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Generative AI & Gender

Global Employment Trends

Key Findings

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- **Women are less likely than men to work in Generative AI (GAI) augmented and insulated occupations and more likely to work in GAI-disrupted occupations.** In January 2025, 25.8% of women were working in occupations that may be augmented by GAI compared to 31.6% of men.
- **While the share of workers in GAI-augmented occupations is increasing and the share in GAI-disrupted occupations is decreasing, these trends predate GAI.** These pre-existing trends suggest that GAI is not necessarily accelerating the shifts in employment but is part of a larger dynamic of shifts in occupations due to technological innovations.
- **Gender gaps in the share of workers in augmented and disrupted occupations are decreasing.** For example, men were 30.3% more likely to work in augmented occupations than women in January 2018, decreasing to 28.1% higher seven years later in January 2025.
- **Most workers do not change switch to a job with a different GAI classification (augmented, disrupted, or insulated) year-to-year. However, among those who do change jobs, there are gender differences.** For example, 19.2% of men who switch jobs with their prior job being in a disrupted occupation transition into a job in an augmented occupation, compared to only 12.8% of women.
- **Workers have the shortest time between jobs when leaving an augmented job and the longest time when leaving a disrupted job.** This amplifies gender gaps in the time between jobs, especially as within GAI classification, women have longer time between jobs than men (e.g., in disrupted occupations, 5.4 months for women and 4.4 for men).
- **Gender disparities persist—and in some cases, are increasing—in the number of applications sent as well as the share of applications which are for jobs in augmented occupations.** In 2022, men had a 2.1% higher share than women of applications sent to augmented occupation job postings. By 2024, this had grown to 8.2% higher for men.
- **In surveys administered in 2023 and 2024, both men and women saw large increases in their optimism in and use at work in AI.** The over-time increases were much larger than the gender gaps, and in some cases closed gaps. For example, in the spring 2023 survey in the US 46.5% of working men agreed that AI would help them in their career, compared to 39.1% of working women. By the fall of 2024, those shares had increased to 54.4% of men and 54.7% of women. We see similar trends in other countries. We also see increases in the share of workers

responding that the use of AI was increasing in their job and that soft skills were becoming increasingly important amidst growth of AI. Additionally, whether the worker was in GAI-augmented, disrupted, or insulated occupations was related to their survey responses. The findings suggest that part of men and women's different attitudes and experiences in GAI are directly linked to differences in the occupations they work in.

Generative AI (GAI) tools such as ChatGPT and Microsoft Copilot have received widespread attention and excitement.[1] However, there have been concerns about potential gender disparities in access and use of GAI and how it may impact employment outcomes. In 2023, LinkedIn's Economic Graph Research Institute introduced a novel methodology for categorizing occupations based on the potential for the skills in occupations to be impacted by GAI technology in different ways. Each occupation was grouped into one of three classifications: occupations which may be augmented by GAI, occupations which may be disrupted by GAI, and occupations which may be insulated from GAI.[2] That early work found women were more likely to be working in occupations which were classified as susceptible to potential disruption from GAI, and less likely to be working in augmented and insulated occupations.[3]

Skills-based GAI occupation classification (GAI-Group)

Augmented occupations are those which use many skills that are complemented by GAI. For example, software engineers may automate some of their coding work with GAI, focusing more of their time on GAI-complementary skills, such as cross-functional influencing and stakeholder engagement.

Examples: software engineer, data analyst, web designer, nutrition assistant

Disrupted occupations are those which have skills which may see significant change from GAI but are not as reliant on GAI-complementary skills. For instance, language translators' skills stand to shift from doing translations from scratch to reviewing and certifying machine-generated translations, or to specializing on specific legal or literary domains.

Examples: customer service representative, administrative assistant, legal associate

Insulated occupations are those that have a relatively small proportion of GAI-replicable skills in their core skills. For example, real estate agents might utilize GAI for writing house descriptions, but core relationship management skills would be insulated from GAI.

Examples: teacher, nurse, locksmith

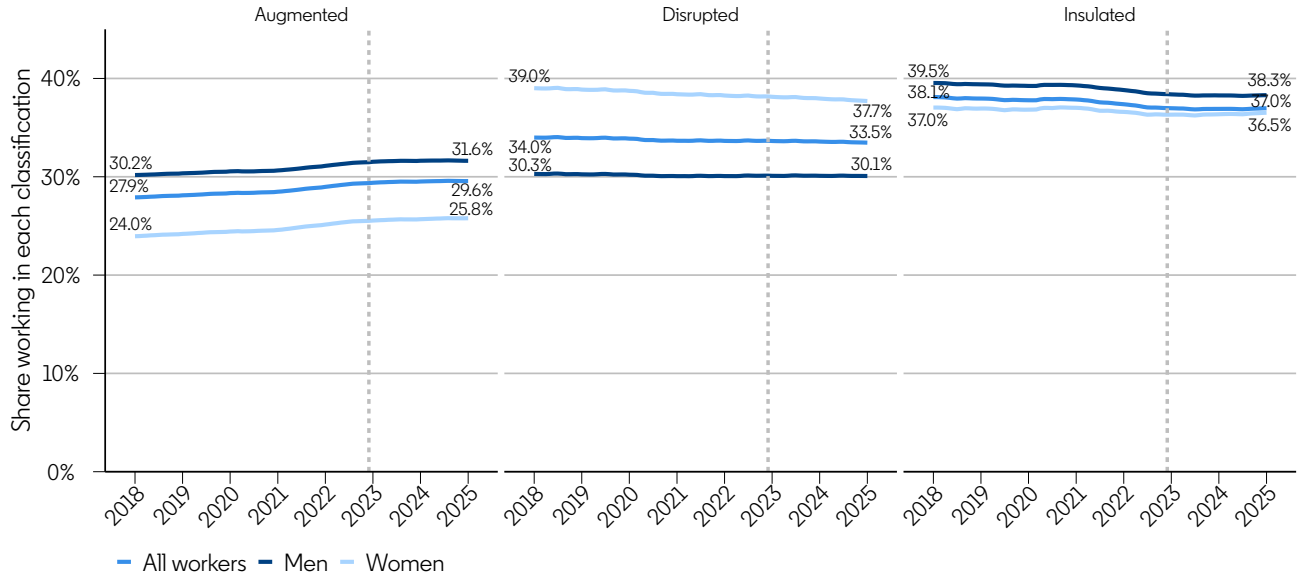
In this research note, we extend that earlier work by exploring how those gender trends have evolved over time. We also add new analysis to understand job transitions over the first two years since GAI was introduced publicly, as well as job application behavior by category. Finally, we explore two waves of surveys exploring attitudes and experiences with GAI. Together, these findings help better understand how GAI may be impacting gender differences in employment experiences and opportunities.

[1] Microsoft and LinkedIn (2024). "2024 Work Trend Index Annual Report." https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/worklab/work-trend-index/ai-at-work-is-here-now-comes-the-hard-part.
[2] Carpanelli et al. (2024). "Generative AI's Impact of the Workforce: A Technical Framework." https://economicgraph.linkedin.com/content/dam/me/economicgraph/en-us/PDF/gai-impact-on-workforce-methodology.pdf.
[3] Kimbrough and Carpanelli (2023). "Preparing the Workforce for Generative AI." https://economicgraph.linkedin.com/content/dam/me/economicgraph/en-us/PDF/preparing-the-workforce-for-generative-ai.pdf.

GAI Classification Employment Trends

In Figure 1, we examine the trends in the share of workers in each GAI category for each month between January 2018 and January 2025. For the overall population, we find the share of workers in potentially augmented occupations has been increasing over time, mirrored by a slight decrease in the share of workers in disrupted occupations and a decrease in the share of workers in insulated occupations. However, it is important to note that there is evidence that these trends are observed across our entire sample frame back to the start of 2018. This is long before the public release of GAI technology such as ChatGPT in 2022 and Microsoft Copilot in 2023. Furthermore, there is no observable shift in either the level or trajectory of the share in each occupation group around the end of 2022.[4] These findings reinforce the notion that while GAI may be a transformative technology in many ways, its impact on the labor market is part of a broader, longer-term trajectory and is not causing an immediate disruption in the labor force.

Figure 1: Share of Workers in Each GAI Classification



Note: Vertical dashed line represents December 2022, the first full month after the public release of ChatGPT signifying

Additionally, across all the observed months, men are more likely to be working in augmented and insulated occupations, while women are more likely to work in disrupted occupations. For both men and women, we again see the same trend observed in the overall pool of workers: there has been an increase since 2018 until the most recent data in 2025 in the share of workers in augmented occupations.

[4] Carpanelli, Baird, and Jara-Figueroa (2024). "Generative AI's Influence of Employment Patterns." https://economicgraph.linkedin.com/content/dam/me/economicgraph/en-us/PDF/gai-influence-on-employment-patterns.pdf.

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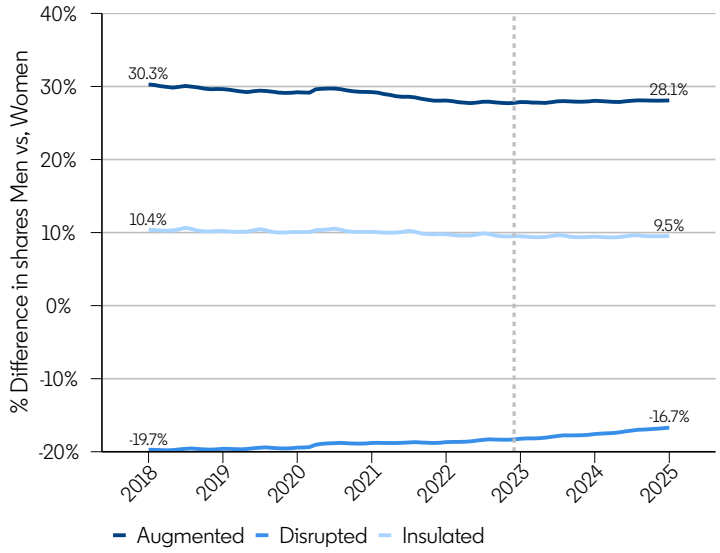
However, there has been a decrease in the share of women working in disrupted from 39.0% to 37.7% (while the rate of men working in disrupted occupations has remained approximately stable over the period at around 30%) and a decrease in the share of men in insulated (while the rate for women has remained more stable). Additionally, we find again for both men and women that the trends towards augmented occupations and away from disrupted preceded the introduction of GAI, and there is no evidence of a meaningful shift around the end of 2022 or after. This does not necessarily mean that these trends will continue or accelerate in the future.

These trends are also not only held at the global level but are consistent across the majority of the 62 countries included in this study, consistent with Baird et al. 2024.[5] In both January 2018 and 2025, 98% of countries had a higher rate of men than women in augmented occupations. In both years, around 90% of countries had a higher share of women working in disrupted occupations than men. In January 2018, 100% of countries had a higher share of men than women in insulated occupations. In January 2025, 97% of countries did. Table A.1 reports the share in each category for each country and gender.

To better understand the gender gaps over time, Figure 2 presents the percentage difference in the share in each GAI classification between men and women. While the rate of women being in insulated occupations has remained steadily around 10% higher than the rate of men being in insulated occupations, the gender gaps for augmented and disrupted occupations have narrowed over time. For example, in January 2018, men were 30.3% more likely to be working in GAI-augmented occupations than women. Seven years later in January 2025, that rate had slightly narrowed to 28.1% more likely. Men were 19.7% less likely than women to work in GAI-disrupted occupations in January 2018, while they were 16.7% less likely than women in January 2025.

Figure 2: Percentage Gap in the Share of Workers in Each GAI Classification



Note: Vertical dashed line represents December 2022, the first full month after the public release of ChatGPT signifying.

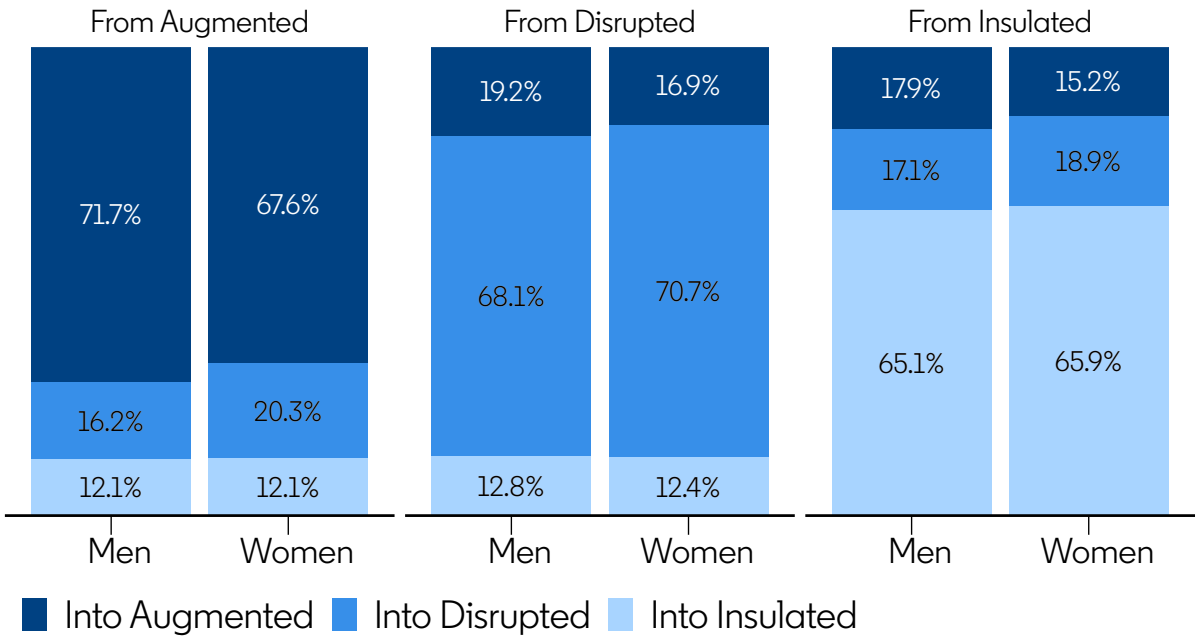
[5] Baird, Carpanelli, and Lara (2024). "Generative AI and Gender Global Measures of Workers in GAI Classifications." https://economicgraph.linkedin.com/content/dam/me/economicgraph/en-us/PDF/generative-ai-and-global-gender-work-classification.pdf

Transitions Between GAI Classifications

We next examine transitions between GAI classifications. While we see from Figure 1 that the share working in GAI-augmented occupations is rising and the share in GAI-disrupted and insulated are falling, it does not tell us from which groups workers are switching. Figure 3 presents these results for all transitions where the destination job started in January 2024.[6] Unsurprisingly, when workers transition from one job to another, they are likely to stay within the same GAI-exposure category (and often, within the same occupation). This is particularly true for workers who start in augmented occupations. 71.7% of men and 67.6% of women who leave a job in a GAI-augmented occupation transition into an augmented occupation. Men have higher retention within GAI-augmented occupations which may help explain why men are more prevalent in GAI-augmented occupations compared to women (Figure 1). It is not the case that men have higher persistence within their occupation groups across the board—for disrupted and insulated occupations, women have higher retention rates when switching jobs.

We also observe that men are more likely than women to transition from disrupted and insulated occupations into augmented occupations. Men are more likely when switching jobs from a disrupted or insulated job to end up in an augmented occupation job (e.g., 19.2% of men who leave jobs in disrupted occupations transition into a job in an augmented occupation, compared to only 12.8% of those men transitioning into insulated jobs). The reverse is true for women, with augmented jobs being the least-likely destination when they have disrupted or insulated jobs.

Figure 3: Job Transitions and Changes in GAI Categories



Note: For transitions where the prior job was left in January 2024

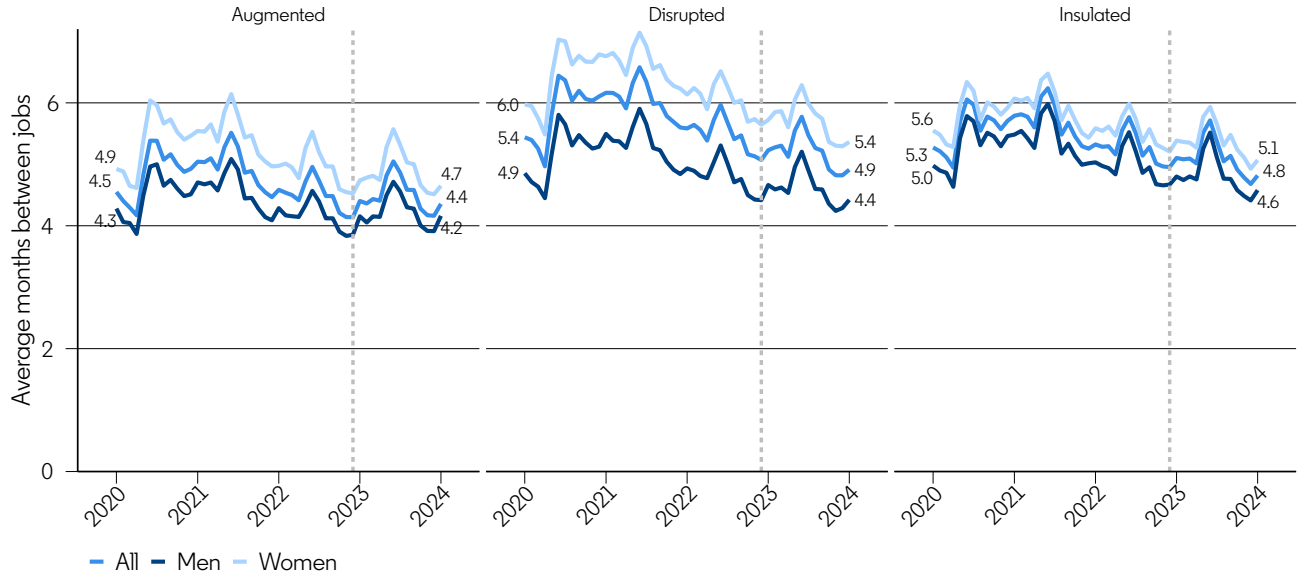
[6] We do not examine more recent data to account for delays in members updating transitions into new jobs.

Additionally, the appendix section *Sankey Diagram Flows Between GAI Classifications* shows the year-to-year transition flows between GAI categories and not working. It shows that the relative share of those switching GAI categories is very small relative to those staying in the same category and is becoming even less common over time. Figures A.2-A.4 show the trend over the past four years for Figure 3's job transition estimates. The results are consistent over time with Figure 3 and again show no clear change in trajectory around the time of the introduction of GAI.

Time Between Jobs

We next examine the average time between jobs when workers transition to evaluate if there are differences between GAI groups and gender. Figure 4 shows these trends. No matter the GAI classification job they were in when they separated, women on average take longer to enter a new job than men. Additionally, given women are more likely to be in disrupted jobs than men, and disrupted jobs have the longest average time to find a new job. These two dynamics interact to increase the overall gender gap.

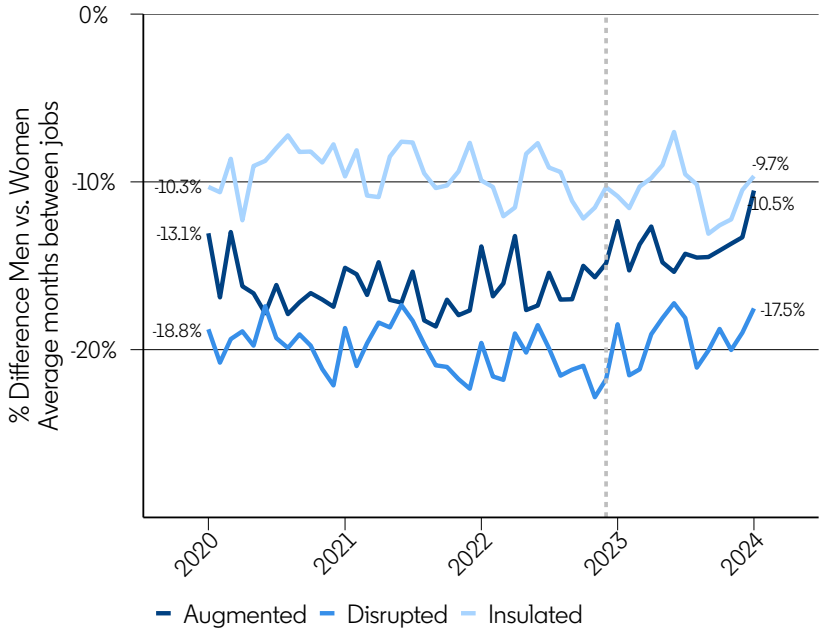
Figure 4: Average Time Between Jobs



Note: Vertical dashed line represents December 2022, the first full month after the public release of ChatGPT signifying

Figure 5 shows the gender gap in average months between jobs by GAI classification. We see that the largest gender gaps are for disrupted jobs (around 20% shorter time to next job for men than for women), with smallest for insulated at around 10%. Interestingly, the gender gap in time to next job after leaving a job in an augmented occupations has been shrinking. However, as before, these trends predated the introduction of ChatGPT and GAI.

Figure 5: Percentage Gender Gaps in Average Time Between Jobs



Note: Vertical dashed line represents December 2022, the first full month after the public release of ChatGPT signifying

Job Application Rates

We next examine gender gaps in the average number of applications sent from each GAI category over time, as shown in Figure 6. For workers in each of the three GAI classifications, men on average send more job applications out than women. However, two important additional trends stand out. First, the gap is smallest for workers who were at the time employed in a GAI-augmented occupation, and larger for workers in disrupted and insulated occupations. Second, the gender gaps in application rates are shrinking for workers in disrupted or insulated occupations overall but increasing for workers in augmented occupations. Nonetheless, the gender disparity remains lowest for workers in augmented occupations, at around 12.2% more applications sent for men in augmented occupations compared to women in augmented occupations in January 2025.

We next consider the gender gap in the share of applications a member sends to each GAI classification, as shown in Figure 7. Men send a higher share of applications to augmented and insulated occupations, and women a higher share to disrupted occupations, consistent with their shares of employment in each group as shown in Figure 1. However, the trends over time here in percent gender gaps contrast with Figure 2's trends. While we saw in Figure 2 that the higher rate of men being in augmented occupations than women was decreasing slowly over time, here we instead see an increasing gap between men and women in the share of applications sent to augmented jobs.

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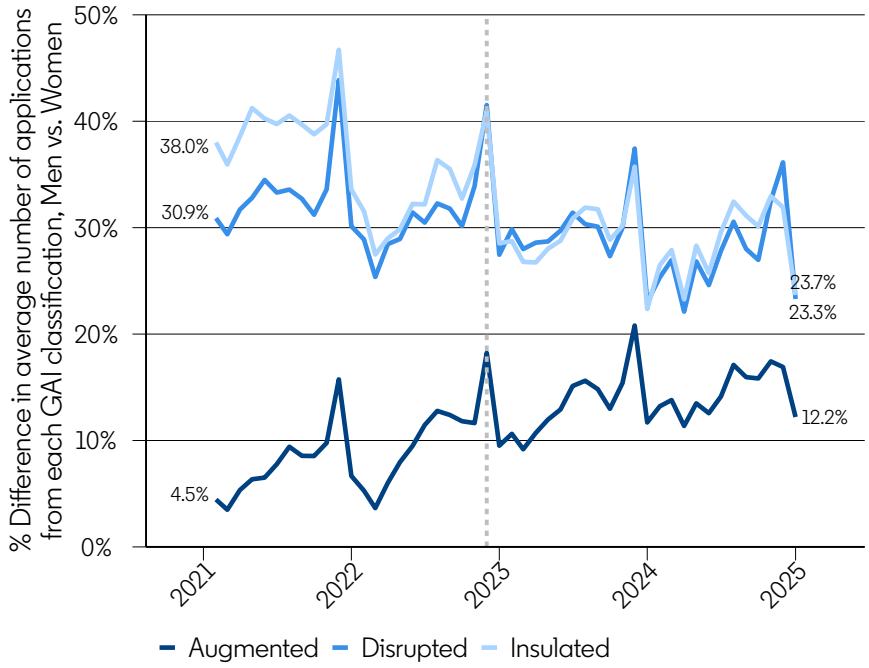
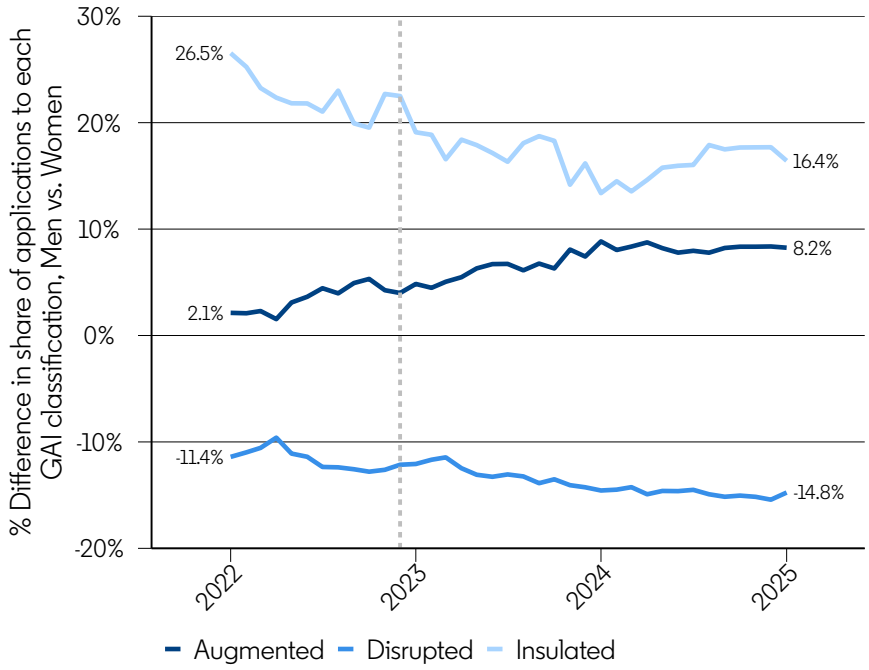
Figure 6: Percentage Gender Gaps in Average Number of Applications Sent



Note: Vertical dashed line represents December 2022, the first full month after the public release of ChatGPT signifying.

Figure 7: Percentage Gender Gaps in Share of Applications Sent to Each GAI Classification



Note: Vertical dashed line represents December 2022, the first full month after the public release of ChatGPT signifying.

Survey Responses

Several times a year, LinkedIn's Market Research team administers a survey to workers globally, the Workforce Confidence Index (WCI), to understand worker sentiment and its evolution over time.[7] WCI contained a battery of questions about attitudes towards GAI in the spring of 2023 as well as 1.5 years later in the fall of 2024. We evaluate these five questions across time and gender, limiting to those employed. We present gender results across all employed respondents in each country, as well as by GAI group. The presented charts present the findings for the US, while the appendix contains results for each available country.

Figure 8 first examines the rate of agreement with the statement, "Gaining Artificial Intelligence (AI) skills will help me progress in my career" for respondents in the US (Appendix Table A.2 has results for other countries). First, we see that across all workers, men are more likely to agree than women in 2023. 46.5% of men agreed that AI would help in their career compared to only 39.1% of women. However, by 2024 1.5 years later, that gender gap had closed among sharp increases in both groups—over 15 percentage points gain for women. When we disaggregate responses by GAI group, additional interesting patterns emerge. First, unsurprisingly, workers in augmented occupations were most likely to agree with the statement, while workers in insulated occupations were least likely to agree. However, all groups saw an increase over time. Additionally, there was no meaningful gender difference in the rate of agreement that AI would help their career among those working in augmented occupations. Thus, the gap we see by gender overall is driven by a combination of gender differences among disrupted and insulated workers, as well as the higher propensity for men than women to work in augmented occupations, where the rate of agreement is highest.

On the flip side, Figure 9 explores the rate of agreement with the statement, "I doubt Artificial Intelligence (AI) will have much impact on my job" for US respondents (see Appendix Table A.3 for other countries). Here, we do not see meaningful gender differences overall, but these masks differences observed within groups. In the 2024 wave, women were less likely than men to agree with this negative statement for workers in every group, and overall. However, these differences are in overlapping confidence intervals, suggesting that observed differences may be the result of statistical noise.

[7] LinkedIn Economic Graph (2025). "U.S. Workforce Confidence Index (WCI)." https://economicgraph.linkedin.com/workforce-data/us-workforce-confidence-index

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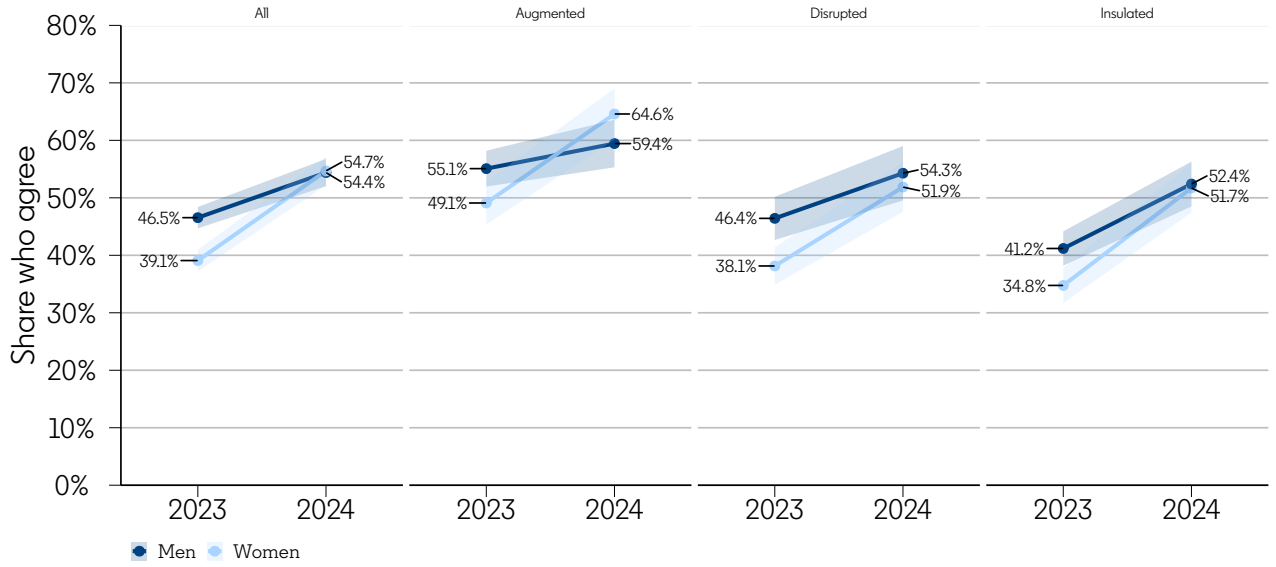
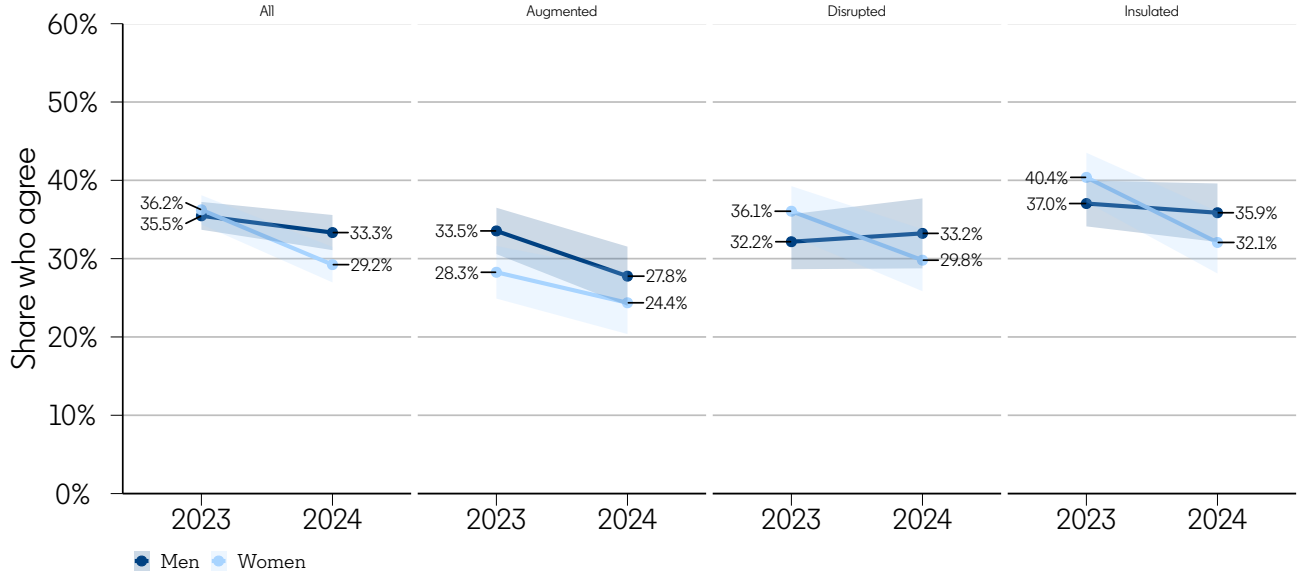
Figure 8: Share of Working Survey Respondents Who Agreed Gaining AI Skills Would Help Them Progress in Their Career (United States)



Note: Survey question: "Gaining Artificial Intelligence (AI) skills will help me progress in my career." Shaded regions signify 95% confidence intervals on the estimated proportions. 2023 survey questions asked in the spring, and 2024 survey questions asked in the fall. Sample limited to those working with occupation known.

Figure 9: Share of Survey Respondents Who Agreed with the Statement "I Doubt Artificial Intelligence (AI) Will Have Much Impact on My Job." (United States)



Note: Survey question: "I doubt Artificial Intelligence (AI) will have much impact on my job." Shaded regions signify 95% confidence intervals on the estimated proportions. 2023 survey questions asked in the spring, and 2024 survey questions asked in the fall. Sample limited to those working with occupation known.

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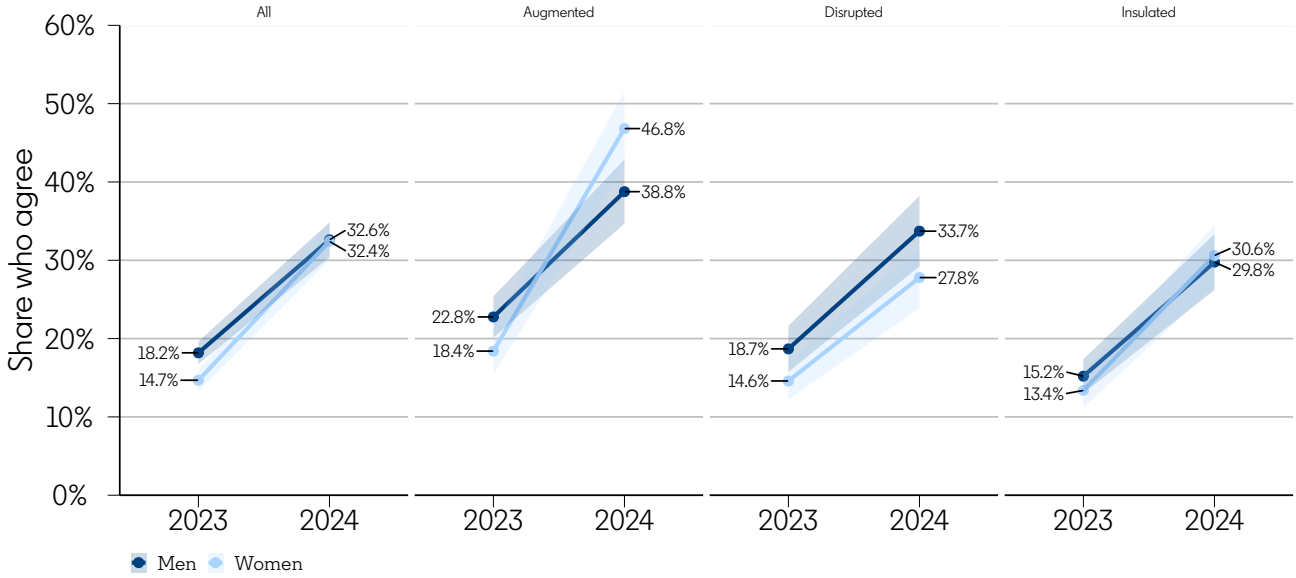
We next examine two questions about workers' experience with AI in their job, and expectations for the future. Figure 10 shows the share who agreed with the statement "I am currently using Artificial Intelligence (AI) for my job" for US respondents (Appendix Table A.4 for other countries). Men agreed at a slightly higher rate than women overall in 2023, but that gap had disappeared by 2024. Additionally, here we perhaps see the largest shifts over time in agreeing, especially among workers in augmented occupations. For women, only 14.7% agreed in the spring 2023 wave that they used AI in their job, while 32.4% agreed 1.5 years later.

Figure 10: Share of Working Survey Respondents Who Agreed that They Currently Used AI in Their Jobs (United States)



Note: Survey question: "I am currently using Artificial Intelligence (AI) for my job." Shaded regions signify 95% confidence intervals on the estimated proportions. 2023 survey questions asked in the spring, and 2024 survey questions asked in the fall. Sample limited to those working with occupation known.

Figure 11 next examines the rate of agreement with the statement, "The role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in my workplace has increased in the past year" for US respondents (Appendix Table A.5 presents results for other countries). We again see universal increases over time, as workers increasingly saw AI being employed in their jobs. We do not observe meaningful gender differences in this question.

Figure 12 examines the rate of agreement with the statement, "With the growing popularity of Artificial Intelligence (AI), soft skills are more important than ever" for US respondents (Appendix Table A.6 presents results for other countries). Men saw smaller increases than women overall, moving from similar rates of agreement in the spring of 2023 to women being more likely to agree by fall 2024 (71.2% agreement from women vs. 65.6% from men). This gender gap seems to be driven primarily by workers in augmented occupations, where women in the fall of 2024 were more than 13 percentage points more likely than men to agree with the rising importance of soft skills.

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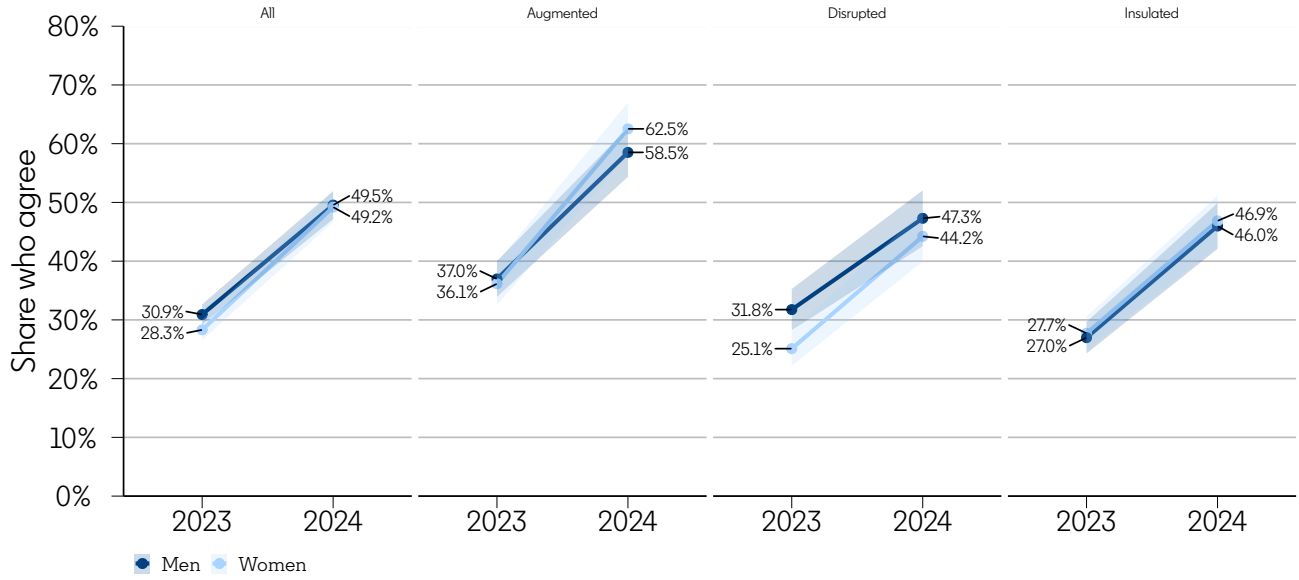
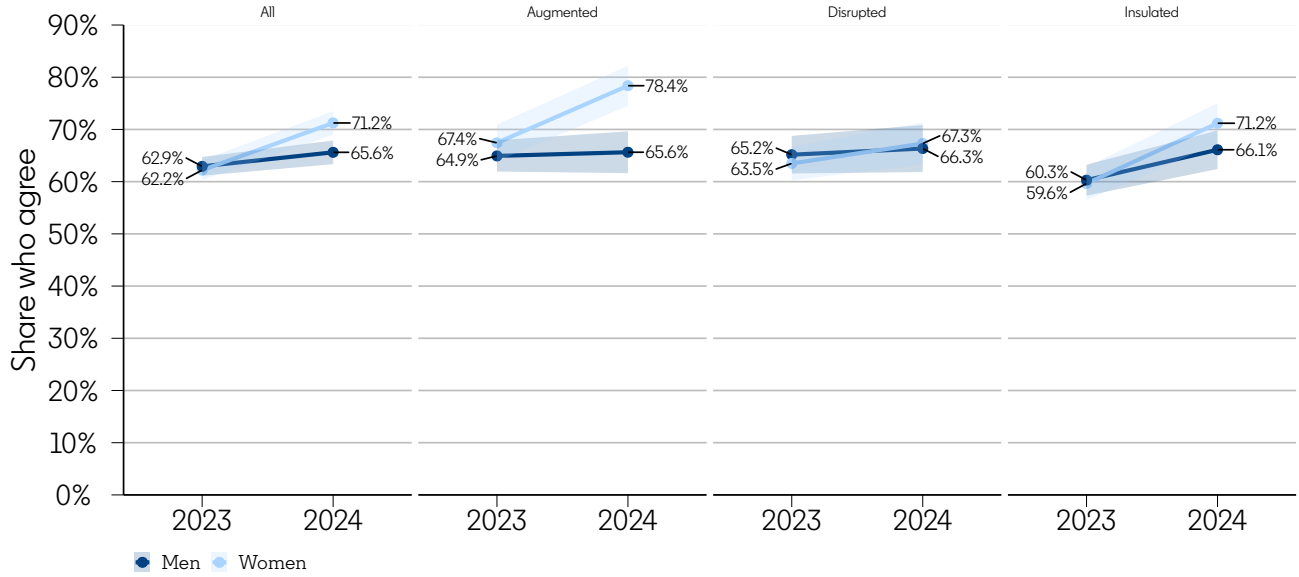
Figure 11: Share of Working Survey Respondents Who Agreed the Use of AI Increased in Prior Year (United States)



Note: Survey question: "The role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in my workplace has increased in the past year." Shaded regions signify 95% confidence intervals on the estimated proportions. 2023 survey questions asked in the spring, and 2024 survey questions asked in the fall. Sample limited to those working with occupation known.

Figure 12: Share of Working Survey Respondents Who Agreed that With Growth of AI, Soft Skills Are Increasingly Important (United States)



Note: Survey question: "With the growing popularity of Artificial Intelligence (AI), soft skills are more important than ever." Shaded regions signify 95% confidence intervals on the estimated proportions. 2023 survey questions asked in the spring, and 2024 survey questions asked in the fall. Sample limited to those working with occupation known.

Appendix

Acknowledgements

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Methodology

LinkedIn data: This body of work represents the world seen through LinkedIn data, drawn from the anonymized and aggregated profile information of LinkedIn's 1 billion+ members around the world. As such, it is influenced by how members choose to use the platform, which can vary based on professional, social, and regional culture, as well as overall site availability and accessibility.

In publishing these insights from LinkedIn's Economic Graph, we want to provide accurate statistics while ensuring our members' privacy. As a result, all data show aggregated information for the corresponding period following strict data quality thresholds that prevent disclosing any information about specific individuals.

GAI methodology: The methodology for deriving GAI classifications is described in Carpanelli et al. (2024). "Generative AI's Impact of the Workforce: A Technical Framework" for details on the methodology: https://economicgraph.linkedin.com/content/dam/me/economicgraph/en-us/PDF/gai-impact-on-workforce-methodology.pdf.

Gender classification: Gender identity isn't binary, and we recognize that some LinkedIn members identify beyond the traditional gender constructs of "man" and "woman." If not explicitly self-identified, we have inferred the gender of members included in this analysis either by the pronouns used on their LinkedIn profiles or inferred on the basis of first name. Members whose gender could not be inferred as either man or woman were excluded from this analysis.

Workforce Confidence Index: The LinkedIn Market Research team surveys its members daily to understand how they're feeling about their careers, current company, personal finances, and more. Every two weeks the team aggregates the survey data to analyze the latest in Workforce Confidence trends. LinkedIn's Workforce Confidence Index is based on a quantitative online survey from LinkedIn's market research team that is distributed to members via email every day and aggregated every two weeks. Thousands of LinkedIn members respond to each two-week wave of the survey. Members are randomly sampled and must be opted-in to research to participate. Students, stay-at-home partners, and retirees are excluded from analysis so that we're able to get an accurate representation of those currently active in the workforce. We analyze data in aggregate and will always respect member privacy. Data is weighted by engagement level to ensure fair representation of various activity levels on the platform. The results represent the world as seen through the lens of LinkedIn's membership; variances between LinkedIn's membership and the overall market population are not accounted for.

Appendix

Sankey Diagram Flows Between GAI Classifications

We examine each occupation individuals work in in January of each year between 2021 and 2025 and map out the flows between each GAI classification as well as not working. Note that for this exercise, of necessity we limit the sample to those who worked back to 2021 and for whom we thus have continuous information about their employment. Due to this sample restriction, the shares of workers in each GAI classification do not match the numbers in Figure 1, which has a broader set of workers included. Nonetheless, it is helpful in our understanding the relative size of worker flows. Put another way, the shares in each GAI classification shown in Figure 1 could occur either alongside massive switching between groups—if the share switching from for example augmented to disrupted and insulated matches the magnitude of those switching from disrupted and insulated into augmented—or it could occur from very minimal switching.

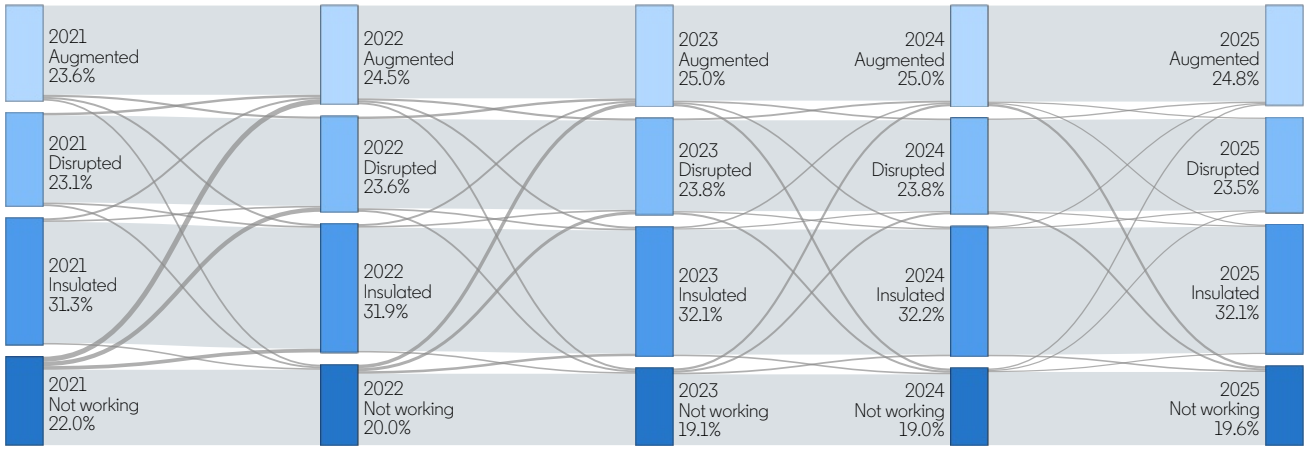
The height of each blue bar denotes the relative share of workers in each classification. The height of the gray flows represents the relative magnitude of those flowing between each given node. A thicker gray bar means more people worked in the source classification (left-side blue box next to the gray flow) in the first year and the destination classification (right-side blue box next to the gray flow) in the second year. Thinner lines denote little changing.

The tall light gray bars between blue nodes denote workers who stay in the same GAI classification. Note this does not mean that they stay in the same job or even the same occupation. There are some individuals who stay in the same job, while others may move jobs and occupations but remain in the same GAI classification. Contrast these large light gray retention bars to the thin darker gray curving lines between blue nodes. These are those switching classifications. For both men and women, those switching is a much smaller share than those staying in the same classification. Additionally, that relationships seem to be getting stronger year-by-year: the darker gray thin curves in the left of the figure (e.g., between 2021 and 2022) are a bit thicker than the darker gray thin curves in the right of the figure (e.g., between 2024 and 2025).

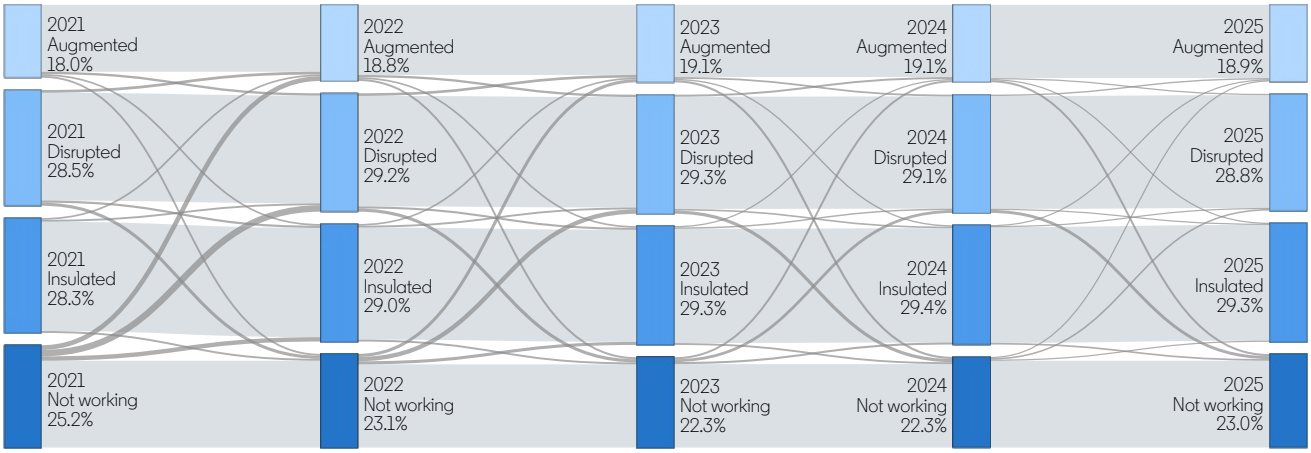
Appendix

Figure A.1: Job Transitions Between GAI Classifications

Panel (a): Men



Panel (b): Women



Appendix

Supplementary Figures and Tables

Figure A.2. Share of Job-Transitioning Workers Who Move into Each GAI Classification from Augmented Occupations

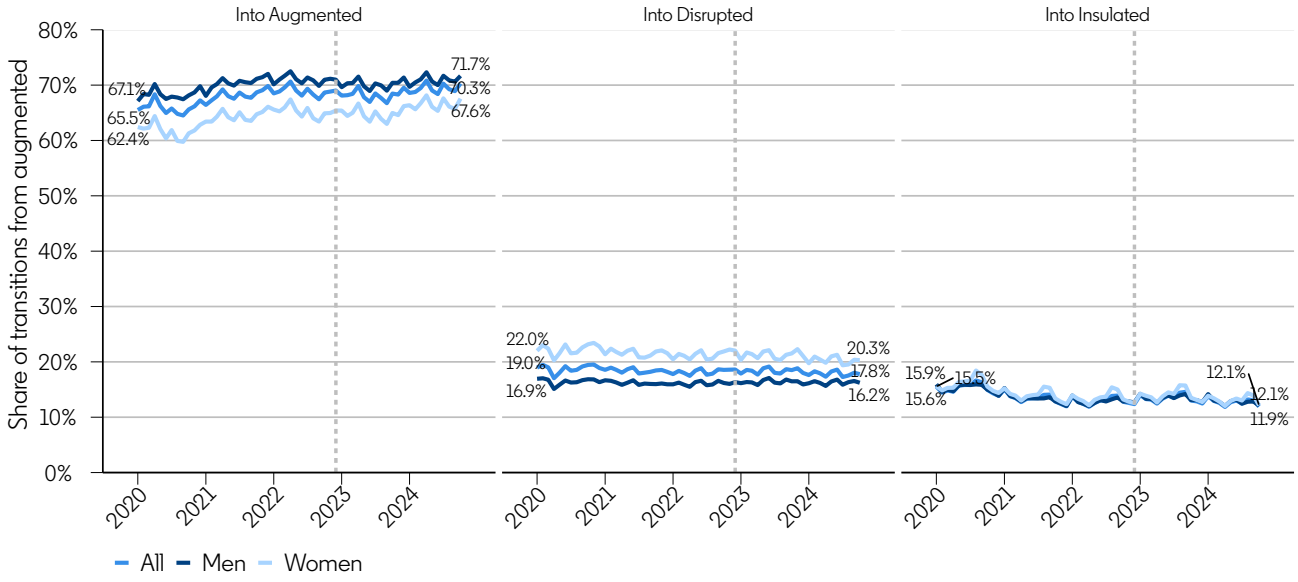
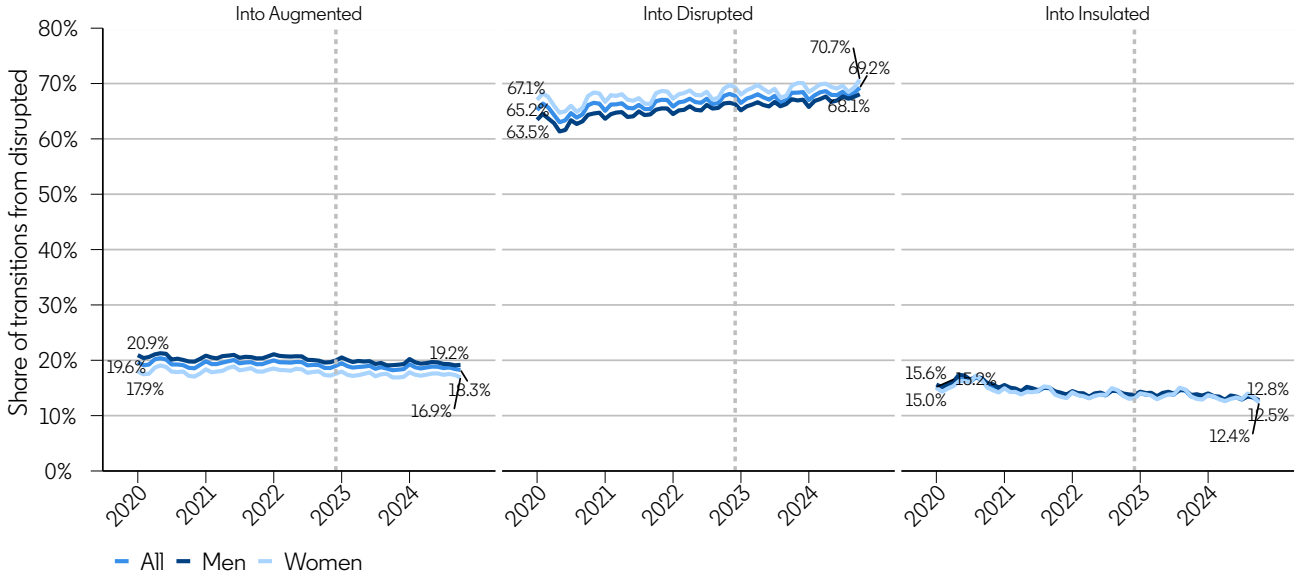
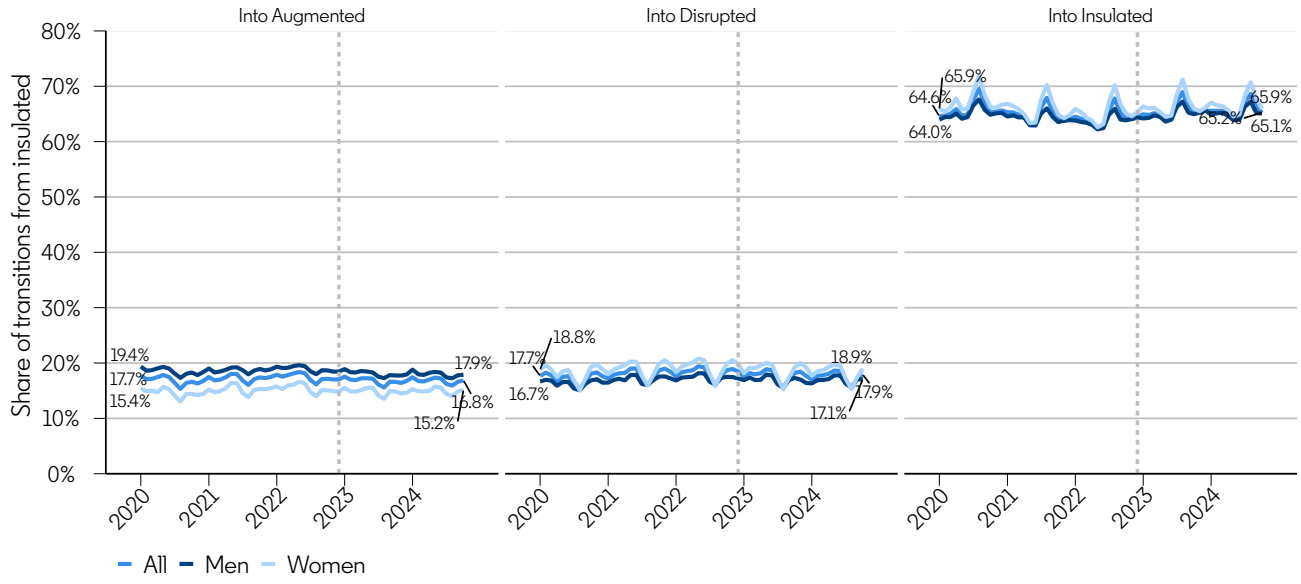


Figure A.3. Share of Job-Transitioning Workers Who Move into Each GAI Classification from Disrupted Occupations



Appendix

Figure A.4. Share of Job-Transitioning Workers Who Move into Each GAI Classification from Insulated Occupations



Appendix

Table A.1. Share of Workers in Each GAI Classification Group

		GAI-Augmented		GAI-Disrupted		GAI-Insulated	
Country	Year	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
All	2018	30.2%	24.0%	30.3%	39.0%	39.5%	37.0%
All	2025	31.6%	25.8%	30.1%	37.7%	38.3%	36.5%
Algeria	2018	28.1%	24.8%	29.5%	36.9%	42.4%	38.3%
Algeria	2025	27.7%	23.7%	29.8%	36.4%	42.5%	39.9%
Argentina	2018	26.6%	20.0%	37.0%	46.9%	36.3%	33.1%
Argentina	2025	28.2%	21.2%	36.3%	47.1%	35.5%	31.6%
Australia	2018	28.9%	23.9%	28.6%	39.2%	42.6%	36.9%
Australia	2025	29.6%	24.7%	27.6%	36.4%	42.8%	38.8%
Austria	2018	30.1%	28.7%	27.1%	37.6%	42.7%	33.7%
Austria	2025	32.3%	31.1%	27.4%	37.3%	40.4%	31.7%
Bangladesh	2018	39.3%	40.8%	33.3%	33.4%	27.4%	25.7%
Bangladesh	2025	46.4%	50.3%	31.1%	29.3%	22.4%	20.4%
Belgium	2018	29.6%	24.6%	32.3%	41.8%	38.1%	33.6%
Belgium	2025	30.2%	24.7%	31.0%	40.3%	38.8%	35.0%
Brazil	2018	23.9%	16.2%	38.3%	49.8%	37.9%	34.0%
Brazil	2025	24.5%	18.0%	37.0%	49.2%	38.4%	32.9%
Canada	2018	27.2%	22.3%	28.3%	39.8%	44.5%	38.0%
Canada	2025	28.4%	23.9%	27.6%	37.5%	44.0%	38.5%
Chile	2018	29.6%	22.7%	32.4%	39.8%	38.0%	37.5%
Chile	2025	29.5%	22.9%	30.4%	36.7%	40.1%	40.4%
Colombia	2018	28.3%	19.2%	33.4%	46.1%	38.3%	34.7%
Colombia	2025	30.0%	20.1%	34.0%	47.3%	36.0%	32.6%
Costa Rica	2018	32.6%	25.0%	34.8%	44.0%	32.6%	30.9%
Costa Rica	2025	32.7%	24.9%	36.6%	46.4%	30.7%	28.8%
Croatia	2018	34.3%	25.4%	26.7%	41.3%	39.0%	33.3%
Croatia	2025	36.9%	27.6%	25.2%	38.9%	37.9%	33.5%
Czechia	2018	35.9%	27.0%	31.0%	44.4%	33.1%	28.6%
Czechia	2025	37.2%	28.4%	29.8%	42.8%	33.0%	28.8%
Denmark	2018	27.0%	21.0%	28.6%	38.2%	44.4%	40.8%
Denmark	2025	27.9%	21.5%	27.7%	36.4%	44.4%	42.1%
Dominican Republic	2018	30.0%	22.2%	33.5%	50.6%	36.4%	27.2%
Dominican Republic	2025	30.1%	21.6%	35.2%	52.3%	34.6%	26.1%
Ecuador	2018	29.0%	21.1%	31.3%	45.9%	39.7%	33.0%

Appendix

		GAI-Augmented		GAI-Disrupted		GAI-Insulated	
Country	Year	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Ecuador	2025	27.5%	20.2%	32.4%	46.8%	40.1%	33.0%
Egypt	2018	30.7%	33.1%	37.6%	40.0%	31.7%	26.9%
Egypt	2025	29.0%	30.5%	40.6%	42.7%	30.4%	26.8%
Estonia	2018	39.1%	29.5%	22.2%	37.5%	38.7%	33.0%
Estonia	2025	42.8%	32.7%	21.9%	36.0%	35.2%	31.3%
Finland	2018	32.3%	26.0%	28.4%	37.8%	39.3%	36.2%
Finland	2025	33.3%	26.2%	27.3%	35.3%	39.4%	38.4%
France	2018	30.6%	25.3%	30.9%	41.0%	38.5%	33.8%
France	2025	30.0%	24.5%	29.9%	39.9%	40.1%	35.6%
Germany	2018	32.5%	30.9%	27.6%	37.5%	39.9%	31.6%
Germany	2025	34.2%	33.9%	27.9%	36.1%	37.8%	30.1%
Ghana	2018	27.4%	24.5%	30.6%	45.1%	42.0%	30.3%
Ghana	2025	27.6%	23.6%	30.6%	43.4%	41.7%	33.0%
Greece	2018	30.1%	22.1%	30.7%	42.1%	39.2%	35.8%
Greece	2025	32.4%	23.4%	30.7%	42.0%	36.9%	34.7%
Hong Kong SAR	2018	35.3%	35.5%	35.5%	43.7%	29.2%	20.8%
Hong Kong SAR	2025	36.2%	35.6%	34.8%	42.0%	29.1%	22.3%
India	2018	43.6%	49.9%	29.4%	29.9%	27.0%	20.2%
India	2025	44.3%	49.2%	30.5%	30.7%	25.2%	20.2%
Ireland	2018	31.4%	25.7%	31.1%	41.5%	37.4%	32.7%
Ireland	2025	32.1%	26.9%	30.0%	39.1%	37.9%	34.0%
Israel	2018	43.9%	38.5%	22.5%	31.2%	33.6%	30.3%
Israel	2025	46.1%	41.0%	22.6%	30.4%	31.3%	28.7%
Italy	2018	27.1%	21.4%	35.2%	42.5%	37.8%	36.1%
Italy	2025	28.1%	22.3%	33.7%	41.4%	38.2%	36.2%
Jordan	2018	32.0%	29.7%	34.4%	37.2%	33.7%	33.1%
Jordan	2025	30.8%	28.3%	36.7%	38.7%	32.4%	33.1%
Kenya	2018	29.7%	26.1%	34.0%	46.6%	36.2%	27.3%
Kenya	2025	30.0%	26.1%	33.4%	44.8%	36.5%	29.1%
Latvia	2018	33.8%	24.1%	26.2%	41.6%	40.0%	34.3%
Latvia	2025	36.9%	27.5%	25.2%	39.3%	37.9%	33.2%
Lithuania	2018	39.9%	28.1%	24.7%	41.0%	35.4%	31.0%
Lithuania	2025	42.7%	31.1%	23.9%	39.0%	33.4%	29.9%
Luxembourg	2018	27.5%	22.9%	40.5%	53.2%	32.0%	23.9%

Appendix

		GAI-Augmented		GAI-Disrupted		GAI-Insulated	
Country	Year	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Luxembourg	2025	27.9%	22.5%	39.4%	51.1%	32.7%	26.4%
Malaysia	2018	36.2%	34.0%	28.8%	39.9%	35.0%	26.1%
Malaysia	2025	35.0%	33.2%	31.3%	41.3%	33.8%	25.6%
Malta	2018	34.2%	26.7%	31.2%	44.0%	34.6%	29.3%
Malta	2025	35.7%	28.5%	30.0%	43.5%	34.3%	28.0%
Mexico	2018	29.8%	26.3%	35.1%	42.9%	35.1%	30.7%
Mexico	2025	30.4%	26.7%	35.6%	43.6%	33.9%	29.7%
Morocco	2018	33.4%	28.6%	31.9%	43.0%	34.7%	28.5%
Morocco	2025	33.5%	28.0%	30.6%	42.8%	35.8%	29.2%
Netherlands	2018	26.0%	21.3%	29.6%	36.4%	44.3%	42.2%
Netherlands	2025	27.5%	22.7%	27.7%	33.1%	44.8%	44.2%
New Zealand	2018	29.8%	23.3%	28.1%	39.4%	42.1%	37.3%
New Zealand	2025	30.1%	23.9%	27.0%	37.5%	42.9%	38.7%
Norway	2018	31.5%	24.3%	25.9%	33.6%	42.5%	42.1%
Norway	2025	32.8%	25.9%	25.1%	31.2%	42.2%	43.0%
Pakistan	2018	35.0%	37.1%	33.8%	28.6%	31.3%	34.3%
Pakistan	2025	39.3%	42.0%	32.6%	29.5%	28.2%	28.5%
Peru	2018	32.1%	23.5%	33.5%	47.2%	34.4%	29.2%
Peru	2025	32.5%	24.2%	32.9%	46.5%	34.6%	29.3%
Philippines	2018	35.8%	29.0%	30.8%	42.4%	33.4%	28.6%
Philippines	2025	35.4%	28.3%	33.5%	44.2%	31.1%	27.5%
Poland	2018	37.1%	28.3%	26.8%	42.4%	36.1%	29.4%
Poland	2025	39.5%	29.3%	25.7%	41.7%	34.8%	29.0%
Portugal	2018	29.9%	20.4%	29.9%	40.2%	40.2%	39.4%
Portugal	2025	32.7%	22.3%	28.3%	39.2%	39.0%	38.5%
Puerto Rico	2018	24.8%	21.3%	30.4%	41.3%	44.8%	37.4%
Puerto Rico	2025	25.5%	21.7%	30.2%	39.7%	44.4%	38.6%
Qatar	2018	26.8%	25.9%	30.8%	38.6%	42.4%	35.5%
Qatar	2025	28.3%	27.0%	30.5%	37.1%	41.2%	35.9%
Romania	2018	39.3%	31.3%	29.3%	42.1%	31.4%	26.5%
Romania	2025	41.4%	32.6%	27.9%	40.6%	30.7%	26.8%
Saudi Arabia	2018	28.0%	28.8%	35.3%	31.2%	36.7%	40.0%
Saudi Arabia	2025	26.7%	28.5%	36.3%	38.2%	37.1%	33.3%
Singapore	2018	38.3%	35.4%	30.4%	40.6%	31.3%	24.0%

Appendix

		GAI-Augmented		GAI-Disrupted		GAI-Insulated	
Country	Year	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Singapore	2025	38.8%	35.9%	29.1%	37.9%	32.1%	26.2%
South Africa	2018	27.7%	22.1%	30.0%	46.6%	42.3%	31.3%
South Africa	2025	27.9%	22.9%	30.1%	45.0%	42.0%	32.1%
Spain	2018	31.1%	23.7%	31.7%	41.6%	37.2%	34.7%
Spain	2025	32.8%	24.7%	29.9%	39.3%	37.3%	36.0%
Sweden	2018	29.6%	21.6%	29.4%	37.7%	41.0%	40.7%
Sweden	2025	30.6%	22.5%	28.0%	35.1%	41.4%	42.4%
Switzerland	2018	30.1%	26.6%	28.9%	38.8%	41.0%	34.6%
Switzerland	2025	31.1%	27.5%	27.4%	36.6%	41.5%	35.9%
Tunisia	2018	35.2%	31.9%	28.2%	35.4%	36.6%	32.6%
Tunisia	2025	34.7%	30.9%	26.8%	36.5%	38.5%	32.6%
Türkiye	2018	32.5%	27.4%	30.0%	39.4%	37.6%	33.2%
Türkiye	2025	33.8%	27.6%	30.4%	39.2%	35.9%	33.2%
Ukraine	2018	51.3%	35.2%	21.1%	39.6%	27.6%	25.2%
Ukraine	2025	53.2%	40.5%	21.5%	36.6%	25.3%	22.9%
United Arab Emirates	2018	31.0%	28.9%	35.0%	42.3%	34.0%	28.8%
United Arab Emirates	2025	30.7%	29.6%	33.5%	38.4%	35.8%	32.0%
United Kingdom	2018	30.7%	26.8%	30.2%	40.5%	39.1%	32.7%
United Kingdom	2025	31.6%	28.0%	28.9%	37.6%	39.5%	34.3%
United States	2018	27.2%	21.5%	28.2%	36.3%	44.5%	42.2%
United States	2025	28.0%	22.9%	27.5%	33.9%	44.6%	43.3%
Uruguay	2018	29.5%	17.6%	33.3%	45.3%	37.2%	37.1%
Uruguay	2025	30.9%	19.6%	32.6%	45.8%	36.5%	34.6%
Venezuela	2018	26.7%	20.4%	31.6%	44.6%	41.7%	35.0%
Venezuela	2025	28.0%	21.9%	33.6%	45.8%	38.4%	32.3%

Appendix

Table A.2. Share of Workers Who Agree with Statement "Gaining Artificial Intelligence (AI) skills will help me progress in my career"

	GAI	Men		Women	
Country	Classification	2023	2024	2023	2024
Australia	All	47.1%	54.7%	46.5%	60.8%
		(2.3)	(2.8)	(2.9)	(3.1)
Australia	Augmented	54.2%	59.7%	62.4%	70.2%
		(4.0)	(4.5)	(5.4)	(5.9)
Australia	Disrupted	43.8%	61.1%	47.4%	54.5%
		(4.5)	(5.9)	(5.3)	(5.8)
Australia	Insulated	46.2%	50.5%	39.4%	59.6%
		(3.7)	(4.9)	(4.7)	(4.7)
Australia	Not working	32.3%	40.8%	30.4%	64.3%
		(7.9)	(8.6)	(10.6)	(11.9)
Brazil	All	63.5%	70.6%	64.2%	64.4%
		(4.2)	(4.2)	(5.2)	(7.0)
Brazil	Augmented	59.4%	63.5%	57.6%	92.7%
		(8.1)	(8.9)	(9.0)	(7.8)
Brazil	Disrupted	63.3%	81.9%	69.3%	45.5%
		(7.8)	(5.6)	(8.5)	(12.1)
Brazil	Insulated	66.8%	68.6%	69.8%	57.8%
		(6.6)	(7.5)	(8.9)	(12.7)
Brazil	Not working	67.4%	44.2%	33.9%	87.9%
		(11.5)	(23.8)	(15.2)	(11.8)
Canada	All	50.8%	59.6%	41.6%	53.7%
		(2.2)	(2.7)	(2.5)	(3.4)
Canada	Augmented	60.9%	65.8%	46.8%	74.5%
		(3.5)	(4.3)	(4.7)	(5.8)
Canada	Disrupted	53.9%	57.4%	38.7%	46.6%
		(4.9)	(5.4)	(4.0)	(6.0)
Canada	Insulated	44.0%	58.8%	38.2%	45.4%
		(3.4)	(4.8)	(4.4)	(5.7)
Canada	Not working	33.7%	51.8%	54.2%	62.9%
		(9.1)	(9.8)	(10.3)	(12.5)
France	All	44.0%	58.2%	41.6%	50.3%
		(6.0)	(4.3)	(5.4)	(5.2)
France	Augmented	51.9%	66.0%	45.0%	62.9%
		(8.2)	(7.6)	(11.5)	(9.0)
France	Disrupted	46.0%	57.8%	39.6%	42.6%
		(8.6)	(8.6)	(8.6)	(9.2)
France	Insulated	37.6%	52.9%	39.8%	51.3%
		(12.1)	(6.7)	(7.1)	(8.1)
France	Not working		59.7%		
			(19.0)		

Appendix

Country	GAI Classification	Men 2023	Men 2024	Women 2023	Women 2024
Germany	All	56.6%	66.9%	44.2%	60.6%
		(3.1)	(2.8)	(4.3)	(4.1)
Germany	Augmented	69.9%	71.7%	56.2%	68.3%
		(5.1)	(4.4)	(6.8)	(6.1)
Germany	Disrupted	48.4%	68.1%	42.3%	50.9%
		(6.0)	(5.6)	(7.4)	(8.1)
Germany	Insulated	48.9%	61.8%	37.9%	60.4%
		(5.1)	(5.0)	(7.7)	(7.4)
Germany	Not working	47.3%	60.1%		71.5%
		(13.4)	(11.9)		(14.5)
India	All	67.1%	80.4%	57.7%	80.0%
		(2.6)	(3.2)	(5.6)	(5.4)
India	Augmented	72.1%	84.7%	54.4%	76.8%
		(3.3)	(4.1)	(8.3)	(8.7)
India	Disrupted	65.6%	80.5%	61.4%	65.2%
		(5.9)	(6.3)	(10.2)	(12.7)
India	Insulated	62.9%	78.5%	68.9%	96.7%
		(5.7)	(5.9)	(10.9)	(5.8)
India	Not working	57.3%	72.2%	48.3%	93.1%
		(10.8)	(11.2)	(18.1)	(7.6)
Italy	All	55.1%	64.6%	49.2%	51.3%
		(2.2)	(3.2)	(4.0)	(3.9)
Italy	Augmented	56.5%	73.0%	58.1%	75.9%
		(3.4)	(3.3)	(7.9)	(5.9)
Italy	Disrupted	54.1%	56.8%	42.8%	48.2%
		(3.7)	(7.7)	(6.1)	(5.7)
Italy	Insulated	57.0%	65.5%	46.7%	46.8%
		(4.3)	(3.9)	(7.2)	(7.8)
Italy	Not working	34.3%	70.3%	73.2%	25.6%
		(13.5)	(8.7)	(16.4)	(14.8)
Japan	All	71.5%	74.7%	78.4%	67.6%
		(3.0)	(2.8)	(5.0)	(5.6)
Japan	Augmented	75.6%	78.7%	82.4%	74.3%
		(4.3)	(4.4)	(7.4)	(11.8)
Japan	Disrupted	67.6%	69.6%	80.8%	66.0%
		(6.5)	(5.5)	(8.7)	(8.4)
Japan	Insulated	69.7%	76.9%	73.5%	66.1%
		(5.8)	(5.1)	(10.9)	(10.6)
Japan	Not working	68.6%	63.7%		
		(10.8)	(11.1)		
Netherlands	All	43.5%	48.6%	41.6%	44.0%
		(3.8)	(3.6)	(4.7)	(4.9)

Appendix

Country	GAI Classification	Men 2023	Men 2024	Women 2023	Women 2024
Netherlands	Augmented	59.9%	64.9%	61.1%	50.5%
		(6.0)	(5.7)	(9.7)	(9.9)
Netherlands	Disrupted	52.6%	58.0%	49.6%	39.6%
		(6.2)	(7.1)	(8.9)	(7.6)
Netherlands	Insulated	29.7%	34.4%	23.7%	41.7%
		(5.8)	(5.2)	(6.0)	(7.8)
Netherlands	Not working		40.3%		
			(17.3)		
Spain	All	47.7%	68.6%	43.0%	54.5%
		(3.3)	(2.7)	(3.9)	(3.9)
Spain	Augmented	66.3%	69.8%	48.1%	62.6%
		(5.0)	(4.0)	(8.4)	(7.0)
Spain	Disrupted	37.1%	72.0%	43.8%	54.1%
		(6.8)	(4.6)	(6.5)	(6.1)
Spain	Insulated	48.6%	64.0%	36.9%	57.8%
		(4.8)	(5.0)	(6.2)	(7.3)
Spain	Not working	27.1%	67.7%	52.3%	30.9%
		(11.7)	(10.2)	(15.3)	(13.6)
United Kingdom	All	41.7%	60.4%	38.2%	54.0%
		(2.0)	(2.7)	(2.4)	(3.4)
United Kingdom	Augmented	51.3%	71.9%	51.3%	65.5%
		(3.5)	(3.9)	(4.2)	(6.2)
United Kingdom	Disrupted	41.5%	61.9%	34.7%	47.2%
		(3.9)	(5.4)	(4.0)	(5.5)
United Kingdom	Insulated	35.3%	50.5%	34.8%	55.2%
		(3.4)	(4.7)	(4.3)	(6.5)
United Kingdom	Not working	28.5%	52.0%	23.0%	52.7%
		(8.1)	(11.3)	(8.2)	(11.1)
United States	All	46.5%	54.4%	39.1%	54.7%
		(0.9)	(1.2)	(1.0)	(1.3)
United States	Augmented	55.1%	59.4%	49.1%	64.6%
		(1.6)	(2.1)	(1.9)	(2.3)
United States	Disrupted	46.4%	54.3%	38.1%	51.9%
		(1.9)	(2.4)	(1.7)	(2.2)
United States	Insulated	41.2%	52.4%	34.8%	51.7%
		(1.5)	(2.0)	(1.6)	(2.2)
United States	Not working	40.6%	45.8%	36.9%	53.0%
		(4.2)	(4.8)	(4.5)	(5.0)

Note: Standard error of the share who agree shown in parentheses.

Appendix

Table A.3. Share of Workers Who Agree with Statement "I doubt Artificial Intelligence (AI) will have much impact on my job"

	GAI	Men		Women	
Country	Classification	2023	2024	2023	2024
Australia	All	38.0%	32.1%	35.5%	31.4%
		(2.2)	(2.7)	(2.8)	(2.9)
Australia	Augmented	40.0%	34.4%	35.7%	24.9%
		(3.9)	(4.4)	(5.3)	(5.6)
Australia	Disrupted	38.8%	33.1%	35.1%	31.5%
		(4.5)	(5.6)	(5.1)	(5.4)
Australia	Insulated	37.6%	26.1%	33.4%	37.4%
		(3.6)	(4.3)	(4.5)	(4.7)
Australia	Not working	30.1%	45.9%	44.7%	25.3%
		(7.8)	(8.7)	(11.5)	(10.8)
Brazil	All	33.4%	42.2%	40.9%	48.4%
		(4.1)	(4.5)	(5.4)	(7.3)
Brazil	Augmented	25.8%	44.0%	46.4%	27.2%
		(7.0)	(9.1)	(9.1)	(13.5)
Brazil	Disrupted	43.2%	44.6%	33.3%	29.1%
		(8.1)	(7.3)	(8.6)	(11.0)
Brazil	Insulated	34.1%	32.5%	47.0%	69.1%
		(6.5)	(7.4)	(9.7)	(12.1)
Brazil	Not working	31.0%	74.1%	44.3%	53.9%
		(11.3)	(21.0)	(15.8)	(18.0)
Canada	All	37.0%	35.3%	39.8%	34.4%
		(2.1)	(2.7)	(2.5)	(3.3)
Canada	Augmented	33.1%	36.3%	35.6%	40.8%
		(3.4)	(4.4)	(4.5)	(6.6)
Canada	Disrupted	42.0%	32.1%	42.2%	25.2%
		(4.9)	(5.1)	(4.1)	(5.2)
Canada	Insulated	38.6%	35.8%	43.0%	42.7%
		(3.3)	(4.7)	(4.5)	(5.6)
Canada	Not working	23.6%	38.8%	28.3%	25.4%
		(8.2)	(9.4)	(9.3)	(11.3)
France	All	28.9%	32.7%	36.3%	33.0%
		(5.5)	(4.0)	(5.2)	(4.9)
France	Augmented	34.2%	21.1%	36.9%	35.8%
		(7.8)	(6.6)	(11.2)	(8.9)
France	Disrupted	26.4%	34.2%	39.0%	32.2%
		(7.6)	(8.2)	(8.5)	(8.7)
France	Insulated	24.9%	39.2%	29.0%	31.5%
		(10.8)	(6.4)	(6.6)	(7.5)
France	Not working		38.4%		
			(18.8)		

Appendix

Country	GAI Classification	Men 2023	Men 2024	Women 2023	Women 2024
Germany	All	32.9%	26.3%	34.4%	29.5%
		(3.0)	(2.6)	(4.1)	(3.8)
Germany	Augmented	28.8%	24.5%	15.7%	23.9%
		(5.0)	(4.2)	(5.0)	(5.7)
Germany	Disrupted	44.4%	23.1%	38.0%	25.9%
		(6.0)	(5.0)	(7.2)	(6.9)
Germany	Insulated	28.8%	33.2%	50.1%	34.1%
		(4.7)	(4.8)	(7.8)	(7.1)
Germany	Not working	24.4%	10.0%		44.7%
		(11.5)	(7.3)		(16.0)
India	All	43.4%	44.6%	43.2%	46.9%
		(2.8)	(4.0)	(5.6)	(6.7)
India	Augmented	47.7%	47.0%	39.1%	45.3%
		(3.6)	(5.6)	(8.2)	(10.4)
India	Disrupted	42.1%	49.0%	45.5%	36.4%
		(6.1)	(8.1)	(10.4)	(12.7)
India	Insulated	43.7%	34.5%	34.3%	41.9%
		(5.9)	(7.0)	(11.0)	(15.9)
India	Not working	23.5%	43.1%	57.1%	79.6%
		(9.3)	(11.9)	(18.3)	(12.4)
Italy	All	29.3%	24.9%	30.8%	33.9%
		(2.1)	(2.9)	(3.6)	(3.7)
Italy	Augmented	26.9%	24.0%	20.7%	19.7%
		(3.1)	(3.1)	(6.5)	(5.4)
Italy	Disrupted	35.4%	22.7%	31.4%	40.6%
		(3.6)	(6.5)	(5.2)	(5.6)
Italy	Insulated	26.6%	28.5%	40.2%	30.3%
		(3.8)	(3.8)	(7.4)	(7.1)
Italy	Not working	24.5%	27.7%	22.4%	46.0%
		(13.5)	(8.3)	(15.2)	(17.1)
Japan	All	27.7%	26.1%	20.9%	26.0%
		(3.0)	(2.8)	(4.9)	(5.3)
Japan	Augmented	25.5%	22.6%	24.9%	27.4%
		(4.4)	(4.5)	(8.4)	(12.0)
Japan	Disrupted	21.6%	27.5%	24.8%	26.8%
		(5.7)	(5.4)	(9.6)	(7.8)
Japan	Insulated	29.8%	27.6%	10.9%	22.5%
		(5.8)	(5.4)	(7.7)	(9.4)
Japan	Not working	39.8%	35.7%		
		(11.4)	(11.0)		
Netherlands	All	31.4%	34.3%	31.3%	33.1%
		(3.5)	(3.4)	(4.4)	(4.6)

Appendix

Country	GAI Classification	Men 2023	Men 2024	Women 2023	Women 2024
Netherlands	Augmented	27.4%	32.3%	27.3%	31.5%
		(5.4)	(5.6)	(9.0)	(9.2)
Netherlands	Disrupted	31.8%	30.3%	17.5%	46.3%
		(5.7)	(6.6)	(6.7)	(7.6)
Netherlands	Insulated	33.7%	39.5%	45.8%	24.2%
		(6.0)	(5.5)	(7.1)	(6.7)
Netherlands	Not working		25.9%		
			(15.5)		
Spain	All	26.9%	23.3%	37.3%	24.4%
		(2.9)	(2.4)	(3.8)	(3.3)
Spain	Augmented	25.7%	21.0%	21.3%	15.0%
		(4.6)	(3.5)	(6.9)	(5.2)
Spain	Disrupted	24.0%	25.1%	40.7%	32.4%
		(6.0)	(4.5)	(6.4)	(5.8)
Spain	Insulated	31.2%	25.4%	44.1%	27.3%
		(4.4)	(4.6)	(6.4)	(6.6)
Spain	Not working	24.2%	20.7%	53.9%	10.7%
		(11.3)	(8.7)	(15.2)	(9.0)
United Kingdom	All	39.1%	35.9%	36.5%	35.8%
		(2.0)	(2.6)	(2.3)	(3.2)
United Kingdom	Augmented	34.2%	33.7%	37.5%	42.8%
		(3.3)	(4.1)	(4.0)	(6.4)
United Kingdom	Disrupted	41.3%	27.0%	36.2%	31.1%
		(4.0)	(4.9)	(4.0)	(5.1)
United Kingdom	Insulated	40.6%	39.3%	34.2%	40.3%
		(3.5)	(4.5)	(4.3)	(6.4)
United Kingdom	Not working	47.4%	51.5%	45.3%	25.6%
		(8.9)	(11.7)	(9.9)	(9.4)
United States	All	35.5%	33.3%	36.2%	29.2%
		(0.9)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(1.2)
United States	Augmented	33.5%	27.8%	28.3%	24.4%
		(1.5)	(1.9)	(1.7)	(2.0)
United States	Disrupted	32.2%	33.2%	36.1%	29.8%
		(1.8)	(2.3)	(1.6)	(2.0)
United States	Insulated	37.0%	35.9%	40.4%	32.1%
		(1.5)	(1.9)	(1.6)	(2.0)
United States	Not working	44.6%	41.7%	38.3%	27.0%
		(4.2)	(4.7)	(4.5)	(4.5)

Note: Standard error of the share who agree shown in parentheses.

Appendix

Table A.4. Share of Workers Who Agree with Statement "I am currently using Artificial Intelligence (AI) for my job"

	GAI	Men		Women	
Country	Classification	2023	2024	2023	2024
Australia	All	19.0%	36.3%	16.1%	37.7%
		(1.8)	(2.7)	(2.2)	(3.1)
Australia	Augmented	23.3%	50.8%	23.0%	60.7%
		(3.4)	(4.6)	(4.7)	(6.4)
Australia	Disrupted	21.4%	32.5%	14.4%	31.0%
		(3.8)	(5.6)	(3.7)	(5.4)
Australia	Insulated	16.6%	30.8%	15.2%	31.2%
		(2.8)	(4.5)	(3.4)	(4.5)
Australia	Not working	7.4%	27.8%	7.7%	24.5%
		(4.5)	(7.9)	(6.2)	(10.9)
Brazil	All	24.7%	46.4%	32.6%	41.6%
		(3.8)	(4.6)	(5.1)	(7.3)
Brazil	Augmented	26.1%	46.0%	30.1%	76.1%
		(7.2)	(9.2)	(8.4)	(12.8)
Brazil	Disrupted	21.6%	44.4%	44.6%	34.0%
		(6.7)	(7.3)	(9.2)	(11.5)
Brazil	Insulated	19.3%	52.5%	24.8%	32.8%
		(5.5)	(8.1)	(8.3)	(12.5)
Brazil	Not working	35.2%	25.5%	13.2%	36.2%
		(11.7)	(21.5)	(10.7)	(17.4)
Canada	All	20.1%	39.2%	12.0%	34.3%
		(1.8)	(2.7)	(1.6)	(3.3)
Canada	Augmented	28.5%	55.8%	15.7%	47.7%
		(3.3)	(4.5)	(3.5)	(6.8)
Canada	Disrupted	14.5%	30.0%	11.7%	31.2%
		(3.5)	(5.0)	(2.6)	(5.5)
Canada	Insulated	18.7%	34.0%	10.1%	24.1%
		(2.7)	(4.6)	(2.7)	(4.9)
Canada	Not working	14.2%	38.3%	11.6%	54.4%
		(6.8)	(10.0)	(6.8)	(13.6)
France	All	26.3%	43.9%	14.2%	33.8%
		(5.4)	(4.3)	(3.9)	(5.0)
France	Augmented	34.8%	47.4%	10.2%	47.6%
		(7.9)	(8.0)	(7.1)	(9.2)
France	Disrupted	28.6%	51.1%	16.9%	32.9%
		(7.8)	(8.7)	(6.6)	(9.0)
France	Insulated	17.8%	42.0%	14.1%	25.6%
		(9.8)	(6.5)	(6.1)	(7.2)
France	Not working		8.0%		
			(10.5)		

Appendix

Country	GAI Classification	Men 2023	Men 2024	Women 2023	Women 2024
Germany	All	25.9%	49.2%	24.0%	40.8%
		(2.8)	(3.0)	(3.7)	(4.1)
Germany	Augmented	31.8%	52.2%	29.3%	52.5%
		(5.1)	(4.9)	(6.2)	(6.6)
Germany	Disrupted	23.9%	55.8%	16.1%	33.6%
		(5.1)	(6.0)	(5.3)	(7.3)
Germany	Insulated	18.6%	43.2%	28.6%	42.8%
		(4.0)	(5.1)	(7.2)	(7.3)
Germany	Not working	31.2%	34.2%		25.8%
		(12.7)	(11.8)		(14.8)
India	All	31.2%	48.3%	27.6%	37.7%
		(2.6)	(4.0)	(5.2)	(6.7)
India	Augmented	33.7%	59.0%	23.0%	44.8%
		(3.4)	(5.5)	(7.1)	(10.3)
India	Disrupted	29.7%	55.3%	39.9%	21.3%
		(5.7)	(8.1)	(10.5)	(11.5)
India	Insulated	30.5%	40.1%	18.7%	22.2%
		(5.4)	(7.2)	(9.4)	(13.9)
India	Not working	24.0%	25.1%	20.1%	57.1%
		(10.1)	(10.7)	(14.7)	(15.3)
Italy	All	15.6%	29.3%	18.3%	21.7%
		(1.7)	(3.1)	(3.0)	(3.2)
Italy	Augmented	21.8%	37.8%	11.4%	42.4%
		(2.9)	(3.6)	(5.1)	(6.8)
Italy	Disrupted	10.1%	20.5%	17.2%	18.4%
		(2.2)	(6.3)	(4.3)	(4.5)
Italy	Insulated	15.6%	31.1%	21.5%	18.0%
		(3.2)	(3.8)	(5.9)	(6.0)
Italy	Not working	9.1%	41.4%	48.6%	3.6%
		(9.4)	(9.3)	(18.2)	(6.6)
Japan	All	40.9%	51.3%	27.7%	58.1%
		(3.3)	(3.2)	(5.4)	(5.9)
Japan	Augmented	46.6%	55.9%	33.2%	74.5%
		(5.0)	(5.3)	(9.2)	(11.7)
Japan	Disrupted	37.2%	44.3%	21.2%	62.4%
		(6.8)	(6.0)	(9.1)	(8.6)
Japan	Insulated	43.9%	56.6%	24.2%	49.2%
		(6.3)	(6.0)	(10.6)	(11.2)
Japan	Not working	12.7%	34.6%		
		(7.8)	(11.0)		
Netherlands	All	22.0%	37.4%	20.8%	38.6%
		(3.1)	(3.5)	(3.9)	(4.8)

Appendix

Country	GAI Classification	Men 2023	Men 2024	Women 2023	Women 2024
Netherlands	Augmented	34.0%	40.7%	29.2%	51.3%
		(5.7)	(5.8)	(9.2)	(9.9)
Netherlands	Disrupted	15.4%	44.3%	33.1%	35.6%
		(4.5)	(7.0)	(8.3)	(7.4)
Netherlands	Insulated	18.9%	30.4%	7.9%	36.6%
		(4.9)	(5.2)	(3.8)	(7.6)
Netherlands	Not working		43.4%		
			(17.5)		
Spain	All	21.5%	38.2%	13.0%	37.8%
		(2.7)	(2.8)	(2.7)	(3.8)
Spain	Augmented	32.6%	58.7%	16.6%	61.2%
		(5.0)	(4.3)	(6.3)	(7.1)
Spain	Disrupted	18.2%	34.6%	16.3%	30.1%
		(5.4)	(4.9)	(4.9)	(5.7)
Spain	Insulated	17.3%	36.6%	8.5%	38.5%
		(3.6)	(5.0)	(3.6)	(7.1)
Spain	Not working	17.0%	9.1%	1.5%	13.5%
		(9.9)	(6.2)	(3.6)	(10.0)
United Kingdom	All	20.4%	35.3%	17.9%	32.8%
		(1.7)	(2.6)	(1.9)	(3.2)
United Kingdom	Augmented	26.2%	48.7%	23.8%	44.7%
		(3.0)	(4.4)	(3.5)	(6.4)
United Kingdom	Disrupted	19.3%	26.8%	18.7%	24.6%
		(3.2)	(5.0)	(3.2)	(4.7)
United Kingdom	Insulated	17.3%	26.8%	13.5%	32.9%
		(2.7)	(4.1)	(3.1)	(6.1)
United Kingdom	Not working	11.1%	36.6%	12.6%	39.5%
		(5.7)	(11.2)	(6.6)	(10.8)
United States	All	18.2%	32.6%	14.7%	32.4%
		(0.7)	(1.1)	(0.7)	(1.2)
United States	Augmented	22.8%	38.8%	18.4%	46.8%
		(1.3)	(2.1)	(1.5)	(2.4)
United States	Disrupted	18.7%	33.7%	14.6%	27.8%
		(1.5)	(2.3)	(1.2)	(2.0)
United States	Insulated	15.2%	29.8%	13.4%	30.6%
		(1.1)	(1.8)	(1.1)	(2.0)
United States	Not working	14.0%	20.6%	10.1%	21.0%
		(3.0)	(3.9)	(2.8)	(4.1)

Note: Standard error of the share who agree shown in parentheses.

Appendix

Table A.5. Share of Workers Who Agree with Statement "The role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in my workplace has increased in the past year"

	GAI	Men		Women	
Country	Classification	2023	2024	2023	2024
Australia	All	34.6%	52.7%	31.7%	53.8%
		(2.2)	(2.8)	(2.7)	(3.2)
Australia	Augmented	43.1%	59.3%	32.9%	59.6%
		(4.0)	(4.5)	(5.2)	(6.4)
Australia	Disrupted	30.8%	67.3%	37.8%	47.6%
		(4.2)	(5.6)	(5.2)	(5.8)
Australia	Insulated	34.0%	40.7%	29.4%	59.7%
		(3.6)	(4.8)	(4.4)	(4.7)
Australia	Not working	13.0%	42.0%	16.5%	38.5%
		(5.7)	(8.7)	(8.5)	(12.1)
Brazil	All	39.2%	52.0%	45.5%	42.3%
		(4.2)	(4.6)	(5.5)	(7.2)
Brazil	Augmented	36.9%	49.3%	49.2%	63.8%
		(7.9)	(9.2)	(9.0)	(14.5)
Brazil	Disrupted	42.4%	55.8%	49.7%	29.4%
		(8.0)	(7.3)	(9.1)	(11.3)
Brazil	Insulated	37.1%	52.9%	42.9%	41.0%
		(6.7)	(8.0)	(9.7)	(13.0)
Brazil	Not working	41.4%	36.0%	32.8%	42.7%
		(12.1)	(23.1)	(15.0)	(17.9)
Canada	All	31.1%	43.6%	25.7%	43.7%
		(2.1)	(2.8)	(2.2)	(3.4)
Canada	Augmented	38.6%	58.9%	34.7%	60.6%
		(3.5)	(4.5)	(4.5)	(6.7)
Canada	Disrupted	32.0%	37.1%	25.7%	39.1%
		(4.6)	(5.3)	(3.7)	(5.8)
Canada	Insulated	26.7%	37.8%	20.6%	34.7%
		(3.0)	(4.8)	(3.7)	(5.5)
Canada	Not working	20.8%	40.9%	22.4%	54.2%
		(7.9)	(9.6)	(8.7)	(12.9)
France	All	10.6%	8.9%	9.4%	11.1%
		(3.8)	(2.5)	(3.3)	(3.4)
France	Augmented	18.8%	11.7%	5.2%	4.7%
		(6.4)	(5.2)	(5.4)	(4.0)
France	Disrupted	4.0%	9.8%	6.8%	16.7%
		(3.4)	(5.2)	(4.6)	(7.4)
France	Insulated	5.4%	7.7%	14.9%	6.3%
		(5.9)	(3.6)	(5.3)	(4.1)
France	Not working		NA%		
			(NA)		

Appendix

Country	GAI Classification	Men 2023	Men 2024	Women 2023	Women 2024
Germany	All	33.7%	50.9%	29.9%	55.3%
		(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.9)	(4.2)
Germany	Augmented	38.2%	60.3%	35.9%	63.9%
		(5.4)	(4.8)	(6.7)	(6.3)
Germany	Disrupted	24.6%	46.8%	24.8%	65.2%
		(5.2)	(5.9)	(6.4)	(7.6)
Germany	Insulated	32.0%	44.5%	29.8%	38.0%
		(4.8)	(5.1)	(7.1)	(7.2)
Germany	Not working	52.1%	47.2%		46.2%
		(13.6)	(12.4)		(16.4)
India	All	46.6%	63.7%	44.1%	58.5%
		(2.8)	(3.9)	(5.5)	(6.7)
India	Augmented	49.5%	73.8%	43.1%	63.9%
		(3.7)	(5.0)	(8.3)	(9.8)
India	Disrupted	42.5%	60.5%	50.6%	39.7%
		(6.2)	(7.9)	(9.7)	(13.8)
India	Insulated	45.4%	51.1%	34.8%	51.6%
		(5.9)	(7.3)	(10.9)	(16.6)
India	Not working	46.6%	54.1%	43.2%	84.0%
		(10.9)	(12.6)	(18.2)	(11.8)
Italy	All	27.1%	36.0%	28.5%	32.7%
		(2.0)	(3.3)	(3.6)	(3.7)
Italy	Augmented	34.0%	46.7%	41.1%	47.7%
		(3.1)	(3.7)	(8.0)	(6.9)
Italy	Disrupted	24.4%	28.3%	19.8%	32.7%
		(3.3)	(7.1)	(4.9)	(5.4)
Italy	Insulated	24.7%	35.3%	26.1%	27.2%
		(3.7)	(4.0)	(6.3)	(6.9)
Italy	Not working	17.8%	36.8%	52.0%	17.4%
		(12.3)	(9.0)	(18.5)	(13.1)
Japan	All	43.8%	51.4%	40.9%	55.1%
		(3.3)	(3.2)	(5.9)	(6.0)
Japan	Augmented	49.6%	47.9%	48.5%	76.6%
		(5.0)	(5.4)	(9.9)	(11.1)
Japan	Disrupted	31.8%	63.0%	27.5%	51.3%
		(6.4)	(5.8)	(9.8)	(9.0)
Japan	Insulated	47.4%	48.6%	50.4%	56.1%
		(6.3)	(6.0)	(12.3)	(11.2)
Japan	Not working	28.0%	37.8%		
		(10.5)	(11.2)		
Netherlands	All	29.8%	41.5%	25.0%	51.3%
		(3.5)	(3.6)	(4.1)	(4.8)

Appendix

Country	GAI Classification	Men 2023	Men 2024	Women 2023	Women 2024
Netherlands	Augmented	39.8%	46.3%	36.1%	69.1%
		(5.9)	(6.0)	(9.7)	(9.2)
Netherlands	Disrupted	25.7%	42.3%	28.5%	40.7%
		(5.4)	(7.0)	(8.0)	(7.5)
Netherlands	Insulated	26.8%	37.5%	16.3%	52.4%
		(5.6)	(5.5)	(5.2)	(7.9)
Netherlands	Not working		43.2%		
			(17.5)		
Spain	All	25.8%	44.1%	24.3%	41.5%
		(2.9)	(2.9)	(3.4)	(3.8)
Spain	Augmented	36.2%	54.0%	29.8%	58.7%
		(5.1)	(4.3)	(7.7)	(7.2)
Spain	Disrupted	19.2%	44.9%	25.2%	31.5%
		(5.5)	(5.2)	(5.7)	(5.8)
Spain	Insulated	26.1%	45.2%	19.8%	45.5%
		(4.2)	(5.2)	(5.2)	(7.4)
Spain	Not working	18.2%	21.7%	20.7%	30.0%
		(10.1)	(8.8)	(12.1)	(13.4)
United Kingdom	All	27.3%	51.9%	30.2%	51.6%
		(1.9)	(2.7)	(2.2)	(3.4)
United Kingdom	Augmented	35.3%	62.7%	38.6%	58.8%
		(3.3)	(4.3)	(4.1)	(6.4)
United Kingdom	Disrupted	28.4%	50.9%	29.1%	52.0%
		(3.7)	(5.6)	(3.7)	(5.5)
United Kingdom	Insulated	21.1%	45.8%	28.3%	49.9%
		(2.9)	(4.6)	(4.1)	(6.6)
United Kingdom	Not working	15.5%	36.8%	14.0%	36.5%
		(6.5)	(11.4)	(6.8)	(10.9)
United States	All	30.9%	49.5%	28.3%	49.2%
		(0.9)	(1.2)	(0.9)	(1.3)
United States	Augmented	37.0%	58.5%	36.1%	62.5%
		(1.6)	(2.1)	(1.8)	(2.3)
United States	Disrupted	31.8%	47.3%	25.1%	44.2%
		(1.8)	(2.4)	(1.5)	(2.2)
United States	Insulated	27.0%	46.0%	27.7%	46.9%
		(1.4)	(2.0)	(1.5)	(2.2)
United States	Not working	24.8%	40.6%	19.3%	44.0%
		(3.7)	(4.7)	(3.7)	(5.1)

Note: Standard error of the share who agree shown in parentheses.

Appendix

Table A.6. Share of Workers Who Agree with Statement "With the growing popularity of Artificial Intelligence (AI), soft skills are more important than ever"

	GAI	Men		Women	
Country	Classification	2023	2024	2023	2024
Australia	All	65.6%	68.7%	69.3%	76.5%
		(2.1)	(2.6)	(2.7)	(2.7)
Australia	Augmented	63.6%	66.9%	77.7%	80.7%
		(3.8)	(4.3)	(4.6)	(5.2)
Australia	Disrupted	67.7%	81.7%	74.3%	77.0%
		(4.3)	(4.6)	(4.6)	(4.9)
Australia	Insulated	67.1%	60.4%	64.6%	76.9%
		(3.3)	(4.8)	(4.6)	(4.1)
Australia	Not working	58.8%	70.8%	48.3%	61.1%
		(8.6)	(8.0)	(11.5)	(12.2)
Brazil	All	73.6%	74.1%	76.3%	74.7%
		(3.8)	(4.0)	(4.6)	(6.3)
Brazil	Augmented	62.4%	84.3%	68.6%	93.9%
		(7.9)	(6.8)	(8.5)	(7.2)
Brazil	Disrupted	81.2%	72.7%	77.9%	74.1%
		(6.3)	(6.4)	(7.6)	(10.7)
Brazil	Insulated	74.1%	71.4%	77.9%	72.6%
		(6.1)	(7.3)	(8.0)	(11.4)
Brazil	Not working	82.2%	44.2%	75.1%	53.8%
		(9.4)	(23.8)	(13.7)	(18.4)
Canada	All	66.5%	73.7%	64.1%	75.9%
		(2.1)	(2.5)	(2.4)	(2.9)
Canada	Augmented	73.7%	73.3%	74.0%	89.2%
		(3.2)	(4.0)	(4.2)	(4.2)
Canada	Disrupted	60.2%	70.6%	62.2%	72.6%
		(4.9)	(5.0)	(4.0)	(5.2)
Canada	Insulated	67.2%	80.3%	61.9%	77.6%
		(3.2)	(4.0)	(4.4)	(4.7)
Canada	Not working	56.7%	59.4%	53.7%	51.3%
		(9.5)	(9.7)	(10.3)	(12.9)
France	All	54.8%	61.7%	73.0%	72.6%
		(6.1)	(4.2)	(4.8)	(4.7)
France	Augmented	57.8%	65.7%	79.0%	76.4%
		(8.1)	(7.6)	(9.5)	(7.9)
France	Disrupted	65.5%	69.4%	80.2%	71.2%
		(8.3)	(8.0)	(7.0)	(8.7)
France	Insulated	48.3%	56.7%	54.5%	70.1%
		(13.0)	(6.8)	(7.2)	(7.6)
France	Not working		41.4%		
			(19.1)		

Appendix

Country	GAI Classification	Men 2023	Men 2024	Women 2023	Women 2024
Germany	All	71.6%	71.2%	70.9%	72.6%
		(2.9)	(2.7)	(3.9)	(3.7)
Germany	Augmented	76.4%	69.5%	75.5%	76.7%
		(4.7)	(4.5)	(5.9)	(5.6)
Germany	Disrupted	66.2%	70.4%	70.0%	67.8%
		(5.7)	(5.5)	(6.8)	(7.5)
Germany	Insulated	74.9%	74.8%	63.6%	71.9%
		(4.4)	(4.5)	(7.7)	(6.6)
Germany	Not working	53.9%	65.1%		80.5%
		(13.3)	(11.6)		(12.8)
India	All	76.6%	76.5%	72.0%	83.2%
		(2.3)	(3.4)	(5.0)	(5.1)
India	Augmented	77.1%	84.1%	82.5%	82.1%
		(3.1)	(4.1)	(6.2)	(7.9)
India	Disrupted	79.4%	78.7%	72.8%	86.4%
		(5.0)	(6.5)	(9.3)	(9.3)
India	Insulated	71.1%	75.2%	70.7%	86.2%
		(5.2)	(6.4)	(9.9)	(11.1)
India	Not working	81.9%	59.1%	44.8%	76.9%
		(8.2)	(11.9)	(18.4)	(12.6)
Italy	All	60.6%	66.3%	66.2%	69.0%
		(2.2)	(3.2)	(3.8)	(3.6)
Italy	Augmented	59.0%	71.2%	74.6%	78.2%
		(3.4)	(3.3)	(7.1)	(5.8)
Italy	Disrupted	63.0%	55.4%	55.1%	67.0%
		(3.6)	(7.8)	(6.2)	(5.4)
Italy	Insulated	64.7%	74.0%	72.7%	72.0%
		(4.2)	(3.7)	(6.3)	(6.9)
Italy	Not working	28.7%	78.6%	77.9%	43.1%
		(15.3)	(7.8)	(14.8)	(17.6)
Japan	All	81.7%	83.1%	80.5%	77.7%
		(2.6)	(2.4)	(4.8)	(5.0)
Japan	Augmented	91.0%	84.8%	81.6%	91.9%
		(2.9)	(3.9)	(7.5)	(7.1)
Japan	Disrupted	76.2%	75.7%	83.9%	82.6%
		(5.9)	(5.2)	(8.3)	(6.7)
Japan	Insulated	78.2%	85.2%	74.5%	65.1%
		(5.2)	(4.3)	(10.8)	(10.7)
Japan	Not working	66.7%	94.9%		
		(11.0)	(4.9)		
Netherlands	All	64.1%	61.0%	57.4%	68.7%
		(3.6)	(3.5)	(4.8)	(4.6)

Appendix

Country	GAI Classification	Men 2023	Men 2024	Women 2023	Women 2024
Netherlands	Augmented	73.8%	65.4%	79.3%	73.2%
		(5.3)	(5.7)	(8.2)	(8.9)
Netherlands	Disrupted	67.1%	67.3%	65.0%	61.2%
		(5.8)	(6.8)	(8.6)	(7.6)
Netherlands	Insulated	57.0%	53.5%	39.5%	72.0%
		(6.4)	(5.6)	(7.1)	(7.3)
Netherlands	Not working		66.1%		
			(16.7)		
Spain	All	50.1%	64.8%	62.3%	59.7%
		(3.3)	(2.8)	(3.8)	(3.8)
Spain	Augmented	60.8%	66.7%	67.1%	79.9%
		(5.2)	(4.1)	(7.9)	(5.8)
Spain	Disrupted	39.9%	68.7%	54.1%	60.9%
		(6.9)	(4.7)	(6.6)	(6.1)
Spain	Insulated	54.8%	66.6%	66.6%	43.3%
		(4.7)	(4.9)	(6.1)	(7.3)
Spain	Not working	37.1%	50.6%	64.2%	52.5%
		(12.8)	(10.6)	(14.3)	(14.7)
United Kingdom	All	61.6%	68.5%	61.8%	69.6%
		(2.0)	(2.5)	(2.4)	(3.1)
United Kingdom	Augmented	61.8%	75.1%	67.0%	80.3%
		(3.3)	(3.8)	(3.9)	(5.1)
United Kingdom	Disrupted	71.0%	67.4%	58.5%	63.8%
		(3.8)	(5.2)	(4.1)	(5.3)
United Kingdom	Insulated	57.3%	60.2%	64.2%	72.0%
		(3.6)	(4.6)	(4.4)	(5.9)
United Kingdom	Not working	47.1%	77.0%	47.3%	62.2%
		(9.0)	(9.6)	(9.9)	(10.6)
United States	All	62.9%	65.6%	62.2%	71.2%
		(0.9)	(1.2)	(1.0)	(1.2)
United States	Augmented	64.9%	65.6%	67.4%	78.4%
		(1.5)	(2.0)	(1.8)	(2.0)
United States	Disrupted	65.2%	66.3%	63.5%	67.3%
		(1.8)	(2.3)	(1.6)	(2.1)
United States	Insulated	60.3%	66.1%	59.6%	71.2%
		(1.5)	(1.9)	(1.6)	(2.0)
United States	Not working	62.0%	60.9%	53.1%	67.7%
		(4.2)	(4.7)	(4.7)	(4.8)

Note: Standard error of the share who agree shown in parentheses.