working people



For many groups their finances are not only getting worse rather than better, but getting worse at an accelerating pace.

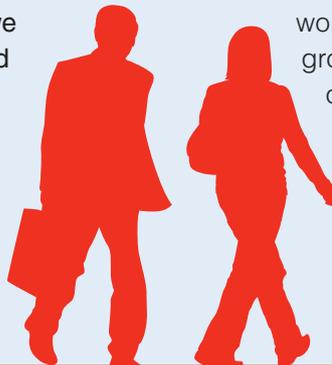
73% of workers feel worse off than two years ago, only 40% believe the economy to be recovering and only 18% believe those on low or middle incomes to be the main beneficiaries of any recovery.

In the first Fair Work Commission report we highlighted figures that showed wages had increased by more than the cost of living for only 7% of employees. In our new polling this had reduced to 4%, a deepening of the cost of living crisis.

The problem of low pay has worsened and the value of the Minimum Wage has fallen by 5% in real terms since

2010. Today the UK has the second highest rate of low pay in the OECD, with more than five million workers paid less than the Living Wage in the UK. If the minimum wage had increased in line with inflation over this period low paid workers would be earning 32p an hour more than they are now.

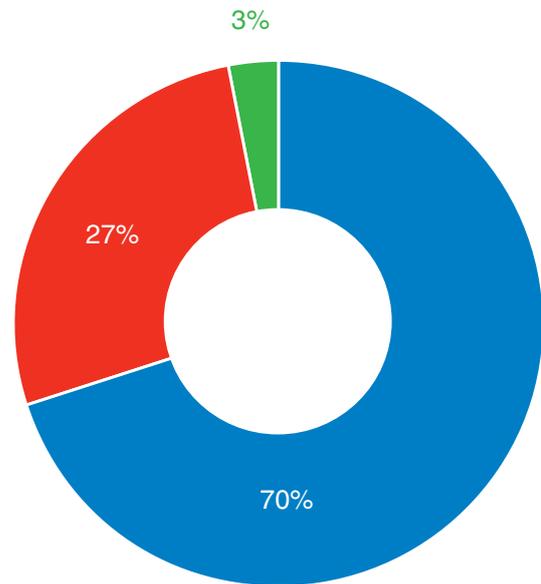
Two groups who we found are being hit increasingly hard by falling real incomes are working people aged 55+ and skilled working class people (demographic group C2). 80% of C2 workers and 87% of those over 55 feel less well off than two years ago, an increase of 9% from last year's poll in both cases. There is potential for further work on what combination of income decline and/or cost of living increase is particularly impacting these groups.



73% of workers feel worse off than two years ago

Do you support or oppose the idea that companies should have a workforce representative sit on the company Board of Directors?

- Strongly or somewhat support 70%
- Neither support nor oppose 27%
- Somewhat oppose 3% (-1 since 2013)



support for worker representatives on boards. Our 2014 data shows that support remains strong, with opposition to the idea having fallen very slightly since last year.

Carl Roper’s contribution to the first report explored ideas beginning with union membership and recognition, workplace union representatives and extending to an employee voice on company boards. There is huge potential for further work in this area that warrants a new committee of inquiry on industrial democracy: a fair work inquiry.

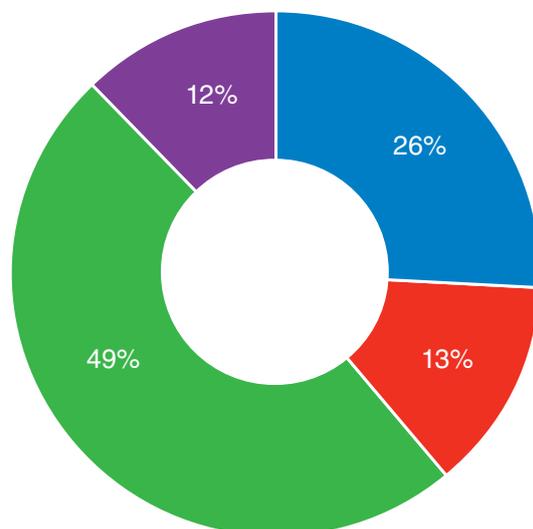
Last year the government introduced its shares for rights scheme with the new ‘employee shareholder’

status, encouraging employees to give up their employment rights including unfair dismissal (except in cases of discrimination) in exchange for shares worth between £2,000 and £50,000, and being required to give longer notice for maternity or adoption leave.

Ministers have halved the consultation period for collective redundancy, cutting the number of days from 90 to 45. This period serves an important purpose for both company and workforce as described in detail later in this publication by Fiona Wilson.

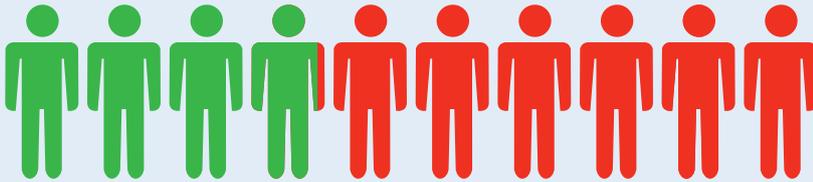
Working people reject ‘fire at will’

- The government should make it harder for employers to fire people 26%
 - The government should make it easier for employers to fire people 13%
 - The current regulations are about right 49%
 - Don’t know 12%
-



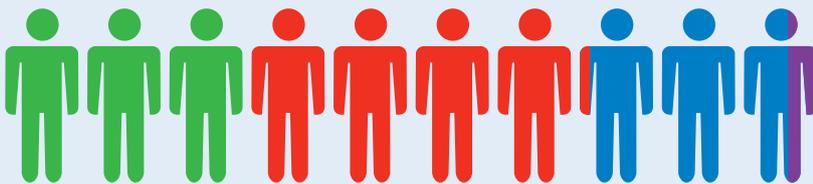
The Insecurity Problem

The job security crisis



39% of working people are concerned that they might lose their job

Working people feel less secure at work than in 2010



30% of working people feel less secure than in 2010
 41% feel the same
 25% feel more secure
 4% not applicable

Secure full-time work is of growing importance to people as identified by our polling. Working people value it above balancing the budget and reducing government debt and even above wages increases.

It is secure work that provides the bedrock for a secure society, but this has been subordinate to the government's deregulation strategy.

Measures that have decreased jobs security in the past few years include: watering down protections against unfair dismissal by doubling the qualification period for employees from one to two years; changing the rules so Employment Tribunal judges sit in private; and cutting compensation for unfair dismissal.

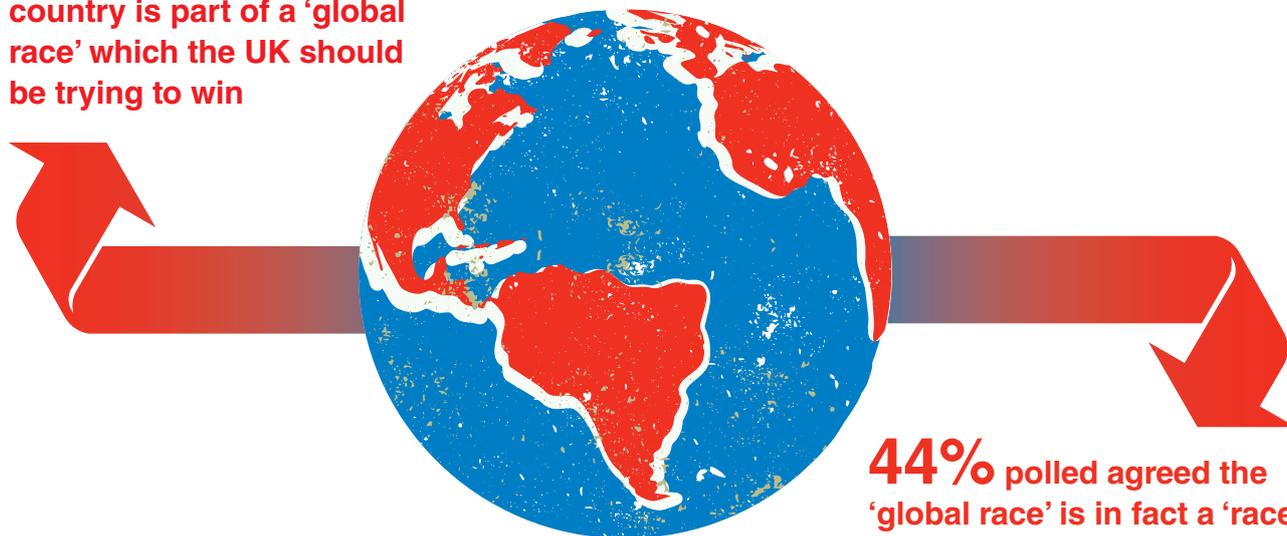
The most important change in the UK economy?



36% polled wanted a higher proportion of people in secure full time work

Ministers consulted on introducing compensated no-fault dismissal, a proposal put forward in the infamous Beecroft report, which would effectively allow employers to fire employees at will. Ministers introduced 'settlement agreements' meaning that employees can be offered a sum of money to leave and that conversations made with a view to terminating employment are treated as confidential and cannot be considered as part of a tribunal in unfair dismissal cases.

27% polled agreed this country is part of a 'global race' which the UK should be trying to win



44% polled agreed the 'global race' is in fact a 'race to the bottom' which the UK should not be part of

A Fair Work Index – a better way to measure the recovery

Governments measure their success in solving the UK's labour market and economic problems against GDP and unemployment benefit claimant count figures.

Because of the work of unions and campaigners the truth behind these figures has frequently been revealed: Low-paid, insecure, jobs with little or no career prospects.

The hard measures of GDP and claimant count are useful but exclude any effects on well-being and side-line issues of living standards and work quality.

Fair Work Commission polling

36% of working people wanted to see more people in secure full time work most and 28% wanted to see higher wages, compared with only 9% who thought higher GDP was the one most important measure of economic success. Only 27% believe in the 'global race', and only 14% believe we should be prioritising GDP at the expense of job security.

Valid regularly issued data is needed. Ministers, unions and employers need a broader and deeper set of official measures of job quality than is currently available to enable them to formulate economic and social policies and to monitor and evaluate their delivery.

Reliable statistics on types of under-employment are needed, such as working part-time because full-time work isn't available, and zero-hours contracts.

A monthly Fair Work Index could bring together a range of indicators from statistics on job quality, wages, skills, safety and health and other factors influencing the world of work, drawing from the example of the OECD's Better Lifer Index.

The focus of this report and the conference at which it will be launched is to discuss ideas for a fair recovery. The authors of this report argue that it is crucial that government, unions and employers work together and that regulatory and institutional structures support their efforts. We will take this report to events across the UK and discuss how we can change the path of the recovery to one which will support fairness at work.



Chapter 2

RAISING OUR SIGHTS: GOOD WORK IN A FAIRER AND STRONGER ECONOMY

Sue Ferns, Fair Work Commissioner, Director of Communications and Research and Chair of Unions21

Introduction

The state of Britain's economy has been in the spotlight since 2008, though nobody predicted the depth, longevity or sheer scale of damage resulting from the recession. Signs that the economy started to recover in 2013 do not mean all is well.

The government rightly says that new jobs have been created, but tells us little about the quality of work they provide. Around a million young people are out of work. According to the Chartered Institute for Personnel and Development,¹ a further million people are employed on zero hours contracts – though this seriously underestimates the scale of insecure and under-employment across the economy.

Since June 2010 77% of net job creation has been in industries where the average wage is less than £7.95 an hour, and real wages have fallen in all but one month since Cameron became Prime Minister.

Poorly paid, part-time, unskilled and untrained jobs do not chart a pathway to aspirational growth.

¹ <http://bit.ly/CIPDzerohours>

² <http://bit.ly/businessbank>

Secure, mid-range jobs are becoming scarcer and the New Economics Foundation² worries that this trend may be systemic. If so, opportunities for social mobility will continue to be severely curtailed.

The quality of working life has deteriorated in other ways, with rising levels of stress and mental ill health. While survivors of organisational change and restructuring are relieved to keep their jobs, they face insecurity, work intensification, performance



Fair Work Commission polling shows 37% of working people feel overqualified for their job

“The prospects for many middle-income earners are bleak – current growth in jobs is either among the top income earners or the lowest. This is creating an hour-glass labour market where those who do not have, or cannot acquire, the skills and experience to move upwards are being pushed towards jobs in sectors such as the personal services and retail industries. There they frequently face in-work poverty.”

Sue Ferns

micro-management and unsupportive organisational cultures. All are having an adverse impact.

Prospect's responsibility as a professional union is to represent the interests of its members and their families. Every day we negotiate with employers over terms and conditions, support individuals facing problems at work and, where necessary, provide legal representation.

But members also share broader concerns: they want opportunities to use their skills at work, to do interesting and satisfying jobs, and for young workers to have access to decent careers and lifestyles.

What does good work look like?

Our workplace agenda is not just for the bad times. In our view work that is enjoyable, stretching and fulfilling is good both for individuals and employers. There are six key components:

Secure, interesting, fulfilling jobs

Feeling insecure at work in response to real or perceived threats is a significant source of stress. Good work doesn't necessarily mean a job for life, but individuals should not feel their job is constantly under threat. Job design is important, as is having clear and achievable responsibilities. Work should provide opportunities to learn, develop and grow – within a role, through lateral moves, or by taking on greater responsibilities.

Workers are more productive and engaged where organisational goals align with their own sense of purpose. Individual motivators may be many and varied, but a sense of place within an organisation's broader structure, and identifying with its values, are core factors.

A culture based on trust and fairness

For most people work is a social activity. Workplace relationships – with colleagues, managers or senior leaders – set the culture. Behaving in an open, honest and inclusive manner is critical to building trust. The Institute of Occupational Medicine's 2010 'Good work, good health' study³ demonstrated the importance of perceived justice in maintaining wellbeing. Acting fairly and being seen to act fairly must include respecting difference and supporting and valuing diversity. Successful teams comprise individuals with different strengths, perspectives and backgrounds.

Choice and control over hours

Flexibility should be genuinely two-way. Wherever possible, employers should allow people flexibility in when and where they work. Technology blurs boundaries between work and life outside, but individuals need to feel in control.

3 <http://bit.ly/IOMgoodwork>

Reward and effort in balance

Open and transparent reward structures allow individuals to see and understand whether their pay is fair relative to others. Yet equal pay remains a challenge across all workplaces, as do other unfair and discriminatory pay practices. The Chartered Management Institute has identified a 50% gap in bonuses paid to men and women. More broadly, as Wilkinson and Pickett argue in 'The Spirit Level',⁴ inequality causes shorter, unhealthier and unhappier lives and it destroys relationships between individuals born in the same society but into different classes – not least where opportunities for social mobility have been progressively eroded.

Degree of control over pace of work and environment

Matching work to an individual's abilities and capabilities is important, as is control over tempo and hours of work. Feeling safe and comfortable at work is also a basic need.

Employee voice

Many agree on the importance of the employee voice to successful corporate engagement, but there is no consensus about how to make it happen. Although many people do not realise it, good employers recognise the value that union workplace representatives bring in resolving day-to-day problems at work. New research by the National Institute for Economic and Social Research⁵ shows that a union presence in the workplace can enhance satisfaction over pay, hours, job security and work itself.

Although understanding of these benefits has declined, especially among younger workers, research by Unions 21 shows that even people who have never been in unions recognise the value of a collective approach.

4 <http://thespiritleveldocumentary.com/>

5 <http://bit.ly/unionisation-satisfaction>

A better future

The search for a better and more sustainable future requires us to think holistically about the opportunities for promoting good work in a fairer and stronger economy. There is a strong consensus that skills in science, technology, engineering and maths will provide the building blocks for our future successful high quality industries. But it's how such industries are run that will determine whether they actually provide good work. Prospect doesn't have all the answers, but we have a vision of what success looks like – for the economy, workplaces and individuals.

We are also conscious of opportunities now to influence public policy in the run-up to a general election. We need a more cohesive policy debate, that influences decision-makers and charts a path back towards a more aspirational society.

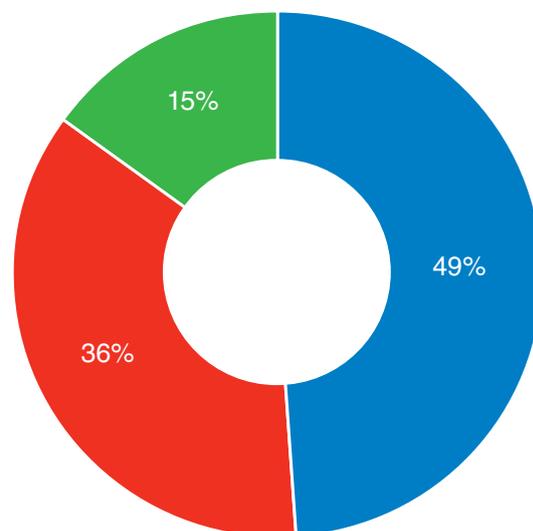
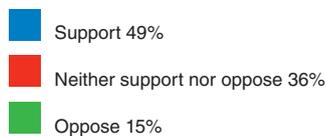
The state we're in

The global financial crisis and the knock-on effects of its aftermath have posed severe challenges to economies and labour markets. For much of the past two decades both had enjoyed sustained growth, but the past five years have seen a different picture emerging:

- Nascent economic growth is based on rising house prices rather than rebalancing the economy to produce sustainable growth. It is not strong enough to make any real difference to living standards. GDP is still lower than before the 2008 recession and the UK ranks sixth out of the G7 countries for productivity – with UK productivity in 2012 14% lower than the G7 average.
- Unemployment in the UK remains at around 2.5 million on the International Labour Organisation measure, but the TUC estimates a further 2.25 million people wanting a job are not counted.
- Research for the TUC's 'Britain needs a pay rise'⁶ campaign shows that inflation has eroded the real-terms value of pay by an average of 6.3% in the last five years.

“ In STEM-based industries, women account for only 13%⁷ of employees, less than 7% of engineering professionals and 1% of skilled tradespeople. A ‘leaky pipeline’ means more women than men either never use their STEM qualification, or leave to work in other areas. ” Sue Ferns

Would you support or oppose a Minister-led commission, to increase the number of women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (STEM) careers from 13% to 30% by 2020? To what extent would you support or oppose this proposal?



Occupational pensions have also faced a concerted squeeze. Private sector membership of defined benefit pension schemes has fallen to around 2 million workers, but half are in schemes closed to new entrants.

- The prospects for many middle-income earners are bleak – current growth in jobs is either among the top income earners or the lowest. This is creating an hour-glass labour market where those who do not have, or cannot acquire, the skills and experience to move upwards are being pushed towards jobs in sectors such as the personal services and retail industries. There they frequently face in-work poverty.

Yet sectors that should be the engines of high quality economic growth are facing demographic and skills challenges. For example:

- The energy industry must replace 80% of its staff over the next 15 years and will need to reskill for a low carbon economy, including carbon capture and storage and renewables. A nuclear new-build programme will require many highly skilled engineers and specialists, supported by a responsive supply chain. According to EDF Energy, UK companies will miss out on specialist contracts for new nuclear build due to lack of hi-tech engineering skills.

⁶ www.tuc.org.uk/britain-needs-pay-rise

⁷ www.wisecampaign.org.uk/about-us/wise-resources/uk-statistics-2012

In telecoms, an ageing workforce in network engineering areas contrasts with challenges posed by young and frequently transient workers in the mobile sector. Information and communications technology industries will require 129,000 new entrants a year to fulfil their growth potential, but are already experiencing skills shortages.

These labour markets remain segregated by gender. In STEM-based industries, women account for only 13%⁸ of employees, less than 7% of engineering professionals and 1% of skilled tradespeople. A 'leaky pipeline' means more women than men either never use their STEM qualification, or leave to work in other areas. It is hard to imagine how the government's vision of the workplace – based on driving down costs and deregulation – can foster the development of a skilled and productive labour force. Many Prospect members work for employers that do recognise the business benefits of constructive engagement, fair reward and investment – but even good employers are influenced by the politics of short-termism and unfair employment practices.

Yet the current damaging direction of travel is not inevitable, as demonstrated by experiences elsewhere in Europe. For example, Germany has a sustained commitment to the social market economy, with social partnership of trade unions and employer associations enshrined in collective labour law, and a system of co-determination giving workers the right to participate in the management of the companies they work for. As Phillip Schack, managing director of German manufacturing company Tital has commented: "We depend on innovation coming through. We need collective ideas; employees who think as they work."

Influencing public policy

So how can a strategy to deliver higher quality jobs be created and funded? Some will argue for greater state intervention and control of key

industries, for example through renationalisation. This may be desirable in some circumstances. But even if achievable, it risks opening the door to controversial and politically unpopular debate that would not deliver practical gains.

The government's 2010 National Infrastructure Plan⁹ acknowledges the urgent need for a massive increase in expenditure on infrastructure projects. The updated plan, published by the Treasury in late 2012,¹⁰ included over 550 projects worth over £310bn. By December 2013, planned investment had risen to £375bn.¹¹

Most of this investment will be accounted for by major programmes, including highways, rail, nuclear, offshore wind and broadband. While the plan acknowledges that these projects require both public and private investment, in reality a significant proportion will be paid for directly and indirectly by taxpayers, financially underpinned, for example, through economic regulation or price rises to consumers.

Very little of this investment is optional, and much of the need is highly visible and increasingly urgent – for example in rail and energy, which post-privatisation have operated models of sweating assets procured through the public purse. The water industry was privatised in part to enable it to raise capital for investment. But much of it is now owned by venture capitalists who have used the same assets to raise loans often unconnected to investment in the water industry.

This does not need to be an ideological debate. Whether pro or anti-privatisation, evidence shows that UK citizens have not benefited from the major divestments of the 1980s and 1990s. But, because these same industries now need further public

8 www.wisecampaign.org.uk/about-us/wise-resources/uk-statistics-2012

9 www.infrastructure.govt.nz/plan/mar2010

10 <http://bit.ly/infrastructureplan-2012>

11 <http://bit.ly/infrastructureplan-2013>

investment, there is an opportunity to do things differently. The public infrastructure must be renewed and politicians have choices about how to manage this investment in the public interest.

As the CEO of Hermes Fund Managers has stated: “Since we are collectively paying for the bailout of the financial system for the common good, we should, as a society, have the right to reform and shape it so that it meets the common good and not just to improve financial returns for participants.”

Industrial policy

Until recently the idea of promoting a coherent set of policies to guide industrial development was unfashionable. There was a mistrust of governments ‘picking winners’ based on a series of expensive failures in the 1970s. But all the major political parties have shown greater willing to take tentative steps in this direction in the last few years.

Lord Mandelson began to change the last Labour government’s approach in the later stages of its administration. Business secretary Vince Cable built on many of Lord Mandelson’s policies by setting up ‘catapult centres’ – a network of organisations designed to encourage innovation, focusing initiatives on priority industrial sectors where the UK is well placed to take a global lead, and establishing industrial councils to guide strategic decision-making.

Providing a cross-party consensus, the former Conservative minister Lord Heseltine’s 2012 report, ‘No Stone Unturned’,¹² investigated all aspects of government policy affecting economic growth.

The government’s policies have focused on supply-side measures that create the conditions for economic growth rather than pump-priming industries with central funding and using government leverage to maximise opportunities for industry.

Despite these positive developments, there is still room to refine government strategy. As factories,

shipyards and coalmines closed in the industrial north, the private sector failed to replace jobs in declining industries with equivalent jobs in new industries. No government has developed coherent regional policies to address this.

Current government initiatives have been hampered by the abolition of the regional infrastructure that did exist. While the record of Regional Development Agencies is open to criticism, the Local Enterprise Partnerships that replaced them are smaller, weaker bodies, lacking transparent governance or the capacity to deliver the government’s industrial initiatives. So there is a risk that the positive gains from greater industrial activism will focus on areas and regions that already have the capacity to develop, leaving vast areas of Britain untouched. Having acted precipitously, the government is quietly expanding the remit and size of these organisations in a piecemeal way. They are starting to mirror the organisations they replaced, but more must be done to co-ordinate regional and industrial policy. Not enough funding for research and development is being provided to make a qualitative difference to innovative companies. As the Institute for Fiscal Studies has shown, announcements in the Spending Review 2013 made hardly any impact on public sector investment plans, failing to restore cuts announced in previous budgets.¹³

Government spending on research and development lags behind the UK’s main industrial competitors and is getting worse. In 2012 a Council for Industry and Higher Education report¹⁴ on UK research and development found the UK’s performance inferior to that of France, the US, Denmark, Japan and Sweden. Compound annual growth rates for the most recent period rank the UK

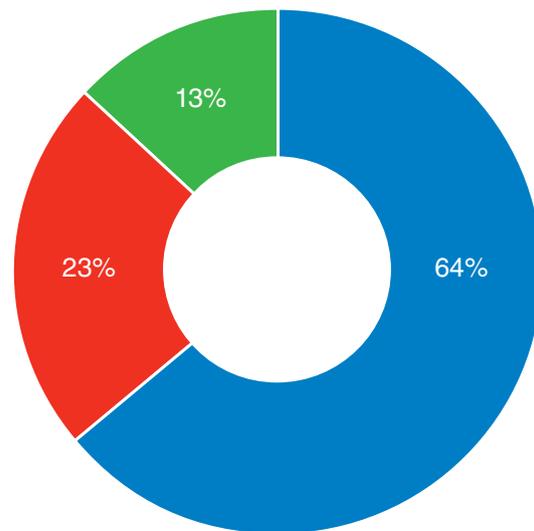
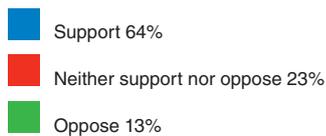
¹² <http://bit.ly/BISnostone>

¹³ ‘We shall squeeze... until the pips squeak’, 27 June 2013, Tatlow, G, IFS post spending round presentations

¹⁴ ‘The UK R&D Landscape Enhancing Value Task Force’, Hughes, A and Mina, A Reprinted and Revised March 2012, http://ukirc.ac.uk/object/report/6403/doc/CIHE_1203RDlandscap.pdf

“Public procurement should be used more effectively to support innovative research and development; investment in high quality training and skills; and a decent working environment.” Sue Ferns

Would you support or oppose proposals that the government should prevent companies who have a high proportion of workers in non-secure employment (such as zero-hours contracts) from winning government procurement contracts?



behind all the sample countries in the report, apart from Sweden. Any policy that aims to kickstart the UK economy has to reverse this decline.

In ‘The Entrepreneurial State’,¹⁵ Mariana Mazzucato recognises the crucial role of government in taking the risks in research and development, and suggests that some of the profits accrued from new technologies should be returned to the taxpayer to fund the next round of innovation. With this approach the government could create a virtuous circle from its infrastructure programme by funding research and development in cutting-edge technologies and setting a mechanism to ensure that a small percentage of profits are reinvested in innovation.

Large-scale infrastructure projects always create opportunities to develop new processes. For example, the Aircraft Carriers project, despite

facing public criticism, has provided work for 10,000 employees – a quarter of them engineers – in 700 companies, 90% UK-based.¹⁶ New technological breakthroughs have included special lightweight water pipes, a new system of reverse osmosis that provides drinking water from the sea and more efficient generators and motors. These new technologies are already attracting additional contract orders, generating new revenues and helping to fund further economic growth.

To realise the gains of the new political consensus on industrial activism, the government needs to use the leverage provided by the infrastructure programme to invest in UK industry.

¹⁵ ‘The Entrepreneurial State’, Mazzucato, M. (2011), London, Demos

¹⁶ ‘Shipbuilders shape model for revival’, 9 January 2013, Financial Times

Public procurement should be used more effectively to support innovative research and development; investment in high quality training and skills; and a decent working environment. The Welsh government has taken the welcome step of excluding companies that have blacklisted workers from public contracts. In major infrastructure projects, extending this leverage to the supply chain and using it to mainstream environmental targets would have a significant impact. The government should adopt the recommendations of Sir George Cox's Review 'Overcoming short-termism',¹⁷ to ensure greater focus on the long-term consequences of corporate decision-making.

- complement a national skills strategy that recognises the potential of all workers and new entrants and helps to balance up the hour-glass labour market by enhancing access to skilled, technical and professional occupations
- expand opportunities for good work that enable individuals to have real influence over their working lives and provide decent incomes and full participation in society.

What would success look like?

Individuals inevitably place differing emphases on the factors they consider important for their own well-being at work and what this means for the economy as a whole. But widely shared concerns include growing income inequality; inadequate corporate governance; unfair change and its toll on individuals; and the diminishing economic and social prospects of younger workers.

Although it can't provide a complete solution, the prospective national investment programme involving the public and private sectors does provide real and immediate opportunities to make a difference. Government must raise its sights and leverage its investment to:

- create jobs that provide the basis for sustainable, high quality growth and employment, including in key sectors such as energy, advanced manufacturing and ICT
- address growing income inequality by generating jobs that at least command a living wage and opportunities for career advancement

¹⁷ www.yourbritain.org.uk/uploads/editor/files/Overcoming_Short-termism.pdf



Chapter 3

FAIR WORK IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

Lesley Mercer, Director, Chartered Society of Physiotherapy

Beneath the veneer of good news on jobs hides the exceptionally bad news of Britain's increasingly casualised workforce. The recent campaigns around zero hours have brought to light the reality of millions in poorly paid and insecure jobs. And they have added urgency to calls for an alternative, based on quality employment – an answer, not only for workers and their families, but to the country's economic and social ills.

The scale of the problem is huge. Non-permanent contracts as a share of overall employment are near record highs with almost half of the rise in employment between 2010 and 2012 consisting of temporary work, according to a TUC analysis published in August last year. In fact between 2005 and 2012, temporary work expanded by 230,000, compared to a fall in permanent of jobs of 8,000, and separate figures show the fastest growing form of temporary work is casual.

Forced flexibility

For many this is not about choice and the figures show this.

Seven years ago, the numbers in temporary work involuntarily – people doing temp jobs because they couldn't find permanent work – were broadly similar to those in 'voluntary' temp work, that is who didn't want a permanent job. But by the end of 2012 involuntary temporary workers had more

than doubled to 655,000, outnumbering voluntary temporary workers by almost two to one.

And while there has a slight fall in involuntarily part time working since last year, at 1.4 million, the number also remains near record levels.

Unions21 polling reflects the slight fall in involuntary part time work, but our results show 42% of part time workers would still prefer to be full-time.

These figures tell a story of far too many workers who are not working enough hours to get by, or 'have no guarantee of paid work from one week to the next', as the TUC puts it.

With separate research from the TUC showing the majority of new jobs created since 2010 were in industries where the average wage was less than £8 an hour, it is also a story of jobs that are not only insecure and short-term, but are likely to be low paid too.

Short-term contracts

At the CSP, have been trying to find out more about how our members are affected by job insecurity at a time when they are suffering real term pay cuts and a poorer pension.

A new survey of our stewards representing NHS physiotherapy staff indicates that 80% of NHS workplaces use short term contracts and 60% say this is on the increase. The same proportion say these contracts are replacing fixed term posts. Furthermore, just over 40% indicated that staff have raised concerns about them – with job security being the number one issue, followed by concerns about the impact on services and worries about pay and career progression.

Our members have told us of fixed term contracts that are being abused by, for example, seeking to introduce a gap between two contracts and so denying continuity of service (maternity, leave and redundancy) rights. Some members have told us they face pressures to work evening and weekend rotas for fear that a contract won't be renewed.

The CSP have also been looking at zero hours. Like fixed term contracts, there are some circumstances in which they have a role, for example, tackling short-term staff absences or an unpredictable increase in workload. Some of our members have indicated these contracts have offered greater flexibility, easing childcare issues and allowing them to gain work experience.

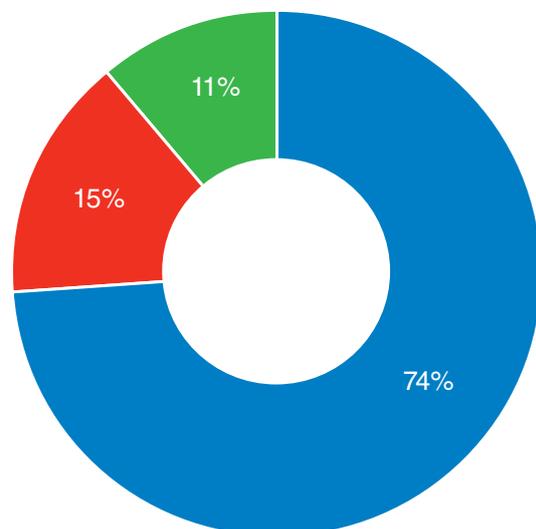
However, much of the feedback we received from members was negative. NHS physiotherapy staff who had done zero hours, or 'bank' contracts, as they are known in the NHS, also told us they were denied support, appraisal and training; worked when sick; did not have holiday or time off; and, like our members on short term contracts, are finding it hard to make financial plans.

“The recent campaigns around zero hours have brought to light the reality of millions in poorly paid and insecure jobs. And they have added urgency to calls for an alternative, based on quality employment – an answer, not only for workers and their families, but to the country’s economic and social ills.” **Lesley Mercer**

Zero hours

A ‘zero hours’ contract requires the worker to be available for work whenever required by the employer, even when there is no guarantee that any work will be provided to them. Which of the following is closest to your opinion?

- These ‘zero hours’ contracts should be banned 74%
- These ‘zero hours’ contracts should remain legal 15%
- Don't know 11%



Few people, if given the choice, would opt for a non-permanent job as their primary employment and our members are unlikely to be any different. But zero hours or 'bank' contracts are increasingly the only option for those starting out in their careers in physiotherapy, and for many of our members progress consists in moving from the bank to a short term contract. Up until now almost all achieve permanent employment eventually, but it can be a big wait.

Cuts

It wasn't always like this. And austerity cuts are undoubtedly playing their part.

Fixed term contracts have been expanded greatly this Winter in the NHS in England due to additional short-term 'crisis' funding to cope with huge pressures on services.

But the rot began setting in 3-4 years back at the start of the financial squeeze in the NHS, leading to great uncertainties about budgets amid demands for an £20 billion in 'efficiency savings', which at a time of rising demand for services inevitably means cuts.

NHS employers across the UK have reacted by opting to fill posts or recruit staff to new or restructured services on the 'bank' or with fixed term posts in far greater numbers than in the past, our reps report.

What's become clear from our own research and studies in other sectors is that what was once primarily a problem for private sector workers is increasingly a characteristic of the public sector too.

Indeed, research published last year by the Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development found that public and voluntary sector employers are more likely to use zero hours contracts than those in the private sector with more than a third (35%) of education employers (above all in higher education) and more than a quarter (27%) of

health care employers saying they used the contracts.

Outsourcing

In the NHS, the steep acceleration in tendering out and competition in clinical services under the Health and Social Care Act, is adding to the uncertainty and the now continuous upheaval in the NHS, and forcing the NHS to ape the private sector. This in turn is likely pressurizing employers to make ever larger numbers of their workforce 'flexible', so they can rapidly downsize at relatively short notice to cope with the loss of a contract, for example.

At the most extreme end of the new era of competition in the NHS is the Any Qualified Provider model, which sees multiple providers competing to deliver the same service, with demand potentially fluctuating wildly from month to month. Clearly this flies in the face of maintaining a securely employed workforce.

Young, women and lower paid most exposed

Among our members it is principally the less experienced, and thus the lower paid young workers, who find themselves without job security. And because of their age they are less likely to be in a relationship with a partner who may be in permanent work, and so they are doubly exposed.

Our women members face particular difficulties. One young pregnant member on a short term contract we spoke to expressed anxiety about obtaining a permanent post that would give her the kind of stability everyone wants when starting a family. Another woman member who had a career break reported that she faced no choice but a fixed term contract upon return to work.

Of course, job insecurity has less tangible impacts. These were revealed by a ONS' Annual Population Survey which showed that people on temporary contracts have substantially lower well-being than people on permanent contracts – lower life satisfaction, a lower sense of feeling that

What physiotherapy staff and their csp union reps say

“ I am sure this trust is not the only one at it but they are basically staffing as much of the hospital as they can on zero hour contracts to save substantial amounts of money....they are shirking their responsibility to their employees and morale is extremely low.”

“ It turned out that although the post was advertised as zero hours it was in fact full time 37.5 hours a week... indefinitely working 1 in 3 weekends and 2 on calls a month. I was not entitled to any sick pay (not that I was ever off sick), paid annual leave or any other kind of leave for that matter.”

“ ...I had no rights and added to the stress was the worry that at any point they could turn to me and say they no longer needed me and I would have no job at all.”

“ Ten years ago we had very few staff on short term contracts. That’s changed. And it is all down to the financial squeeze. The health board has to ensure they take on people they have the potential to get rid of quickly.”

what they do in life is worthwhile, and greater levels of anxiety, according to the New Economics Foundation.

Long term problem

As the statistics illustrate, the growth in Britain’s ‘precarious’ workforce is not just about changes post the 2008 economic crash that started in the out of control banking sector. Along with the wages squeeze this is a long term trend that needs solutions that are equally lasting.

As the TUC argues, if casualisation of the workforce is bad for most workers, it is also bad

for the economy as low-paid, insecure work holds back consumer spending power and is less productive – note that Britain’s lagging productivity continues to grab headlines amid the upbeat mood music about growth and employment. Both, in turn, hit the potential to grow in the future.

Rather than address this, the Government has only made things worse, by cutting basic rights at work and so facilitating bad bosses to mistreat staff without fear of legal redress in a country that already had some of the weakest employment protections of any developed economy.

After increasing the minimum period of employment service for unfair dismissal claims from one to two years, now access to justice via Employment Tribunals has been further eroded with charges. And the watering down of TUPE leaves public servants compulsorily transferred into private companies and private sector workers facing a change to their employer ever more vulnerable to attacks on their employment terms and conditions.

Quality Employment = Quality Services

Unless ministers encourage better working practices and the creation of good quality, permanent jobs, workers across the UK will get trapped in low-paid work with poor career prospects, and their living standards will continue to fall as a result. Britain as a whole will be the loser.

There is now a wealth of evidence showing that a well trained, fairly remunerated and securely employed workforce is also more motivated and productive. Quality employment means quality services and production. The choice is about whether we take the low or the high road to recovery. Only the latter is sustainable in the long term.



Chapter 4

RESPONSIBLE CAPITALISM: DEALING WITH INSOLVENCY

Fiona Wilson, Head of Research and Economics – Usdaw

The impact of the economic downturn on the high street

The high street has felt the full force of the economic downturn affecting Usdaw members in the same way as everyone else. The cost of living crisis has impacted on wages and incomes with benefit cuts, changes to working tax credits and the bedroom tax having a detrimental effect on all low paid workers.

The high street in particular has been affected with a number of failures of household names. The impact of on-line shopping, high business rates and rents, the withdrawal of credit protection insurance and suppliers changing the terms on which they will supply businesses in insolvency all impact on retail. The first quarter of the year is always the most difficult time when banks and creditors assess the results of the all-important Christmas trading period.

The first big failure was Kwik Save in 2007 where loyal workers continued coming into work for six weeks without pay before Kwik Save finally went out of business. Kwik Save was then followed by the high profile failures of Woolworths, Ethel Austin and more recently, Barratts and Comet.

The Usdaw strategic response to the recession to protect our members

As part of our Strategic Planning Process we were already considering the potential impact of the

recession on our members and had set up a Recession Planning Task Group to combine our industrial, legal, political and media responses. We developed:

- A rapid response for our members including a standard letter to cover the redundancy consultation process, redundancy pay and other entitlements, time off to look for work and leaving for another job and advice on financial matters.
- A detailed section on our website to cover all the above and also including updates on individual companies in administration and specific more detailed information for our reps.
- We attended creditors meetings where we were owed union subscriptions.
- We developed a guide for negotiating learning in redundancy or redeployment situations which built on our Lifelong Learning agenda where our negotiators and Union Learning Reps worked to ensure that our members had access to training that would assist them with finding other work.
- And we took the decision to pursue protective awards for our members. Because in every case where there was an administration there was a complete failure to hold meaningful consultation.

As part of our Political Campaign we:

- Took two of our Kwik Save members to Downing Street to meet Gordon Brown in November 2007.
- Lobbied and met with Labour Government ministers regarding the creation of a new framework for information and consultation in redundancy.
- Made some progress up to the Labour Party National Policy Forum in 2008 following which we had a series of discussions with BERR/BIS.
- Met with the Insolvency Service following the Woolworths collapse in 2008/9 to try to learn the lessons there.
- Continued to press the issue regarding meaningful consultation.
- Addressed a training session of R3 members (Association of Business Recovery Professionals) on the benefits of working with trade unions during insolvency/administration situations. This was probably the first time most participants had met a real live trade unionist!

Creating a new framework for information and consultation in redundancy

Usdaw believes that there are three key issues to address when creating a new framework for information and consultation in redundancy:

- The breaking of the good relationship with the union – administrators need to be reminded of their duty to engage in meaningful consultation.
- The difficulties surrounding the administrator's use of confidentiality to avoid engaging in any dialogue with the union. For example when Kwik Save was in administration we had to attend the court hearings to find out what was happening. Confidentiality agreements are a simple solution.
- The complete lack of any meaningful consultation over redundancies. Administrators are ignoring their obligations since they do not have to deal with the ramifications of not doing

so since it is the National Insurance Fund that pays out when a protective award is made. Administrators should also face financial penalties as employers do.

We are also campaigning for:

- An increase in the statutory limit on redundancy pay and for this to be a day one right.
- An extension to the statutory protected payments in insolvency to include holiday pay and enhanced redundancy.
- An increase in the limit on preferential debts in insolvency. The limit is currently £800 and has not increased since 1976. This would be of particular benefit to those with less than two years' service who do not qualify for statutory redundancy and the higher paid who earn over the statutory limit (currently £450).
- Finally we continue to campaign on the issue of employers avoiding consultation altogether by claiming that there are fewer than 20 employees being made redundant. Strategic decisions are being made at national level but consultation is not taking place at small stores. The issue revolves around the definition of "establishment".

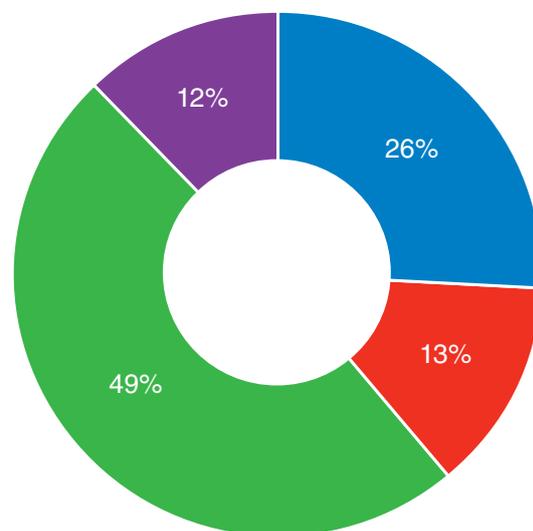
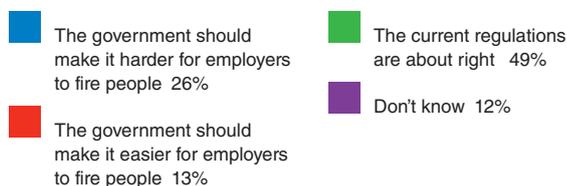
Successful use of Protective Awards and the impact of the Woolworths case

If an employer proposing to make collective redundancies fails to consult in advance with representatives of the affected employees, unions can make a complaint to an Employment Tribunal and, if this is upheld, the Tribunal can make a Protective Award.

Usdaw took a strategic decision prompted by the Woolworths collapse to pursue a protective award on behalf of our members and in January 2012 we won a protective award of eight weeks pay for over 24,000 former employees of Woolworths worth £70 million. However, 3,200 employees who worked in small stores were excluded and denied compensation.

“We have gone backwards in respect of collective redundancy consultation and the recent detrimental changes to reduce the period for consultation for large scale redundancies to 45 days must be reversed by a future Labour Government.” **Fiona Wilson**

Some people say that the government should make it harder for employers to fire people as this would provide greater security in work. Others say the government should make it easier for employers to fire people as this would encourage employers to hire more people. Which of the following is closest to your view?



This was also the case with Ethel Austin where we won a protective award, again worth eight weeks pay which was limited to workers at the Head Office and Distribution Centre and one store in London. All the other employees in the 186 stores were excluded because there were fewer than 20 employees.

Determined to fight this injustice we sought leave to appeal and in May 2013 won £5 million for 3,200 Woolworth's staff and 1,200 Ethel Austin workers from the small stores.

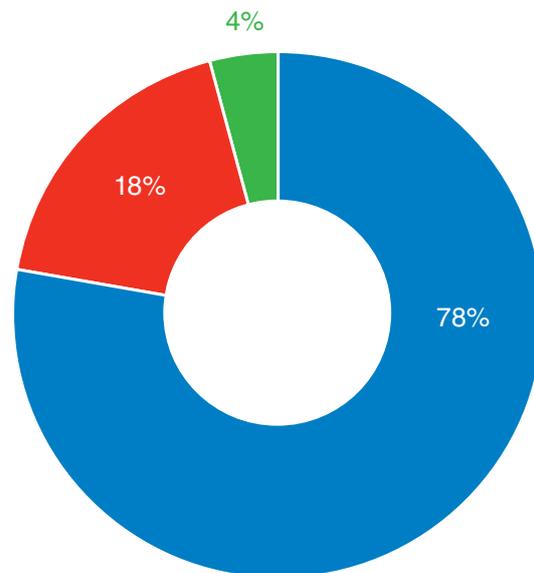
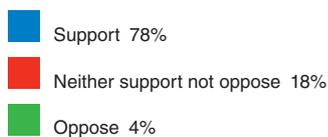
This was a landmark victory that change the law on collective redundancy consultation. The Employment Appeal Tribunal reviewed the history of the Trade Union and Labour Relations

(Consolidation) Act 1992 (TULRCA) and Judge McMullen determined that the words "at one establishment" failed to reflect the European Directive and that the words imposed an extra restriction and became law without consultation or parliamentary debate. He therefore ordered that the words be deleted from Section 188.

In July 2013 we heard that the Secretary of State was seeking leave to appeal. The Secretary of State for Business Innovation and Skills (BIS) had been joined as second respondent as it is the National Insurance Fund that pays out when a protective award is made in cases of insolvency. The Secretary of State had not attended previous hearings "as he has nothing to usefully contribute about the consultation process between the parties".

“We developed a guide for negotiating learning in redundancy/ redeployment which built on our Lifelong Learning agenda where our negotiators and Union Learning Reps worked to ensure that our members had access to training that would assist them with finding other work.” **Fiona Wilson**

To what extent would you support or oppose proposals for the government to fund skills training for unemployed people, from as soon as they become unemployed, in order to help them get back to work?



In October 2013 the Employment Appeal Tribunal gave permission for the appeal, although they ordered BIS to pay Usdaw’s legal costs because of their failure to attend the original hearing.

In January 2014 the Court of Appeal referred the Woolworth’s and Ethel Austin cases to the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU).

The referral to the CJEU now means that former Woolworth’s and Ethel Austin workers have now waited for over 5 years to receive justice. We are confident of our case – it makes no sense to exclude workers in small stores when there were mass redundancies because the whole company was closing down.

Looking forward – the continuing campaign to protect working people

The Usdaw strategy of pursuing protective awards on behalf of our members continues to pay off. We

have also won awards for staff in TJ Hughes and Barratts with hearings taking place in Comet (February 2014) and pending in Haldanes, Jessops and Blockbusters.

However, we are still no nearer to creating a new framework for information and consultation. We have gone backwards in respect of collective redundancy consultation and the recent detrimental changes to reduce the period for consultation for large scale redundancies to 45 days must be reversed by a future Labour Government.

The Shadow Secretary of State for BIS has recently expressed his concern regarding the Comet administration and the Government are allegedly reviewing the insolvency regime. It is to be hoped that the review of the insolvency regime will lead to a new approach by administrators. The primary role of administrators should be to find new buyers for the business and safeguard the

employees, suppliers and other creditors of the company.

Finding a new buyer also saves a significant amount of money for the taxpayer in avoiding state redundancy payments because a failure to engage in meaningful consultation risks a protective award being made. Administrators should be financially liable for the protective award on the same basis as employers as this would mean they would be much less likely to ignore their statutory duty to meaningfully consult with employee representatives. Usdaw has called on the Government to address this issue in their Deregulation Bill which is currently looking at issues around insolvency and the role of administrators.

Udaw very much hopes that the hugely significant decision in the Woolworths and Ethel Austin cases will stand and that the CJEU referral will lead to a change in collective redundancy consultation law so that all workers are entitled to be consulted when mass redundancies are being contemplated.

The key fact here is that meaningful consultation can and should save jobs.



Chapter 5

SECURING A STRONG VOICE FOR WORKERS: EXTENDING COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Manuel Cortes, TSSA General Secretary

Sadly, for far too many workers in Britain, unions are something that they occasionally read about in newspaper headlines or, even more rarely, see or hear about over the airwaves. This means that for a large majority of working people, the benefits of union membership and collective bargaining in particular, aren't part of their lived experience or their day-to-day lives. Unfortunately, many won't even have a basic understanding of what we are all about. This poses a very real danger and an equally difficult challenge for the future of our movement.

The stark reality is that unless we are able to extend unions' spheres of influence to the majority of workplaces, there is a palpable threat that collective bargaining and mass trade union membership will simply become a thing of the past. We are getting close to the point where workplaces with union recognition are the equivalent of an oasis in a desert that will, sooner rather than later, be bled dry. If collective bargaining continues to decline, we are probably seeing the last generation of trade unionists with sufficient clout to make widespread positive changes to the lives of working people.

You know, it really hasn't got to be this way! Trade unions share many values with the party that we gave birth to – Labour. We have a joint deep-rooted desire to combat all forms of inequality. As Nobel Prize winning US economist Joseph Stiglitz has repeatedly said, we can't effectively combat income inequality unless collective bargaining becomes the norm in a far greater number of workplaces – a compelling case for the economic benefits that a strong worker's voice provides. Sadly, following the 2008 economic débâcle, it is working people who are having to pay a very heavy price for a situation that wasn't of their making. This terrible reality is moving issues of economic justice and workers rights towards the top of people's concerns. This provides fertile ground for union voices to be heard.

The Tory-led Coalition's response to the economic chaos that bankers created has led to a very deep crisis of their own making. This is having a devastating effect on working people as living standards are in free-fall. We are also seeing concerted attacks on workers' rights and public spending cuts which are wreaking havoc on working people's lives and livelihoods. On purely economic grounds, allowing living standards to fall and attacking workers' rights make no sense

whatsoever. They make workers poorer and spread insecurity, which in turn depresses demand for goods and services thus severely constricting economic growth. However, they form part of a wider ideologically-driven neoliberal agenda that has been consistently pushed – with ever increasing intensity – for more than three decades, irrespective of its merits.

What should Labour do?

The challenges facing an incoming Labour Government in 2015 will be underpinned by the urgent need to deal with the legacy of more than three decades of neoliberal policies. From the banking crisis, to labour market deregulation and privatisation, a common corrosive theme emerges – a significant shift in the balance of wealth and power away from working people towards the rich and already powerful – the voice of workers has been severely muffled. Sadly, these harmful effects can't be undone at the drop of a hat. However, Labour must put in place the building blocks that start dealing with this menace once and for all.

Frankly, the most effective strategy to start undoing the terrible effects that falling living standards and lack of employment rights are having on working people is to legislate so that government becomes an active partner in enabling the collective voice of workers to flourish. This means that there must be a concerted effort to reconstruct sectoral collective bargaining. In doing so, we will create effective floors in terms and conditions through which no worker can fall. However, there will also be an important continuing role for collective bargaining at an enterprise level, as many issues can't be effectively regulated through sectoral agreements on their own. You know, this is far from rocket science – it happens on a daily basis in many European countries.

Let's face it the most successful economy within the European Union, Germany, uses a system of sectoral collective bargaining that enables

Creating the institutions of fair work

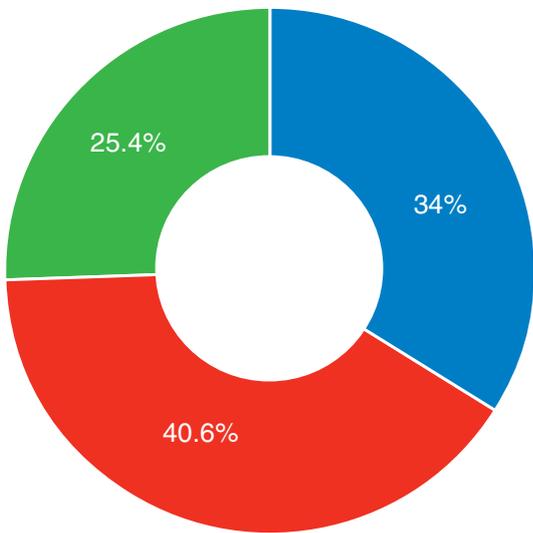
Fair work Commission polling found 75% support among working people for the creation of a Fair Work Ombudsman, to consolidate the existing enforcement bodies that aim to secure individual workers their key statutory rights, to tackle the illegal practices of rogue employers and to advise and promote workplace fairness and employee engagement.

workers' voices to be heard. Germany provides a compelling example of how we could do something similar within our shores. There is no doubt that moves towards creating this would be met by doom-ridden pronouncements from our ideologically driven neoliberal elite. They will repeatedly claim that putting in place sectoral collective bargaining will hurt competitiveness and our economic well-being. The experience of Germany and other leading European nations proves that these mutterings have no basis in reality. Having sectoral collective bargaining may also provide a mechanism for negotiated adjustment in the face of economic shocks, such as the ones that we have recently witnessed. In the UK, the response to the economic crisis has been overwhelmingly one-sided. We have been administered a dose of tough medicine, over which working people have had little to no say whatsoever. This has just made a bad situation worse and is continuing to lead to deeply unfair outcomes.

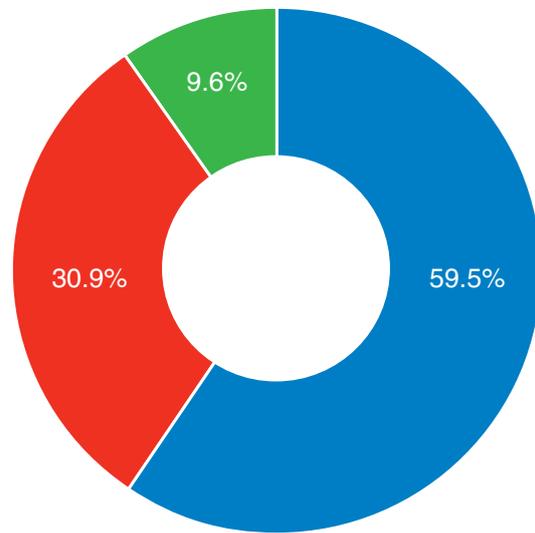
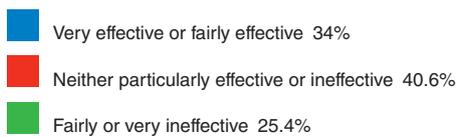
Of course, we can't just transpose the German or other European models on to our statute book. However, it would be equally foolish to simply ignore the benefits that different industrial relations frameworks are delivering just because of this. Yet, the most important ingredient required to regaining widespread collective bargaining is political will.

“ For far too many workers in Britain, unions are something that they occasionally read about in newspaper headlines or, even more rarely, see or hear about over the airwaves. This means that for a large majority of working people, the benefits of union membership and collective bargaining in particular, aren't part of their lived experience or their day-to-day lives.” Manuel Cortes

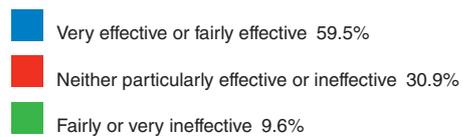
We asked how effective or ineffective working people thought strengthening trade unions would be as an approach to securing a better deal at work. The results show that union members are aware of the positive impact strengthening unions would have with six in ten backing stronger unions. When we include non-union members the polling shows there is a need for unions to do more to explain the benefits stronger unions would bring.



All working people



Trade union members



In short, there needs to be a concerted effort by an incoming Labour government to put in place the tools needed to do deliver this. Invariably, this will require the state to play a strong role in supporting sectoral collective bargaining. As the debate on this issue hots up in the run-up to the general election, John Hendy QC and Professor Keith Ewing have recently drawn a 10 point manifesto for the Institute of Employment Rights in which they outline measures that could achieve this. These include the establishment of a Ministry of Labour to give working people a voice in government to counteract the voice of powerful corporate interests.

Undoubtedly, there will be other ideas on how best we can extend a strong collective voice for workers throughout our economy. Yet, unless the next Labour government puts in place a statutory framework to enable sectoral collective bargaining to occur, this will simply remain a pipe dream. As a bare minimum, a Milliband-led government must create a Ministry of Labour with a statutory responsibility to promote sectoral collective bargaining and equip government agencies such as ACAS and the CAC with the tools and powers that will enable them to make this a reality. If the next Labour government doesn't act on this, Milliband's desire to reverse our living standards crisis and tackle economic inequality are most likely to remain a utopian dream and most workers will remain without an effective voice – over to you Ed!

Chapter 5

FAIR WORK COMMISSION POLLING: METHODOLOGY AND TABLES

For full polling data tables see the online version at Unions21.org.uk

How well have your wages kept up with the cost of living over the last few years? [Among Males]

Wage increases kept up very well with / exceeded increases in the cost of living	4%	(-6)
Wages increases have just about kept up with increases in the cost of living	21%	(-1)
Wages have increased by less than increases in the cost of living	41%	(+5)
Wages have been frozen or falling	30%	(-1)
Don't know	5%	(+3)
NET: WORSE OFF THAN 2 YEARS AGO	71%	(+4)

How well have your wages kept up with the cost of living over the last few years? [Among Females]

Wage increases kept up very well with / exceeded increases in the cost of living	3%	(nc)
Wages increases have just about kept up with increases in the cost of living	15%	(-2)
Wages have increased by less than increases in the cost of living	36%	(-3)
Wages have been frozen or falling	39%	(+2)
Don't know	7%	(+3)
NET: WORSE OFF THAN 2 YEARS AGO	75%	(-1)

How well have your wages kept up with the cost of living over the last few years? [Among 18–34]		
Wage increases kept up very well with / exceeded increases in the cost of living	8%	(-3)
Wages increases have just about kept up with increases in the cost of living	22%	(-3)
Wages have increased by less than increases in the cost of living	36%	(nc)
Wages have been frozen or falling	27%	(+4)
Don't know	8%	(+2)
NET: WORSE OFF THAN 2 YEARS AGO	63%	(+4)

How well have your wages kept up with the cost of living over the last few years? [Among 35-54]		
Wage increases kept up very well with / exceeded increases in the cost of living	2%	(-3)
Wages increases have just about kept up with increases in the cost of living	18%	(+2)
Wages have increased by less than increases in the cost of living	37%	(+2)
Wages have been frozen or falling	36%	(-6)
Don't know	7%	(+6)
NET: WORSE OFF THAN 2 YEARS AGO	73%	(-4)

How well have your wages kept up with the cost of living over the last few years? [Among AB SEG]		
Wage increases kept up very well with / exceeded increases in the cost of living	9%	(-4)
Wages increases have just about kept up with increases in the cost of living	28%	(+5)
Wages have increased by less than increases in the cost of living	35%	(+2)
Wages have been frozen or falling	27%	(-2)
Don't know	0*	(-2)
NET: WORSE OFF THAN 2 YEARS AGO	62%	(nc)

How well have your wages kept up with the cost of living over the last few years? [Among 55+]		
Wage increases kept up very well with / exceeded increases in the cost of living	0*	(-3)
Wages increases have just about kept up with increases in the cost of living	12%	(-4)
Wages have increased by less than increases in the cost of living	45%	(+3)
Wages have been frozen or falling	42%	(+6)
Don't know	2%	(-1)
NET: WORSE OFF THAN 2 YEARS AGO	87%	(+9)

How well have your wages kept up with the cost of living over the last few years? [Among C1 SEG]

Wage increases kept up very well with / exceeded increases in the cost of living	3%	(-1)
Wages increases have just about kept up with increases in the cost of living	3%	(-5)
Wages have increased by less than increases in the cost of living	37%	(nc)
Wages have been frozen or falling	41%	(+5)
Don't know	7%	(+2)
NET: WORSE OFF THAN 2 YEARS AGO	78%	(+5)

How well have your wages kept up with the cost of living over the last few years? [Among C2 SEG]

Wage increases kept up very well with / exceeded increases in the cost of living	3%	(-5)
Wages increases have just about kept up with increases in the cost of living	12%	(-6)
Wages have increased by less than increases in the cost of living	43%	(+10)
Wages have been frozen or falling	37%	(-1)
Don't know	6%	(+3)
NET: WORSE OFF THAN 2 YEARS AGO	80%	(+9)

How well have your wages kept up with the cost of living over the last few years? [Among DE SEG]

Wage increases kept up very well with / exceeded increases in the cost of living	3%	(-1)
Wages increases have just about kept up with increases in the cost of living	23%	(+5)
Wages have increased by less than increases in the cost of living	37%	(-6)
Wages have been frozen or falling	30%	(-3)
Don't know	8%	(+6)
NET: WORSE OFF THAN 2 YEARS AGO	67%	(-9)

Data sources

Methodology

Fieldwork Dates 7th –12th February 2013

Data Collection Method

The survey was conducted via online panel. Invitations to complete surveys were sent out to members of the panel. Differential response rates from different demographic groups were taken into account

Population Sampled: All adults in full or part time employment, aged 18+ England, Scotland and Wales.

Sample Size: 1,000

Data Weighting: Data were weighted to the profile of all adults aged 18+ in full and part time employment. Data were weighted by gender, age, region and employment status (full time vs part-time). Targets for the weighted data were derived from Office of National Statistics data.

Margin of Error: Because only a sample of the full population was interviewed, all results are subject to margin of error, meaning that not all differences are statistically significant. For example, in a question where 50% (the worst case scenario as far as margin of error is concerned) gave a particular answer, with a sample of 1,000 it is 95% certain that the 'true' value will fall within the range

of 3.1% from the sample result. Sub-samples from the cross-breaks will be subject to higher margin of error, conclusions drawn from cross-breaks with very small sub-samples should be treated with caution.

Question presentation: All data tables are shown in full in the online version of this publication and the Survation website, in order and wording put to respondents, including but not limited to all tables relating to published data and all relevant tables preceding them. Tables for demographic questions might not be included but these should be clear from the cross-breaks on published tables. In all questions where the responses are a list of parties, names or statements, these will typically have been displayed to respondents in a randomising order. The only questions which would not have had randomising responses would be those in which there was a natural order to maintain – e.g. a scale from “strongly agree” to “strongly disagree”, a list of numbers from 0 to 10 or questions which had factual rather than opinion-related answers such as demographic information. “Other”, “Don't know” and “Refused” responses are not randomised. Not all questions will have necessarily been asked to all respondents – this is because they may be follow-on questions from previous questions or only appropriate to certain demographic groups. Lower response counts should make clear where this has occurred.

Prepared by Survation on behalf of Unions21.

WHOSE RECOVERY?

NEW THINKING ON:

Responsible capitalism and the role of unions
in economic decision-making

Good work in a fairer and stronger economy

Extending collective bargaining

A Fair Work committee of inquiry on industrial
democracy

A Fair Work Index to measure the recovery

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Unions 21

For Fair Work Commission
research and events please
refer to Unions21.org.uk and
Fairworkcommission.co.uk



UK Employees Survey III

Prepared on behalf of Unions 21



UK Employees Survey III

On behalf of Unions 21

13/02/14 - 1,000 respondents

Methodology

Fieldwork Dates

7st - 12th February 2013

Data Collection Method

The survey was conducted via online panel. Invitations to complete surveys were sent out to members of the panel. Differential response rates from different demographic groups were taken into account.

Population Sampled

All adults in full or part time employment, aged 18+ England, Scotland and Wales.

Sample Size

1,000

Data Weighting

Data were weighted to the profile of all adults aged 18+ in full and part time employment. Data were weighted by gender, age, region and employment status (full time vs part-time). Targets for the weighted data were derived from Office of National Statistics data.

Margin of Error

Because only a sample of the full population was interviewed, all results are subject to margin of error, meaning that not all differences are statistically significant. For example, in a question where 50% (the worst case scenario as far as margin of error is concerned) gave a particular answer, with a sample of 1,000 it is 95% certain that the 'true' value will fall within the range of **3.1%** from the sample result. Sub-samples from the cross-breaks will be subject to higher margin of error, conclusions drawn from cross-breaks with very small sub-samples should be treated with caution.

Question presentation

All data tables shown in full below, in order and wording put to respondents, including but not limited to all tables relating to published data and all relevant tables preceding them. Tables for demographic questions might not be included but these should be clear from the cross-breaks on published tables.

In all questions where the responses are a list of parties, names or statements, these will typically have been displayed to respondents in a randomising order. The only questions which would not have had randomising responses would be those in which there was a natural order to maintain – e.g. a scale from “strongly agree” to “strongly disagree”, a list of numbers from 0 to 10 or questions which had factual rather than opinion-related answers such as demographic information. “Other”, “Don't know” and “Refused” responses are not randomised.

Not all questions will have necessarily been asked to all respondents – this is because they may be follow-on questions from previous questions or only appropriate to certain demographic groups. Lower response counts should make clear where this has occurred.

UK Employees Survey III

On behalf of Unions 21

13/02/14 - 1,000 respondents

Data were analysed and weighted by Survation and presented by Patrick Briône and Damian Lyons Lowe.

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UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 1
Q1. Where do you currently live?
Base : All Respondents

	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member		
	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No	
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
England	887	460	427	304	382	201	221	228	167	66	198	303	55	114	39	115	190	267	314	-	-	122	347	171	246	240	647	184	703
	88.7%	90.2%	87.1%	88.4%	87.0%	92.6%	93.7%	85.2%	93.0%	88.3%	96.5%	87.7%	98.2%	96.1%	64.1%	93.5%	87.3%	90.6%	86.3%	-	-	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	89.7%	88.3%	90.1%	88.3%
Scotland	77	35	42	26	39	12	8	32	6	8	4	34	1	2	21	7	25	20	25	77	-	-	-	-	-	19	59	16	61
	7.7%	6.8%	8.7%	7.5%	8.9%	5.7%	3.5%	12.0%	3.1%	11.2%	2.1%	9.7%	1.5%	1.4%	33.9%	5.5%	11.7%	6.6%	7.0%	100.0%	-	-	-	-	-	6.9%	8.0%	7.9%	7.7%
Wales	36	15	21	14	18	4	7	7	7	*	3	9	*	3	1	1	2	8	24	-	36	-	-	-	-	9	27	4	32
	3.6%	3.0%	4.2%	4.1%	4.1%	1.7%	2.8%	2.8%	3.9%	0.5%	1.4%	2.6%	0.3%	2.5%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.8%	6.7%	-	100.0%	-	-	-	-	3.4%	3.7%	1.9%	4.0%
SIGMA	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UK Employees Survey

Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 2
Q2. Which English county do you currently live in?
Base : Respondents live in England

	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6					Employment Status		Trade Union Member			
	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No	
Unweighted Total	876	427	449	346	421	109	244	236	167	50	212	290	70	94	30	174	221	268	213	-	-	133	290	196	256	628	248	200	676
Weighted Total	887	460	427	304	382	201	221	228	167	66	198	303	55	114	39	115	190	267	314	-	-	122	347	171	246	240	647	184	703
Greater London	122	85	38	51	45	27	29	35	22	14	29	36	10	22	3	31	29	22	41	-	-	122	-	-	-	47	76	20	103
	13.8%	18.4%	8.8%	16.7%	11.7%	13.6%	13.1%	15.1%	12.9%	20.5%	14.5%	11.9%	18.1%	19.6%	8.8%	26.7%	15.0%	8.3%	13.0%	-	-	100.0%	-	-	-	19.4%	11.7%	10.8%	14.6%
Avon & Bristol	17	14	3	3	7	7	3	1	1	1	3	1	-	-	1	3	1	11	1	-	-	-	17	-	-	5	12	1	15
	1.9%	3.0%	0.6%	0.9%	1.8%	3.5%	1.4%	0.5%	0.7%	1.7%	1.4%	0.2%	-	-	1.3%	2.6%	0.7%	4.0%	0.5%	-	-	-	4.8%	-	-	1.9%	1.9%	0.7%	2.2%
Bedfordshire	13	1	13	5	7	2	6	-	*	2	4	-	1	2	2	-	4	3	6	-	-	-	13	-	-	1	12	-	13
	1.5%	0.1%	3.0%	1.5%	1.8%	1.0%	2.9%	-	0.2%	3.4%	2.2%	-	1.1%	1.7%	5.8%	-	2.2%	1.1%	2.0%	-	-	-	3.9%	-	-	0.5%	1.9%	-	1.9%
Berkshire	10	2	9	1	9	-	7	-	1	2	3	-	1	6	1	3	3	2	3	-	-	-	10	-	-	2	8	2	8
	1.2%	0.3%	2.0%	0.3%	2.5%	-	3.0%	-	0.4%	2.9%	1.3%	-	1.1%	5.3%	1.3%	2.3%	1.4%	0.7%	0.9%	-	-	-	2.9%	-	-	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%
Buckinghamshire	14	9	5	6	9	-	9	3	1	1	4	4	-	6	1	4	4	1	6	-	-	-	14	-	-	5	10	1	13
	1.6%	2.0%	1.2%	1.8%	2.3%	-	4.2%	1.3%	0.6%	0.8%	1.9%	1.2%	-	5.3%	1.3%	3.1%	2.0%	0.5%	1.8%	-	-	-	4.1%	-	-	1.9%	1.5%	0.6%	1.9%
Cambridgeshire	15	4	11	7	6	2	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	-	1	1	9	5	-	-	-	15	-	-	5	10	5	10
	1.7%	0.9%	2.5%	2.1%	1.7%	1.0%	1.3%	1.2%	1.7%	0.8%	1.5%	0.9%	5.1%	1.4%	-	1.0%	0.3%	3.2%	1.5%	-	-	-	4.3%	-	-	1.9%	1.6%	2.8%	1.4%
Cheshire	26	4	21	7	15	4	7	6	3	*	5	9	1	2	-	1	8	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	26	6	19	5	20
	2.9%	0.9%	5.0%	2.2%	3.9%	2.0%	3.2%	2.6%	1.9%	0.6%	2.4%	2.8%	1.1%	1.7%	-	0.4%	4.2%	2.7%	3.2%	-	-	-	-	-	10.4%	2.7%	3.0%	2.9%	2.9%
Cleveland	4	1	2	3	*	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	*	3	
	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%	0.1%	-	0.4%	1.2%	-	-	0.5%	-	-	-	-	0.3%	-	1.0%	-	-	-	-	-	1.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	
Cornwall	22	17	5	12	1	10	-	1	2	10	3	7	2	-	10	-	1	6	15	-	-	-	22	-	-	2	20	11	11
	2.5%	3.7%	1.2%	3.8%	0.2%	5.0%	-	0.3%	1.5%	15.2%	1.4%	2.2%	4.0%	-	26.0%	-	0.5%	2.3%	4.8%	-	-	-	6.4%	-	-	0.7%	3.2%	5.9%	1.6%
Cumbria	9	5	4	*	5	4	*	2	6	-	*	8	-	*	-	*	7	*	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	8	7	3
	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%	0.1%	1.2%	2.2%	0.1%	1.0%	3.8%	-	0.1%	2.7%	-	0.2%	-	0.4%	3.5%	0.1%	0.6%	-	-	-	-	-	3.7%	0.6%	1.2%	3.6%	0.4%
Derbyshire	14	6	9	4	7	3	2	5	2	2	1	7	2	1	2	1	1	4	8	-	-	-	14	-	-	6	8	1	14
	1.6%	1.3%	2.0%	1.2%	1.9%	1.7%	0.7%	2.1%	1.4%	3.3%	0.5%	2.3%	3.9%	0.9%	4.3%	1.2%	0.4%	1.6%	2.6%	-	-	-	8.5%	-	-	2.5%	1.3%	0.3%	2.0%
Devon	15	5	10	3	5	8	5	2	3	5	3	2	2	-	5	2	2	10	1	-	-	-	15	-	-	7	9	9	7
	1.7%	1.2%	2.3%	0.9%	1.2%	3.9%	2.2%	0.7%	2.0%	7.2%	1.5%	0.6%	3.9%	-	12.3%	2.1%	1.2%	3.6%	0.3%	-	-	-	4.4%	-	-	2.8%	1.3%	4.6%	1.0%
Dorset	5	2	3	3	1	-	1	1	2	-	1	*	-	3	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	2	1	4
	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	1.1%	0.3%	-	0.6%	0.3%	1.5%	-	0.6%	0.1%	-	2.5%	-	-	-	0.4%	1.1%	-	-	-	1.3%	-	-	0.9%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
Durham	15	11	4	1	5	9	4	6	1	-	4	11	-	-	-	2	6	2	5	-	-	-	-	15	-	2	12	1	14
	1.6%	2.3%	0.9%	0.3%	1.2%	4.5%	1.6%	2.5%	0.3%	-	1.8%	3.6%	-	-	-	1.5%	3.3%	0.7%	1.5%	-	-	-	-	5.9%	-	1.0%	1.9%	0.5%	2.0%
East Sussex	11	4	7	6	5	1	4	2	3	1	4	1	1	-	2	5	1	2	4	-	-	-	11	-	-	5	6	3	8
	1.3%	1.0%	1.6%	1.9%	1.3%	0.3%	1.6%	0.7%	1.8%	0.8%	1.8%	0.2%	1.9%	-	4.9%	4.2%	0.3%	0.7%	1.4%	-	-	-	3.3%	-	-	2.1%	1.0%	1.6%	1.2%
East Yorkshire	10	1	8	3	1	6	2	*	2	-	1	4	-	*	-	1	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	8	*	9
	1.1%	0.3%	1.9%	0.9%	0.3%	2.9%	0.8%	0.2%	1.4%	-	0.3%	1.4%	-	0.4%	-	0.6%	-	0.4%	2.5%	-	-	-	-	-	3.9%	0.7%	1.2%	0.1%	1.3%
Essex	36	17	19	11	20	5	14	14	4	-	13	15	2	-	-	4	17	9	7	-	-	-	36	-	-	9	27	4	32
	4.1%	3.7%	4.5%	3.7%	5.2%	2.5%	6.4%	6.1%	2.4%	-	6.8%	4.9%	3.5%	-	-	3.2%	8.8%	3.3%	2.2%	-	-	-	10.4%	-	-	3.7%	4.2%	2.2%	4.6%
Gloucestershire	9	8	1	3	6	*	1	1	7	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	5	-	-	-	9	-	-	4	5	1	8
	1.0%	1.7%	0.3%	0.9%	1.6%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	4.2%	-	0.3%	0.4%	1.1%	0.7%	-	1.1%	0.6%	0.6%	1.7%	-	-	-	2.6%	-	-	1.7%	0.8%	0.4%	1.2%
Greater Manchester	38	26	12	18	11	9	16	5	7	*	5	21	3	5	-	2	7	5	24	-	-	-	-	-	38	9	30	8	30
	4.3%	5.7%	2.8%	5.8%	2.9%	4.7%	7.3%	2.4%	4.3%	0.7%	2.5%	6.8%	5.9%	4.2%	-	1.5%	3.6%	2.0%	7.7%	-	-	-	-	-	15.5%	3.5%	4.6%	4.6%	4.2%
Hampshire	23	14	9	12	4	7	2	-	11	*	9	2	3	5	*	1	9	3	11	-	-	-	23	-	-	3	19	*	23
	2.6%	3.0%	2.2%	3.8%	1.0%	3.7%	0.7%	-	6.5%	0.3%	4.8%	0.8%	5.9%	4.4%	0.6%	0.4%	4.7%	1.0%	3.5%	-	-	-	6.6%	-	-	1.4%	3.0%	0.1%	3.2%

UK Employees Survey

Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 2
Q2. Which English county do you currently live in?
Base : Respondents live in England

	Total		Gender			Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member	
			Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No	
Weighted Total	887	460	427	304	382	201	221	228	167	66	198	303	55	114	39	115	190	267	314	-	-	122	347	171	246	240	647	184	703		
Herefordshire	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	1	5	-	5		
	0.6%	1.2%	-	1.8%	-	-	-	-	0.3%	-	-	1.6%	0.9%	-	-	0.4%	-	1.9%	-	-	-	-	-	3.2%	-	0.2%	0.8%	-	0.8%		
Hertfordshire	13	2	11	1	10	2	7	*	3	-	1	7	-	4	-	3	5	5	*	-	-	-	13	-	3	10	3	10			
	1.5%	0.5%	2.6%	0.3%	2.6%	1.0%	3.3%	0.2%	1.6%	-	0.8%	2.5%	-	3.6%	-	2.5%	2.5%	1.9%	0.1%	-	-	-	3.8%	-	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%			
Isle of Wight	3	1	2	*	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	*	1	-	-	2	*	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	2	*			
	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.6%	-	0.9%	-	0.3%	-	-	-	0.4%	0.4%	-	-	1.3%	0.1%	-	-	-	-	0.8%	-	0.3%	0.3%	1.3%	*			
Kent	47	32	15	15	22	9	18	4	1	13	15	5	1	6	1	7	9	20	11	-	-	-	47	-	6	41	10	37			
	5.3%	7.0%	3.4%	5.0%	5.8%	4.5%	8.2%	2.0%	0.4%	20.3%	7.8%	1.5%	0.9%	5.2%	2.8%	6.0%	4.7%	7.4%	3.6%	-	-	-	13.5%	-	2.4%	6.3%	5.6%	5.2%			
Lancashire	45	25	20	8	25	11	10	27	1	1	7	28	*	6	-	3	9	9	24	-	-	-	-	-	10	35	9	36			
	5.1%	5.5%	4.6%	2.8%	6.6%	5.6%	4.5%	11.9%	0.7%	1.5%	3.4%	9.3%	0.3%	5.0%	-	2.8%	4.9%	3.2%	7.6%	-	-	-	-	18.3%	4.0%	5.5%	4.9%	5.1%			
Leicestershire	12	7	5	5	3	4	1	6	5	1	1	6	-	1	4	-	2	6	4	-	-	-	12	-	4	8	2	10			
	1.4%	1.6%	1.2%	1.5%	0.8%	2.2%	0.3%	2.5%	2.8%	1.0%	0.3%	1.9%	-	1.1%	11.2%	-	0.9%	2.4%	1.3%	-	-	-	7.1%	-	1.7%	1.2%	1.1%	1.4%			
Lincolnshire	8	2	6	2	1	4	4	-	2	-	2	2	*	1	-	1	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	8	-	2	5	*	7		
	0.9%	0.4%	1.4%	0.7%	0.3%	2.1%	2.0%	-	1.5%	-	1.1%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	-	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	0.7%	-	-	-	-	4.4%	1.0%	0.8%	0.1%	1.1%			
Lincolnshire (North or North-East)	6	*	6	2	2	2	2	4	-	*	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	5	-	6		
	0.7%	0.1%	1.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	1.6%	-	0.3%	2.1%	0.6%	-	-	-	-	-	1.4%	0.7%	-	-	-	-	-	2.4%	0.3%	0.8%	-	0.9%		
Merseyside	15	7	9	*	12	4	3	4	3	-	2	10	2	1	*	2	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	15	4	11	6	10		
	1.7%	1.4%	2.0%	0.1%	3.0%	1.8%	1.4%	1.7%	1.9%	-	1.2%	3.1%	3.7%	0.5%	1.1%	1.5%	1.6%	1.4%	2.2%	-	-	-	-	-	6.2%	1.7%	1.7%	3.1%	1.4%		
Norfolk	7	2	5	1	6	*	1	1	3	*	3	2	*	-	-	*	2	2	2	-	-	-	7	-	3	4	-	7			
	0.8%	0.5%	1.1%	0.3%	1.5%	0.1%	0.6%	0.2%	1.7%	0.3%	1.5%	0.8%	0.4%	-	-	0.2%	1.3%	0.7%	0.8%	-	-	-	2.0%	-	1.2%	0.6%	-	1.0%			
North Yorkshire	6	2	4	1	5	-	2	1	3	*	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	*	5	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	3	1	6		
	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%	0.4%	1.4%	-	0.8%	0.5%	1.7%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	2.2%	1.5%	-	0.9%	0.3%	0.1%	1.5%	-	-	-	-	-	2.6%	1.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%		
Northamptonshire	8	2	6	1	6	1	2	5	1	-	1	4	*	3	-	1	*	6	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	3	5	1	7		
	0.9%	0.5%	1.3%	0.4%	1.5%	0.4%	0.9%	2.3%	0.3%	-	0.4%	1.3%	0.4%	2.4%	-	0.8%	0.2%	2.2%	0.2%	-	-	-	-	4.6%	1.2%	0.8%	0.6%	1.0%			
Northumberland	6	3	4	1	6	-	2	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	3	3	4		
	0.7%	0.6%	0.9%	0.2%	1.6%	-	1.0%	0.3%	1.0%	-	0.7%	0.2%	-	0.5%	4.4%	0.9%	0.9%	0.5%	0.7%	-	-	-	-	-	2.6%	1.3%	0.5%	1.5%	0.5%		
Nottinghamshire	16	6	9	4	9	3	3	3	3	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	4	4	7	-	-	-	-	16	-	7	8	4	12		
	1.8%	1.3%	2.2%	1.2%	2.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.7%	3.6%	2.3%	0.6%	3.0%	3.8%	1.6%	1.3%	2.0%	1.3%	2.1%	-	-	-	-	9.1%	3.0%	1.3%	2.1%	1.7%			
Oxfordshire	4	2	2	3	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	2	2	2			
	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	1.1%	0.1%	-	-	1.0%	1.0%	-	-	0.9%	2.1%	-	-	2.5%	0.3%	0.2%	-	-	-	-	1.1%	-	0.7%	0.3%	0.9%	0.3%			
Rutland	*	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	*		
	*	-	*	0.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1%	-	-	-	-	0.1%	-	0.1%	-	-	*		
Shropshire	6	2	4	1	4	1	4	*	-	1	2	3	-	1	-	*	-	5	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	3	3	2			
	0.6%	0.4%	0.9%	0.2%	1.1%	0.3%	1.8%	0.2%	-	1.3%	0.9%	0.9%	-	0.8%	-	0.4%	-	2.0%	-	-	-	-	-	3.3%	1.0%	0.5%	1.8%	0.3%			
Somerset	8	8	*	1	2	5	1	6	1	-	1	1	1	5	-	1	1	1	6	-	-	-	8	-	3	5	6	2			
	0.9%	1.7%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	2.6%	0.3%	2.7%	0.7%	-	0.7%	0.3%	0.9%	4.4%	-	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	1.8%	-	-	-	2.3%	-	1.3%	0.8%	3.1%	0.4%			
South Yorkshire	27	14	12	12	14	-	3	13	7	3	*	16	6	3	-	3	5	13	5	-	-	-	-	-	6	20	10	17			
	3.0%	3.1%	2.9%	4.1%	3.7%	-	1.3%	5.8%	3.9%	3.9%	0.1%	5.4%	11.7%	2.4%	-	2.7%	2.5%	5.0%	1.7%	-	-	-	-	-	2.7%	3.1%	5.2%	2.4%			
Staffordshire	26	11	15	4	17	5	8	12	2	-	11	11	2	-	-	7	9	6	4	-	-	-	-	26	-	4	22	5	21		
	2.9%	2.3%	3.6%	1.3%	4.4%	2.5%	3.7%	5.4%	1.1%	-	5.8%	3.6%	3.0%	-	-	6.2%	4.7%	2.3%	1.2%	-	-	-	-	15.2%	1.5%	3.4%	2.5%	3.1%			

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 2
Q2. Which English county do you currently live in?
Base : Respondents live in England

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Weighted Total	887	460	427	304	382	201	221	228	167	66	198	303	55	114	39	115	190	267	314	-	-	122	347	171	246	240	647	184	703
Suffolk	26	13	13	11	8	7	2	9	2	3	2	9	-	2	2	-	3	6	18	-	-	-	26	-	-	3	23	5	21
	2.9%	2.8%	3.0%	3.7%	2.0%	3.6%	0.8%	4.0%	1.3%	4.2%	0.8%	3.0%	-	2.1%	5.9%	-	1.4%	2.1%	5.6%	-	-	-	7.5%	-	-	1.1%	3.6%	3.0%	2.9%
Surrey	13	6	7	6	8	*	2	4	3	1	7	3	2	-	1	3	4	4	2	-	-	-	13	-	-	7	6	2	11
	1.5%	1.3%	1.8%	1.8%	2.0%	0.1%	0.8%	1.8%	1.9%	0.8%	3.5%	0.9%	3.5%	-	1.9%	2.7%	2.0%	1.5%	0.8%	-	-	-	3.9%	-	-	3.0%	1.0%	1.3%	1.6%
Tyne and Wear	16	9	7	13	3	*	1	4	7	-	2	1	1	5	*	6	1	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	16	5	11	*	15
	1.8%	1.9%	1.6%	4.3%	0.7%	0.1%	0.6%	1.6%	4.0%	-	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%	4.7%	0.5%	5.3%	0.7%	1.9%	1.0%	-	-	-	-	-	6.5%	2.0%	1.7%	0.2%	2.2%
Warwickshire	4	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	*	*	1	1	-	2	-	1	*	*	3	-	-	-	-	4	3	2	-	4	
	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	-	1.9%	-	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.9%	-	-	-	-	2.5%	1.1%	0.3%	-	0.6%	
West Midlands	54	27	27	29	21	3	10	21	2	1	19	17	2	5	*	5	7	22	20	-	-	-	-	54	14	40	14	40	
	6.1%	5.8%	6.4%	9.7%	5.6%	1.7%	4.8%	9.3%	1.3%	1.4%	9.6%	5.6%	2.7%	4.2%	1.1%	4.3%	3.8%	8.1%	6.4%	-	-	-	-	31.6%	5.9%	6.2%	7.5%	5.7%	
West Sussex	26	15	11	6	5	15	6	*	17	-	6	15	-	1	-	1	3	19	2	-	-	-	26	-	3	23	2	24	
	2.9%	3.2%	2.6%	1.9%	1.4%	7.4%	2.8%	0.2%	10.0%	-	2.8%	5.0%	-	0.9%	-	1.1%	1.8%	7.1%	0.7%	-	-	-	7.5%	-	1.4%	3.5%	1.2%	3.4%	
West Yorkshire	23	10	13	7	7	9	4	6	9	2	1	11	3	3	1	2	6	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	23	8	15	7	16
	2.6%	2.3%	3.0%	2.3%	1.9%	4.5%	1.8%	2.8%	5.2%	2.6%	0.4%	3.6%	6.1%	2.4%	2.7%	1.8%	3.2%	2.7%	2.5%	-	-	-	-	9.4%	3.2%	2.4%	3.8%	2.3%	
Wiltshire	9	1	8	3	6	1	2	5	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	1	2	4	2	-	-	-	9	-	1	8	3	7	
	1.1%	0.2%	2.0%	0.9%	1.6%	0.3%	1.1%	2.0%	-	-	2.4%	1.5%	-	-	-	0.7%	1.3%	1.6%	0.6%	-	-	-	2.7%	-	0.5%	1.3%	1.5%	1.0%	
Worcestershire	18	7	11	4	6	8	5	1	4	-	5	1	-	4	-	1	7	6	5	-	-	-	-	18	3	15	4	14	
	2.0%	1.5%	2.6%	1.3%	1.5%	3.9%	2.4%	0.5%	2.4%	-	2.4%	0.4%	-	3.4%	-	0.6%	3.5%	2.1%	1.5%	-	-	-	-	10.4%	1.3%	2.3%	2.1%	2.0%	
Not Listed	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
	0.1%	0.1%	-	-	0.1%	-	-	-	0.3%	-	-	0.2%	-	-	-	0.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2%	-	0.3%	-
SIGMA	887	460	427	304	382	201	221	228	167	66	198	303	55	114	39	115	190	267	314	-	-	122	347	171	246	240	647	184	703
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-	-	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 3
Q3. What age bracket do you fall into?
Base : All Respondents

	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member			
	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No		
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769	
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796	
(21) 18-24	114	70	44	114	-	-	2	27	13	16	19	31	8	14	5	8	6	34	67	5	5	14	53	19	18	17	97	8	106	
	11.4%	13.7%	9.0%	33.2%	-	-	0.9%	10.1%	7.4%	20.8%	9.3%	8.9%	13.5%	12.1%	8.8%	6.1%	2.6%	11.4%	18.5%	6.7%	14.8%	11.2%	15.2%	11.2%	7.4%	6.4%	13.3%	4.0%	13.3%	
(29.5) 25-34	230	109	121	230	-	-	58	66	40	9	46	80	17	16	15	43	52	71	64	21	9	37	64	42	58	108	122	42	188	
	23.0%	21.4%	24.6%	66.8%	-	-	24.6%	24.7%	22.2%	11.6%	22.4%	23.2%	29.8%	13.6%	25.2%	34.9%	24.1%	24.0%	17.6%	26.7%	24.4%	30.2%	18.5%	24.3%	23.6%	40.2%	16.7%	20.5%	23.6%	
(39.5) 35-44	237	117	120	-	237	-	63	72	41	8	39	82	21	31	9	29	53	72	83	22	8	24	82	34	67	69	167	46	191	
	23.7%	22.9%	24.6%	-	54.0%	-	26.7%	27.0%	23.0%	11.2%	19.0%	23.6%	37.1%	25.7%	15.1%	23.8%	24.3%	24.4%	22.7%	28.1%	23.5%	19.5%	23.5%	19.6%	27.4%	25.9%	22.9%	22.7%	23.9%	
(49.5) 45-54	202	86	116	-	202	-	53	45	32	20	45	74	9	29	9	31	50	52	69	17	10	21	67	43	44	52	150	51	151	
	20.2%	16.9%	23.6%	-	46.0%	-	22.3%	16.8%	18.0%	27.3%	22.1%	21.5%	15.5%	24.7%	14.7%	24.7%	23.1%	17.6%	19.1%	22.6%	26.8%	17.0%	19.4%	25.2%	17.9%	19.4%	20.5%	25.0%	19.0%	
(59.5) 55-64	185	114	70	-	-	185	55	56	36	17	51	61	2	28	17	12	53	44	76	11	4	27	60	34	50	20	165	51	134	
	18.5%	22.4%	14.4%	-	-	85.2%	23.3%	20.8%	20.2%	22.8%	24.8%	17.6%	4.1%	23.9%	28.3%	9.6%	24.1%	14.9%	21.0%	14.0%	10.5%	22.2%	17.1%	19.7%	20.2%	7.4%	22.5%	24.8%	16.8%	
(69.5) 65-74	32	13	19	-	-	32	5	2	16	5	5	18	-	-	5	1	4	23	4	2	-	-	22	-	9	2	30	6	26	
	3.2%	2.6%	3.8%	-	-	14.8%	2.2%	0.6%	9.2%	6.3%	2.5%	5.2%	-	-	7.9%	0.9%	1.9%	7.7%	1.1%	2.0%	-	-	6.3%	-	3.5%	0.7%	4.1%	2.9%	3.3%	
SIGMA	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Mean	41.76	41.77	41.75	26.68	44.10	60.98	44.42	41.18	44.51	43.68	43.48	42.75	36.40	43.15	44.83	39.55	44.31	42.03	40.77	41.24	39.11	40.55	42.10	41.46	42.65	37.94	43.16	45.02	40.93	
Std. Dev.	13.42	13.92	12.89	4.01	4.99	3.56	11.81	12.73	14.31	15.62	13.53	13.50	10.00	12.78	15.15	11.31	12.13	14.27	13.89	12.02	12.16	13.21	14.45	12.80	13.04	10.75	14.02	12.44	13.54	
Std. Err.	0.42	0.64	0.56	0.20	0.23	0.32	0.73	0.76	1.04	1.92	0.91	0.74	1.16	1.28	1.97	0.82	0.77	0.81	0.88	1.33	1.88	1.15	0.85	0.91	0.82	0.40	0.83	0.82	0.49	

UK Employees Survey

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13 Feb 2014

Table 4
Q4. What is your Gender?
Base : All Respondents

	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6					Employment Status		Trade Union Member			
	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No	
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Male	510	510	-	179	203	128	115	146	90	46	103	194	27	73	31	68	119	154	169	35	15	85	178	76	120	209	301	114	396
	51.0%	100.0%	-	52.1%	46.2%	58.9%	48.7%	54.5%	50.1%	61.6%	50.3%	56.1%	47.9%	61.5%	51.2%	55.0%	54.7%	52.0%	46.5%	45.0%	42.8%	69.2%	51.3%	44.5%	48.9%	78.0%	41.1%	55.9%	49.7%
Female	490	-	490	165	236	89	121	122	90	29	102	152	29	46	29	56	99	142	194	42	21	38	169	95	126	59	431	90	400
	49.0%	-	100.0%	47.9%	53.8%	41.1%	51.3%	45.5%	49.9%	38.4%	49.7%	43.9%	52.1%	38.5%	48.8%	45.0%	45.3%	48.0%	53.5%	55.0%	57.2%	30.8%	48.7%	55.5%	51.1%	22.0%	58.9%	44.1%	50.3%
SIGMA	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UK Employees Survey
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13 Feb 2014

Table 5

Q5. What best describes your household income, including all benefits, but before tax is deducted?

Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
(5.0) Less than £10,000	46	26	20	13	26	7	19	7	5	5	2	18	-	18	3	-	-	-	46	2	3	3	16	8	14	1	44	13	32
(12.5) £10,000 - £14,999	95	60	35	35	40	21	2	34	14	18	3	40	10	11	11	-	-	1	95	8	1	19	29	20	19	12	83	16	79
(17.5) £15,000 - £19,999	87	48	38	32	35	19	25	10	11	9	21	24	3	14	2	-	-	13	73	3	10	19	21	11	23	18	69	14	73
(25.0) £20,000 - £29,999	239	99	141	82	102	56	52	80	37	4	37	87	18	33	3	-	8	133	98	20	9	13	81	40	77	53	187	38	202
(35.0) £30,000 - £39,999	167	88	79	50	86	31	36	48	24	14	42	61	9	11	12	1	73	93	-	13	6	15	66	38	29	63	104	34	132
(45.0) £40,000 - £49,999	132	75	56	39	48	44	35	41	23	16	30	50	5	17	9	2	98	31	-	19	1	17	30	23	40	37	94	44	87
(55.0) £50,000 - £59,999	60	30	30	29	29	3	17	19	17	3	17	22	3	6	2	37	23	1	-	3	*	10	20	11	17	27	33	11	49
(65.0) £60,000 - £69,999	56	28	27	13	37	5	24	11	13	1	22	14	1	2	4	41	14	-	-	3	*	13	24	8	7	21	34	13	43
(75.0) £70,000 - £79,999	14	8	6	3	8	3	3	3	5	1	4	5	2	1	1	13	1	-	-	*	-	2	4	2	5	10	4	5	9
(85.0) £80,000 - £89,999	14	7	7	6	5	4	6	4	3	*	5	4	1	1	1	13	1	-	-	*	*	6	5	1	1	8	6	5	9
(94.5) £90,000 - £99,000	6	1	5	1	5	-	4	1	*	*	3	1	*	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	*	2	2	4	2	2
(125.0) £100,000 - £149,999	6	5	1	2	3	*	2	2	1	-	2	2	*	1	-	6	-	-	-	*	*	4	1	*	-	6	-	1	5
(175.0) £150,000 - £199,999	3	1	2	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	*	1	2	1	2
(225.0) £200,000 or more	1	1	*	1	-	-	1	*	-	-	-	*	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	*	-	-	1	-	1	*
Don't know / prefer not to say	75	34	41	36	14	25	6	6	26	4	15	18	4	2	12	-	-	23	51	6	4	1	45	7	12	7	67	4	71
SIGMA	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Mean(In Thousands)	34.50	34.11	34.91	35.25	35.12	31.91	40.42	34.31	37.78	28.41	42.99	33.32	33.30	29.39	33.36	73.02	43.56	30.39	16.51	34.12	25.18	40.88	35.70	32.81	32.12	43.42	31.00	38.47	33.40
Std. Dev.	22.07	21.76	22.42	26.22	20.87	16.58	28.56	20.17	21.05	17.13	25.19	20.41	27.08	22.46	19.78	27.60	9.70	7.49	6.88	16.59	17.16	29.81	24.02	18.76	17.67	26.21	19.14	25.56	20.90
Std. Err.	0.71	1.02	1.01	1.36	0.96	1.53	1.80	1.22	1.57	2.14	1.73	1.13	3.21	2.27	2.72	1.99	0.61	0.44	0.46	1.89	2.82	2.61	1.45	1.36	1.13	0.99	1.18	1.69	0.78

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 6
Q6. Which of these qualifications do you have?
Base : All Respondents

	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6					Employment Status		Trade Union Member			
	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No	
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
No Qualifications	36	22	14	2	7	27	1	15	7	2	7	11	3	7	-	-	-	3	33	*	-	6	11	2	16	4	32	8	29
	3.6%	4.4%	2.8%	0.5%	1.6%	12.7%	0.6%	5.7%	3.9%	2.2%	3.3%	3.3%	4.7%	6.0%	-	-	-	1.0%	9.2%	0.2%	-	5.0%	3.3%	1.4%	6.6%	1.5%	4.4%	3.8%	3.6%
A formal apprenticeship	26	20	6	11	13	2	3	3	1	-	1	8	-	8	3	4	3	11	8	7	*	-	10	7	1	5	20	8	18
	2.6%	3.9%	1.2%	3.2%	2.9%	0.8%	1.3%	1.3%	0.8%	-	0.6%	2.4%	-	6.4%	5.0%	3.1%	1.4%	3.7%	2.2%	8.9%	1.2%	-	2.8%	4.2%	0.6%	2.0%	2.8%	3.8%	2.2%
NVQs/GNVQs/RSA Diploma	144	72	72	61	67	16	42	34	25	7	19	50	5	16	2	7	10	36	91	8	7	4	43	28	54	36	109	29	115
	14.4%	14.1%	14.7%	17.8%	15.2%	7.5%	17.7%	12.9%	13.8%	9.4%	9.1%	14.6%	9.4%	13.5%	3.3%	5.6%	4.7%	12.3%	25.0%	9.8%	20.0%	2.9%	12.5%	16.6%	22.1%	13.3%	14.8%	14.2%	14.5%
GCSEs/O-Levels	377	169	208	117	182	79	108	88	54	31	89	122	11	58	21	29	47	119	183	27	20	40	135	59	96	89	289	71	306
	37.7%	33.1%	42.5%	33.9%	41.4%	36.3%	45.8%	32.8%	29.9%	40.9%	43.3%	35.2%	20.3%	49.1%	34.1%	23.4%	21.7%	40.2%	50.2%	35.2%	55.6%	32.4%	39.0%	34.5%	39.1%	33.1%	39.4%	34.8%	38.5%
Diploma (General)	44	22	22	13	20	11	6	5	22	3	3	13	3	3	7	5	9	10	19	6	2	3	15	8	11	11	33	8	36
	4.4%	4.3%	4.5%	3.8%	4.5%	5.2%	2.6%	1.8%	12.1%	4.0%	1.4%	3.6%	4.8%	2.3%	12.1%	4.3%	4.3%	3.4%	5.3%	7.4%	6.6%	2.2%	4.2%	4.5%	4.4%	4.1%	4.5%	3.9%	4.5%
AS-Levels	47	24	22	33	13	1	11	10	8	2	9	21	2	2	2	7	5	17	17	4	5	2	14	10	10	17	29	12	35
	4.7%	4.8%	4.5%	9.7%	2.9%	0.3%	4.9%	3.9%	4.6%	3.1%	4.6%	6.2%	3.7%	1.3%	2.8%	6.0%	2.4%	5.7%	4.7%	4.8%	15.2%	2.0%	4.2%	5.9%	4.2%	6.5%	4.0%	5.8%	4.4%
A-Levels	243	119	124	93	114	36	65	63	41	7	68	85	8	9	16	32	54	93	64	21	10	19	65	58	69	61	182	56	187
	24.3%	23.3%	25.3%	27.1%	25.9%	16.6%	27.6%	23.5%	22.9%	9.0%	33.0%	24.7%	14.1%	7.5%	26.8%	25.8%	24.9%	31.5%	17.6%	27.8%	28.3%	15.6%	18.9%	34.0%	27.9%	22.9%	24.8%	27.4%	23.5%
Professional Qualifications (i.e. Teaching, Nursing, Accountancy)	136	70	66	38	52	45	37	45	25	10	33	44	10	13	10	34	40	45	17	9	2	27	36	34	29	36	100	46	90
	13.6%	13.7%	13.5%	11.1%	12.0%	21.0%	15.8%	16.7%	14.0%	13.5%	16.0%	12.7%	17.6%	10.8%	17.1%	27.5%	18.5%	15.1%	4.7%	11.1%	4.7%	21.7%	10.4%	19.8%	11.9%	13.5%	13.6%	22.5%	11.3%
Degree/Postgraduate Degree (i.e. BA, BSc, MA, MSc, MRes, MBA, PGCE)	346	200	145	131	134	80	74	108	85	31	62	139	27	23	32	97	117	107	25	32	5	61	136	46	65	126	220	85	260
	34.6%	39.3%	29.6%	38.1%	30.5%	37.1%	31.5%	40.5%	47.3%	41.0%	30.2%	40.1%	47.3%	19.1%	53.6%	78.3%	53.6%	36.3%	6.9%	41.3%	14.0%	49.4%	39.2%	27.1%	26.6%	46.9%	30.0%	41.8%	32.7%
Other (incl. Vocational training i.e. forklift licence, construction skills certification scheme (CSCS), food hygiene certificate & Foreign Qualifications)	51	19	32	16	21	14	16	8	13	2	11	12	2	17	3	11	18	6	16	6	4	2	21	6	13	11	39	12	39
	5.1%	3.7%	6.5%	4.6%	4.7%	6.6%	6.6%	3.1%	7.5%	3.3%	5.1%	3.5%	4.2%	14.4%	5.0%	8.7%	8.3%	2.2%	4.3%	7.4%	10.0%	1.8%	5.9%	3.4%	5.3%	4.2%	5.4%	5.9%	4.9%
SIGMA	1449	737	712	516	621	312	364	381	282	95	301	506	71	155	97	226	304	447	473	119	56	163	487	259	366	397	1053	334	1115
	144.9%	144.6%	145.3%	149.8%	141.5%	144.1%	154.5%	142.2%	156.8%	126.4%	146.8%	146.2%	126.2%	130.3%	159.8%	182.8%	139.7%	151.2%	130.1%	153.9%	155.7%	133.0%	140.4%	151.2%	148.7%	148.0%	143.8%	164.0%	140.1%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 7
Q6A1. You selected NVQs/GNVQs/RSA Diploma. At which level is your highest qualification?
Base : All Answering

	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member			
	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No		
Unweighted Total	72	30	42	31	32	9	26	12	15	2	16	17	2	9	3	9	11	26	26	5	6	5	15	20	21	46	26	17	55	
Weighted Total	79	37	42	27	39	14	22	18	17	6	12	24	*	9	1	7	6	26	40	7	6	2	24	14	26	17	62	22	57	
NVQ Level 1 or a Foundation GNVQ	1	1	*	1	*	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	*	1	-	*	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	
	1.7%	2.7%	0.9%	4.5%	0.4%	-	-	-	4.0%	-	-	3.0%	-	-	-	7.3%	-	1.4%	1.3%	-	3.3%	-	-	4.8%	2.0%	8.2%	-	-	2.4%	
NVQ Level 2 or an Intermediate GNVQ or an RSA Diploma	42	24	18	18	20	5	5	9	14	6	4	14	*	4	*	-	3	8	31	-	2	1	19	5	14	5	37	12	30	
	53.4%	65.2%	42.8%	65.3%	51.9%	33.6%	21.9%	50.7%	81.7%	96.8%	31.0%	58.8%	46.4%	46.9%	29.7%	-	43.4%	32.3%	78.0%	-	39.4%	58.9%	80.1%	38.3%	54.4%	30.3%	59.6%	54.0%	53.1%	
NVQ Level 3 or an Advanced GNVQ or an RSA Advanced Diploma	26	10	16	7	12	7	11	6	2	*	6	6	*	1	1	3	1	15	7	7	3	1	2	5	8	8	18	7	20	
	33.0%	26.8%	38.6%	26.1%	31.5%	50.9%	50.2%	34.8%	10.8%	3.2%	48.3%	27.3%	53.6%	14.6%	70.3%	42.2%	22.7%	58.2%	16.5%	94.2%	57.2%	41.1%	9.4%	38.3%	29.1%	47.3%	29.2%	29.6%	34.4%	
NVQ Level(s)4-5 or an RSA Higher Diploma	9	2	7	1	6	2	6	3	1	-	3	3	-	4	-	3	2	2	2	*	-	-	3	3	4	2	7	4	6	
	11.9%	5.3%	17.8%	4.0%	16.1%	15.6%	27.9%	14.4%	3.5%	-	20.8%	11.0%	-	38.5%	-	50.5%	33.9%	8.1%	4.2%	5.8%	-	-	10.5%	18.5%	14.6%	14.2%	11.3%	16.4%	10.1%	
SIGMA	79	37	42	27	39	14	22	18	17	6	12	24	*	9	1	7	6	26	40	7	6	2	24	14	26	17	62	22	57	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 8
Q6B1. You selected GCSEs/O-Levels. What is your highest level of attainment for your particular qualification?
Base : All Answering

	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member		
	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No	
Unweighted Total	136	65	71	72	52	12	39	30	28	13	36	38	10	8	8	39	37	40	20	11	8	18	39	24	36	101	35	31	105
Weighted Total	126	60	66	54	51	21	38	29	27	8	30	43	5	6	11	28	21	47	29	9	7	12	45	19	34	39	86	33	92
1 or more GCSEs (any grade) / 1-4 O-Levels (pass)	16	10	5	-	12	3	3	-	7	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	2	6	8	5	3	1	6	*	2	1	14	*	16
	12.6%	17.5%	8.2%	-	24.6%	16.4%	8.8%	-	27.4%	6.4%	5.7%	3.9%	9.3%	-	-	-	9.1%	11.8%	28.8%	49.9%	49.2%	4.4%	12.3%	0.9%	5.0%	3.5%	16.7%	0.5%	17.0%
5+ GCSEs (grades A*-C) / 5+ O-Level (pass)	110	49	60	54	38	17	35	29	20	7	28	41	5	6	11	28	19	42	21	5	3	11	40	19	32	38	72	33	77
	87.4%	82.5%	91.8%	100.0%	75.4%	83.6%	91.2%	100.0%	72.6%	93.6%	94.3%	96.1%	90.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	90.9%	88.2%	71.2%	50.1%	50.8%	95.6%	87.7%	99.1%	95.0%	96.5%	83.3%	99.5%	83.0%
SIGMA	126	60	66	54	51	21	38	29	27	8	30	43	5	6	11	28	21	47	29	9	7	12	45	19	34	39	86	33	92
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 9
Q6C1. You selected AS-Levels. How many do you have?
Base : All Answering

	Total		Gender			Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member	
			Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No	
Unweighted Total	41		23	18	35	6	-	10	9	10	2	11	13	4	2	-	13	12	11	5	3	2	6	14	8	8	34	7	7	34	
Weighted Total	34		22	12	29	5	-	8	10	5	1	8	18	2	1	-	7	5	14	8	1	2	2	13	8	8	14	20	9	25	
1	4		3	*	3	1	-	1	-	1	*	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	*	-	1	-	1	1	1	*	4	-	1	3	
	10.2%		13.9%	3.5%	9.0%	16.5%	-	12.2%	-	24.5%	68.7%	17.2%	3.4%	-	-	-	25.7%	23.0%	3.0%	-	68.3%	-	33.3%	4.6%	9.0%	5.9%	25.0%	-	5.4%	12.0%	
2	7		7	-	6	*	-	*	1	-	-	-	6	-	*	-	*	6	1	-	-	-	6	-	1	1	6	-	7		
	20.0%		31.0%	-	22.2%	8.2%	-	5.6%	5.0%	-	-	-	36.3%	-	43.1%	-	-	8.6%	42.7%	6.6%	-	-	-	45.1%	-	12.8%	6.9%	29.1%	-	27.6%	
3	6		2	4	5	2	-	2	*	1	-	2	*	1	1	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	1	3	3	*	3	4	2	4	
	18.8%		9.9%	35.2%	15.6%	36.1%	-	24.7%	4.1%	21.0%	-	24.1%	2.4%	26.9%	56.9%	-	41.0%	29.6%	-	24.2%	-	-	33.3%	19.2%	38.0%	2.6%	18.6%	19.0%	26.1%	16.1%	
4+	18		10	7	15	2	-	5	10	3	*	5	10	1	-	-	2	2	8	6	*	2	1	4	4	6	7	11	6	11	
	50.9%		45.2%	61.3%	53.1%	39.2%	-	57.5%	90.9%	54.5%	31.3%	58.7%	58.0%	73.1%	-	-	33.2%	38.7%	54.3%	69.3%	31.7%	100.0%	33.3%	31.1%	52.9%	78.8%	49.5%	51.9%	68.5%	44.3%	
SIGMA	34		22	12	29	5	-	8	10	5	1	8	18	2	1	-	7	5	14	8	1	2	2	13	8	8	14	20	9	25	
	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 10
Q6D1. You selected A-Levels. How many do you have? Please select from the drop-down list below.
Base : All Answering

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	85	45	40	43	35	7	26	23	22	6	25	28	8	3	4	35	29	19	2	8	3	17	21	17	19	66	19	24	61
Weighted Total	72	35	37	22	33	16	25	24	18	2	22	24	4	1	9	25	21	23	4	7	1	11	21	19	14	27	46	21	51
1	1	-	*	-	*	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	*	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	*	*
	0.9%	1.3%	0.5%	-	1.3%	1.1%	-	1.9%	-	7.1%	-	-	-	-	1.8%	-	3.0%	-	-	8.7%	-	-	-	-	-	2.3%	-	0.8%	0.9%
2	12	6	6	1	5	6	1	5	5	-	1	8	*	*	-	5	6	2	-	-	*	2	1	4	5	2	10	7	5
	16.5%	16.8%	16.2%	4.4%	13.8%	39.1%	5.6%	22.3%	27.2%	-	4.4%	33.4%	4.5%	33.5%	-	18.3%	27.3%	7.4%	-	-	23.6%	19.9%	2.9%	21.4%	35.2%	8.4%	21.3%	31.8%	10.2%
3	39	19	19	13	20	5	15	13	8	1	15	10	4	1	5	17	11	9	2	6	*	7	14	8	4	16	22	10	28
	53.6%	55.5%	51.8%	58.8%	60.0%	33.2%	59.1%	55.8%	43.4%	42.9%	71.1%	41.8%	95.5%	66.5%	52.5%	67.0%	55.1%	37.7%	53.6%	81.7%	52.9%	62.3%	66.5%	44.3%	26.7%	61.7%	48.9%	49.5%	55.3%
4+	21	9	12	8	8	4	9	5	5	1	5	6	-	-	4	4	3	12	2	1	*	2	6	6	5	7	14	4	17
	29.0%	26.4%	31.5%	36.8%	24.9%	26.7%	35.3%	20.0%	29.4%	50.0%	24.5%	24.8%	-	-	45.7%	14.7%	14.7%	55.0%	46.4%	9.6%	23.6%	17.8%	30.6%	34.3%	38.2%	27.6%	29.8%	17.9%	33.6%
SIGMA	72	35	37	22	33	16	25	24	18	2	22	24	4	1	9	25	21	23	4	7	1	11	21	19	14	27	46	21	51
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 11
Q7. In the last General Election 61% of people voted, while 39% of people did not vote. Thinking back to the General Election in May 2010, can you remember whether or not you voted in that specific election?
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6					Employment Status		Trade Union Member		
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
I voted in the 2010 General Election	784 78.4%	406 79.6%	378 77.1%	246 71.3%	340 77.4%	198 91.4%	236 100.0%	268 100.0%	180 100.0%	75 100.0%	167 81.3%	300 86.7%	53 93.2%	97 81.4%	54 89.6%	119 96.1%	193 88.4%	211 71.4%	262 72.1%	56 72.7%	22 59.9%	100 81.4%	275 79.3%	126 73.8%	204 83.1%	227 84.7%	557 76.0%	184 90.1%	600 75.4%
I did not vote in the 2010 General Election	195 19.5%	96 18.8%	99 20.2%	86 25.0%	91 20.6%	19 8.6%	-	-	-	-	31 15.0%	42 12.2%	2 3.4%	22 18.2%	6 10.1%	4 3.6%	23 10.6%	81 27.5%	86 23.8%	21 27.3%	12 34.2%	21 16.8%	63 18.1%	43 25.1%	36 14.5%	37 13.8%	158 21.6%	19 9.4%	176 22.1%
Don't remember	21 2.1%	8 1.6%	13 2.7%	13 3.7%	8 1.9%	-	-	-	-	-	8 3.7%	4 1.2%	2 3.4%	* 0.4%	* 0.3%	*	2 1.0%	3 1.2%	15 4.1%	-	2 5.8%	2 1.8%	9 2.6%	2 1.1%	6 2.5%	4 1.5%	17 2.3%	1 0.6%	20 2.5%
SIGMA	1000 100.0%	510 100.0%	490 100.0%	344 100.0%	439 100.0%	217 100.0%	236 100.0%	268 100.0%	180 100.0%	75 100.0%	205 100.0%	346 100.0%	56 100.0%	119 100.0%	60 100.0%	123 100.0%	218 100.0%	295 100.0%	363 100.0%	77 100.0%	36 100.0%	122 100.0%	347 100.0%	171 100.0%	246 100.0%	268 100.0%	732 100.0%	204 100.0%	796 100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 12
Q7B. Thinking back to the General Election in May 2010, can you recall which party you voted for in that election?
Base : Those who are vote in 2010 General Election

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	814	400	414	303	396	115	260	281	188	66	193	299	65	82	50	179	218	237	180	67	32	113	240	157	204	597	217	210	604
Weighted Total	784	406	378	246	340	198	236	268	180	75	167	300	53	97	54	119	193	211	262	56	22	100	275	126	204	227	557	184	600
Conservative	236	115	121	60	115	60	236	-	-	-	147	26	1	32	5	48	48	72	68	8	7	29	96	40	56	76	160	49	186
	30.1%	28.3%	32.0%	24.5%	33.9%	30.3%	100.0%	-	-	-	88.4%	8.6%	2.7%	32.7%	8.5%	40.7%	24.8%	34.1%	25.8%	14.7%	30.9%	29.0%	35.0%	31.5%	27.3%	33.3%	28.7%	26.7%	31.1%
Labour	268	146	122	93	117	57	-	268	-	-	10	212	2	18	7	33	79	64	91	32	7	35	58	55	81	78	190	73	195
	34.2%	36.0%	32.2%	38.0%	34.5%	28.9%	-	100.0%	-	-	6.0%	70.9%	3.2%	18.8%	12.5%	27.5%	41.2%	30.6%	34.9%	57.3%	34.8%	34.6%	21.2%	43.3%	39.5%	34.3%	34.2%	39.6%	32.5%
Liberal Democrat	180	90	90	53	74	53	-	-	180	-	8	60	43	20	11	32	50	49	49	6	7	22	71	22	52	52	128	30	150
	22.9%	22.2%	23.7%	21.6%	21.7%	26.7%	-	-	100.0%	-	4.6%	19.9%	82.1%	20.7%	19.4%	27.4%	25.7%	23.3%	18.6%	9.9%	32.6%	21.7%	25.7%	17.2%	25.7%	22.9%	22.9%	16.4%	24.9%
UK Independence Party (UKIP)	23	10	13	4	12	7	-	-	-	23	1	-	-	18	5	2	8	8	6	-	-	5	8	4	6	6	17	7	16
	3.0%	2.5%	3.4%	1.8%	3.6%	3.5%	-	-	-	31.1%	0.4%	-	-	18.1%	8.8%	1.6%	4.1%	3.7%	2.2%	-	-	5.3%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.8%	3.1%	3.7%	2.7%
Green	30	21	9	13	2	15	-	-	-	30	-	1	-	-	19	2	5	1	23	*	*	2	25	2	-	6	24	18	13
	3.8%	5.1%	2.5%	5.4%	0.7%	7.4%	-	-	-	40.2%	-	0.4%	-	-	35.4%	1.4%	2.4%	0.4%	8.8%	0.3%	0.9%	2.4%	9.1%	1.9%	-	2.6%	4.3%	9.6%	2.1%
British National Party (BNP)	6	5	*	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	*	-	5	-	-	*	5	*	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	5	-	6
	0.7%	1.3%	*	-	1.7%	-	-	-	-	7.5%	-	0.1%	-	5.6%	-	-	0.2%	2.4%	0.1%	-	-	-	1.8%	0.5%	-	0.3%	0.9%	-	0.9%
Scottish National Party (SNP)	14	8	6	7	7	*	-	-	-	14	1	-	6	-	8	1	2	2	9	8	-	6	-	-	-	3	11	2	12
	1.8%	2.0%	1.6%	2.7%	2.1%	0.2%	-	-	-	18.9%	0.4%	-	11.3%	-	14.1%	0.7%	1.2%	0.8%	3.6%	14.7%	-	6.0%	-	-	-	1.4%	2.0%	1.3%	2.0%
Plaid Cymru	1	*	*	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	1	-	*	*
	0.1%	0.1%	*	-	0.2%	-	-	-	-	0.8%	-	-	-	-	0.3%	0.1%	-	0.2%	-	-	0.8%	-	-	-	-	0.3%	-	0.1%	0.1%
Other	1	1	*	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	*	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	*	*	1	-	1	*
	0.1%	0.2%	*	-	0.3%	-	-	-	-	1.5%	-	-	0.3%	-	0.9%	0.5%	0.3%	-	-	-	-	-	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	-	0.4%	0.1%
Don't Remember	19	7	12	11	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	*	4	-	-	-	8	11	-	-	1	8	2	8	2	18	4	15
	2.5%	1.7%	3.3%	4.4%	1.3%	2.1%	-	-	-	-	-	0.2%	0.4%	4.0%	-	-	-	3.9%	4.2%	-	-	0.5%	2.9%	1.9%	4.1%	0.8%	3.2%	2.2%	2.6%
Refuse	6	2	4	4	*	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	*	-	1	5	2	-	1	3	1	*	2	4	-	6
	0.8%	0.4%	1.1%	1.6%	0.1%	0.9%	-	-	-	-	0.4%	-	-	-	-	0.1%	-	0.6%	1.8%	3.0%	-	0.6%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	0.7%	-	1.0%
SIGMA	784	406	378	246	340	198	236	268	180	75	167	300	53	97	54	119	193	211	262	56	22	100	275	126	204	227	557	184	600
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 13
Q8. If there was a UK General Election taking place tomorrow, how likely do you think you would be to vote on a scale of 0 to 10?
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
10 - Would definitely vote	505	258	247	142	225	138	130	179	112	46	101	209	30	64	39	72	132	130	170	52	15	57	151	84	146	150	355	120	385
	50.5%	50.7%	50.4%	41.3%	51.3%	63.7%	55.0%	66.7%	62.6%	60.8%	49.3%	60.3%	53.9%	53.4%	64.0%	58.6%	60.7%	44.1%	46.9%	66.9%	42.3%	46.6%	43.6%	49.0%	59.3%	55.9%	48.6%	58.9%	48.4%
9	156	91	65	54	62	40	68	36	31	4	56	52	5	25	9	30	43	43	40	3	3	17	71	26	36	40	116	28	127
	15.6%	17.9%	13.2%	15.7%	14.2%	18.2%	28.7%	13.5%	17.4%	5.7%	27.1%	15.1%	9.7%	20.8%	14.6%	24.3%	19.5%	14.5%	11.1%	3.9%	8.5%	13.9%	20.5%	14.9%	14.6%	14.9%	15.8%	13.9%	16.0%
8	103	42	61	36	52	15	27	23	14	1	23	42	7	6	-	12	18	40	33	7	4	11	37	23	21	30	73	19	85
	10.3%	8.3%	12.4%	10.5%	11.8%	7.0%	11.6%	8.7%	7.8%	1.4%	11.4%	12.1%	12.0%	4.8%	-	9.7%	8.1%	13.6%	9.2%	9.1%	10.5%	8.9%	10.7%	13.7%	8.5%	11.1%	10.0%	9.1%	10.6%
7	64	37	27	32	31	-	5	11	5	6	16	15	10	5	4	6	7	20	30	7	1	9	15	19	14	16	47	15	48
	6.4%	7.3%	5.4%	9.4%	7.1%	-	2.0%	4.2%	2.7%	8.2%	7.6%	4.4%	17.7%	4.4%	6.8%	4.7%	3.2%	6.9%	8.4%	8.5%	2.4%	7.0%	4.4%	10.9%	5.6%	6.1%	6.4%	7.5%	6.1%
6	19	4	15	11	6	2	5	2	2	2	4	5	1	-	2	1	2	8	7	2	*	3	5	2	5	5	14	4	15
	1.9%	0.7%	3.0%	3.2%	1.4%	0.8%	2.0%	0.7%	1.3%	3.3%	1.8%	1.3%	1.4%	-	4.1%	0.6%	1.0%	2.8%	2.0%	2.5%	1.1%	2.7%	1.6%	1.3%	2.1%	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%
5	52	23	29	25	14	13	-	14	6	4	5	9	2	13	3	1	6	11	34	5	2	12	17	8	8	11	41	5	47
	5.2%	4.5%	5.9%	7.3%	3.1%	6.0%	-	5.4%	3.3%	5.9%	2.5%	2.5%	4.2%	11.0%	5.3%	0.9%	2.9%	3.6%	9.3%	6.4%	6.4%	9.8%	4.9%	4.5%	3.2%	4.2%	5.6%	2.3%	5.9%
4	8	2	6	5	3	-	-	-	5	-	*	3	-	-	*	*	1	1	7	-	-	-	3	*	4	2	6	2	6
	0.8%	0.4%	1.3%	1.5%	0.7%	-	-	-	2.5%	-	0.2%	0.8%	-	-	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	1.8%	-	-	-	1.0%	0.3%	1.8%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%
3	14	8	6	8	6	-	1	*	1	-	-	6	*	2	1	1	1	10	2	2	-	1	7	3	2	3	11	-	14
	1.4%	1.6%	1.2%	2.2%	1.4%	-	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	-	-	1.7%	0.7%	1.4%	1.7%	0.5%	0.3%	3.4%	0.6%	2.2%	-	0.5%	1.9%	1.5%	0.9%	1.0%	1.5%	-	1.7%
2	16	11	5	5	11	*	-	-	*	5	-	5	*	5	*	-	*	5	10	*	*	5	8	1	2	1	14	1	15
	1.6%	2.1%	1.1%	1.4%	2.4%	0.1%	-	-	0.1%	6.7%	-	1.6%	0.4%	4.2%	0.3%	-	0.2%	1.8%	2.7%	0.2%	0.5%	4.1%	2.2%	0.4%	0.8%	0.5%	2.0%	0.3%	1.9%
1	12	6	6	3	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	8	5	-	*	-	10	-	2	1	11	1	12
	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	0.9%	0.9%	2.3%	-	-	-	-	-	0.2%	-	-	2.8%	-	-	2.6%	1.2%	-	0.5%	-	2.8%	-	0.9%	0.5%	1.5%	0.3%	1.5%
0 - Would not vote	52	27	24	23	24	4	*	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	*	8	19	25	*	10	8	22	6	6	8	44	10	42
	5.2%	5.4%	5.0%	6.7%	5.6%	2.0%	0.2%	0.7%	2.0%	7.9%	-	-	-	-	-	0.4%	3.9%	6.3%	6.7%	0.2%	27.8%	6.6%	6.3%	3.6%	2.3%	3.1%	6.0%	4.9%	5.3%
SIGMA	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UK Employees Survey
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13 Feb 2014

Table 14
Q9. Voting Intention Tables - Normal Weighted Table
Q9. If there was a General Election taking place tomorrow, and there was a candidate from all political parties standing in your constituency, which party do you think you would vote for?
Base : Respondents would vote in General Election

	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6					Employment Status		Trade Union Member			
	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No	
Unweighted Total	961	456	505	374	466	121	259	280	185	65	223	335	74	99	59	191	241	293	236	81	36	126	281	187	249	692	269	226	735
Weighted Total	948	482	466	321	415	212	235	266	176	69	205	346	56	119	60	123	209	277	339	77	26	114	325	165	240	260	688	194	754
Conservative	205	103	102	65	84	56	147	10	8	1	205	-	-	-	-	43	44	68	50	4	3	29	91	47	32	67	138	35	170
	21.6%	21.4%	21.9%	20.2%	20.3%	26.4%	62.6%	3.7%	4.3%	1.8%	100.0%	-	-	-	-	35.0%	21.0%	24.6%	14.7%	5.5%	11.1%	25.0%	27.9%	28.3%	13.3%	25.6%	20.1%	17.9%	22.6%
Labour	346	194	152	111	156	79	26	212	60	1	-	346	-	-	-	37	93	89	127	34	9	36	86	58	124	89	257	84	262
	36.5%	40.2%	32.6%	34.6%	37.6%	37.1%	11.0%	79.9%	33.8%	1.8%	-	100.0%	-	-	-	30.2%	44.4%	32.3%	37.3%	43.5%	34.2%	31.4%	26.3%	35.1%	51.5%	34.3%	37.3%	43.1%	34.8%
Liberal Democrat	56	27	29	24	30	2	1	2	43	6	-	-	56	-	-	7	11	21	18	1	*	10	20	8	18	22	34	11	46
	6.0%	5.6%	6.3%	7.6%	7.2%	1.1%	0.6%	0.6%	24.5%	8.8%	-	-	100.0%	-	-	5.7%	5.1%	7.5%	5.3%	1.1%	0.7%	8.8%	6.1%	4.8%	7.4%	8.5%	5.0%	5.6%	6.0%
Scottish National Party (SNP)	18	8	10	6	11	1	4	5	2	8	-	-	-	-	18	1	11	3	4	18	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	3	16
	1.9%	1.6%	2.2%	1.8%	2.7%	0.4%	1.7%	1.7%	1.0%	11.1%	-	-	-	30.0%	0.5%	5.3%	1.1%	1.1%	-	23.6%	-	-	-	-	-	1.8%	1.9%	1.3%	2.1%
Plaid Cymru	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	*	*	-	-	-	-	1	*	-	*	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	-	-	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	-	-	-	1.7%	0.1%	-	0.1%	0.2%	-	-	3.9%	-	-	-	-	0.4%	-	0.3%	0.1%
UK Independence Party (UKIP)	119	73	46	31	60	28	32	18	20	23	-	-	-	119	-	12	21	25	61	2	3	22	43	22	27	26	93	22	97
	12.6%	15.2%	9.8%	9.5%	14.5%	13.4%	13.5%	6.8%	11.4%	33.3%	-	-	-	100.0%	-	9.9%	10.1%	9.0%	17.9%	2.2%	11.5%	19.6%	13.3%	13.2%	11.2%	10.1%	13.5%	11.5%	12.8%
Another Party	41	23	19	14	6	21	1	2	9	24	-	-	-	41	-	6	5	11	19	2	*	3	25	7	3	10	31	18	23
	4.4%	4.7%	4.0%	4.4%	1.5%	9.9%	0.2%	0.6%	4.8%	35.4%	-	-	-	68.3%	-	4.7%	2.6%	4.0%	5.6%	3.1%	0.8%	3.0%	7.6%	4.3%	1.4%	3.8%	4.5%	9.5%	3.0%
Undecided	146	43	103	67	61	18	24	17	30	5	-	-	-	-	-	17	24	54	50	14	10	14	48	24	36	39	107	21	125
	15.4%	8.9%	22.1%	20.8%	14.7%	8.6%	10.4%	6.4%	17.1%	7.6%	-	-	-	-	-	13.9%	11.6%	19.7%	14.8%	18.8%	37.3%	12.2%	14.8%	14.3%	15.1%	15.0%	15.5%	10.9%	16.6%
Refuse	15	11	4	3	6	7	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	2	*	-	13	-	1	1	14	-	15
	1.6%	2.3%	0.9%	0.9%	1.4%	3.2%	-	-	2.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8%	3.0%	2.2%	0.7%	-	4.0%	-	0.2%	0.5%	2.0%	-	2.0%
SIGMA	948	482	466	321	415	212	235	266	176	69	205	346	56	119	60	123	209	277	339	77	26	114	325	165	240	260	688	194	754
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 15
Q9. Voting Intention Tables - Normal Weighted Table and Likelihood Weighting
Q9. If there was a General Election taking place tomorrow, and there was a candidate from all political parties standing in your constituency, which party do you think you would vote for?
Base : Respondents would vote in General Election

	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention				SEG				Region6					Employment Status		Trade Union Member				
	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No	
Unweighted Total	961	456	505	374	466	121	259	280	185	65	223	335	74	99	59	191	241	293	236	81	36	126	281	187	249	692	269	226	735
Weighted Total	961	491	470	312	422	227	256	288	189	70	217	364	58	119	62	134	228	270	330	80	27	113	320	169	251	271	690	207	754
Conservative	217	111	106	66	89	63	162	11	9	1	217	-	-	-	-	47	47	69	55	5	3	31	96	48	35	71	146	37	180
	22.6%	22.6%	22.6%	21.2%	21.0%	27.6%	63.2%	3.8%	4.5%	2.1%	100.0%	-	-	-	-	35.0%	20.5%	25.5%	16.6%	6.1%	11.4%	27.8%	29.9%	28.1%	13.8%	26.4%	21.1%	17.8%	23.9%
Labour	364	201	163	112	165	86	28	233	66	1	-	364	-	-	-	40	104	92	127	37	9	35	87	63	131	95	269	91	273
	37.8%	40.9%	34.7%	36.0%	39.1%	38.1%	11.0%	80.7%	34.7%	2.0%	-	100.0%	-	-	-	30.2%	45.8%	34.1%	38.5%	46.2%	34.4%	31.4%	27.3%	37.0%	52.3%	35.1%	38.9%	43.9%	36.2%
Liberal Democrat	58	28	30	24	32	3	2	2	46	5	-	-	58	-	-	8	12	23	16	1	*	9	20	8	20	23	35	12	46
	6.0%	5.7%	6.4%	7.6%	7.5%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	24.3%	7.3%	-	-	100.0%	-	-	5.8%	5.1%	8.3%	4.9%	1.2%	0.7%	8.0%	6.2%	5.0%	7.9%	8.4%	5.1%	5.8%	6.1%
Scottish National Party (SNP)	21	9	12	7	13	1	5	5	2	9	-	-	-	21	-	1	13	3	4	21	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	3	18
	2.2%	1.8%	2.6%	2.1%	3.1%	0.5%	1.9%	1.9%	1.0%	12.6%	-	-	-	33.3%	-	0.5%	5.6%	1.2%	1.3%	25.8%	-	-	-	-	-	1.9%	2.2%	1.3%	2.4%
Plaid Cymru	1	1	*	1	*	-	-	1	*	*	-	-	-	1	-	*	-	*	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	*	1
	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	-	-	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	-	-	-	1.6%	-	0.1%	-	0.1%	0.2%	-	3.8%	-	-	-	-	0.4%	-	0.2%	0.1%
UK Independence Party (UKIP)	119	70	49	31	61	28	36	17	22	21	-	-	119	-	13	24	22	60	1	3	20	44	22	30	29	90	23	96	
	12.4%	14.3%	10.5%	9.9%	14.4%	12.4%	13.9%	6.1%	11.7%	30.0%	-	-	100.0%	-	10.0%	10.5%	8.3%	18.2%	0.7%	11.5%	17.4%	13.8%	12.9%	12.0%	10.7%	13.1%	11.2%	12.8%	
Another Party	41	24	16	12	4	24	*	2	9	26	-	-	-	41	6	5	12	18	2	*	3	26	7	2	10	31	22	19	
	4.2%	4.9%	3.5%	3.9%	1.0%	10.6%	0.2%	0.6%	4.6%	37.6%	-	-	-	65.1%	4.5%	2.0%	4.3%	5.5%	2.6%	0.5%	2.9%	8.1%	4.2%	0.8%	3.5%	4.5%	10.4%	2.5%	
Undecided	132	41	91	59	52	20	24	18	30	6	-	-	-	-	19	24	48	41	13	10	14	40	22	33	36	96	20	113	
	13.7%	8.3%	19.4%	19.0%	12.4%	9.0%	9.3%	6.1%	16.1%	8.1%	-	-	-	-	13.9%	10.5%	17.9%	12.5%	16.3%	37.3%	12.5%	12.6%	12.8%	13.1%	13.4%	13.9%	9.4%	14.9%	
Refuse	8	7	1	1	6	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	1	*	-	7	-	*	*	8	-	8	
	0.9%	1.4%	0.3%	0.2%	1.4%	0.7%	-	-	3.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2%	2.3%	1.2%	0.4%	-	2.1%	-	0.1%	0.2%	1.1%	-	1.1%	
SIGMA	961	491	470	312	422	227	256	288	189	70	217	364	58	119	62	134	228	270	330	80	27	113	320	169	251	271	690	207	754
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 16
Q9. Voting Intention Tables - Normal Weighted Table and Likelihood Weighting
Q9. If there was a General Election taking place tomorrow, and there was a candidate from all political parties standing in your constituency, which party do you think you would vote for?
Base : Respondents would vote in General Election and Excluding DK/Refused

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6					Employment Status		Trade Union Member		
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	790	395	395	303	382	105	232	254	143	55	223	335	74	99	59	163	207	230	190	66	28	105	230	156	204	575	215	198	592
Weighted Total	821	444	377	252	364	205	232	271	153	64	217	364	58	119	62	115	204	221	281	66	17	99	273	148	218	234	586	187	633
Conservative	217	111	106	66	89	63	162	11	9	1	217	-	-	-	-	47	47	69	55	5	3	31	96	48	35	71	146	37	180
	26.5%	25.1%	28.1%	26.3%	24.3%	30.6%	69.6%	4.1%	5.6%	2.3%	100.0%	-	-	-	-	40.7%	22.9%	31.2%	19.5%	7.3%	18.3%	31.8%	35.1%	32.2%	15.9%	30.5%	24.9%	19.6%	28.5%
Labour	364	201	163	112	165	86	28	233	66	1	-	364	-	-	-	40	104	92	127	37	9	35	87	63	131	95	269	91	273
	44.3%	45.3%	43.2%	44.6%	45.4%	42.1%	12.1%	86.0%	42.9%	2.2%	-	100.0%	-	-	-	35.1%	51.2%	41.7%	45.1%	56.0%	55.2%	35.9%	32.0%	42.4%	60.3%	40.6%	45.8%	48.5%	43.1%
Liberal Democrat	58	28	30	24	32	3	2	2	46	5	-	-	58	-	-	8	12	23	16	1	*	9	20	8	20	23	35	12	46
	7.1%	6.3%	8.0%	9.4%	8.7%	1.3%	0.7%	0.6%	30.0%	7.9%	-	-	100.0%	-	-	6.7%	5.7%	10.2%	5.8%	1.4%	1.1%	9.2%	7.2%	5.7%	9.1%	9.7%	6.0%	6.4%	7.3%
Scottish National Party (SNP)	21	9	12	7	13	1	5	5	2	9	-	-	-	21	1	13	3	4	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	3	18
	2.5%	2.0%	3.2%	2.6%	3.6%	0.5%	2.1%	2.0%	1.2%	13.7%	-	-	-	33.3%	0.6%	6.2%	1.4%	1.5%	31.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2%	2.6%	1.4%	2.9%
Plaid Cymru	1	1	*	1	*	-	-	1	*	*	-	-	-	1	*	-	*	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	*	1
	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	-	-	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	-	-	-	1.6%	0.2%	-	0.1%	0.2%	-	-	6.1%	-	-	-	-	0.4%	-	0.2%	0.1%
UK Independence Party (UKIP)	119	70	49	31	61	28	36	17	22	21	-	-	-	119	13	24	22	60	1	3	20	44	22	30	29	90	23	96	
	14.5%	15.8%	13.1%	12.2%	16.7%	13.7%	15.3%	6.5%	14.4%	32.7%	-	-	-	100.0%	11.6%	11.7%	10.1%	21.3%	0.9%	18.5%	19.8%	16.2%	14.8%	13.8%	12.4%	15.4%	12.3%	15.2%	
Another Party	41	24	16	12	4	24	*	2	9	26	-	-	-	41	6	5	12	18	2	*	3	26	7	2	10	31	22	19	
	4.9%	5.5%	4.3%	4.8%	1.2%	11.8%	0.2%	0.7%	5.7%	40.9%	-	-	-	65.1%	5.2%	2.3%	5.3%	6.5%	3.1%	0.8%	3.3%	9.5%	4.8%	0.9%	4.1%	5.3%	11.5%	3.0%	
SIGMA	821	444	377	252	364	205	232	271	153	64	217	364	58	119	62	115	204	221	281	66	17	99	273	148	218	234	586	187	633
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 17
Q9. Voting Intention Tables - Special Table (After Replacing the Undecided/Refused Responses with 2010 Voters responses)
Q9. If there was a General Election taking place tomorrow, and there was a candidate from all political parties standing in your constituency, which party do you think you would vote for?
Base : Respondents would vote in General Election and Excluding DK/Refused

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6					Employment Status		Trade Union Member		
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	894	436	458	343	435	116	259	280	185	64	223	335	74	99	59	184	236	268	206	75	33	121	261	174	229	652	242	220	674
Weighted Total	911	485	426	280	406	225	258	297	177	70	233	390	62	128	67	129	226	246	310	73	19	110	305	163	241	262	649	207	704
Conservative	242	122	120	73	100	69	183	12	9	2	233	-	-	-	-	51	52	79	60	5	4	35	107	52	40	80	163	42	200
	26.6%	25.1%	28.2%	25.9%	24.7%	30.9%	70.7%	4.0%	5.2%	2.2%	100.0%	-	-	-	-	39.4%	23.2%	31.9%	19.5%	7.5%	20.7%	31.6%	35.0%	31.6%	16.5%	30.4%	25.1%	20.4%	28.4%
Labour	397	217	180	124	179	93	30	256	70	2	-	390	-	-	-	45	113	101	137	40	10	39	94	70	142	104	292	99	298
	43.5%	44.6%	42.3%	44.2%	44.2%	41.5%	11.7%	86.3%	39.7%	2.2%	-	100.0%	-	-	-	34.6%	50.1%	41.1%	44.4%	55.6%	52.7%	35.6%	31.0%	42.7%	59.1%	39.8%	45.0%	47.9%	42.2%
Liberal Democrat	76	35	41	30	41	4	2	2	62	5	-	-	62	-	-	12	16	26	21	2	*	11	27	11	24	29	47	14	61
	8.3%	7.2%	9.6%	10.6%	10.2%	1.9%	0.7%	0.6%	35.3%	7.7%	-	-	100.0%	-	-	9.2%	7.2%	10.5%	6.9%	2.4%	2.5%	10.3%	9.0%	6.5%	10.0%	11.0%	7.2%	6.9%	8.7%
Scottish National Party (SNP)	22	9	13	7	14	1	5	6	2	9	-	-	-	22	-	1	14	3	4	22	-	-	-	-	-	6	17	3	19
	2.4%	1.9%	3.0%	2.5%	3.5%	0.5%	2.0%	1.9%	1.1%	13.3%	-	-	-	33.3%	-	0.6%	6.0%	1.4%	1.4%	30.6%	-	-	-	-	-	2.1%	2.6%	1.4%	2.7%
Plaid Cymru	1	1	*	1	1	-	-	1	*	*	-	-	-	-	1	*	-	*	1	-	1	-	-	-	*	1	-	*	1
	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	-	-	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	-	-	-	-	1.6%	0.2%	-	0.2%	0.2%	-	5.8%	-	-	-	0.1%	0.5%	-	0.2%	0.1%
UK Independence Party (UKIP)	128	75	53	33	65	30	38	19	24	23	-	-	-	128	-	14	26	24	64	1	3	21	47	24	32	31	97	25	103
	14.1%	15.5%	12.5%	11.8%	16.0%	13.4%	14.8%	6.3%	13.3%	32.1%	-	-	-	100.0%	-	11.1%	11.3%	9.8%	20.8%	0.9%	17.5%	19.1%	15.6%	14.4%	13.4%	11.9%	14.9%	12.0%	14.7%
Another Party	45	27	18	13	5	27	*	2	9	29	-	-	-	-	43	6	5	13	21	2	*	4	29	8	2	11	34	23	22
	4.9%	5.5%	4.3%	4.8%	1.2%	11.8%	0.2%	0.7%	5.3%	41.9%	-	-	-	65.1%	-	5.0%	2.2%	5.2%	6.7%	3.0%	0.8%	3.4%	9.5%	4.8%	0.9%	4.2%	5.2%	11.2%	3.1%
SIGMA	911	485	426	280	406	225	258	297	177	70	233	390	62	128	67	129	226	246	310	73	19	110	305	163	241	262	649	207	704
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 18
Q10. What is your current employment status?
Base : All Respondents

	Total		Gender			Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member	
			Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No	
Unweighted Total	1000		473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769	
Weighted Total	1000		510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796	
Full-time paid employment	268		209	59	125	122	22	76	78	52	18	67	89	22	26	16	66	72	86	45	19	9	47	82	49	62	268	-	66	202	
	26.8%		41.0%	12.0%	36.2%	27.7%	10.0%	32.1%	29.0%	29.0%	23.7%	32.5%	25.7%	39.1%	22.0%	26.1%	53.4%	32.9%	29.0%	12.3%	24.1%	25.1%	38.1%	23.6%	28.9%	25.2%	100.0%	-	32.5%	25.3%	
Part-time paid employment	732		301	431	220	318	195	160	190	128	57	138	257	34	93	45	58	146	210	319	59	27	76	265	122	184	-	732	138	594	
	73.2%		59.0%	88.0%	63.8%	72.3%	90.0%	67.9%	71.0%	71.0%	76.3%	67.5%	74.3%	60.9%	78.0%	73.9%	46.6%	67.1%	71.0%	87.7%	75.9%	74.9%	61.9%	76.4%	71.1%	74.8%	-	100.0%	67.5%	74.7%	
SIGMA	1000		510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796	
	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 19
Q11. Would you prefer to be full-time?
Base : All Answering

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	285	60	225	81	141	63	67	75	49	18	56	95	15	33	16	25	56	79	125	25	12	23	92	57	76	-	285	53	232
Weighted Total	732	301	431	220	318	195	160	190	128	57	138	257	34	93	45	58	146	210	319	59	27	76	265	122	184	-	732	138	594
Yes	306	160	146	142	119	45	58	100	40	10	45	139	6	37	18	25	44	70	168	28	9	44	78	56	91	-	306	33	273
	41.8%	53.2%	33.9%	64.8%	37.5%	22.9%	36.3%	52.8%	31.7%	16.7%	32.3%	54.1%	17.7%	40.1%	40.8%	43.0%	29.8%	33.2%	52.7%	48.0%	32.3%	58.0%	29.5%	46.3%	49.3%	-	41.8%	24.2%	45.9%
No	426	141	285	77	198	150	102	90	87	48	94	118	28	56	26	33	103	140	151	30	18	32	187	65	93	-	426	104	322
	58.2%	46.8%	66.1%	35.2%	62.5%	77.1%	63.7%	47.2%	68.3%	83.3%	67.7%	45.9%	82.3%	59.9%	59.2%	57.0%	70.2%	66.8%	47.3%	52.0%	67.7%	42.0%	70.5%	53.7%	50.7%	-	58.2%	75.8%	54.1%
SIGMA	732	301	431	220	318	195	160	190	128	57	138	257	34	93	45	58	146	210	319	59	27	76	265	122	184	-	732	138	594
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 20
Q12. Which of these best describes your form of employment?
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
On payroll with permanent contract	647	312	335	210	298	139	174	176	96	52	149	202	31	88	40	91	166	178	213	57	19	61	240	105	166	216	431	170	477
	64.7%	61.3%	68.3%	60.9%	67.9%	64.4%	73.9%	65.7%	53.6%	68.6%	72.7%	58.5%	55.1%	73.7%	66.3%	73.6%	76.2%	60.2%	58.5%	74.0%	52.4%	49.8%	69.2%	61.3%	67.4%	80.7%	58.9%	83.6%	59.9%
Agency staff	72	56	16	24	27	22	3	28	25	2	8	48	9	2	2	3	14	34	20	6	-	1	34	11	20	6	66	1	71
	7.2%	11.1%	3.2%	7.0%	6.0%	9.9%	1.1%	10.6%	14.0%	2.5%	3.8%	13.8%	15.9%	1.3%	3.1%	2.6%	6.6%	11.5%	5.6%	7.9%	-	0.9%	9.7%	6.7%	8.0%	2.2%	9.1%	0.6%	8.9%
On zero-hours contract or equivalent	49	22	27	30	14	6	14	9	9	-	2	19	-	2	2	2	4	11	32	2	8	4	12	4	18	2	47	3	46
	4.9%	4.3%	5.5%	8.6%	3.1%	2.6%	5.8%	3.2%	5.1%	-	0.8%	5.5%	-	1.4%	3.3%	1.6%	1.8%	3.8%	8.8%	2.6%	21.4%	3.7%	3.5%	2.4%	7.5%	0.7%	6.4%	1.2%	5.8%
Employed on permanent basis without contract	147	76	71	57	58	33	27	35	24	12	35	49	10	18	6	9	14	46	78	6	9	35	37	34	25	30	117	12	135
	14.7%	14.9%	14.6%	16.4%	13.2%	15.1%	11.6%	13.0%	13.3%	16.4%	17.2%	14.1%	17.0%	15.3%	10.4%	7.1%	6.5%	15.7%	21.5%	7.9%	26.2%	28.9%	10.7%	19.9%	10.0%	11.3%	16.0%	6.1%	16.9%
On a fixed-term contract	64	33	31	22	27	15	12	20	20	3	9	28	7	1	8	18	13	20	13	4	-	13	13	17	17	14	51	17	47
	6.4%	6.5%	6.3%	6.3%	6.1%	7.1%	5.1%	7.4%	11.1%	3.5%	4.3%	8.2%	12.0%	0.8%	14.1%	14.9%	5.9%	6.6%	3.7%	5.4%	-	10.9%	3.6%	9.7%	7.1%	5.1%	6.9%	8.5%	5.9%
Other	20	10	10	2	16	2	6	*	5	7	2	*	-	9	2	*	7	6	7	2	-	7	11	-	-	*	20	-	20
	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	0.7%	3.6%	0.9%	2.5%	0.1%	2.8%	9.0%	1.1%	0.1%	-	7.5%	2.6%	0.2%	3.1%	2.1%	1.9%	2.2%	-	5.9%	3.2%	-	-	0.1%	2.7%	-	2.5%
SIGMA	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 21
Q13. Are you a member of a trade union?
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Yes	204	114	90	50	97	56	49	73	30	28	35	84	11	22	21	34	63	58	49	16	4	20	74	33	57	66	138	204	-
	20.4%	22.4%	18.3%	14.6%	22.2%	26.0%	20.9%	27.1%	16.8%	37.0%	17.0%	24.1%	19.3%	18.7%	35.5%	27.8%	28.9%	19.6%	13.4%	20.9%	11.1%	16.1%	21.2%	19.4%	23.2%	24.7%	18.8%	100.0%	-
No	796	396	400	294	342	160	186	195	150	47	170	262	46	97	39	89	155	237	315	61	32	103	274	138	189	202	594	-	796
	79.6%	77.6%	81.7%	85.4%	77.8%	74.0%	79.1%	72.9%	83.2%	63.0%	83.0%	75.9%	80.7%	81.3%	64.5%	72.2%	71.1%	80.4%	86.6%	79.1%	88.9%	83.9%	78.8%	80.6%	76.8%	75.3%	81.2%	-	100.0%
SIGMA	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 22
Q14. Are you currently thinking about making the decision to change jobs to go to a different employer?
Base : All Respondents

	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member		
	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No	
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Yes, within the same industry I currently work in	164	86	77	70	81	12	28	60	31	12	23	60	15	25	7	33	45	50	36	9	4	29	42	28	51	74	90	42	122
	16.4%	16.9%	15.8%	20.5%	18.5%	5.6%	12.0%	22.4%	17.2%	15.6%	11.2%	17.5%	26.1%	21.1%	11.7%	26.5%	20.5%	16.9%	10.0%	12.1%	12.1%	23.8%	12.0%	16.2%	20.9%	27.4%	12.3%	20.4%	15.3%
Yes, to a completely different industry to what I do now	212	118	94	116	83	13	36	55	32	15	23	72	10	28	13	32	30	53	97	17	9	38	62	42	43	45	167	21	191
	21.2%	23.1%	19.2%	33.7%	18.8%	6.1%	15.4%	20.7%	18.1%	20.5%	11.2%	20.7%	17.6%	23.5%	21.4%	25.8%	13.9%	17.9%	26.7%	21.9%	26.1%	31.3%	17.8%	24.6%	17.6%	16.7%	22.8%	10.2%	24.0%
No, I am planning to stay with my current employer for the time being	625	306	319	158	275	191	171	153	116	48	159	214	32	66	40	59	143	193	230	51	22	55	244	101	151	150	475	142	483
	62.5%	60.0%	65.0%	45.9%	62.7%	88.4%	72.6%	56.9%	64.7%	63.8%	77.6%	61.9%	56.3%	55.3%	66.8%	47.8%	65.6%	65.3%	63.3%	66.1%	61.7%	44.9%	70.2%	59.2%	61.5%	55.9%	64.9%	69.4%	60.7%
SIGMA	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 23
Q15. Which of the following is closest to your opinion?
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
I feel overqualified for my job.	370 37.0%	215 42.1%	155 31.6%	145 42.0%	142 32.4%	83 38.2%	88 37.4%	101 37.7%	62 34.8%	29 38.1%	72 35.4%	120 34.8%	21 38.0%	57 47.8%	13 22.0%	40 32.0%	85 39.2%	113 38.3%	132 36.2%	32 41.8%	14 39.2%	62 50.8%	114 32.8%	63 36.8%	84 34.1%	78 29.3%	291 39.8%	68 33.5%	301 37.9%
I feel underqualified for my job.	56 5.6%	29 5.7%	27 5.4%	19 5.6%	36 8.2%	1 0.2%	12 5.0%	13 4.8%	8 4.3%	1 0.7%	5 2.2%	25 7.4%	6 9.9%	1 0.4%	5 8.9%	7 5.6%	1 0.5%	15 5.2%	32 8.9%	3 3.4%	5 13.4%	5 4.0%	19 5.5%	7 4.0%	17 7.0%	12 4.5%	43 5.9%	3 1.6%	52 6.6%
I feel I have about the right level of qualifications for my job.	575 57.5%	266 52.2%	309 62.9%	180 52.4%	261 59.4%	133 61.6%	136 57.6%	154 57.6%	109 60.9%	46 61.2%	128 62.4%	200 57.9%	29 52.1%	62 51.8%	42 69.0%	77 62.3%	132 60.4%	167 56.5%	199 54.9%	42 54.8%	17 47.3%	55 45.1%	214 61.7%	101 59.2%	145 58.8%	177 66.2%	397 54.3%	132 64.9%	442 55.6%
SIGMA	1000 100.0%	510 100.0%	490 100.0%	344 100.0%	439 100.0%	217 100.0%	236 100.0%	268 100.0%	180 100.0%	75 100.0%	205 100.0%	346 100.0%	56 100.0%	119 100.0%	60 100.0%	123 100.0%	218 100.0%	295 100.0%	363 100.0%	77 100.0%	36 100.0%	122 100.0%	347 100.0%	171 100.0%	246 100.0%	268 100.0%	732 100.0%	204 100.0%	796 100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 24
Q16. How concerned are you that you might lose your job?
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Very concerned	70 7.0%	30 5.9%	40 8.2%	19 5.6%	44 10.0%	7 3.4%	16 6.8%	22 8.3%	11 5.9%	8 11.0%	11 5.5%	28 8.0%	6 9.9%	14 12.0%	2 3.8%	16 13.0%	21 9.9%	13 4.6%	19 5.4%	4 5.3%	1 3.3%	22 17.7%	16 4.5%	10 5.9%	18 7.2%	22 8.3%	48 6.6%	14 7.0%	56 7.1%
Fairly concerned	319 31.9%	174 34.2%	144 29.4%	107 31.2%	151 34.4%	60 27.8%	65 27.5%	112 41.8%	46 25.7%	18 23.7%	45 22.0%	142 40.9%	14 25.6%	40 33.8%	15 25.3%	38 30.4%	57 26.1%	88 29.9%	136 37.4%	19 25.1%	13 36.4%	55 45.0%	86 24.7%	57 33.4%	88 35.8%	92 34.5%	226 30.9%	68 33.6%	250 31.4%
Fairly unconcerned	464 46.4%	244 47.8%	220 45.0%	174 50.7%	183 41.7%	107 49.2%	123 52.2%	106 39.5%	85 47.1%	30 39.8%	122 59.6%	127 36.8%	30 52.7%	54 45.0%	28 47.0%	55 44.7%	99 45.4%	148 50.1%	162 44.6%	41 53.1%	16 43.4%	39 32.0%	176 50.8%	82 47.7%	110 44.7%	117 43.5%	347 47.5%	97 47.8%	367 46.0%
Very unconcerned	147 14.7%	62 12.1%	85 17.4%	43 12.6%	61 13.9%	43 19.6%	32 13.6%	28 10.4%	38 21.3%	19 25.6%	27 13.0%	50 14.3%	7 11.8%	11 9.3%	14 23.9%	15 11.8%	41 18.7%	46 15.4%	46 12.7%	13 16.5%	6 16.9%	7 5.3%	69 20.0%	22 12.9%	30 12.2%	37 13.7%	110 15.0%	24 11.7%	123 15.5%
SIGMA	1000 100.0%	510 100.0%	490 100.0%	344 100.0%	439 100.0%	217 100.0%	236 100.0%	268 100.0%	180 100.0%	75 100.0%	205 100.0%	346 100.0%	56 100.0%	119 100.0%	60 100.0%	123 100.0%	218 100.0%	295 100.0%	363 100.0%	77 100.0%	36 100.0%	122 100.0%	347 100.0%	171 100.0%	246 100.0%	268 100.0%	732 100.0%	204 100.0%	796 100.0%



UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 25
Q17. Thinking back to 2010 do you feel more or less secure at work now compared to then?
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Much more	82 8.2%	43 8.5%	39 8.0%	35 10.2%	24 5.4%	23 10.7%	17 7.4%	19 6.9%	12 6.6%	5 6.6%	23 11.1%	18 5.2%	4 6.4%	16 13.6%	6 9.3%	8 6.2%	18 8.2%	23 7.7%	34 9.3%	5 6.9%	1 1.4%	5 4.4%	35 10.1%	19 11.3%	17 6.8%	21 7.7%	62 8.4%	15 7.1%	68 8.5%
A little more	159 15.9%	87 17.1%	72 14.7%	75 21.7%	51 11.7%	33 15.3%	30 12.8%	47 17.5%	37 20.5%	11 14.1%	38 18.5%	57 16.4%	13 23.1%	8 6.8%	13 20.7%	23 18.8%	40 18.4%	42 14.3%	54 14.7%	8 10.6%	3 8.1%	29 23.5%	40 11.5%	30 17.4%	50 20.2%	64 24.1%	95 12.9%	41 20.1%	118 14.8%
The same	406 40.6%	203 39.8%	203 41.3%	128 37.1%	181 41.3%	97 44.6%	111 46.9%	94 35.1%	70 39.1%	21 27.9%	98 47.7%	133 38.4%	13 23.9%	49 41.2%	20 33.1%	47 38.4%	82 37.7%	127 43.2%	149 40.9%	32 41.1%	20 56.4%	38 31.4%	156 45.1%	54 31.9%	104 42.1%	95 35.5%	310 42.4%	58 28.6%	347 43.6%
A little less	201 20.1%	104 20.4%	97 19.8%	49 14.4%	100 22.8%	51 23.7%	45 19.3%	50 18.6%	36 19.8%	28 37.3%	35 16.9%	62 17.9%	18 32.2%	27 22.9%	20 32.3%	23 18.4%	44 20.1%	60 20.3%	75 20.5%	24 31.0%	6 15.6%	31 25.7%	57 16.4%	42 24.7%	41 16.6%	53 19.9%	148 20.2%	55 26.8%	146 18.4%
Much less	109 10.9%	49 9.6%	60 12.2%	37 10.7%	59 13.5%	12 5.7%	28 11.9%	43 15.9%	16 8.7%	11 14.1%	10 4.9%	53 15.4%	6 11.0%	12 10.5%	3 4.6%	16 13.1%	20 9.2%	30 10.1%	43 11.7%	6 7.3%	5 12.7%	16 13.3%	35 10.1%	20 11.8%	27 10.9%	31 11.5%	78 10.6%	35 17.2%	73 9.2%
Not applicable	44 4.4%	24 4.7%	20 4.0%	20 5.9%	23 5.3%	-	4 1.7%	16 5.9%	9 5.2%	-	2 0.9%	23 6.7%	2 3.4%	6 4.8%	-	6 5.2%	14 6.4%	13 4.4%	10 2.8%	2 3.1%	2 5.8%	2 1.7%	24 6.8%	5 2.8%	9 3.5%	4 1.4%	40 5.5%	*	43 5.4%
SIGMA	1000 100.0%	510 100.0%	490 100.0%	344 100.0%	439 100.0%	217 100.0%	236 100.0%	268 100.0%	180 100.0%	75 100.0%	205 100.0%	346 100.0%	56 100.0%	119 100.0%	60 100.0%	123 100.0%	218 100.0%	295 100.0%	363 100.0%	77 100.0%	36 100.0%	122 100.0%	347 100.0%	171 100.0%	246 100.0%	268 100.0%	732 100.0%	204 100.0%	796 100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 26
Q18. How well have your wages kept up with the cost of living over the last two years?
Base : All Respondents

	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member		
	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No	
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Wage increases kept up very well with / exceeded increases in the cost of living	35	20	15	26	8	*	8	12	3	10	8	11	1	4	4	12	6	8	10	2	-	10	11	8	4	19	16	11	24
	3.5%	3.9%	3.0%	7.5%	1.9%	0.2%	3.3%	4.6%	1.6%	13.5%	3.7%	3.1%	1.3%	3.7%	6.8%	9.3%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%	-	7.8%	3.2%	4.7%	1.7%	7.1%	2.1%	5.2%	3.0%
Wage increases have just about kept up with increases in the cost of living	179	105	74	76	79	25	49	52	23	13	60	67	14	8	6	34	29	34	82	10	1	21	53	37	57	57	122	33	146
	17.9%	20.6%	15.2%	22.0%	17.9%	11.5%	20.6%	19.3%	12.9%	17.6%	29.1%	19.5%	24.4%	7.0%	10.5%	27.9%	13.3%	11.6%	22.5%	13.2%	3.0%	16.8%	15.4%	21.8%	23.0%	21.4%	16.6%	16.3%	18.3%
Wages have increased by less than increases in the cost of living	383	207	177	123	163	97	81	98	79	31	76	117	16	60	32	43	79	127	134	34	15	49	143	63	78	101	282	80	303
	38.3%	40.5%	36.0%	35.7%	37.2%	44.8%	34.5%	36.5%	43.9%	40.7%	37.2%	33.8%	28.9%	50.7%	53.4%	35.0%	36.5%	42.9%	36.8%	44.1%	41.3%	40.3%	41.3%	36.9%	31.9%	37.7%	38.5%	39.1%	38.1%
Wages have been frozen or falling	342	151	191	93	159	90	83	96	67	16	57	129	22	39	16	34	89	109	110	26	14	37	123	55	87	86	256	79	264
	34.2%	29.6%	39.0%	27.0%	36.3%	41.5%	35.3%	35.9%	37.3%	21.5%	27.9%	37.2%	39.0%	32.7%	25.9%	27.3%	40.8%	37.0%	30.3%	34.1%	38.0%	30.3%	35.5%	32.0%	35.3%	32.2%	35.0%	38.6%	33.1%
Don't know / not applicable	61	28	33	27	30	4	15	10	8	5	4	22	4	7	2	1	15	17	28	5	6	6	16	8	20	4	56	2	59
	6.1%	5.4%	6.8%	7.9%	6.7%	2.0%	6.2%	3.8%	4.2%	6.7%	2.1%	6.3%	6.3%	5.9%	3.3%	0.4%	6.8%	5.9%	7.8%	6.0%	17.8%	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%	8.1%	1.7%	7.7%	0.8%	7.4%
SIGMA	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 27
Q19. Do you agree or disagree with the statement: "In general I get a fair deal at work?"
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Strongly agree	83 8.3%	47 9.2%	36 7.3%	45 13.0%	36 8.1%	2 1.1%	10 4.1%	28 10.6%	11 5.9%	7 9.4%	12 5.8%	33 9.4%	2 2.9%	12 10.2%	5 7.9%	9 7.4%	15 7.0%	28 9.4%	30 8.4%	7 8.9%	- -	5 3.7%	31 8.9%	25 14.3%	16 6.5%	22 8.3%	60 8.3%	16 7.8%	67 8.4%
Agree	368 36.8%	185 36.4%	183 37.3%	126 36.6%	149 33.9%	93 43.1%	85 36.0%	97 36.2%	78 43.3%	35 46.1%	103 50.2%	110 31.8%	26 45.4%	31 26.0%	35 57.2%	53 42.9%	99 45.5%	97 32.7%	119 32.8%	36 47.1%	9 24.9%	31 25.4%	134 38.5%	65 38.1%	93 37.8%	106 39.5%	262 35.8%	92 45.1%	276 34.7%
Neither agree nor disagree	323 32.3%	175 34.3%	148 30.2%	105 30.5%	144 32.7%	75 34.5%	86 36.6%	76 28.3%	52 29.1%	21 27.9%	53 26.0%	121 34.9%	21 36.8%	51 43.0%	10 16.7%	33 26.5%	53 24.1%	115 38.8%	123 33.9%	18 23.5%	8 21.0%	61 49.4%	121 34.8%	48 27.8%	69 27.9%	77 28.6%	246 33.7%	42 20.5%	281 35.3%
Disagree	183 18.3%	82 16.2%	100 20.5%	57 16.6%	82 18.8%	43 20.0%	50 21.2%	51 19.0%	29 16.1%	8 10.7%	35 17.2%	69 19.9%	7 12.2%	20 17.1%	7 11.6%	20 15.9%	41 18.8%	45 15.3%	77 21.2%	14 17.6%	11 31.4%	18 14.4%	53 15.3%	26 15.3%	61 24.7%	49 18.4%	133 18.2%	47 23.0%	136 17.1%
Strongly disagree	43 4.3%	20 4.0%	23 4.7%	11 3.3%	29 6.6%	3 1.4%	5 2.1%	16 6.0%	10 5.6%	4 5.9%	2 0.8%	14 4.0%	2 2.7%	4 3.7%	4 6.6%	9 7.3%	10 4.5%	11 3.7%	14 3.7%	2 2.8%	8 22.8%	9 7.0%	9 2.6%	8 4.4%	8 3.2%	14 5.2%	29 4.0%	7 3.5%	36 4.6%
SIGMA	1000 100.0%	510 100.0%	490 100.0%	344 100.0%	439 100.0%	217 100.0%	236 100.0%	268 100.0%	180 100.0%	75 100.0%	205 100.0%	346 100.0%	56 100.0%	119 100.0%	60 100.0%	123 100.0%	218 100.0%	295 100.0%	363 100.0%	77 100.0%	36 100.0%	122 100.0%	347 100.0%	171 100.0%	246 100.0%	268 100.0%	732 100.0%	204 100.0%	796 100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 28
Q20. Do you expect to get a better deal at work in the future?
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Much better deal	70 7.0%	45 8.8%	26 5.2%	43 12.6%	26 6.0%	1 0.4%	11 4.8%	19 7.0%	13 7.0%	3 3.5%	16 8.0%	23 6.6%	2 3.3%	13 11.0%	1 1.2%	15 12.3%	15 6.8%	13 4.4%	27 7.6%	5 6.5%	*	10 8.4%	15 4.2%	25 14.6%	15 6.1%	19 7.2%	51 7.0%	9 4.5%	61 7.7%
Better deal	215 21.5%	123 24.2%	92 18.7%	101 29.3%	93 21.3%	21 9.5%	43 18.3%	77 28.9%	23 12.6%	17 22.4%	47 22.9%	73 21.2%	18 31.0%	16 13.7%	14 23.0%	28 22.7%	47 21.8%	72 24.5%	67 18.5%	26 33.7%	8 23.0%	34 27.6%	71 20.5%	34 20.1%	42 16.9%	79 29.6%	136 18.5%	44 21.5%	171 21.5%
Stay same	578 57.8%	287 56.2%	292 59.5%	158 45.9%	241 54.9%	179 82.7%	155 65.8%	126 47.0%	125 69.6%	49 65.9%	129 62.8%	193 55.8%	34 60.6%	79 66.3%	38 62.9%	54 44.1%	131 59.9%	161 54.7%	232 63.8%	36 46.1%	18 49.5%	66 53.8%	220 63.3%	89 52.0%	151 61.2%	130 48.4%	448 61.3%	101 49.4%	478 60.0%
Get worse	108 10.8%	36 7.0%	72 14.7%	27 7.8%	66 15.1%	15 6.8%	25 10.6%	31 11.7%	19 10.7%	4 5.3%	13 6.2%	44 12.6%	3 5.1%	9 8.0%	7 11.1%	22 18.1%	20 9.2%	31 10.5%	34 9.4%	10 12.8%	5 13.0%	11 8.8%	33 9.6%	20 11.4%	29 11.8%	33 12.4%	75 10.2%	38 18.6%	70 8.8%
Get a lot worse	29 2.9%	19 3.8%	9 1.9%	15 4.5%	12 2.8%	1 0.5%	1 0.4%	15 5.4%	*	2 0.1%	*	13 3.8%	-	1 1.0%	1 1.9%	3 2.8%	5 2.4%	17 5.9%	3 0.7%	1 0.8%	5 13.4%	2 1.3%	9 2.5%	3 2.0%	10 3.9%	6 2.4%	22 3.0%	12 6.0%	16 2.1%
SIGMA	1000 100.0%	510 100.0%	490 100.0%	344 100.0%	439 100.0%	217 100.0%	236 100.0%	268 100.0%	180 100.0%	75 100.0%	205 100.0%	346 100.0%	56 100.0%	119 100.0%	60 100.0%	123 100.0%	218 100.0%	295 100.0%	363 100.0%	77 100.0%	36 100.0%	122 100.0%	347 100.0%	171 100.0%	246 100.0%	268 100.0%	732 100.0%	204 100.0%	796 100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 29
Q21A. Please rate the following approaches to securing a better deal at work for yourself, in terms of how effective or ineffective you think they would be.
Moving to a new employer
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6					Employment Status		Trade Union Member		
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Very effective	110	66	43	54	54	2	22	36	26	5	16	41	3	17	10	19	33	24	34	14	5	16	31	17	27	32	78	13	97
	11.0%	13.0%	8.8%	15.8%	12.2%	0.9%	9.3%	13.5%	14.5%	7.1%	7.9%	11.9%	5.5%	14.5%	16.8%	15.1%	15.0%	8.1%	9.5%	18.2%	13.2%	12.8%	9.0%	9.7%	11.1%	11.8%	10.7%	6.4%	12.1%
Fairly effective	302	161	141	105	135	62	71	78	54	17	60	111	19	25	13	47	68	101	87	26	5	34	118	43	77	98	204	49	253
	30.2%	31.7%	28.7%	30.6%	30.8%	28.4%	30.2%	29.2%	29.8%	22.8%	29.1%	32.0%	34.4%	20.8%	21.6%	37.8%	31.3%	34.1%	23.9%	33.3%	13.5%	27.5%	34.1%	25.2%	31.2%	36.7%	27.9%	24.2%	31.8%
Neither particularly effective nor ineffective	376	166	210	130	155	92	97	93	61	26	87	124	16	42	25	37	66	124	149	28	15	36	128	69	100	89	287	97	279
	37.6%	32.5%	42.9%	37.7%	35.2%	42.3%	41.2%	34.7%	33.9%	34.5%	42.4%	35.9%	27.7%	34.9%	41.0%	30.2%	30.3%	41.9%	41.0%	35.7%	42.6%	29.0%	36.8%	40.5%	40.7%	33.1%	39.3%	47.6%	35.0%
Fairly ineffective	162	91	71	44	72	46	39	40	35	15	34	54	18	25	3	14	39	38	71	6	8	24	55	35	32	31	131	25	138
	16.2%	17.9%	14.5%	12.8%	16.4%	21.3%	16.5%	14.8%	19.4%	19.4%	16.6%	15.7%	32.1%	20.9%	5.5%	11.7%	17.7%	12.8%	19.6%	8.3%	23.6%	20.0%	16.0%	20.7%	13.1%	11.5%	18.0%	12.1%	17.3%
Very ineffective	50	25	24	11	23	15	7	21	4	12	8	15	*	11	9	6	12	9	22	3	3	13	14	7	10	19	31	20	30
	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	3.2%	5.3%	7.1%	2.8%	7.7%	2.4%	16.3%	4.1%	4.5%	0.3%	8.9%	15.1%	5.2%	5.6%	3.1%	6.0%	4.5%	7.1%	10.8%	4.1%	3.9%	3.9%	7.0%	4.3%	9.6%	3.8%
SIGMA	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 30
Q21B. Please rate the following approaches to securing a better deal at work for yourself, in terms of how effective or ineffective you think they would be.
Negotiating on my own
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6					Employment Status		Trade Union Member		
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Very effective	60 6.0%	40 7.9%	20 4.1%	20 5.7%	29 6.6%	12 5.5%	10 4.2%	22 8.1%	6 3.3%	15 20.2%	8 3.8%	22 6.3%	4 7.0%	4 3.1%	12 20.4%	5 3.9%	13 5.8%	11 3.9%	32 8.7%	5 6.8%	- -	2 2.0%	27 7.8%	18 10.4%	8 3.2%	14 5.3%	46 6.3%	13 6.5%	47 5.9%
Fairly effective	212 21.2%	118 23.1%	94 19.3%	75 21.8%	92 20.9%	45 20.9%	63 26.5%	58 21.6%	45 25.2%	9 11.7%	60 29.2%	66 19.0%	9 15.1%	31 26.2%	17 28.0%	35 28.3%	66 30.3%	53 17.8%	59 16.1%	26 33.1%	3 9.4%	28 23.2%	60 17.2%	44 25.6%	51 20.9%	76 28.5%	136 18.5%	29 14.1%	184 23.1%
Neither particularly effective nor ineffective	349 34.9%	174 34.2%	175 35.7%	140 40.5%	139 31.6%	71 32.7%	92 39.0%	78 29.2%	53 29.3%	18 24.3%	82 40.0%	114 32.9%	23 40.6%	37 31.4%	6 9.5%	41 33.0%	58 26.7%	102 34.5%	148 40.8%	15 19.1%	12 34.3%	48 39.4%	115 33.0%	69 40.3%	90 36.7%	85 31.7%	264 36.1%	57 27.9%	292 36.7%
Fairly ineffective	240 24.0%	112 21.9%	129 26.3%	82 23.9%	110 25.0%	48 22.3%	49 20.7%	62 23.0%	38 21.1%	27 36.1%	38 18.6%	76 21.9%	14 25.5%	31 26.0%	20 32.3%	30 24.3%	44 20.2%	85 28.7%	81 22.4%	15 19.2%	15 42.0%	32 26.1%	98 28.1%	26 15.1%	55 22.2%	53 19.9%	187 25.5%	53 25.9%	187 23.5%
Very ineffective	138 13.8%	66 12.9%	72 14.7%	28 8.1%	70 16.0%	40 18.6%	22 9.5%	49 18.2%	38 21.1%	6 7.8%	17 8.4%	69 19.9%	7 11.8%	16 13.4%	6 9.9%	13 10.5%	37 16.9%	45 15.2%	43 11.9%	17 21.8%	5 14.3%	11 9.3%	48 13.8%	15 8.7%	42 17.1%	39 14.6%	99 13.5%	52 25.6%	86 10.8%
SIGMA	1000 100.0%	510 100.0%	490 100.0%	344 100.0%	439 100.0%	217 100.0%	236 100.0%	268 100.0%	180 100.0%	75 100.0%	205 100.0%	346 100.0%	56 100.0%	119 100.0%	60 100.0%	123 100.0%	218 100.0%	295 100.0%	363 100.0%	77 100.0%	36 100.0%	122 100.0%	347 100.0%	171 100.0%	246 100.0%	268 100.0%	732 100.0%	204 100.0%	796 100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 31
Q21C. Please rate the following approaches to securing a better deal at work for yourself, in terms of how effective or ineffective you think they would be.
Leaving negotiation to my trade union / staff rep
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6					Employment Status		Trade Union Member		
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Very effective	40 4.0%	23 4.4%	18 3.6%	11 3.2%	17 3.9%	12 5.6%	2 0.8%	23 8.6%	1 0.7%	8 10.9%	2 1.1%	21 6.0%	1 1.2%	4 3.6%	6 10.5%	4 3.6%	15 6.7%	6 2.1%	15 4.1%	3 4.3%	1 1.7%	9 7.2%	14 4.1%	9 5.4%	4 1.7%	10 3.9%	30 4.1%	17 8.4%	23 2.9%
Fairly effective	183 18.3%	114 22.4%	69 14.1%	70 20.3%	63 14.4%	50 23.3%	39 16.5%	65 24.2%	37 20.8%	17 22.6%	23 11.3%	94 27.3%	10 17.7%	12 10.0%	11 18.8%	23 18.2%	46 21.2%	61 20.5%	54 14.9%	14 18.0%	4 10.2%	16 13.2%	81 23.2%	23 13.7%	45 18.4%	46 17.3%	137 18.7%	75 36.5%	109 13.7%
Neither particularly effective nor ineffective	420 42.0%	174 34.1%	246 50.2%	156 45.4%	181 41.2%	83 38.2%	92 39.2%	108 40.3%	74 41.2%	18 24.0%	84 40.9%	140 40.6%	27 48.7%	37 31.2%	23 37.9%	48 39.0%	84 38.5%	127 42.9%	162 44.5%	32 42.1%	17 46.0%	39 32.0%	149 43.0%	68 39.9%	114 46.4%	114 42.4%	306 41.9%	62 30.6%	358 44.9%
Fairly ineffective	207 20.7%	113 22.3%	94 19.2%	61 17.6%	103 23.5%	43 20.1%	53 22.5%	54 20.2%	38 21.3%	10 13.1%	48 23.3%	67 19.4%	8 14.9%	36 30.6%	10 16.6%	24 19.6%	45 20.7%	65 22.2%	73 20.0%	18 23.9%	4 11.9%	32 26.4%	60 17.3%	32 18.9%	60 24.4%	53 19.9%	154 21.1%	40 19.7%	167 21.0%
Very ineffective	149 14.9%	85 16.7%	64 13.0%	47 13.5%	74 16.9%	28 12.8%	49 21.0%	18 6.7%	29 15.9%	22 29.5%	48 23.4%	23 6.7%	10 17.6%	29 24.5%	10 16.2%	24 19.5%	28 13.0%	36 12.3%	60 16.5%	9 11.8%	11 30.2%	26 21.2%	43 12.3%	38 22.1%	22 9.1%	44 16.6%	104 14.2%	10 4.8%	139 17.4%
SIGMA	1000 100.0%	510 100.0%	490 100.0%	344 100.0%	439 100.0%	217 100.0%	236 100.0%	268 100.0%	180 100.0%	75 100.0%	205 100.0%	346 100.0%	56 100.0%	119 100.0%	60 100.0%	123 100.0%	218 100.0%	295 100.0%	363 100.0%	77 100.0%	36 100.0%	122 100.0%	347 100.0%	171 100.0%	246 100.0%	268 100.0%	732 100.0%	204 100.0%	796 100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 32
Q22A. Please rate the following approaches to securing a better deal at work for everyone, in terms of how effective or ineffective you think they would be.
Government acting to change employment laws
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6					Employment Status		Trade Union Member		
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Very effective	154	87	67	73	59	22	34	69	18	7	32	74	3	18	12	18	46	45	44	23	*	25	42	28	36	30	124	25	128
	15.4%	17.1%	13.6%	21.1%	13.4%	10.2%	14.4%	25.7%	9.9%	9.2%	15.6%	21.3%	4.7%	15.0%	19.2%	14.7%	21.2%	15.2%	12.2%	29.3%	1.0%	20.2%	12.2%	16.2%	14.6%	11.2%	16.9%	12.5%	16.1%
Fairly effective	334	154	180	110	158	66	105	70	57	15	97	84	28	40	14	54	73	111	96	22	11	38	123	61	79	99	235	59	274
	33.4%	30.2%	36.7%	32.0%	35.9%	30.3%	44.4%	26.0%	31.7%	20.6%	47.3%	24.3%	49.2%	33.2%	23.9%	43.6%	33.7%	37.5%	26.3%	28.2%	30.4%	31.3%	35.4%	35.8%	32.0%	36.8%	32.1%	29.1%	34.5%
Neither particularly effective nor ineffective	315	156	160	104	143	69	72	74	61	21	59	100	17	38	9	32	66	77	141	21	14	36	117	50	78	90	225	68	247
	31.5%	30.5%	32.6%	30.2%	32.5%	31.7%	30.7%	27.4%	33.7%	28.1%	28.7%	28.9%	29.4%	31.7%	15.6%	25.7%	30.2%	26.1%	38.8%	26.9%	37.8%	29.7%	33.7%	29.0%	31.6%	33.6%	30.8%	33.5%	31.0%
Fairly ineffective	108	59	49	30	42	36	17	36	26	17	13	54	7	5	16	11	27	29	41	8	3	13	26	21	37	33	75	23	85
	10.8%	11.5%	10.0%	8.8%	9.5%	16.5%	7.0%	13.6%	14.5%	22.5%	6.1%	15.6%	12.6%	4.4%	25.8%	9.0%	12.6%	9.7%	11.2%	10.1%	9.3%	11.0%	7.4%	12.0%	15.0%	12.3%	10.2%	11.1%	10.7%
Very ineffective	89	55	35	27	38	24	8	20	18	15	5	34	2	19	9	9	5	34	42	4	8	10	39	12	17	16	73	28	61
	8.9%	10.7%	7.1%	7.9%	8.7%	11.1%	3.5%	7.3%	10.1%	19.7%	2.3%	9.8%	4.2%	15.4%	6.9%	2.3%	11.6%	11.5%	5.4%	21.5%	7.9%	11.4%	6.9%	6.8%	6.1%	10.0%	13.9%	7.7%	
SIGMA	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 33
Q22B. Please rate the following approaches to securing a better deal at work for everyone, in terms of how effective or ineffective you think they would be.
Strengthening trade unions
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6					Employment Status		Trade Union Member		
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Very effective	83 8.3%	64 12.6%	18 3.7%	25 7.3%	28 6.4%	30 13.7%	4 1.7%	49 18.1%	12 6.6%	13 17.1%	3 1.3%	54 15.8%	1 0.9%	3 2.3%	15 24.1%	11 9.2%	28 12.9%	15 5.0%	28 7.8%	5 6.0%	1 3.6%	12 9.7%	30 8.6%	14 7.9%	22 8.8%	24 9.0%	59 8.0%	43 21.1%	40 5.0%
Fairly effective	257 25.7%	136 26.7%	121 24.6%	97 28.2%	102 23.2%	58 26.8%	48 20.5%	104 38.7%	52 28.9%	13 17.6%	32 15.5%	133 38.3%	16 28.4%	30 24.9%	5 7.7%	36 29.1%	54 24.8%	82 27.6%	85 23.4%	23 29.9%	4 12.3%	31 24.9%	96 27.6%	43 25.3%	59 24.1%	72 26.8%	185 25.3%	78 38.4%	179 22.4%
Neither particularly effective nor ineffective	406 40.6%	171 33.6%	235 47.9%	145 42.0%	183 41.6%	78 36.2%	85 36.3%	82 30.6%	65 36.3%	35 46.8%	79 38.4%	110 31.8%	24 42.7%	50 41.6%	32 53.4%	35 28.2%	88 40.2%	120 40.8%	163 44.8%	41 53.7%	16 44.3%	40 32.7%	137 39.6%	72 42.0%	99 40.4%	94 35.0%	312 42.6%	63 30.9%	343 43.1%
Fairly ineffective	174 17.4%	94 18.4%	80 16.3%	61 17.6%	79 18.0%	34 15.7%	66 27.9%	28 10.6%	34 19.2%	4 5.3%	62 30.4%	38 11.0%	10 17.5%	27 22.3%	6 9.5%	28 22.9%	34 15.6%	64 21.5%	48 13.2%	6 8.2%	4 11.4%	21 17.2%	60 17.4%	29 16.7%	53 21.7%	49 18.1%	125 17.1%	17 8.2%	157 19.7%
Very ineffective	81 8.1%	44 8.7%	37 7.5%	17 4.9%	47 10.8%	16 7.6%	32 13.6%	5 2.0%	16 9.0%	10 13.2%	29 14.4%	11 3.1%	6 10.5%	11 8.9%	3 5.3%	13 10.6%	14 6.5%	14 4.8%	39 10.8%	2 2.2%	10 28.4%	19 15.5%	24 6.8%	14 8.1%	12 5.0%	30 11.1%	51 7.0%	3 1.4%	78 9.8%
SIGMA	1000 100.0%	510 100.0%	490 100.0%	344 100.0%	439 100.0%	217 100.0%	236 100.0%	268 100.0%	180 100.0%	75 100.0%	205 100.0%	346 100.0%	56 100.0%	119 100.0%	60 100.0%	123 100.0%	218 100.0%	295 100.0%	363 100.0%	77 100.0%	36 100.0%	122 100.0%	347 100.0%	171 100.0%	246 100.0%	268 100.0%	732 100.0%	204 100.0%	796 100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 34
Q22C. Please rate the following approaches to securing a better deal at work for everyone, in terms of how effective or ineffective you think they would be.
Individual negotiations between employers and employees
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6					Employment Status		Trade Union Member		
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Very effective	63 6.3%	30 5.9%	33 6.6%	21 6.2%	33 7.5%	8 3.9%	16 6.6%	24 8.9%	14 8.0%	1 1.3%	13 6.4%	30 8.6%	6 10.2%	2 1.8%	1 0.8%	10 8.3%	18 8.4%	14 4.7%	20 5.5%	2 3.2%	1 1.4%	5 4.4%	23 6.6%	21 12.0%	11 4.4%	19 7.2%	43 5.9%	7 3.6%	55 6.9%
Fairly effective	308 30.8%	157 30.8%	151 30.7%	116 33.7%	129 29.5%	62 28.6%	92 39.1%	70 26.3%	48 27.0%	25 33.5%	82 39.9%	79 22.8%	22 38.5%	43 36.2%	23 37.3%	48 39.2%	70 32.0%	78 26.3%	112 30.8%	23 29.9%	5 14.4%	49 40.2%	105 30.3%	48 28.2%	77 31.3%	98 36.4%	210 28.7%	49 24.1%	258 32.5%
Neither particularly effective nor ineffective	325 32.5%	152 29.9%	172 35.2%	119 34.6%	137 31.2%	69 31.8%	73 31.0%	85 31.7%	60 33.4%	22 29.2%	62 30.5%	114 33.1%	15 26.7%	42 35.1%	18 30.0%	38 31.1%	51 23.2%	98 33.2%	138 37.9%	22 27.9%	15 41.9%	29 23.5%	110 31.8%	71 41.4%	78 31.9%	77 28.6%	248 33.9%	69 34.0%	255 32.1%
Fairly ineffective	218 21.8%	114 22.4%	104 21.2%	65 18.8%	101 23.0%	52 24.2%	48 20.3%	64 23.9%	30 16.4%	18 24.2%	43 20.9%	79 22.7%	13 23.4%	21 17.8%	14 23.2%	19 15.8%	60 27.3%	72 24.3%	67 18.6%	22 28.8%	8 22.8%	33 27.1%	82 23.5%	22 12.9%	50 20.5%	53 19.9%	165 22.5%	47 22.8%	172 21.6%
Very ineffective	87 8.7%	56 11.0%	31 6.3%	23 6.7%	39 8.8%	25 11.5%	7 2.9%	25 9.2%	27 15.1%	9 11.8%	5 2.3%	44 12.7%	1 1.2%	11 9.1%	5 8.7%	7 5.6%	20 9.0%	34 11.5%	26 7.2%	8 10.2%	7 19.5%	6 4.8%	27 7.8%	9 5.5%	30 12.0%	21 7.9%	66 9.0%	31 15.4%	55 7.0%
SIGMA	1000 100.0%	510 100.0%	490 100.0%	344 100.0%	439 100.0%	217 100.0%	236 100.0%	268 100.0%	180 100.0%	75 100.0%	205 100.0%	346 100.0%	56 100.0%	119 100.0%	60 100.0%	123 100.0%	218 100.0%	295 100.0%	363 100.0%	77 100.0%	36 100.0%	122 100.0%	347 100.0%	171 100.0%	246 100.0%	268 100.0%	732 100.0%	204 100.0%	796 100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 35
Q22D. Please rate the following approaches to securing a better deal at work for everyone, in terms of how effective or ineffective you think they would be.
More employer support for skills and career development
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6					Employment Status		Trade Union Member		
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Very effective	131	74	57	43	54	34	32	54	19	10	23	61	4	5	20	19	42	34	35	22	1	16	47	19	26	33	98	28	103
	13.1%	14.5%	11.6%	12.5%	12.3%	15.5%	13.5%	20.1%	10.4%	13.0%	11.2%	17.8%	7.8%	4.2%	32.8%	15.4%	19.3%	11.6%	9.8%	27.9%	1.9%	13.1%	13.6%	11.2%	10.6%	12.3%	13.4%	13.5%	13.0%
Fairly effective	457	228	229	142	205	110	115	105	94	37	103	140	29	60	30	70	112	147	128	33	13	51	179	89	93	123	335	110	347
	45.7%	44.7%	46.8%	41.2%	46.8%	50.8%	48.6%	39.1%	52.1%	49.3%	50.1%	40.5%	51.4%	50.4%	49.5%	56.8%	51.6%	49.7%	35.2%	42.6%	35.9%	41.6%	51.5%	52.1%	37.7%	45.8%	45.7%	54.1%	43.6%
Neither particularly effective nor ineffective	295	149	146	119	127	49	75	76	45	18	62	107	16	37	6	24	52	72	147	18	11	44	87	46	88	80	215	50	245
	29.5%	29.2%	29.8%	34.5%	28.8%	22.8%	32.0%	28.2%	24.9%	23.6%	30.2%	30.9%	27.7%	30.7%	9.7%	19.6%	23.8%	24.3%	40.5%	22.7%	31.0%	36.1%	25.2%	27.2%	35.6%	29.7%	29.4%	24.5%	30.8%
Fairly ineffective	86	43	43	33	33	20	12	28	13	7	15	32	7	15	1	8	8	33	37	4	4	8	24	13	33	24	62	13	73
	8.6%	8.4%	8.8%	9.6%	7.5%	9.2%	5.0%	10.5%	7.0%	8.8%	7.1%	9.3%	13.1%	12.7%	1.3%	6.2%	3.9%	11.3%	10.1%	5.2%	9.8%	6.5%	7.0%	7.5%	13.5%	8.9%	8.5%	6.4%	9.2%
Very ineffective	31	16	15	7	20	4	2	6	10	4	3	5	-	2	4	2	3	9	16	1	8	3	9	3	6	9	22	3	28
	3.1%	3.2%	3.0%	2.1%	4.6%	1.7%	0.8%	2.1%	5.6%	5.3%	1.4%	1.5%	-	2.0%	6.6%	2.0%	1.4%	3.2%	4.5%	1.7%	21.4%	2.6%	2.6%	2.0%	2.6%	3.3%	3.0%	1.4%	3.5%
SIGMA	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 36
Q23. When I retire I expect to be mostly supported by:
Base : All Respondents

	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member		
	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No	
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
The state pension	280	125	155	68	128	83	63	70	60	18	52	95	18	44	12	15	46	79	140	19	11	31	77	53	88	61	218	28	252
	28.0%	24.4%	31.6%	19.9%	29.2%	38.4%	26.9%	26.1%	33.5%	23.4%	25.3%	27.6%	31.6%	36.8%	19.6%	11.8%	21.1%	26.9%	38.5%	24.7%	31.7%	25.6%	22.2%	31.0%	35.8%	22.8%	29.8%	13.7%	31.6%
My family	59	35	24	35	22	2	5	28	3	5	9	28	1	14	3	3	7	10	39	5	*	8	11	15	19	10	49	7	51
	5.9%	6.8%	4.9%	10.1%	5.0%	0.9%	2.2%	10.6%	1.6%	6.9%	4.5%	8.1%	2.5%	12.1%	4.4%	2.7%	3.1%	3.4%	10.6%	6.9%	0.5%	6.6%	3.3%	9.0%	7.6%	3.7%	6.7%	3.6%	6.5%
My workplace pension	309	185	123	89	143	77	79	88	65	36	67	112	13	21	41	61	94	101	52	37	8	28	111	48	75	109	199	120	189
	30.9%	36.4%	25.1%	25.9%	32.5%	35.3%	33.5%	32.8%	36.2%	47.5%	32.8%	32.4%	23.8%	17.9%	67.8%	49.3%	43.4%	34.1%	14.4%	47.5%	22.9%	22.9%	32.1%	28.3%	30.6%	40.7%	27.2%	58.8%	23.7%
Property (selling and buying a smaller property)	69	26	43	17	45	7	25	11	13	7	20	17	6	12	-	8	19	24	18	1	6	7	27	14	15	21	48	10	58
	6.9%	5.2%	8.7%	4.9%	10.2%	3.3%	10.5%	4.2%	7.3%	9.2%	9.6%	5.0%	10.5%	9.9%	-	6.8%	8.8%	8.0%	4.9%	1.1%	15.4%	5.4%	7.7%	8.1%	6.1%	7.7%	6.6%	5.1%	7.3%
Means tested benefits	24	5	18	15	7	2	4	11	-	*	5	9	-	6	1	6	1	5	13	2	1	4	9	4	4	6	18	2	22
	2.4%	1.1%	3.7%	4.2%	1.7%	0.8%	1.6%	4.0%	-	0.3%	2.3%	2.5%	-	4.9%	0.8%	4.6%	0.4%	1.5%	3.5%	2.5%	1.9%	3.0%	2.7%	2.4%	1.6%	2.3%	2.4%	1.0%	2.7%
Other savings	128	75	52	58	44	26	27	38	18	9	25	48	12	12	2	20	29	45	33	9	6	29	54	18	13	40	87	20	107
	12.8%	14.8%	10.7%	16.8%	9.9%	12.2%	11.5%	14.3%	10.2%	11.9%	12.3%	13.9%	21.9%	10.1%	3.2%	16.5%	13.5%	15.2%	9.1%	11.5%	15.5%	23.4%	15.5%	10.4%	5.3%	15.0%	11.9%	10.0%	13.5%
Don't know	133	58	75	63	50	20	32	22	20	1	27	36	5	10	3	10	21	32	69	5	4	16	57	19	32	21	112	16	117
	13.3%	11.4%	15.3%	18.3%	11.4%	9.2%	13.8%	8.1%	11.1%	0.7%	13.3%	10.5%	9.6%	8.3%	4.2%	8.3%	9.7%	10.9%	19.1%	5.8%	12.0%	13.2%	16.5%	10.9%	13.1%	7.7%	15.3%	7.9%	14.7%
SIGMA	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UK Employees Survey
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13 Feb 2014

Table 37
Q24. Given your current income and expenditure, what proportion of your current income do you think you will need during your retirement to live on?
Base : All Respondents

	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member		
	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No	
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
10% or less	21	18	3	7	10	4	1	11	3	-	2	11	2	4	1	2	1	4	15	1	1	1	3	6	10	6	15	7	14
	2.1%	3.5%	0.7%	1.9%	2.3%	2.0%	0.5%	4.0%	1.9%	-	0.9%	3.2%	4.3%	3.6%	1.2%	1.4%	0.4%	1.2%	4.1%	1.2%	1.4%	0.4%	0.9%	3.8%	3.9%	2.1%	2.1%	3.6%	1.7%
25%	110	76	34	48	45	17	24	39	17	12	27	38	9	7	21	15	34	25	37	12	2	8	49	18	21	38	72	24	86
	11.0%	15.0%	6.9%	14.0%	10.1%	8.0%	10.0%	14.5%	9.4%	16.2%	13.4%	11.1%	16.4%	5.7%	34.7%	11.9%	15.4%	8.5%	10.1%	15.3%	4.3%	6.8%	14.2%	10.6%	8.5%	14.3%	9.8%	11.9%	10.8%
50%	234	131	102	81	113	40	52	74	43	22	46	78	17	25	12	46	66	62	60	14	9	29	89	41	52	78	156	60	173
	23.4%	25.7%	20.9%	23.5%	25.7%	18.4%	21.9%	27.7%	24.0%	28.9%	22.2%	22.5%	30.9%	21.3%	20.1%	37.2%	30.4%	20.8%	16.5%	18.3%	24.2%	23.5%	25.6%	24.1%	21.2%	29.1%	21.3%	29.6%	21.8%
66%	115	67	48	44	39	33	36	30	28	5	33	44	6	15	2	18	35	24	38	7	5	27	20	20	36	46	69	26	89
	11.5%	13.2%	9.7%	12.7%	8.8%	15.2%	15.3%	11.3%	15.4%	6.9%	16.0%	12.6%	11.2%	12.2%	3.6%	14.3%	16.2%	8.3%	10.4%	8.8%	14.8%	21.9%	5.7%	11.9%	14.8%	17.3%	9.4%	12.9%	11.2%
75%	130	49	81	36	60	34	30	32	27	13	26	41	5	23	9	18	26	52	33	8	7	15	50	22	28	44	86	32	98
	13.0%	9.7%	16.5%	10.4%	13.7%	15.8%	12.9%	12.0%	15.2%	17.6%	12.7%	11.8%	8.1%	18.9%	15.6%	14.5%	12.0%	17.7%	9.2%	10.6%	20.0%	11.9%	14.3%	12.9%	11.6%	16.3%	11.8%	15.7%	12.3%
100% or more	174	83	92	45	72	58	24	41	36	14	21	66	6	22	11	4	28	53	90	19	4	25	58	19	50	19	156	26	148
	17.4%	16.2%	18.7%	12.9%	16.4%	26.7%	10.1%	15.1%	20.2%	19.1%	10.3%	19.0%	10.6%	18.3%	18.4%	3.1%	12.9%	17.9%	24.6%	24.9%	12.0%	20.3%	16.7%	10.8%	20.1%	7.0%	21.3%	13.0%	18.6%
Don't know	216	85	131	85	101	30	69	41	25	8	50	68	10	24	4	22	27	76	91	16	8	19	79	44	49	37	179	27	189
	21.6%	16.7%	26.6%	24.6%	23.1%	13.8%	29.2%	15.4%	13.7%	11.3%	24.5%	19.7%	18.5%	20.0%	6.4%	17.8%	12.6%	25.6%	25.0%	20.9%	23.4%	15.2%	22.7%	26.0%	19.9%	13.9%	24.4%	13.4%	23.7%
SIGMA	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 38
Q25. What age do you expect to retire?
Base : All Respondents

	Total		Gender			Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member	
			Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No	
Unweighted Total	1000		473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769	
Weighted Total	1000		510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796	
40 or earlier	1		1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	
	0.1%		0.2%	-	0.3%	-	-	-	-	0.3%	-	-	-	-	-	0.8%	-	0.3%	0.2%	-	0.7%	-	0.5%	-	-	-	0.4%	-	0.3%	0.1%	
41	4		4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4		
	0.4%		0.8%	-	-	1.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5%	-	-	12.0%	-	-	-	-	-	0.6%	-	0.5%	
43	*		*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	*		
	*		*	-	0.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3%	-	0.1%	-	-	-	-	0.5%	-	-	-	-	0.1%	-	-	*	
44	6		6	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	6		
	0.6%		1.2%	-	1.7%	-	-	2.2%	-	-	-	-	-	5.0%	-	-	-	-	1.6%	-	-	4.9%	-	-	-	-	0.8%	-	0.7%		
45	1		1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1		
	0.1%		0.1%	-	0.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2%	-	-	-	0.4%	-	-	-	-	0.2%	-	-	0.1%	
48	6		6	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	6		
	0.6%		1.2%	-	1.7%	-	-	-	-	7.9%	-	-	-	10.5%	-	-	-	-	1.6%	-	-	4.9%	-	-	-	-	0.8%	-	0.7%		
49	1		1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1		
	0.1%		0.1%	-	0.1%	-	-	-	-	0.3%	-	-	-	0.9%	-	-	0.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3%	-	-	0.2%	-	-	0.1%	
50	18		11	6	11	6	-	3	5	2	6	2	5	1	-	*	1	5	2	10	2	2	1	6	2	5	2	16	7	11	
	1.8%		2.2%	1.3%	3.3%	1.4%	-	1.1%	1.8%	0.9%	7.9%	0.9%	1.4%	1.0%	-	0.3%	0.5%	2.1%	0.7%	2.9%	2.5%	4.7%	0.7%	1.7%	1.1%	2.1%	0.6%	2.2%	3.4%	1.3%	
51	*		*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	*		
	*		0.1%	-	0.1%	-	-	-	-	0.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2%	0.2%	-	-	0.1%	
54	1		1	*	1	-	-	1	*	*	-	1	*	-	-	-	1	-	-	*	-	-	1	*	-	1	-	1	*		
	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	-	-	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	-	0.3%	0.1%	-	-	-	0.2%	0.3%	-	0.1%	-	-	0.7%	0.1%	-	-	0.4%	-	0.3%	0.1%	
55	34		16	18	10	24	-	9	5	5	3	3	3	4	9	4	4	5	14	12	2	-	3	18	3	9	7	27	8	26	
	3.4%		3.1%	3.7%	2.9%	5.6%	-	4.0%	2.0%	2.6%	4.2%	1.3%	1.0%	6.4%	7.7%	6.5%	3.0%	2.3%	4.7%	3.3%	2.2%	-	2.7%	5.2%	1.6%	3.5%	2.7%	3.7%	4.2%	3.3%	
56	2		2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	
	0.2%		0.3%	-	0.2%	0.2%	-	0.4%	0.2%	-	-	0.2%	0.1%	-	-	-	0.4%	0.5%	-	-	-	-	0.4%	-	-	-	0.6%	-	0.7%	-	
57	4		1	2	*	1	2	2	1	-	1	*	1	-	*	-	1	2	1	-	*	-	*	2	-	*	2	2	1	3	
	0.4%		0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.9%	1.0%	0.3%	-	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%	-	0.2%	-	0.5%	1.0%	0.3%	-	0.6%	-	0.4%	0.7%	-	0.2%	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	
58	11		6	5	1	4	7	-	6	-	-	3	1	-	5	-	-	-	4	7	-	2	-	5	4	*	1	10	7	4	
	1.1%		1.2%	1.0%	0.1%	0.9%	3.1%	-	2.1%	-	-	1.6%	0.1%	-	4.2%	-	-	-	1.3%	2.0%	-	4.7%	-	1.5%	2.3%	0.2%	0.4%	1.4%	3.3%	0.5%	
59	2		1	2	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	1	2	1	2	
	0.2%		0.1%	0.4%	0.7%	-	-	0.2%	0.7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4%	-	0.7%	-	0.7%	-	-	1.1%	-	-	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	
60	135		63	72	55	62	18	32	36	28	3	34	45	8	15	3	22	42	40	31	6	7	8	47	31	36	37	98	35	99	
	13.5%		12.4%	14.6%	15.9%	14.1%	8.3%	13.8%	13.3%	15.3%	4.4%	16.5%	13.1%	13.8%	12.6%	5.3%	17.9%	19.1%	13.6%	8.5%	8.0%	18.5%	6.8%	13.5%	17.8%	14.7%	13.6%	13.4%	17.2%	12.5%	
61	5		2	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	3	1	*	-	1	1	1	2	2	-	1	1	*	1	3	2	-	5	
	0.5%		0.4%	0.5%	0.9%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.9%	0.3%	-	0.3%	0.8%	0.9%	0.2%	-	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	2.8%	-	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	1.0%	0.3%	-	0.6%	
62	21		12	9	6	4	11	11	3	-	-	10	8	-	2	-	2	7	10	3	-	-	2	2	6	11	3	18	8	13	
	2.1%		2.3%	1.9%	1.9%	0.9%	4.9%	4.8%	1.2%	-	-	5.0%	2.2%	-	1.3%	-	1.8%	3.0%	3.3%	0.7%	-	-	1.6%	0.7%	3.5%	4.4%	1.0%	2.5%	4.0%	1.6%	
63	5		1	5	*	1	4	5	*	-	-	3	*	-	2	-	1	2	-	2	*	-	*	2	1	2	2	4	*	5	
	0.5%		0.2%	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%	2.0%	2.0%	0.1%	-	-	1.5%	*	-	1.8%	-	0.9%	1.0%	-	0.6%	0.6%	-	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.1%	0.7%	
64	9		3	6	2	3	4	3	1	5	-	2	1	1	2	-	3	2	2	2	-	-	2	4	2	1	4	6	2	7	
	0.9%		0.6%	1.2%	0.7%	0.6%	2.0%	1.3%	0.2%	2.6%	-	0.9%	0.1%	1.4%	2.0%	-	2.3%	1.1%	0.7%	0.5%	-	-	1.4%	1.2%	1.3%	0.4%	1.4%	0.8%	1.2%	0.9%	



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Table 38
Q25. What age do you expect to retire?
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member		
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No	
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796	
65	259	126	132	81	128	50	59	59	37	27	58	84	11	31	19	32	60	65	101	32	8	41	83	41	54	70	188	47	212	
	25.9%	24.8%	27.0%	23.5%	29.1%	23.0%	25.3%	21.9%	20.7%	35.5%	28.3%	24.4%	18.6%	26.3%	32.2%	25.6%	27.7%	22.1%	27.9%	41.2%	22.0%	33.6%	23.9%	24.2%	21.8%	26.3%	25.7%	23.1%	26.6%	
66	96	53	42	4	38	54	21	34	15	11	19	47	2	8	8	11	24	23	38	13	*	8	27	18	30	11	84	31	65	
	9.6%	10.5%	8.6%	1.2%	8.6%	24.8%	9.1%	12.8%	8.5%	14.5%	9.2%	13.7%	4.1%	6.7%	13.3%	9.1%	10.9%	7.8%	10.3%	17.0%	0.5%	6.7%	7.7%	10.4%	12.1%	4.2%	11.5%	15.2%	8.1%	
67	64	27	37	12	27	25	14	19	17	1	18	21	1	9	1	7	15	11	32	2	3	14	12	16	18	22	42	13	51	
	6.4%	5.4%	7.5%	3.6%	6.1%	11.7%	6.1%	7.3%	9.3%	1.4%	9.0%	6.0%	1.9%	7.8%	2.1%	5.7%	6.9%	3.7%	8.7%	2.0%	8.7%	11.8%	3.4%	9.3%	7.2%	8.2%	5.8%	6.5%	6.4%	
68	52	22	30	23	23	6	21	17	3	3	13	21	1	3	7	6	9	15	22	4	4	2	24	8	9	15	37	6	46	
	5.2%	4.3%	6.2%	6.7%	5.2%	2.8%	8.7%	6.3%	1.8%	4.2%	6.5%	6.0%	2.6%	2.4%	12.1%	4.9%	4.0%	5.1%	6.1%	5.3%	11.8%	2.0%	6.9%	4.8%	3.5%	5.6%	5.1%	2.9%	5.8%	
69	10	2	8	4	6	*	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	7	1	*	*	-	3	3	2	3	3	3	8	3	8
	1.0%	0.4%	1.7%	1.3%	1.3%	0.2%	0.8%	0.9%	2.3%	2.6%	0.7%	0.8%	3.0%	1.6%	3.7%	1.8%	3.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	-	2.2%	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	1.3%	1.0%	
70	170	90	79	73	68	28	38	45	42	11	30	74	11	18	11	19	20	73	57	9	1	10	71	28	52	48	121	24	145	
	17.0%	17.7%	16.2%	21.3%	15.6%	12.8%	16.1%	16.7%	23.3%	15.0%	14.7%	21.4%	20.0%	14.7%	18.4%	15.5%	9.3%	24.6%	15.8%	11.4%	2.5%	8.1%	20.4%	16.1%	21.0%	18.1%	16.5%	12.0%	18.2%	
71	5	2	4	1	4	-	*	1	4	-	*	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	2	-	2	1	2	1	1	2	4	1	5	
	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%	-	0.1%	0.2%	2.3%	-	0.2%	0.2%	1.2%	-	-	0.4%	-	0.9%	0.6%	-	4.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	
72	1	1	-	1	1	-	*	1	-	-	*	1	-	-	1	*	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	*	-	1	-	-	1	
	0.1%	0.3%	-	0.1%	0.2%	-	0.2%	0.4%	-	-	0.2%	0.1%	-	-	0.8%	0.4%	-	-	0.3%	-	1.4%	-	0.1%	0.3%	-	0.5%	-	-	0.2%	
73	2	1	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	1	2	
	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.7%	-	-	0.2%	-	-	-	0.2%	-	-	-	-	-	0.2%	0.7%	-	-	-	-	-	1.4%	-	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	
74	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	
	0.1%	0.2%	-	0.3%	-	-	-	0.2%	-	0.8%	-	-	-	-	0.9%	-	0.2%	-	0.2%	-	-	-	0.2%	-	0.2%	0.4%	-	-	0.1%	
75	32	16	16	16	15	*	6	16	5	*	2	16	3	6	*	6	11	9	5	2	2	5	16	2	4	15	17	3	29	
	3.2%	3.1%	3.2%	4.6%	3.5%	0.2%	2.7%	6.1%	2.9%	0.5%	0.9%	4.7%	4.8%	5.1%	0.4%	5.1%	5.2%	2.9%	1.4%	2.7%	5.2%	3.9%	4.7%	1.4%	1.6%	5.6%	2.3%	1.5%	3.6%	
76	5	5	*	*	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	*	-	-	-	5	*	-	*	5	-	5	
	0.5%	1.0%	*	0.1%	-	2.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7%	0.1%	-	-	-	1.5%	0.1%	-	0.1%	0.7%	-	0.7%	
77	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	
	0.1%	0.1%	-	0.2%	-	-	-	-	0.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3%	-	-	-	-	-	0.2%	-	-	0.2%	-	-	0.1%	
78	2	2	*	1	*	*	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	*	-	*	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	
	0.2%	0.3%	*	0.3%	*	0.2%	-	0.3%	0.5%	-	-	0.4%	-	-	-	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	-	0.6%	-	0.6%	-	0.3%	-	0.6%	-	0.2%	0.2%	
79	2	2	*	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	1	
	0.2%	0.3%	*	0.5%	-	-	0.4%	0.3%	-	-	0.2%	0.2%	-	-	1.0%	0.7%	-	0.2%	0.1%	-	1.4%	-	0.2%	0.3%	-	0.7%	-	0.4%	0.1%	
80 or later	32	22	10	15	17	*	2	5	9	-	2	10	5	*	1	1	2	8	21	1	1	6	13	1	11	9	23	2	30	
	3.2%	4.3%	2.0%	4.2%	3.8%	0.2%	0.9%	1.7%	5.3%	-	1.1%	2.9%	8.7%	0.3%	1.8%	0.8%	0.8%	2.7%	5.8%	1.3%	1.4%	4.9%	3.7%	0.5%	4.3%	3.3%	5.8%	3.1%	3.7%	
SIGMA	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	



UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 39
Q26. Who do you trust most to argue for your interests in retirement?
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Your employer	100	57	43	37	50	14	22	22	9	19	14	33	4	12	12	10	19	20	51	6	1	9	36	19	30	35	65	24	76
	10.0%	11.2%	8.8%	10.7%	11.3%	6.3%	9.3%	8.2%	4.9%	25.6%	6.7%	9.7%	7.6%	9.9%	19.4%	8.3%	8.8%	6.7%	14.1%	7.9%	2.5%	7.0%	10.2%	11.4%	12.2%	13.2%	8.9%	12.0%	9.6%
The law	250	122	128	88	123	38	69	58	37	14	69	75	18	27	2	40	50	79	81	13	8	20	112	39	57	65	185	34	216
	25.0%	23.9%	26.2%	25.7%	28.1%	17.7%	29.2%	21.5%	20.8%	19.1%	33.7%	21.7%	31.3%	22.3%	3.3%	32.3%	22.9%	26.8%	22.3%	17.2%	21.8%	16.2%	32.4%	23.0%	23.4%	24.2%	25.3%	16.6%	27.2%
The government / politicians	150	66	84	54	68	27	43	30	28	12	50	33	11	16	6	15	30	52	53	6	9	25	41	37	32	38	112	15	135
	15.0%	12.9%	17.2%	15.8%	15.6%	12.6%	18.3%	11.0%	15.7%	15.7%	24.6%	9.6%	19.7%	13.2%	9.8%	12.5%	13.7%	17.7%	14.5%	7.4%	26.0%	20.5%	11.9%	21.6%	12.8%	14.3%	15.3%	7.3%	17.0%
Trade unions	200	130	70	46	82	71	32	88	43	17	16	111	1	27	22	28	63	54	54	26	4	27	72	21	50	53	147	102	97
	20.0%	25.5%	14.2%	13.4%	18.8%	32.7%	13.8%	32.8%	23.8%	22.6%	7.7%	32.1%	2.0%	22.6%	37.0%	22.8%	28.9%	18.3%	15.0%	33.4%	10.4%	22.1%	20.7%	12.1%	20.3%	19.8%	20.0%	50.2%	12.2%
The EU	46	31	15	15	22	9	11	6	12	2	4	19	7	8	3	4	11	11	21	3	*	14	7	1	20	14	32	4	42
	4.6%	6.2%	3.0%	4.4%	5.0%	4.0%	4.5%	2.4%	6.5%	2.9%	1.9%	5.6%	12.8%	6.4%	4.8%	3.4%	5.0%	3.6%	5.7%	4.4%	1.2%	11.3%	2.0%	0.8%	8.3%	5.1%	4.4%	2.0%	5.3%
Pensions industry	129	54	74	51	45	32	31	30	32	3	31	42	8	16	7	11	22	37	58	12	4	11	45	29	28	35	93	11	118
	12.9%	10.7%	15.1%	14.8%	10.3%	15.0%	13.2%	11.2%	17.8%	3.3%	15.0%	12.2%	14.2%	13.9%	11.6%	8.9%	10.2%	12.6%	16.0%	15.4%	12.0%	8.6%	12.8%	17.0%	11.5%	13.1%	12.8%	5.4%	14.8%
Charities	125	49	76	52	48	25	28	35	19	8	21	31	7	14	9	14	23	42	45	11	9	18	34	24	28	27	98	13	112
	12.5%	9.7%	15.4%	15.1%	10.9%	11.6%	11.7%	12.9%	10.5%	10.8%	10.4%	9.1%	12.4%	11.7%	14.2%	11.7%	10.5%	14.3%	12.5%	14.3%	26.1%	14.4%	9.9%	14.2%	11.5%	10.2%	13.3%	6.6%	14.0%
SIGMA	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 40
Q27. Which of the following statements is closest to your opinion?
Base : All Respondents

	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member			
	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No		
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769	
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796	
I believe that the UK economy is currently recovering	400	243	158	133	187	81	167	95	53	15	160	104	27	35	18	65	103	123	109	31	12	50	156	68	83	145	256	78	322	
	40.0%	47.6%	32.2%	38.7%	42.5%	37.2%	70.9%	35.4%	29.7%	19.7%	78.0%	30.0%	47.6%	29.6%	29.1%	52.8%	47.1%	41.8%	30.0%	40.7%	34.0%	40.9%	44.9%	39.9%	33.6%	53.9%	34.9%	38.4%	40.4%	
I do not believe that the UK economy is currently recovering	464	213	251	166	184	114	47	141	99	53	22	195	24	66	38	47	73	132	212	32	22	54	154	72	129	101	363	103	361	
	46.4%	41.8%	51.1%	48.2%	41.9%	52.4%	20.0%	52.4%	55.1%	70.0%	10.6%	56.4%	42.8%	55.5%	62.2%	37.8%	33.6%	44.8%	58.2%	42.1%	60.2%	44.0%	44.3%	42.2%	52.5%	37.5%	49.6%	50.5%	45.3%	
Don't know	136	54	82	45	68	23	22	33	27	8	23	47	5	18	5	12	42	40	43	13	2	18	38	31	34	23	113	23	113	
	13.6%	10.6%	16.7%	13.2%	15.5%	10.4%	9.2%	12.2%	15.2%	10.3%	11.4%	13.6%	9.7%	14.8%	8.6%	9.4%	19.3%	13.4%	11.8%	17.2%	5.7%	15.1%	10.8%	17.9%	13.9%	8.5%	15.5%	11.1%	14.3%	
SIGMA	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796	
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 41
Q28. Who do you believe is benefiting the most from whatever economic recovery is currently taking place in the UK?
Base : All Respondents

	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6					Employment Status		Trade Union Member			
	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No	
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Those on low incomes	86	50	36	44	28	15	26	21	7	4	38	13	3	11	1	17	20	20	29	1	1	8	39	14	23	24	62	22	64
	8.6%	9.8%	7.4%	12.8%	6.3%	6.8%	11.0%	7.8%	3.7%	5.1%	18.4%	3.7%	5.0%	9.6%	1.8%	14.0%	9.1%	6.7%	8.0%	1.4%	2.6%	6.5%	11.3%	8.3%	9.2%	8.9%	8.5%	10.7%	8.1%
Those on middle incomes	92	45	48	47	30	16	38	20	13	3	47	18	8	3	3	15	19	30	29	5	8	17	27	17	20	37	55	15	77
	9.2%	8.8%	9.7%	13.7%	6.7%	7.3%	16.1%	7.6%	7.3%	4.3%	23.0%	5.1%	13.9%	2.7%	4.2%	12.2%	8.6%	10.2%	7.9%	5.8%	21.3%	13.9%	7.7%	9.9%	8.1%	13.9%	7.5%	7.6%	9.7%
Those on high incomes	594	326	268	166	270	158	105	179	137	55	67	233	37	92	52	68	149	171	207	51	19	87	197	95	145	160	434	139	455
	59.4%	64.0%	54.6%	48.2%	61.5%	72.7%	44.6%	67.0%	76.5%	72.8%	32.6%	67.3%	65.0%	77.2%	85.8%	54.8%	68.3%	57.8%	56.8%	65.6%	51.9%	70.8%	56.8%	55.8%	58.8%	59.7%	59.2%	68.1%	57.1%
None - nobody is benefiting	145	53	92	52	70	23	38	37	11	11	32	56	4	6	5	11	19	43	71	14	8	6	50	31	35	29	116	17	127
	14.5%	10.3%	18.8%	15.1%	15.8%	10.7%	16.1%	13.9%	5.9%	14.9%	15.5%	16.2%	7.2%	4.9%	7.8%	9.3%	8.8%	14.7%	19.5%	18.5%	22.0%	5.1%	14.4%	18.0%	14.4%	10.7%	15.8%	8.5%	16.0%
Don't know	83	36	47	35	42	5	29	10	12	2	22	27	5	7	*	12	11	31	28	7	1	5	34	14	23	18	65	10	73
	8.3%	7.1%	9.5%	10.3%	9.6%	2.5%	12.3%	3.8%	6.6%	2.9%	10.5%	7.7%	8.9%	5.6%	0.3%	9.7%	5.2%	10.6%	7.8%	8.6%	2.0%	3.7%	9.9%	8.0%	9.4%	6.7%	8.9%	5.0%	9.1%
SIGMA	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 42
Q29. What would you choose as the most important thing to be improved in the UK economy?
Base : All Respondents

	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member		
	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No	
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
A higher proportion of people in secure full time work	359	192	167	109	125	124	74	114	85	23	62	155	10	46	23	38	77	127	115	25	16	42	118	57	100	88	271	88	270
	35.9%	37.7%	34.0%	31.7%	28.5%	57.4%	31.3%	42.5%	47.2%	31.2%	30.2%	44.7%	17.2%	38.5%	38.0%	31.2%	35.4%	43.2%	31.8%	32.3%	45.0%	34.7%	34.0%	33.1%	40.8%	32.9%	37.0%	43.4%	33.9%
Wages increasing faster than inflation	276	132	143	115	119	42	61	79	39	24	49	89	13	40	32	37	64	77	98	32	3	34	92	59	56	83	193	59	217
	27.6%	26.0%	29.2%	33.4%	27.1%	19.4%	26.1%	29.6%	21.9%	31.6%	23.8%	25.8%	23.3%	33.7%	53.0%	30.0%	29.5%	26.1%	26.8%	41.3%	8.3%	27.5%	26.5%	34.5%	22.7%	31.0%	26.3%	28.7%	27.3%
A higher rate of GDP growth	94	67	27	24	55	15	20	35	9	4	21	31	6	12	3	11	28	26	28	3	7	11	30	17	26	27	66	18	75
	9.4%	13.1%	5.5%	7.0%	12.5%	6.7%	8.4%	13.2%	5.3%	4.9%	10.5%	9.0%	11.0%	10.4%	5.0%	9.3%	12.9%	8.9%	7.6%	4.4%	20.3%	9.0%	8.6%	9.7%	10.4%	10.2%	9.1%	8.9%	9.5%
A balanced budget and reduced government debt	184	77	106	54	99	31	68	27	36	16	65	38	22	19	2	34	42	43	64	14	4	26	81	26	33	60	124	28	156
	18.4%	15.1%	21.7%	15.8%	22.4%	14.1%	28.9%	9.9%	19.8%	21.8%	31.7%	10.9%	38.8%	15.7%	4.0%	27.9%	19.3%	14.6%	17.6%	18.2%	11.7%	21.3%	23.2%	15.2%	13.3%	22.4%	16.9%	13.6%	19.6%
Don't know	88	42	47	42	41	5	13	13	11	8	8	33	5	2	-	2	6	21	59	3	5	9	27	13	31	10	79	11	77
	8.8%	8.2%	9.5%	12.1%	9.4%	2.4%	5.3%	4.8%	5.9%	10.5%	3.9%	9.5%	9.7%	1.8%	-	1.6%	2.9%	7.2%	16.1%	3.9%	14.7%	7.7%	7.6%	7.5%	12.7%	3.6%	10.7%	5.4%	9.7%
SIGMA	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 43
Q30. Some politicians say that our economy is in a 'global race' against other countries and that we need to make Britain more competitive to stay ahead in this race. Other politicians say that this approach leads to falling wages in the UK, as part of a 'race to the bottom' which we cannot win against low-wage countries like China and India. Which view is closer to your own?
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6					Employment Status		Trade Union Member		
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
This country is part of a 'global race' which the UK should be trying to win	273	157	116	104	114	55	94	79	42	10	99	80	14	27	8	47	65	73	87	18	12	40	92	51	61	100	173	52	221
	27.3%	30.8%	23.6%	30.2%	26.0%	25.2%	39.9%	29.3%	23.4%	12.7%	48.4%	23.2%	25.7%	22.9%	13.8%	38.3%	29.9%	24.9%	24.0%	23.7%	33.4%	32.3%	26.5%	29.6%	24.6%	37.3%	23.6%	25.5%	27.8%
The 'global race' is in fact a 'race to the bottom' which the UK should not be part of	440	242	198	156	179	105	74	131	98	37	51	178	30	60	35	58	96	135	151	42	10	57	154	69	108	117	323	95	345
	44.0%	47.5%	40.4%	45.3%	40.8%	48.6%	31.3%	48.7%	54.6%	48.9%	24.8%	51.5%	52.9%	50.7%	58.1%	47.1%	44.2%	45.7%	41.6%	54.4%	26.9%	46.7%	44.4%	40.6%	43.8%	43.7%	44.2%	46.8%	43.3%
Don't know	287	110	176	84	146	57	68	59	40	29	55	88	12	31	17	18	57	87	125	17	14	26	101	51	78	51	236	56	230
	28.7%	21.6%	36.0%	24.5%	33.1%	26.2%	28.8%	22.0%	22.0%	38.4%	26.8%	25.3%	21.4%	26.5%	28.0%	14.5%	26.0%	29.5%	34.4%	21.9%	39.7%	20.9%	29.1%	29.8%	31.6%	19.0%	32.2%	27.7%	28.9%
SIGMA	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 44
Q31. Some politicians say that we need to boost our GDP (economic growth) in the UK, even if this means accepting lower wages for the time being. Other politicians say that we should be paying people higher wages in the UK, even if this results in lower GDP for the time being. Which approach would you prefer to see politicians take?
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6					Employment Status		Trade Union Member		
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Focusing on higher GDP, even if this means lower wages	198 19.8%	129 25.2%	69 14.1%	59 17.1%	97 22.1%	42 19.5%	64 27.1%	53 19.7%	30 16.8%	15 19.5%	73 35.8%	42 12.2%	12 21.6%	27 22.3%	8 13.4%	30 24.6%	50 23.1%	64 21.6%	54 14.7%	18 23.7%	5 15.0%	36 29.4%	65 18.6%	31 17.9%	43 17.5%	72 26.7%	127 17.3%	29 14.3%	169 21.2%
Focusing on higher wages, even if this means lower GDP	569 56.9%	280 54.9%	289 59.0%	223 64.8%	220 50.1%	126 58.0%	118 49.9%	161 60.1%	116 64.3%	47 62.0%	100 48.6%	233 67.4%	39 68.5%	68 57.1%	32 52.3%	73 59.1%	110 50.5%	164 55.6%	222 61.0%	36 46.2%	17 48.5%	73 59.9%	201 57.9%	99 58.2%	141 57.5%	159 59.2%	410 56.0%	129 63.3%	440 55.2%
Don't know	233 23.3%	101 19.9%	132 26.9%	62 18.1%	122 27.8%	49 22.5%	54 23.0%	54 20.2%	34 18.9%	14 18.5%	32 15.6%	71 20.4%	6 9.9%	25 20.6%	21 34.2%	20 16.3%	57 26.4%	67 22.8%	88 24.3%	23 30.1%	13 36.6%	13 10.6%	81 23.5%	41 23.9%	61 25.0%	38 14.1%	195 26.7%	46 22.5%	187 23.5%
SIGMA	1000 100.0%	510 100.0%	490 100.0%	344 100.0%	439 100.0%	217 100.0%	236 100.0%	268 100.0%	180 100.0%	75 100.0%	205 100.0%	346 100.0%	56 100.0%	119 100.0%	60 100.0%	123 100.0%	218 100.0%	295 100.0%	363 100.0%	77 100.0%	36 100.0%	122 100.0%	347 100.0%	171 100.0%	246 100.0%	268 100.0%	732 100.0%	204 100.0%	796 100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 45
Q32. Some politicians say that we need to boost our GDP (economic growth) in the UK, even if this means accepting lower job security for British workers. Other people say that we should be improving job security in the UK, even if this results in lower GDP. Which approach would you prefer to see politicians take?
Base : All Answering

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6					Employment Status		Trade Union Member		
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	999	472	527	388	486	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	307	249	82	41	133	290	196	256	715	284	231	768
Weighted Total	996	505	490	344	435	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	291	363	77	32	122	347	171	246	268	728	204	792
Focusing on higher GDP, even if this means accepting lower job security	144 14.4%	94 18.5%	50 10.2%	53 15.4%	64 14.7%	27 12.4%	30 12.6%	53 19.7%	14 8.0%	6 7.5%	42 20.4%	47 13.6%	5 9.4%	23 19.6%	7 12.0%	15 12.5%	41 18.7%	39 13.4%	49 13.4%	14 17.9%	3 9.3%	18 15.0%	43 12.3%	40 23.5%	25 10.4%	43 16.0%	101 13.8%	24 11.7%	120 15.1%
Focusing on better job security, even if this means accepting lower GDP	687 69.0%	341 67.4%	346 70.6%	241 70.0%	286 65.7%	160 73.7%	165 70.0%	176 65.5%	149 82.8%	46 61.4%	137 67.0%	244 70.7%	41 72.1%	68 57.0%	47 77.1%	102 82.3%	147 67.3%	213 73.1%	226 62.1%	54 70.6%	24 76.0%	82 67.3%	251 72.5%	108 63.4%	165 67.2%	201 74.9%	486 66.8%	146 71.7%	540 68.3%
Don't know	165 16.6%	71 14.1%	94 19.2%	50 14.5%	85 19.6%	30 13.9%	41 17.5%	40 14.8%	17 9.2%	23 31.2%	26 12.6%	54 15.7%	10 18.4%	28 23.4%	7 11.0%	6 5.2%	31 14.1%	39 13.5%	89 24.5%	9 11.5%	5 14.7%	22 17.7%	53 15.2%	22 13.0%	55 22.4%	24 9.0%	141 19.4%	34 16.5%	132 16.6%
SIGMA	996 100.0%	505 100.0%	490 100.0%	344 100.0%	435 100.0%	217 100.0%	236 100.0%	268 100.0%	180 100.0%	75 100.0%	205 100.0%	346 100.0%	56 100.0%	119 100.0%	60 100.0%	123 100.0%	218 100.0%	291 100.0%	363 100.0%	77 100.0%	32 100.0%	122 100.0%	347 100.0%	171 100.0%	246 100.0%	268 100.0%	728 100.0%	204 100.0%	792 100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 46
Q33. Some politicians say that government should always buy goods and services on the basis of the lowest cost, to save taxpayers money. Others say that government should use its buying power to help boost jobs and skills, for example by considering whether suppliers provide good quality apprenticeships or pay a decent wage. Which approach would you prefer to see politicians take?
Base : All Respondents

	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6					Employment Status		Trade Union Member			
	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No	
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Focus on lowest cost, even if this means fewer employment opportunities	181	121	60	76	85	20	49	69	20	10	49	55	12	32	9	26	41	61	53	12	2	26	60	32	50	61	120	36	145
	18.1%	23.8%	12.2%	22.1%	19.3%	9.3%	20.6%	25.8%	11.1%	13.8%	24.0%	15.9%	21.5%	27.1%	15.5%	20.8%	18.9%	20.6%	14.7%	14.9%	5.1%	21.2%	17.3%	18.4%	20.4%	22.6%	16.4%	17.5%	18.3%
Focus on other aims, even if this means that contracts aren't always lowest cost.	608	292	316	192	253	163	149	145	132	53	129	213	40	64	44	84	140	181	204	54	24	75	225	104	127	169	440	134	474
	60.8%	57.3%	64.5%	55.7%	57.7%	75.4%	63.2%	54.1%	73.6%	70.9%	62.9%	61.6%	70.2%	53.5%	73.2%	68.3%	64.2%	61.2%	56.0%	69.7%	65.6%	61.4%	64.8%	60.6%	51.6%	62.9%	60.1%	65.9%	59.5%
Don't know	211	96	114	76	101	33	38	54	27	11	27	78	5	23	7	14	37	54	106	12	11	21	62	36	69	39	172	34	177
	21.1%	18.9%	23.3%	22.2%	23.0%	15.3%	16.2%	20.1%	15.3%	15.3%	13.0%	22.5%	8.2%	19.5%	11.4%	10.9%	16.9%	18.2%	29.3%	15.4%	29.3%	17.4%	17.9%	21.0%	28.1%	14.5%	23.5%	16.6%	22.2%
SIGMA	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 47
Q34. Would you support or oppose an increase in the current minimum wage of £6 31, so that everyone receives at least the Living Wage (a currently optional rate calculated as £8 80 in London or £7 65 elsewhere)?
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6					Employment Status		Trade Union Member		
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Yes	828 82.8%	419 82.3%	409 83.4%	260 75.6%	364 82.8%	205 94.4%	192 81.4%	224 83.7%	167 92.9%	52 69.4%	172 83.8%	294 85.2%	43 76.9%	93 78.0%	58 95.9%	101 81.8%	177 81.3%	243 82.4%	307 84.5%	72 93.6%	20 56.9%	91 74.5%	308 88.8%	140 82.0%	196 79.5%	217 80.9%	612 83.5%	183 89.7%	645 81.1%
No	85 8.5%	50 9.7%	35 7.2%	49 14.3%	25 5.6%	11 5.0%	26 10.9%	17 6.5%	7 4.0%	13 17.2%	22 10.6%	30 8.7%	9 16.5%	6 5.0%	* 0.3%	11 8.8%	20 9.1%	21 7.1%	33 9.1%	3 3.4%	4 11.1%	10 7.8%	21 5.9%	16 9.2%	32 13.0%	30 11.3%	54 7.4%	9 4.5%	75 9.5%
Don't know	87 8.7%	41 8.0%	46 9.4%	35 10.2%	51 11.6%	1 0.6%	18 7.6%	26 9.9%	6 3.1%	10 13.4%	11 5.5%	21 6.1%	4 6.6%	20 17.0%	2 3.8%	12 9.5%	21 9.6%	31 10.5%	23 6.4%	2 3.0%	11 32.0%	22 17.6%	18 5.3%	15 8.7%	18 7.4%	21 7.8%	66 9.0%	12 5.7%	75 9.4%
SIGMA	1000 100.0%	510 100.0%	490 100.0%	344 100.0%	439 100.0%	217 100.0%	236 100.0%	268 100.0%	180 100.0%	75 100.0%	205 100.0%	346 100.0%	56 100.0%	119 100.0%	60 100.0%	123 100.0%	218 100.0%	295 100.0%	363 100.0%	77 100.0%	36 100.0%	122 100.0%	347 100.0%	171 100.0%	246 100.0%	268 100.0%	732 100.0%	204 100.0%	796 100.0%



UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 48

Q35. Would you support or oppose proposals that the government should reward employers with tax breaks if they provide secure employment by guaranteeing no compulsory redundancies and pay their employees at least a living wage?

Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6					Employment Status		Trade Union Member		
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Strongly support	278	168	109	97	128	53	51	100	50	15	49	127	8	27	15	37	61	93	87	17	7	39	83	47	83	85	193	64	213
	27.8%	33.0%	22.3%	28.2%	29.1%	24.4%	21.7%	37.4%	27.6%	20.3%	23.9%	36.8%	14.2%	23.0%	25.5%	30.1%	27.8%	31.5%	23.9%	22.3%	20.4%	31.8%	24.0%	27.5%	33.9%	31.7%	26.3%	31.6%	26.8%
Somewhat support	440	211	229	117	208	115	117	106	89	23	110	136	28	65	20	55	107	129	149	31	15	47	163	94	91	118	322	84	356
	44.0%	41.4%	46.8%	34.1%	47.4%	52.9%	49.5%	39.7%	49.7%	30.6%	53.6%	39.4%	49.6%	54.7%	32.8%	44.9%	48.9%	43.7%	41.0%	39.8%	42.8%	38.0%	46.9%	54.7%	37.1%	44.0%	44.0%	41.2%	44.7%
Neither support nor oppose	213	87	126	105	74	33	53	46	33	11	35	64	11	19	16	23	27	64	98	25	11	22	80	25	49	48	164	33	180
	21.3%	17.1%	25.6%	30.6%	17.0%	15.2%	22.3%	17.0%	18.4%	15.2%	17.1%	18.5%	20.1%	16.3%	26.1%	18.9%	12.5%	21.7%	26.9%	32.8%	30.7%	18.2%	23.0%	14.9%	19.9%	18.1%	22.5%	16.1%	22.6%
Somewhat oppose	56	35	21	17	25	13	15	13	4	19	11	14	9	7	9	5	20	8	23	3	2	12	12	5	22	13	43	15	41
	5.6%	6.9%	4.2%	5.0%	5.7%	6.2%	6.2%	4.7%	2.4%	25.8%	5.4%	4.1%	15.8%	5.6%	14.5%	4.3%	9.0%	2.6%	6.4%	4.3%	4.7%	10.1%	3.6%	2.6%	8.7%	4.9%	5.8%	7.4%	5.1%
Strongly oppose	14	8	5	7	4	3	1	3	3	6	-	4	*	*	1	2	4	1	6	1	1	2	9	1	1	4	10	8	6
	1.4%	1.6%	1.1%	2.1%	0.8%	1.3%	0.3%	1.2%	1.9%	8.1%	-	1.1%	0.3%	0.4%	1.0%	1.9%	1.8%	0.4%	1.7%	0.8%	1.4%	1.9%	2.5%	0.3%	0.3%	1.4%	1.3%	3.7%	0.7%
SIGMA	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 49
Q36. A 'zero hours' contract requires the worker to be available for work whenever required by the employer, even when there is no guarantee that any work will be provided to them. Which of the following statements is closest to your opinion?
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6					Employment Status		Trade Union Member		
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
These 'zero hours' contracts should be banned	738 73.8%	349 68.4%	390 79.5%	223 64.8%	334 76.1%	181 83.6%	162 68.6%	207 77.3%	147 81.8%	55 73.2%	142 69.3%	271 78.5%	36 63.8%	87 72.9%	48 79.7%	79 64.0%	165 75.9%	228 77.2%	266 73.1%	66 86.0%	28 79.2%	77 62.6%	262 75.5%	130 75.9%	174 70.9%	185 69.0%	553 75.6%	167 82.0%	571 71.7%
These 'zero hours' contracts should remain legal	149 14.9%	91 17.9%	58 11.8%	65 18.8%	66 15.0%	19 8.7%	41 17.5%	44 16.4%	18 10.2%	11 14.4%	41 20.2%	46 13.2%	7 13.0%	19 16.1%	11 17.8%	30 24.5%	39 18.0%	43 14.5%	37 10.2%	10 13.2%	2 4.8%	19 15.8%	50 14.5%	21 12.2%	47 19.1%	60 22.6%	89 12.2%	24 11.6%	126 15.8%
Don't know	112 11.2%	70 13.7%	43 8.7%	56 16.4%	39 9.0%	17 7.7%	33 13.9%	17 6.3%	14 8.1%	9 12.5%	22 10.6%	29 8.3%	13 23.2%	13 11.1%	2 2.5%	14 11.6%	13 6.1%	25 8.3%	60 16.6%	1 0.8%	6 16.0%	27 21.7%	35 10.0%	20 12.0%	25 10.0%	23 8.4%	90 12.3%	13 6.4%	99 12.5%
SIGMA	1000 100.0%	510 100.0%	490 100.0%	344 100.0%	439 100.0%	217 100.0%	236 100.0%	268 100.0%	180 100.0%	75 100.0%	205 100.0%	346 100.0%	56 100.0%	119 100.0%	60 100.0%	123 100.0%	218 100.0%	295 100.0%	363 100.0%	77 100.0%	36 100.0%	122 100.0%	347 100.0%	171 100.0%	246 100.0%	268 100.0%	732 100.0%	204 100.0%	796 100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 50

Q37. Would you support or oppose proposals that the government should prevent companies who have a high proportion of workers in non-secure employment (such as zero-hours contracts) from winning government procurement contracts?

Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6					Employment Status		Trade Union Member		
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Strongly support	320 32.0%	176 34.6%	144 29.3%	86 24.9%	140 31.9%	94 43.6%	70 29.6%	121 45.1%	60 33.5%	23 30.4%	57 27.7%	154 44.6%	9 16.1%	31 25.9%	27 44.2%	49 39.3%	84 38.8%	90 30.6%	97 26.7%	25 31.8%	8 22.2%	40 32.4%	112 32.2%	54 31.7%	82 33.2%	91 34.0%	229 31.3%	87 42.5%	234 29.3%
Somewhat support	317 31.7%	153 30.0%	164 33.5%	116 33.6%	134 30.5%	67 31.1%	69 29.2%	81 30.3%	68 37.9%	11 14.4%	60 29.5%	106 30.8%	24 41.9%	37 31.2%	11 17.7%	34 27.5%	73 33.7%	96 32.4%	114 31.4%	25 32.5%	12 33.9%	24 19.8%	112 32.3%	57 33.1%	87 35.4%	83 30.9%	234 32.0%	62 30.6%	255 32.0%
Neither support nor oppose	227 22.7%	100 19.7%	127 25.8%	103 30.0%	86 19.5%	38 17.5%	66 27.9%	38 14.3%	26 14.7%	21 27.5%	65 31.9%	61 17.6%	17 30.6%	13 11.2%	13 21.6%	26 21.4%	40 18.1%	78 26.5%	83 22.8%	18 23.9%	9 26.4%	23 18.9%	73 21.2%	45 26.4%	57 23.3%	21.1%	171 23.3%	35 17.0%	192 24.2%
Somewhat oppose	89 8.9%	48 9.3%	42 8.5%	26 7.6%	49 11.2%	14 6.5%	24 10.1%	20 7.6%	14 7.8%	10 13.1%	20 9.9%	18 5.1%	6 10.5%	25 21.0%	9 14.7%	10 7.7%	11 5.3%	24 8.2%	44 12.1%	8 10.7%	2 6.8%	19 15.2%	32 9.3%	13 7.6%	15 6.1%	24 8.8%	66 9.0%	11 5.4%	78 9.8%
Strongly oppose	46 4.6%	32 6.4%	14 2.8%	13 3.8%	30 6.9%	3 1.3%	8 3.2%	7 2.7%	11 6.1%	11 14.6%	2 1.0%	7 1.9%	1 0.9%	13 10.7%	1 1.8%	5 4.0%	9 4.2%	7 2.2%	26 7.1%	1 1.1%	4 10.7%	17 13.7%	18 5.1%	2 1.2%	5 2.1%	14 5.2%	32 4.4%	9 4.4%	37 4.7%
SIGMA	1000 100.0%	510 100.0%	490 100.0%	344 100.0%	439 100.0%	217 100.0%	236 100.0%	268 100.0%	180 100.0%	75 100.0%	205 100.0%	346 100.0%	56 100.0%	119 100.0%	60 100.0%	123 100.0%	218 100.0%	295 100.0%	363 100.0%	77 100.0%	36 100.0%	122 100.0%	347 100.0%	171 100.0%	246 100.0%	268 100.0%	732 100.0%	204 100.0%	796 100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 51
Q38. Some people say that the government should make it harder for employers to fire people as this would provide greater security to those in work. Others say the government should make it easier for employers to fire people as this would encourage employers to hire more people. Which of the following is closest to your view?
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6					Employment Status		Trade Union Member		
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
The government should make it harder for employers to fire people	264 26.4%	154 30.2%	110 22.4%	99 28.7%	100 22.9%	65 29.9%	35 15.0%	104 38.6%	44 24.7%	24 31.7%	30 14.4%	123 35.6%	11 20.4%	31 26.1%	25 41.9%	33 26.7%	55 25.1%	72 24.5%	104 28.6%	28 36.0%	2 6.0%	44 35.7%	72 20.8%	52 30.5%	66 26.7%	77 28.8%	187 25.5%	85 41.5%	179 22.5%
The government should make it easier for employers to fire people	128 12.8%	73 14.3%	55 11.2%	45 13.1%	66 15.0%	17 7.7%	29 12.2%	36 13.4%	18 10.1%	19 25.1%	27 13.3%	29 8.3%	16 27.6%	28 23.5%	4 7.1%	14 11.2%	30 14.0%	36 12.2%	47 13.0%	6 8.1%	9 24.9%	25 20.4%	42 12.1%	16 9.6%	29 11.7%	41 15.3%	87 11.8%	23 11.5%	104 13.1%
The current regulations are about right	490 49.0%	238 46.7%	251 51.3%	155 44.9%	221 50.4%	114 52.4%	153 65.1%	104 38.9%	101 56.2%	27 36.3%	141 68.7%	151 43.8%	25 43.9%	50 42.1%	24 39.7%	68 55.2%	115 52.6%	166 56.4%	141 38.7%	34 44.0%	17 48.7%	45 36.5%	200 57.6%	82 47.9%	112 45.5%	131 48.9%	359 49.0%	82 40.2%	408 51.2%
Don't know	119 11.9%	45 8.8%	74 15.1%	46 13.3%	51 11.7%	22 10.0%	18 7.8%	24 9.1%	16 9.0%	5 6.8%	7 3.6%	43 12.3%	5 8.2%	10 8.3%	7 11.4%	8 6.9%	18 8.3%	21 7.0%	71 19.6%	9 11.9%	7 20.4%	9 7.5%	33 9.5%	21 12.0%	39 16.0%	19 7.0%	100 13.7%	14 6.8%	105 13.2%
SIGMA	1000 100.0%	510 100.0%	490 100.0%	344 100.0%	439 100.0%	217 100.0%	236 100.0%	268 100.0%	180 100.0%	75 100.0%	205 100.0%	346 100.0%	56 100.0%	119 100.0%	60 100.0%	123 100.0%	218 100.0%	295 100.0%	363 100.0%	77 100.0%	36 100.0%	122 100.0%	347 100.0%	171 100.0%	246 100.0%	268 100.0%	732 100.0%	204 100.0%	796 100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 52
Q39. Please indicate which statement you agree with most
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
More part-time jobs in the economy is a good thing because it means more opportunities for people to work flexibly if they want	566 56.6%	273 53.5%	293 59.7%	187 54.4%	254 57.9%	124 57.2%	153 64.9%	119 44.4%	90 50.2%	46 61.9%	144 70.3%	146 42.2%	40 70.9%	77 64.6%	34 56.2%	74 60.2%	132 60.4%	183 62.1%	176 48.5%	35 44.7%	22 60.3%	70 56.8%	220 63.3%	96 56.0%	125 50.7%	138 51.4%	428 58.4%	120 58.6%	446 56.0%
More part-time jobs in the economy is a bad thing because it means more people unable to work all the hours they need to get by	327 32.7%	172 33.7%	155 31.7%	106 30.7%	144 32.7%	78 35.8%	55 23.3%	112 41.8%	80 44.3%	22 28.9%	47 23.0%	153 44.3%	8 13.9%	33 27.7%	25 41.8%	40 32.2%	67 30.6%	95 32.3%	125 34.4%	30 38.9%	11 30.1%	33 26.9%	102 29.4%	60 34.9%	91 36.9%	106 39.4%	221 30.3%	73 35.8%	254 31.9%
Don't know	107 10.7%	65 12.8%	42 8.6%	51 14.9%	41 9.3%	15 7.0%	28 11.8%	37 13.7%	10 5.4%	7 9.2%	14 6.7%	47 13.5%	9 15.2%	9 7.7%	1 2.1%	9 7.6%	20 9.0%	16 5.6%	62 17.0%	13 16.4%	3 9.6%	20 16.3%	25 7.3%	16 9.1%	30 12.4%	25 9.2%	83 11.3%	11 5.6%	96 12.0%
SIGMA	1000 100.0%	510 100.0%	490 100.0%	344 100.0%	439 100.0%	217 100.0%	236 100.0%	268 100.0%	180 100.0%	75 100.0%	205 100.0%	346 100.0%	56 100.0%	119 100.0%	60 100.0%	123 100.0%	218 100.0%	295 100.0%	363 100.0%	77 100.0%	36 100.0%	122 100.0%	347 100.0%	171 100.0%	246 100.0%	268 100.0%	732 100.0%	204 100.0%	796 100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 53
Q40. Please indicate which statement you agree with most
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
It would be better for the economy if house prices were to continue to rise	141 14.1%	79 15.4%	63 12.8%	41 11.9%	70 15.9%	30 14.0%	32 13.4%	57 21.2%	27 15.1%	10 13.3%	31 14.9%	46 13.3%	9 16.1%	31 26.5%	10 17.0%	22 17.7%	54 24.7%	35 12.0%	30 8.3%	16 20.9%	1 3.7%	14 11.3%	54 15.5%	23 13.4%	33 13.5%	44 16.3%	98 13.3%	37 18.3%	104 13.1%
It would be better for the economy if house prices were to fall	373 37.3%	212 41.5%	161 32.9%	145 42.0%	147 33.4%	82 37.7%	69 29.4%	93 34.7%	72 40.2%	33 43.8%	62 30.1%	143 41.3%	23 40.3%	42 35.2%	25 41.3%	52 42.3%	56 25.5%	113 38.2%	152 41.9%	27 34.5%	9 25.2%	55 45.3%	128 36.8%	63 36.7%	91 36.9%	93 34.9%	280 38.2%	79 38.7%	294 36.9%
It would be better for the economy if house prices were to stay about the same	317 31.7%	137 26.8%	180 36.8%	84 24.4%	150 34.1%	83 38.3%	113 48.0%	84 31.4%	55 30.9%	17 22.2%	96 46.7%	105 30.2%	18 31.0%	23 19.7%	21 35.0%	46 36.9%	81 37.3%	103 34.8%	88 24.1%	30 39.5%	9 26.0%	31 25.5%	103 29.6%	61 35.5%	82 33.6%	102 38.2%	214 29.3%	65 31.8%	252 31.7%
Don't know	169 16.9%	83 16.2%	86 17.6%	74 21.6%	73 16.6%	22 10.0%	22 9.2%	34 12.7%	25 13.8%	15 20.6%	17 8.3%	53 15.2%	7 12.6%	22 18.6%	4 6.7%	4 3.2%	27 12.5%	44 15.0%	93 25.7%	4 5.1%	16 45.1%	22 18.0%	63 18.1%	25 14.4%	39 16.0%	29 10.7%	140 19.2%	23 11.2%	146 18.4%
SIGMA	1000 100.0%	510 100.0%	490 100.0%	344 100.0%	439 100.0%	217 100.0%	236 100.0%	268 100.0%	180 100.0%	75 100.0%	205 100.0%	346 100.0%	56 100.0%	119 100.0%	60 100.0%	123 100.0%	218 100.0%	295 100.0%	363 100.0%	77 100.0%	36 100.0%	122 100.0%	347 100.0%	171 100.0%	246 100.0%	268 100.0%	732 100.0%	204 100.0%	796 100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 54
Q41. Please indicate which statement you agree with most
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
It would be better for families like mine if house prices were to continue to rise	280 28.0%	118 23.2%	162 33.0%	85 24.6%	145 32.9%	51 23.5%	67 28.5%	67 25.2%	54 30.0%	30 39.7%	70 34.0%	73 21.0%	25 43.4%	34 28.7%	24 39.3%	43 34.9%	75 34.5%	93 31.4%	69 19.1%	23 30.4%	15 40.6%	22 18.0%	116 33.4%	47 27.5%	57 23.4%	75 27.9%	206 28.1%	67 33.1%	213 26.7%
It would be better for families like mine if house prices were to fall	309 30.9%	154 30.3%	155 31.6%	154 44.6%	106 24.2%	50 22.9%	70 29.9%	77 28.9%	39 21.9%	32 42.2%	47 23.0%	114 33.0%	15 25.8%	46 39.0%	26 43.8%	40 32.5%	52 23.9%	94 32.0%	123 33.7%	23 30.4%	12 32.6%	61 49.7%	91 26.3%	52 30.5%	69 28.3%	98 36.4%	212 28.9%	70 34.3%	239 30.1%
It would be better for families like mine if house prices were to stay about the same	269 26.9%	153 30.0%	116 23.6%	54 15.6%	121 27.5%	94 43.5%	61 25.8%	94 35.0%	62 34.6%	6 8.5%	62 30.4%	120 34.6%	11 19.2%	22 18.2%	10 15.9%	24 19.3%	83 38.2%	73 24.9%	88 24.3%	24 30.9%	6 15.9%	28 22.9%	76 22.0%	49 28.8%	85 34.7%	73 27.1%	196 26.8%	52 25.7%	216 27.2%
Don't know	142 14.2%	84 16.5%	58 11.8%	52 15.2%	67 15.3%	22 10.1%	37 15.9%	29 10.9%	24 13.5%	7 9.7%	26 12.6%	39 11.3%	7 11.6%	17 14.1%	1 1.1%	16 13.3%	7 3.4%	35 11.7%	83 22.9%	6 8.2%	4 10.9%	11 9.4%	64 18.4%	23 13.2%	34 13.6%	23 8.6%	118 16.2%	14 6.9%	127 16.0%
SIGMA	1000 100.0%	510 100.0%	490 100.0%	344 100.0%	439 100.0%	217 100.0%	236 100.0%	268 100.0%	180 100.0%	75 100.0%	205 100.0%	346 100.0%	56 100.0%	119 100.0%	60 100.0%	123 100.0%	218 100.0%	295 100.0%	363 100.0%	77 100.0%	36 100.0%	122 100.0%	347 100.0%	171 100.0%	246 100.0%	268 100.0%	732 100.0%	204 100.0%	796 100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 55
Q42. Do you support or oppose the idea that companies should have a worker sit on their company board of Directors?
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Strongly support	348	195	153	112	153	83	52	120	70	25	48	162	12	29	33	35	82	115	117	40	10	34	113	59	91	92	257	101	247
	34.8%	38.3%	31.3%	32.6%	34.9%	38.3%	22.0%	44.8%	39.2%	32.6%	23.7%	46.7%	21.9%	24.3%	54.1%	28.1%	37.5%	39.0%	32.1%	51.9%	28.8%	27.9%	32.6%	34.6%	37.2%	34.2%	35.1%	49.6%	31.1%
Somewhat support	352	177	175	128	148	76	94	70	68	29	88	91	32	41	19	45	77	105	125	22	18	36	137	60	78	99	253	62	289
	35.2%	34.7%	35.7%	37.2%	33.7%	34.9%	39.8%	26.0%	37.6%	38.9%	43.1%	26.3%	56.7%	34.9%	31.3%	36.6%	35.2%	35.4%	34.5%	28.5%	50.1%	29.2%	39.5%	35.2%	31.8%	36.8%	34.6%	30.6%	36.3%
Neither support nor oppose	266	121	145	96	117	52	77	72	37	16	60	87	9	41	4	37	54	64	110	14	8	50	77	43	74	63	203	35	231
	26.6%	23.7%	29.5%	27.8%	26.7%	24.2%	32.9%	26.7%	20.8%	21.4%	29.2%	25.1%	16.1%	34.5%	5.9%	30.3%	25.0%	21.7%	30.2%	17.6%	21.0%	41.1%	22.1%	25.1%	30.3%	23.5%	27.7%	16.9%	29.0%
Somewhat oppose	30	13	17	7	17	6	11	7	4	5	7	6	3	6	5	4	4	11	12	2	-	2	19	7	*	11	19	5	25
	3.0%	2.6%	3.4%	2.0%	4.0%	2.6%	4.6%	2.5%	2.1%	6.6%	3.3%	1.8%	5.4%	5.2%	7.9%	3.3%	1.7%	3.6%	3.2%	2.0%	-	1.7%	5.5%	3.9%	0.1%	4.0%	2.6%	2.5%	3.1%
Strongly oppose	4	4	1	1	3	-	2	-	1	*	2	-	-	1	*	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	4	-	1	4
	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%	0.3%	0.7%	-	0.8%	-	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%	-	-	1.1%	0.7%	1.7%	0.6%	0.3%	-	-	-	-	0.2%	1.2%	0.6%	1.6%	-	0.3%	0.5%
SIGMA	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 56
Q43. Which of the following statements is closest to your opinion?
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Having a worker representative on a company board would improve democratic input into company decision-making	664 66.4%	339 66.6%	325 66.2%	220 63.9%	293 66.8%	151 69.7%	154 65.4%	189 70.7%	136 75.9%	41 55.0%	150 73.3%	243 70.2%	38 67.3%	65 54.5%	51 83.8%	84 68.3%	151 69.3%	211 71.5%	218 59.9%	60 77.8%	20 56.0%	71 57.8%	242 69.7%	108 63.4%	162 66.0%	183 68.2%	481 65.7%	154 75.5%	510 64.1%
Having a worker representative on a company board would not improve democratic input into company decision-making	168 16.8%	102 19.9%	66 13.5%	51 14.8%	66 15.1%	51 23.5%	40 16.9%	43 15.9%	27 14.8%	16 20.7%	30 14.6%	54 15.7%	12 20.9%	30 25.3%	7 12.0%	24 19.2%	39 18.0%	49 16.6%	56 15.5%	7 8.6%	5 13.3%	24 19.6%	57 16.4%	36 21.2%	40 16.1%	54 20.0%	114 15.6%	27 13.2%	141 17.7%
Don't know	168 16.8%	69 13.5%	99 20.2%	73 21.3%	80 18.2%	15 6.8%	42 17.7%	36 13.4%	17 9.3%	18 24.3%	25 12.1%	49 14.0%	7 11.9%	24 20.3%	3 4.2%	15 12.5%	28 12.7%	35 12.0%	90 24.6%	10 13.6%	11 30.8%	28 22.7%	48 14.0%	26 15.4%	44 17.9%	32 11.8%	136 18.6%	23 11.2%	145 18.2%
SIGMA	1000 100.0%	510 100.0%	490 100.0%	344 100.0%	439 100.0%	217 100.0%	236 100.0%	268 100.0%	180 100.0%	75 100.0%	205 100.0%	346 100.0%	56 100.0%	119 100.0%	60 100.0%	123 100.0%	218 100.0%	295 100.0%	363 100.0%	77 100.0%	36 100.0%	122 100.0%	347 100.0%	171 100.0%	246 100.0%	268 100.0%	732 100.0%	204 100.0%	796 100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 57
Q44. Would you support or oppose the provision of public funds to train worker representatives who sit on company boards in how to carry out these functions effectively?
Base : All Respondents

	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6					Employment Status		Trade Union Member			
	Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No	
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Strongly support	198	121	76	50	89	58	31	74	44	20	28	96	6	13	25	20	55	58	65	26	4	19	61	29	59	60	137	68	129
	19.8%	23.8%	15.6%	14.6%	20.4%	26.7%	13.0%	27.7%	24.4%	27.1%	13.8%	27.8%	9.8%	10.9%	41.6%	16.3%	25.2%	19.6%	17.8%	33.9%	10.8%	15.1%	17.7%	16.9%	23.9%	22.5%	18.8%	33.4%	16.3%
Somewhat support	319	151	167	123	133	63	62	91	58	17	68	112	23	38	15	40	72	99	108	24	15	28	112	72	66	95	224	63	256
	31.9%	29.7%	34.1%	35.8%	30.3%	28.9%	26.2%	33.9%	32.2%	22.5%	33.3%	32.3%	40.3%	31.7%	25.5%	32.4%	33.1%	33.4%	29.7%	31.7%	42.5%	23.2%	32.2%	42.2%	26.9%	35.5%	30.5%	30.8%	32.2%
Neither support nor oppose	322	162	160	131	143	47	80	72	52	24	55	93	21	42	8	35	51	93	143	21	14	51	103	52	81	70	252	53	269
	32.2%	31.8%	32.6%	38.2%	32.6%	21.9%	34.0%	26.8%	28.7%	31.3%	27.0%	26.8%	37.5%	35.3%	13.6%	28.4%	23.5%	31.6%	39.2%	26.9%	39.3%	41.9%	29.6%	30.7%	32.8%	26.2%	34.4%	26.0%	33.8%
Somewhat oppose	131	61	70	29	55	47	52	23	23	8	43	36	7	18	10	23	27	43	38	6	2	16	59	12	36	31	100	16	115
	13.1%	12.0%	14.2%	8.4%	12.5%	21.6%	22.0%	8.6%	12.9%	11.1%	21.0%	10.4%	12.1%	15.5%	16.8%	18.3%	12.5%	14.5%	10.5%	7.3%	6.1%	12.8%	17.1%	7.3%	14.5%	11.4%	13.7%	7.8%	14.4%
Strongly oppose	31	14	17	10	19	2	11	8	3	6	10	9	*	8	1	6	12	3	10	*	*	9	12	5	5	12	19	4	27
	3.1%	2.7%	3.5%	3.0%	4.3%	0.9%	4.7%	3.0%	1.8%	8.0%	5.0%	2.7%	0.3%	6.5%	2.4%	4.6%	5.7%	0.9%	2.8%	0.2%	1.2%	7.0%	3.4%	2.9%	1.9%	4.4%	2.6%	2.0%	3.4%
SIGMA	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 58
Q45. What is the maximum difference in pay between the Chief Executive and the lowest paid member of any organisation that you consider to be 'fair'?
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Less than double	63 6.3%	42 8.3%	21 4.2%	28 8.1%	18 4.2%	17 7.8%	5 2.2%	17 6.3%	5 2.8%	16 21.3%	2 1.1%	23 6.7%	- -	5 4.4%	10 16.8%	2 1.7%	1 0.6%	12 4.0%	48 13.1%	2 2.5%	4 10.5%	2 1.8%	27 7.9%	7 4.4%	20 8.3%	9 3.4%	54 7.4%	27 13.4%	36 4.5%
Double	70 7.0%	41 8.0%	30 6.0%	32 9.3%	32 7.4%	6 2.7%	15 6.5%	27 10.0%	8 4.5%	1 1.2%	18 9.0%	33 9.7%	1 2.2%	8 6.3%	2 3.8%	5 4.0%	17 8.0%	22 7.5%	26 7.2%	4 4.7%	1 2.0%	4 3.3%	18 5.1%	24 13.8%	21 8.4%	25 9.4%	45 6.2%	10 5.1%	60 7.5%
Triple	93 9.3%	28 5.5%	65 13.2%	42 12.2%	35 7.9%	16 7.2%	15 6.2%	24 9.0%	14 7.8%	3 4.4%	16 8.0%	30 8.7%	5 8.5%	19 16.2%	2 3.4%	8 6.1%	19 8.7%	28 9.6%	38 10.4%	5 6.4%	2 6.5%	10 8.0%	24 6.8%	25 14.7%	27 10.8%	25 9.4%	67 9.2%	23 11.5%	69 8.7%
Four times more	76 7.6%	34 6.8%	42 8.6%	28 8.2%	33 7.5%	15 6.9%	17 7.4%	20 7.3%	23 12.5%	2 2.6%	11 5.2%	21 6.2%	7 12.2%	20 16.4%	6 10.5%	14 11.6%	16 7.4%	18 6.1%	28 7.7%	6 8.0%	1 3.2%	14 11.8%	22 6.5%	13 7.8%	19 7.7%	24 9.0%	52 7.1%	15 7.6%	61 7.7%
Five times more	101 10.1%	52 10.1%	50 10.1%	28 8.2%	56 12.7%	17 7.9%	26 11.2%	23 8.6%	16 9.2%	13 17.2%	26 12.6%	31 9.1%	5 8.1%	16 13.5%	6 10.4%	14 11.5%	36 16.4%	27 9.1%	24 6.7%	6 7.4%	11 30.4%	12 9.5%	33 9.4%	17 10.0%	23 9.4%	29 11.0%	72 9.8%	18 8.7%	84 10.5%
Six times more	49 4.9%	28 5.4%	21 4.3%	16 4.5%	32 7.3%	1 0.5%	16 6.6%	10 3.9%	12 6.9%	3 3.6%	13 6.5%	12 3.5%	9 16.5%	4 3.0%	3 4.2%	4 3.3%	9 4.3%	21 7.1%	14 3.9%	9 11.1%	5 13.4%	5 4.2%	11 3.3%	4 2.5%	14 5.9%	17 6.3%	32 4.4%	12 5.9%	37 4.6%
Eight times more	28 2.8%	8 1.6%	20 4.2%	12 3.5%	9 2.1%	7 3.3%	4 1.7%	11 4.0%	8 4.5%	1 0.7%	4 2.0%	15 4.3%	2 3.0%	- -	1 1.0%	4 3.0%	6 2.7%	10 3.4%	9 2.4%	1 1.5%	- -	4 3.0%	14 4.0%	2 1.4%	7 3.0%	10 3.8%	18 2.5%	4 2.1%	24 3.0%
Ten times more	171 17.1%	110 21.6%	61 12.5%	42 12.2%	73 16.6%	56 26.0%	47 20.1%	45 16.6%	42 23.1%	5 6.8%	33 16.1%	70 20.3%	7 12.6%	22 18.2%	6 9.7%	21 17.2%	38 17.4%	63 21.3%	49 13.5%	10 13.4%	4 9.9%	27 22.1%	67 19.4%	38 22.2%	25 10.1%	37 13.9%	134 18.3%	36 17.9%	135 16.9%
Twenty times more	52 5.2%	35 6.8%	17 3.4%	19 5.5%	23 5.2%	10 4.6%	17 7.4%	18 6.9%	5 2.6%	1 1.6%	15 7.4%	20 5.8%	2 3.7%	4 3.3%	6 9.2%	12 9.6%	19 8.6%	16 5.4%	5 1.4%	5 6.9%	* 0.9%	9 7.0%	22 6.2%	3 1.5%	13 5.4%	24 8.8%	28 3.8%	13 6.4%	39 4.9%
Fifty times more	20 2.0%	12 2.3%	8 1.7%	2 0.5%	11 2.4%	8 3.5%	9 3.8%	2 0.8%	4 2.5%	3 3.8%	10 5.0%	4 1.3%	- -	- -	3 4.4%	4 2.9%	7 3.3%	2 2.3%	2 0.7%	3 3.6%	- -	1 0.6%	9 2.7%	1 0.5%	6 2.6%	8 2.9%	12 1.6%	2 1.0%	18 2.2%
Seventy five times more	1 0.1%	1 0.1%	1 0.1%	1 0.3%	* -	- -	1 0.2%	* 0.1%	* 0.1%	- -	1 0.3%	* 0.1%	* 0.3%	- 0.3%	* -	1 0.5%	* 0.2%	- -	* 0.1%	* 0.2%	- -	* 0.2%	1 0.2%	* 0.1%	- -	1 0.4%	- -	- -	1 0.1%
One hundred times more	12 1.2%	2 0.3%	10 2.0%	8 2.3%	3 0.7%	1 0.3%	3 1.3%	3 1.1%	1 0.5%	* 0.3%	3 1.5%	3 0.9%	* 0.3%	* 0.2%	* 0.3%	4 3.6%	1 0.6%	4 1.2%	2 0.6%	3 3.3%	* 0.5%	3 2.3%	5 1.6%	1 0.3%	- -	3 1.2%	8 1.1%	3 1.4%	9 1.1%
Two hundred times more	19 1.9%	15 3.0%	4 0.8%	2 0.5%	2 0.5%	15 7.1%	- -	17 6.5%	2 0.9%	- -	* -	9 2.6%	2 3.0%	5 4.2%	2 2.8%	1 1.0%	5 2.2%	2 0.6%	11 3.1%	- -	- -	6 0.2%	6 3.5%	7 2.8%	2 0.8%	17 2.3%	6 3.0%	13 3.0%	16 1.6%
More than two hundred times more	12 1.2%	9 1.8%	3 0.6%	4 1.2%	8 1.9%	- -	2 0.8%	5 2.0%	* 0.1%	1 0.8%	2 0.8%	6 1.8%	1 0.9%	2 1.7%	2 3.1%	2 1.8%	1 0.4%	2 0.8%	7 1.8%	5 5.9%	- -	1 1.2%	2 0.7%	1 0.8%	2 1.0%	6 2.3%	6 0.8%	1 0.6%	11 1.4%
Don't know	232 23.2%	94 18.4%	139 28.3%	81 23.4%	104 23.7%	48 22.1%	58 24.4%	45 17.0%	39 21.9%	27 35.7%	50 24.4%	66 19.2%	16 28.6%	15 12.6%	12 20.3%	28 22.3%	42 19.2%	63 21.5%	99 27.4%	19 25.1%	8 22.7%	30 24.8%	85 24.4%	28 16.6%	61 24.8%	47 17.4%	186 25.4%	31 15.4%	201 25.3%
SIGMA	1000 100.0%	510 100.0%	490 100.0%	344 100.0%	439 100.0%	217 100.0%	236 100.0%	268 100.0%	180 100.0%	75 100.0%	205 100.0%	346 100.0%	56 100.0%	119 100.0%	60 100.0%	123 100.0%	218 100.0%	295 100.0%	363 100.0%	77 100.0%	36 100.0%	122 100.0%	347 100.0%	171 100.0%	246 100.0%	268 100.0%	732 100.0%	204 100.0%	796 100.0%



UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 59
Q46. Do you think it would be worthwhile for the Government set up its own Fair Work Commission to look at improving the quality of work and justice at work?
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Yes	693	364	329	251	278	164	156	184	138	42	143	249	34	70	48	83	156	223	231	54	21	80	248	128	161	186	507	151	542
	69.3%	71.5%	67.0%	72.8%	63.4%	75.7%	66.4%	68.7%	76.6%	55.4%	69.7%	72.0%	60.0%	58.5%	79.3%	66.9%	71.5%	75.6%	63.6%	70.4%	59.0%	65.5%	71.5%	74.9%	65.4%	69.4%	69.2%	74.1%	68.1%
No	156	80	76	48	74	34	48	41	21	24	41	43	10	32	12	31	25	37	64	7	7	24	61	16	40	46	110	26	130
	15.6%	15.8%	15.4%	13.9%	16.9%	15.6%	20.5%	15.4%	11.6%	31.5%	20.2%	12.5%	17.8%	27.0%	19.5%	25.0%	11.3%	12.5%	17.6%	9.4%	18.5%	19.8%	17.7%	9.4%	16.3%	17.0%	15.1%	13.0%	16.3%
Don't know	151	65	86	46	86	19	31	43	21	10	21	54	13	17	1	10	37	35	68	16	8	18	37	27	45	36	115	26	125
	15.1%	12.8%	17.5%	13.3%	19.7%	8.6%	13.1%	15.9%	11.9%	13.1%	10.1%	15.5%	22.2%	14.5%	1.2%	8.1%	17.2%	11.9%	18.8%	20.2%	22.6%	14.7%	10.7%	15.7%	18.3%	13.5%	15.7%	13.0%	15.6%
SIGMA	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 60
Q47. If you were to have a mental health issue, how comfortable would you be talking to your current employer about it?
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Very comfortable	113 11.3%	69 13.6%	44 8.9%	29 8.4%	54 12.4%	29 13.6%	27 11.5%	45 16.8%	15 8.4%	16 21.0%	27 13.1%	42 12.2%	6 11.3%	12 10.5%	14 22.4%	19 15.6%	22 10.2%	24 8.2%	47 12.9%	8 9.9%	1 3.6%	12 10.0%	48 13.8%	22 12.8%	22 8.8%	37 13.7%	76 10.4%	37 18.1%	76 9.5%
Fairly comfortable	361 36.1%	192 37.7%	169 34.4%	118 34.3%	171 39.0%	72 33.1%	80 33.8%	103 38.3%	73 40.7%	19 25.2%	76 36.9%	117 33.7%	24 42.6%	43 35.8%	15 25.6%	29 23.3%	103 47.4%	108 36.6%	121 33.3%	30 38.9%	14 37.8%	28 23.1%	116 33.5%	76 44.4%	96 39.2%	99 37.0%	262 35.8%	85 41.7%	276 34.7%
Fairly uncomfortable	283 28.3%	138 27.0%	145 29.6%	114 33.1%	107 24.3%	62 28.6%	69 29.5%	56 20.8%	37 20.6%	30 39.3%	58 28.4%	95 27.5%	15 27.1%	42 35.6%	9 14.5%	36 29.3%	53 24.3%	81 27.5%	112 30.9%	12 15.0%	6 15.8%	49 39.7%	114 33.0%	39 22.6%	64 26.0%	76 28.5%	206 28.2%	41 20.2%	242 30.4%
Very uncomfortable	244 24.4%	111 21.7%	133 27.1%	83 24.1%	107 24.4%	54 24.7%	59 25.2%	65 24.2%	54 30.3%	11 14.5%	44 21.5%	92 26.6%	11 19.0%	22 18.1%	23 37.5%	39 31.8%	39 18.1%	82 27.6%	83 22.9%	28 36.2%	15 42.8%	33 27.1%	68 19.7%	35 20.2%	64 26.0%	56 20.8%	188 25.7%	41 20.0%	203 25.5%
SIGMA	1000 100.0%	510 100.0%	490 100.0%	344 100.0%	439 100.0%	217 100.0%	236 100.0%	268 100.0%	180 100.0%	75 100.0%	205 100.0%	346 100.0%	56 100.0%	119 100.0%	60 100.0%	123 100.0%	218 100.0%	295 100.0%	363 100.0%	77 100.0%	36 100.0%	122 100.0%	347 100.0%	171 100.0%	246 100.0%	268 100.0%	732 100.0%	204 100.0%	796 100.0%



UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 61
Q48. To what extent would you support or oppose proposals for the government to fund skills training for unemployed people, from as soon as they become unemployed, in order to help them get back to work?
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6					Employment Status		Trade Union Member		
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Strongly support	364 36.4%	203 39.8%	161 32.9%	113 32.8%	150 34.3%	101 46.5%	69 29.4%	119 44.5%	79 44.2%	30 40.2%	64 31.3%	146 42.3%	11 18.9%	42 35.0%	36 59.8%	39 31.4%	88 40.5%	113 38.2%	124 34.2%	25 32.4%	12 33.4%	44 35.6%	122 35.3%	67 39.1%	94 38.4%	92 34.2%	272 37.2%	88 43.4%	276 34.6%
Somewhat support	411 41.1%	192 37.7%	219 44.7%	128 37.2%	190 43.3%	93 43.0%	114 48.4%	97 36.1%	80 44.4%	25 32.7%	100 48.7%	127 36.7%	31 54.7%	48 40.1%	17 28.4%	61 49.5%	100 45.8%	113 38.3%	137 37.8%	39 50.1%	11 31.2%	44 35.8%	158 45.5%	71 41.7%	88 36.0%	118 44.2%	293 40.0%	86 42.0%	326 40.9%
Neither support nor oppose	179 17.9%	97 19.1%	81 16.6%	86 24.8%	79 18.1%	14 6.4%	46 19.5%	48 17.7%	15 8.3%	15 20.2%	33 16.3%	68 19.6%	11 20.3%	17 14.2%	4 7.3%	17 14.0%	23 10.5%	57 19.4%	81 22.4%	7 9.1%	11 29.3%	28 23.3%	56 16.1%	22 12.7%	55 22.3%	48 17.9%	131 17.9%	28 13.6%	151 19.0%
Somewhat oppose	39 3.9%	15 3.0%	24 5.0%	14 4.2%	18 4.2%	7 3.1%	6 2.5%	4 1.5%	5 2.6%	3 4.2%	7 3.6%	4 1.2%	3 5.2%	8 7.0%	2 3.7%	5 4.0%	5 2.3%	11 3.8%	18 5.0%	7 8.5%	2 4.7%	6 5.2%	11 3.2%	8 4.7%	6 2.3%	7 2.7%	32 4.4%	2 1.0%	37 4.7%
Strongly oppose	6 0.6%	2 0.5%	4 0.8%	3 0.9%	1 0.2%	2 1.0%	1 0.3%	1 0.2%	1 0.5%	2 2.6%	* 0.1%	1 0.2%	1 0.9%	5 3.8%	1 0.8%	1 1.1%	2 0.9%	1 0.3%	2 0.6%	- -	1 1.4%	* 0.2%	- -	3 1.8%	3 1.0%	3 1.0%	4 0.5%	- -	6 0.8%
SIGMA	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 62
Q49. Which of the following statements is closest to your opinion?
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
'I would be willing to pay a higher rate of national insurance whilst in work if it meant I was guaranteed immediate skills training if I became unemployed.'	324 32.4%	208 40.7%	117 23.8%	99 28.7%	152 34.7%	73 33.6%	56 23.6%	94 35.0%	71 39.6%	40 52.7%	49 24.1%	107 30.9%	25 44.3%	45 38.2%	39 63.8%	40 32.3%	91 41.7%	88 29.9%	105 29.0%	25 33.0%	6 16.3%	61 49.8%	108 31.1%	54 31.8%	69 28.0%	100 37.3%	224 30.6%	63 30.7%	262 32.9%
'I would not be willing to pay a higher rate of national insurance whilst in work if it meant I was guaranteed immediate skills training if I became unemployed.'	525 52.5%	252 49.5%	273 55.7%	194 56.4%	214 48.7%	118 54.2%	145 61.6%	140 52.3%	89 49.8%	26 34.0%	133 65.1%	184 53.2%	24 42.7%	60 50.3%	22 36.2%	73 59.3%	97 44.5%	161 54.7%	194 53.3%	42 54.4%	24 68.0%	52 42.5%	186 53.5%	84 49.1%	137 55.8%	141 52.5%	385 52.6%	108 52.9%	417 52.4%
Don't know	150 15.0%	50 9.8%	101 20.5%	51 14.9%	73 16.6%	26 12.1%	35 14.8%	34 12.7%	19 10.5%	10 13.3%	22 10.8%	55 16.0%	7 13.0%	14 11.5%	-	10 8.5%	30 13.9%	46 15.4%	64 17.7%	10 12.6%	6 15.7%	9 7.7%	53 15.3%	33 19.1%	40 16.2%	28 10.3%	123 16.8%	33 16.4%	117 14.7%
SIGMA	1000 100.0%	510 100.0%	490 100.0%	344 100.0%	439 100.0%	217 100.0%	236 100.0%	268 100.0%	180 100.0%	75 100.0%	205 100.0%	346 100.0%	56 100.0%	119 100.0%	60 100.0%	123 100.0%	218 100.0%	295 100.0%	363 100.0%	77 100.0%	36 100.0%	122 100.0%	347 100.0%	171 100.0%	246 100.0%	268 100.0%	732 100.0%	204 100.0%	796 100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 63
Q50. There are suggestions that the government should set up a Minister-led commission, to increase the number of women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (STEM) careers from 13% to 30% by 2020. To what extent would you support or oppose this proposal?
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6					Employment Status		Trade Union Member		
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Strongly support	195	106	89	61	71	63	34	75	42	16	26	106	10	10	20	17	50	72	55	19	2	21	75	30	48	49	146	64	130
	19.5%	20.8%	18.1%	17.6%	16.3%	28.9%	14.6%	27.8%	23.4%	20.8%	12.8%	30.7%	17.6%	8.8%	33.3%	13.8%	23.0%	24.4%	15.2%	25.0%	4.4%	17.4%	21.7%	17.4%	19.4%	18.2%	19.9%	31.5%	16.4%
Somewhat support	293	147	146	111	130	52	61	82	47	14	71	97	22	19	20	42	69	77	104	26	10	44	77	71	64	81	212	56	237
	29.3%	28.8%	29.8%	32.2%	29.6%	24.1%	25.9%	30.5%	26.3%	18.4%	34.5%	28.1%	38.1%	15.9%	32.8%	33.9%	31.9%	26.2%	28.6%	33.7%	28.3%	35.8%	22.3%	41.6%	26.2%	30.3%	28.9%	27.4%	29.8%
Neither support nor oppose	365	164	201	131	175	59	99	85	58	25	76	106	16	51	9	37	58	101	168	24	19	43	128	47	104	99	265	63	302
	36.5%	32.1%	41.0%	38.0%	39.8%	27.2%	41.9%	31.6%	32.4%	33.6%	37.0%	30.7%	28.0%	42.9%	15.4%	29.6%	26.8%	34.3%	46.3%	30.9%	53.0%	35.2%	36.9%	27.3%	42.2%	37.0%	36.3%	30.9%	37.9%
Somewhat oppose	98	54	44	22	40	35	22	24	18	15	15	26	5	27	10	13	33	24	28	8	5	13	37	18	17	24	74	16	82
	9.8%	10.6%	8.9%	6.5%	9.1%	16.3%	9.5%	8.8%	10.1%	19.9%	7.2%	7.6%	8.1%	22.6%	16.1%	10.1%	15.0%	8.1%	7.8%	9.8%	13.1%	10.6%	10.6%	10.3%	7.0%	8.9%	10.1%	7.8%	10.3%
Strongly oppose	50	39	11	20	23	7	19	3	14	5	18	10	5	12	1	16	7	20	7	*	*	1	30	6	13	15	35	5	45
	5.0%	7.7%	2.2%	5.7%	5.3%	3.5%	8.1%	1.3%	7.7%	7.3%	8.6%	2.8%	8.1%	9.8%	2.4%	12.6%	3.3%	6.9%	2.0%	0.6%	1.2%	1.1%	8.5%	3.4%	5.3%	5.6%	4.8%	2.4%	5.7%
SIGMA	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 64
Q51. "Civil society groups" include organisations like Trade Unions, charities and campaign groups. Which of the following is closest to your opinion?
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Government should have to listen more to civil society groups	495	269	226	146	221	128	73	165	107	52	49	218	30	57	45	50	106	164	175	54	13	59	174	71	123	121	373	131	364
	49.5%	52.8%	46.0%	42.4%	50.3%	59.0%	30.9%	61.7%	59.5%	69.9%	23.8%	63.1%	52.8%	47.9%	75.2%	40.8%	48.8%	55.4%	48.0%	70.1%	35.7%	48.5%	50.1%	41.7%	50.0%	45.3%	51.0%	64.3%	45.7%
Government should have to listen less to civil society groups	120	70	51	48	50	23	39	22	24	6	53	23	7	16	4	25	24	41	30	5	*	12	48	28	27	45	75	23	97
	12.0%	13.7%	10.4%	13.9%	11.4%	10.4%	16.6%	8.2%	13.5%	8.0%	26.0%	6.7%	12.8%	13.6%	6.4%	20.2%	11.0%	13.8%	8.4%	6.2%	1.0%	10.2%	13.8%	16.4%	10.9%	16.9%	10.3%	11.5%	12.2%
The government listens to civil society groups about the right amount	202	112	91	78	83	41	81	47	24	10	73	49	14	29	7	29	54	50	68	11	12	30	72	40	37	64	138	29	174
	20.2%	21.9%	18.5%	22.7%	19.0%	19.0%	34.3%	17.6%	13.3%	13.8%	35.4%	14.3%	24.4%	24.1%	12.3%	23.7%	24.9%	17.1%	18.8%	13.9%	33.7%	24.2%	20.9%	23.4%	15.2%	24.0%	18.9%	14.1%	21.8%
Don't know	182	59	123	73	85	25	43	34	24	6	30	55	6	17	4	19	33	40	90	8	11	21	53	32	59	37	145	21	162
	18.2%	11.6%	25.1%	21.1%	19.3%	11.6%	18.2%	12.5%	13.6%	8.4%	14.8%	15.9%	10.0%	14.4%	6.1%	15.3%	15.2%	13.7%	24.8%	9.7%	29.6%	17.0%	15.3%	18.5%	23.8%	13.8%	19.8%	10.1%	20.3%
SIGMA	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 65
Q52. Which of the following do you feel are more likely to stand up for people like you?
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
Political parties	106	79	27	33	33	40	29	28	32	2	37	44	8	8	1	20	26	40	20	7	6	13	41	18	21	44	62	21	85
	10.6%	15.5%	5.5%	9.7%	7.6%	18.3%	12.2%	10.5%	17.8%	2.5%	18.1%	12.7%	14.1%	6.3%	2.2%	16.2%	11.8%	13.6%	5.6%	9.1%	15.6%	11.0%	11.8%	10.8%	8.5%	16.4%	8.5%	10.2%	10.7%
Civil society groups	607	290	317	210	272	126	119	182	118	59	96	231	37	85	50	68	136	181	221	52	20	88	210	101	135	160	448	145	462
	60.7%	56.9%	64.6%	61.0%	61.8%	58.0%	50.6%	67.8%	65.7%	79.1%	46.6%	66.8%	66.2%	71.4%	83.4%	55.4%	62.6%	61.3%	60.9%	67.6%	56.9%	71.8%	60.5%	59.2%	54.8%	59.6%	61.1%	71.3%	58.0%
Don't know	287	140	146	101	134	51	88	58	30	14	72	71	11	27	9	35	56	74	122	18	10	21	96	51	90	65	222	38	249
	28.7%	27.6%	29.8%	29.3%	30.6%	23.7%	37.2%	21.7%	16.5%	18.4%	35.2%	20.6%	19.7%	22.3%	14.3%	28.4%	25.6%	25.1%	33.5%	23.3%	27.5%	17.2%	27.7%	30.0%	36.7%	24.1%	30.3%	18.5%	31.3%
SIGMA	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

UK Employees Survey
Prepared on behalf of Unions 21

13 Feb 2014

Table 66
Q53. Which of the following is closest to your opinion?
Base : All Respondents

	Total	Gender		Age			2010 Vote				Voting Intention					SEG				Region6						Employment Status		Trade Union Member	
		Male	Female	18-34	35-54	55+	CON	LAB	LD	OTHER	CON	LAB	LD	UKIP	OTHER	AB	C1	C2	DE	Scotland	Wales	London	South	Midlands	North	Full Time	Part Time	Yes	No
Unweighted Total	1000	473	527	388	487	125	260	281	188	66	223	335	74	99	59	192	251	308	249	82	42	133	290	196	256	715	285	231	769
Weighted Total	1000	510	490	344	439	217	236	268	180	75	205	346	56	119	60	123	218	295	363	77	36	122	347	171	246	268	732	204	796
I'm comfortable with the relative political influence of big businesses vs "civil society groups" like trade unions and charities	186 18.6%	78 15.4%	107 21.8%	68 19.8%	77 17.6%	40 18.5%	69 29.3%	54 20.2%	20 11.2%	18 23.4%	48 23.6%	54 15.6%	13 23.4%	28 23.7%	7 11.8%	22 18.2%	38 17.4%	68 23.0%	57 15.7%	21 27.5%	3 8.8%	22 17.6%	75 21.6%	34 19.7%	31 12.6%	57 21.1%	129 17.6%	33 16.1%	153 19.2%
I think big businesses have too much influence compared "civil society groups" like trade unions and charities	497 49.7%	281 55.1%	217 44.2%	147 42.8%	216 49.1%	135 62.1%	80 33.7%	158 58.9%	116 64.6%	36 48.5%	59 28.8%	222 64.1%	20 35.2%	55 46.5%	50 82.9%	60 48.7%	130 59.8%	138 46.6%	169 46.6%	46 59.3%	17 46.9%	60 49.2%	172 49.6%	77 45.3%	125 50.7%	129 48.1%	369 50.3%	130 63.8%	367 46.2%
I think "civil society groups" like trade unions and charities have too much influence compared to big businesses	132 13.2%	87 17.1%	45 9.3%	56 16.2%	57 13.0%	19 8.9%	52 21.9%	17 6.2%	16 9.1%	8 10.5%	68 33.0%	13 3.6%	16 29.2%	13 10.6%	* 0.7%	26 21.3%	16 7.3%	49 16.7%	41 11.3%	1 1.6%	6 15.9%	28 22.6%	37 10.7%	34 20.0%	26 10.7%	43 16.2%	89 12.2%	16 7.9%	116 14.6%
Don't know	185 18.5%	63 12.4%	121 24.7%	73 21.3%	89 20.2%	23 10.5%	35 15.0%	39 14.7%	27 15.2%	13 17.7%	30 14.6%	58 16.7%	7 12.2%	23 19.2%	3 4.6%	15 11.8%	34 15.5%	40 13.7%	96 26.4%	9 11.5%	10 28.4%	13 10.6%	63 18.1%	26 15.0%	64 26.1%	39 14.6%	146 19.9%	25 12.3%	160 20.0%
SIGMA	1000 100.0%	510 100.0%	490 100.0%	344 100.0%	439 100.0%	217 100.0%	236 100.0%	268 100.0%	180 100.0%	75 100.0%	205 100.0%	346 100.0%	56 100.0%	119 100.0%	60 100.0%	123 100.0%	218 100.0%	295 100.0%	363 100.0%	77 100.0%	36 100.0%	122 100.0%	347 100.0%	171 100.0%	246 100.0%	268 100.0%	732 100.0%	204 100.0%	796 100.0%

Page	Table	Title	Base Description	Base
4	1	Q1. Where do you currently live?	Base : All Respondents	1000
5	2	Q2. Which English county do you currently live in?	Base : Respondents live in England	876
6	2	Q2. Which English county do you currently live in?	Base : Respondents live in England	887
7	2	Q2. Which English county do you currently live in?	Base : Respondents live in England	887
8	3	Q3. What age bracket do you fall into?	Base : All Respondents	1000
9	4	Q4. What is your Gender?	Base : All Respondents	1000
10	5	Q5. What best describes your household income, including all benefits, but before tax is deducted?	Base : All Respondents	1000
11	6	Q6. Which of these qualifications do you have?	Base : All Respondents	1000
12	7	Q6A1. You selected NVQs/GNVQs/RSA Diploma. At which level is your highest qualification?	Base : All Answering	72
13	8	Q6B1. You selected GCSEs/O-Levels. What is your highest level of attainment for your particular qualification?	Base : All Answering	136
14	9	Q6C1. You selected AS-Levels. How many do you have?	Base : All Answering	41
15	10	Q6D1. You selected A-Levels. How many do you have? Please select from the drop-down list below.	Base : All Answering	85
16	11	Q7. In the last General Election 61% of people voted, while 39% of people did not vote. Thinking back to the General Election in May 2010, can you remember whether or not you voted in that specific election?	Base : All Respondents	1000
17	12	Q7B. Thinking back to the General Election in May 2010, can you recall which party you voted for in that election?	Base : Those who are vote in 2010 General Election	814
18	13	Q8. If there was a UK General Election taking place tomorrow, how likely do you think you would be to vote on a scale of 0 to 10?	Base : All Respondents	1000
19	14	Q9. Voting Intention Tables - Normal Weighted Table Q9. If there was a General Election taking place tomorrow, and there was a candidate from all political parties standing in your constituency, which party do you think you would vote for?	Base : Respondents would vote in General Election	961
20	15	Q9. Voting Intention Tables - Normal Weighted Table and Likelihood Weighting Q9. If there was a General Election taking place tomorrow, and there was a candidate from all political parties standing in your constituency, which party do you think you would vote for?	Base : Respondents would vote in General Election	961

Page	Table	Title	Base Description	Base
21	16	Q9. Voting Intention Tables - Normal Weighted Table and Likelihood Weighting Q9. If there was a General Election taking place tomorrow, and there was a candidate from all political parties standing in your constituency, which party do you think you would vote for?	Base : Respondents would vote in General Election and Excluding DK/Refused	790
22	17	Q9. Voting Intention Tables - Special Table (After Replacing the Undecided/Refused Responses with 2010 Voters responses) Q9. If there was a General Election taking place tomorrow, and there was a candidate from all political parties standing in your constituency, which party do you think you would vote for?	Base : Respondents would vote in General Election and Excluding DK/Refused	894
23	18	Q10. What is your current employment status?	Base : All Respondents	1000
24	19	Q11. Would you prefer to be full-time?	Base : All Answering	285
25	20	Q12. Which of these best describes your form of employment?	Base : All Respondents	1000
26	21	Q13. Are you a member of a trade union?	Base : All Respondents	1000
27	22	Q14. Are you currently thinking about making the decision to change jobs to go to a different employer?	Base : All Respondents	1000
28	23	Q15. Which of the following is closest to your opinion?	Base : All Respondents	1000
29	24	Q16. How concerned are you that you might lose your job?	Base : All Respondents	1000
30	25	Q17. Thinking back to 2010 do you feel more or less secure at work now compared to then?	Base : All Respondents	1000
31	26	Q18. How well have your wages kept up with the cost of living over the last two years?	Base : All Respondents	1000
32	27	Q19. Do you agree or disagree with the statement: "In general I get a fair deal at work?"	Base : All Respondents	1000
33	28	Q20. Do you expect to get a better deal at work in the future?	Base : All Respondents	1000
34	29	Q21A. Please rate the following approaches to securing a better deal at work for yourself, in terms of how effective or ineffective you think they would be. Moving to a new employer	Base : All Respondents	1000
35	30	Q21B. Please rate the following approaches to securing a better deal at work for yourself, in terms of how effective or ineffective you think they would be. Negotiating on my own	Base : All Respondents	1000
36	31	Q21C. Please rate the following approaches to securing a better deal at work for yourself, in terms of how effective or ineffective you think they would be. Leaving negotiation to my trade union / staff rep	Base : All Respondents	1000
37	32	Q22A. Please rate the following approaches to securing a better deal at work for everyone, in terms of how effective or ineffective you think they would be. Government acting to change employment laws	Base : All Respondents	1000

Page	Table	Title	Base Description	Base
38	33	Q22B. Please rate the following approaches to securing a better deal at work for everyone, in terms of how effective or ineffective you think they would be. Strengthening trade unions	Base : All Respondents	1000
39	34	Q22C. Please rate the following approaches to securing a better deal at work for everyone, in terms of how effective or ineffective you think they would be. Individual negotiations between employers and employees	Base : All Respondents	1000
40	35	Q22D. Please rate the following approaches to securing a better deal at work for everyone, in terms of how effective or ineffective you think they would be. More employer support for skills and career development	Base : All Respondents	1000
41	36	Q23. When I retire I expect to be mostly supported by:	Base : All Respondents	1000
42	37	Q24. Given your current income and expenditure, what proportion of your current income do you think you will need during your retirement to live on?	Base : All Respondents	1000
43	38	Q25. What age do you expect to retire?	Base : All Respondents	1000
44	38	Q25. What age do you expect to retire?	Base : All Respondents	1000
45	39	Q26. Who do you trust most to argue for your interests in retirement?	Base : All Respondents	1000
46	40	Q27. Which of the following statements is closest to your opinion?	Base : All Respondents	1000
47	41	Q28. Who do you believe is benefiting the most from whatever economic recovery is currently taking place in the UK?	Base : All Respondents	1000
48	42	Q29. What would you choose as the most important thing to be improved in the UK economy?	Base : All Respondents	1000
49	43	Q30. Some politicians say that our economy is in a 'global race' against other countries and that we need to make Britain more competitive to stay ahead in this race. Other politicians say that this approach leads to falling wages in the UK, as part of a 'race to the bottom' which we cannot win against low-wage countries like China and India. Which view is closer to your own?	Base : All Respondents	1000
50	44	Q31. Some politicians say that we need to boost our GDP (economic growth) in the UK, even if this means accepting lower wages for the time being. Other politicians say that we should be paying people higher wages in the UK, even if this results in lower GDP for the time being. Which approach would you prefer to see politicians take?	Base : All Respondents	1000
51	45	Q32. Some politicians say that we need to boost our GDP (economic growth) in the UK, even if this means accepting lower job security for British workers. Other people say that we should be improving job security in the UK, even if this results in lower GDP. Which approach would you prefer to see politicians take?	Base : All Answering	999

Page	Table	Title	Base Description	Base
52	46	Q33. Some politicians say that government should always buy goods and services on the basis of the lowest cost, to save taxpayers money. Others say that government should use its buying power to help boost jobs and skills, for example by considering whether suppliers provide good quality apprenticeships or pay a decent wage. Which approach would you prefer to see politicians take?	Base : All Respondents	1000
53	47	Q34. Would you support or oppose an increase in the current minimum wage of £6 31, so that everyone receives at least the Living Wage (a currently optional rate calculated as £8 80 in London or £7 65 elsewhere)?	Base : All Respondents	1000
54	48	Q35. Would you support or oppose proposals that the government should reward employers with tax breaks if they provide secure employment by guaranteeing no compulsory redundancies and pay their employees at least a living wage?	Base : All Respondents	1000
55	49	Q36. A 'zero hours' contract requires the worker to be available for work whenever required by the employer, even when there is no guarantee that any work will be provided to them. Which of the following statements is closest to your opinion?	Base : All Respondents	1000
56	50	Q37. Would you support or oppose proposals that the government should prevent companies who have a high proportion of workers in non-secure employment (such as zero-hours contracts) from winning government procurement contracts?	Base : All Respondents	1000
57	51	Q38. Some people say that the government should make it harder for employers to fire people as this would provide greater security to those in work. Others say the government should make it easier for employers to fire people as this would encourage employers to hire more people. Which of the following is closest to your view?	Base : All Respondents	1000
58	52	Q39. Please indicate which statement you agree with most	Base : All Respondents	1000
59	53	Q40. Please indicate which statement you agree with most	Base : All Respondents	1000
60	54	Q41. Please indicate which statement you agree with most	Base : All Respondents	1000
61	55	Q42. Do you support or oppose the idea that companies should have a worker sit on their company board of Directors?	Base : All Respondents	1000
62	56	Q43. Which of the following statements is closest to your opinion?	Base : All Respondents	1000
63	57	Q44. Would you support or oppose the provision of public funds to train worker representatives who sit on company boards in how to carry out these functions effectively?	Base : All Respondents	1000
64	58	Q45. What is the maximum difference in pay between the Chief Executive and the lowest paid member of any organisation that you consider to be 'fair'?	Base : All Respondents	1000

	Page	Table	Title	Base Description	Base
	65	59	Q46. Do you think it would be worthwhile for the Government set up its own Fair Work Commission to look at improving the quality of work and justice at work?	Base : All Respondents	1000
	66	60	Q47. If you were to have a mental health issue, how comfortable would you be talking to your current employer about it?	Base : All Respondents	1000
	67	61	Q48. To what extent would you support or oppose proposals for the government to fund skills training for unemployed people, from as soon as they become unemployed, in order to help them get back to work?	Base : All Respondents	1000
	68	62	Q49. Which of the following statements is closest to your opinion?	Base : All Respondents	1000
	69	63	Q50. There are suggestions that the government should set up a Minister-led commission, to increase the number of women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (STEM) careers from 13% to 30% by 2020. To what extent would you support or oppose this proposal?	Base : All Respondents	1000
	70	64	Q51. "Civil society groups" include organisations like Trade Unions, charities and campaign groups. Which of the following is closest to your opinion?	Base : All Respondents	1000
	71	65	Q52. Which of the following do you feel are more likely to stand up for people like you?	Base : All Respondents	1000
	72	66	Q53. Which of the following is closest to your opinion?	Base : All Respondents	1000