

DATA FOR **PROGRESS**

From December 7 to 12, 2022, Data for Progress conducted a survey of 1,354 likely voters nationally using web panel respondents. The sample was weighted to be representative of likely voters by age, gender, education, race, geography, and voting history. The survey was conducted in English. The margin of error is ± 3 percentage points.

NB: subgroups with a n-size less than 50 (<50) are not shown on these cross-tabs. We choose not to display N<50 subgroups because the sample is too small to have statistical significance. We did, however, take samples of these subgroups for representational and weighting purposes to accurately reflect the electorate makeup. Some values may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

N=1,354 unless otherwise specified.

[1] The National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) is the federal agency responsible for enforcing U.S. labor law. The NLRB has received the same yearly budget from Congress since 2014. Some lawmakers have proposed that Congress increase the NLRB's budget in 2023.

Do you support or oppose **increasing the NLRB's budget** in 2023?

Response	Topline	Democrat	Independent / Third party	Republican	Female	Male	Under 45	45+	No College	College	Black or African American	White	Latino/a
Strongly support	16	28	15	6	16	18	15	17	15	19	24	16	17
Somewhat support	41	45	39	38	41	41	42	40	42	39	44	39	48
Somewhat oppose	19	12	20	25	20	18	19	20	17	24	10	21	13
Strongly oppose	10	3	10	16	6	13	6	12	9	10	5	10	9
Don't know	14	11	16	15	17	10	18	12	17	8	17	14	13
SUPPORT (TOTAL)	57	73	54	44	57	59	57	57	57	58	68	55	65
OPPOSE (TOTAL)	29	15	30	41	26	31	25	32	26	34	15	31	22
SUPPORT (NET)	+28	+58	+24	+3	+31	+28	+32	+25	+31	+24	+53	+24	+43
Weighted N	1,354	487	367	500	720	634	459	895	858	496	129	1,055	168

[2] Currently, under U.S. labor law, employers who are found to have committed unfair labor practices or have violated their workers' rights to organize unions **do not face fines** to make up for their actions. Such employers might, for example, be ordered to make up for their actions by rehiring a worker who was fired for supporting a union.

Some members of Congress have proposed a bill that would **impose fines** of \$50,000 to \$100,000 for employers who are found to commit unfair labor practices.

Do you support or oppose the proposal to **impose fines** for employers who commit unfair labor practices or violate their workers' rights?

Response	Topline	Democrat	Independent / Third party	Republican	Female	Male	Under 45	45+	No College	College	Black or African American	White	Latino/a
Strongly support	41	54	39	29	40	42	35	43	38	45	45	40	44
Somewhat support	34	29	31	42	36	33	34	35	35	34	37	34	29
Somewhat oppose	11	8	9	13	9	12	14	9	11	10	7	11	13
Strongly oppose	6	3	9	8	5	9	5	7	6	7	3	7	9
Don't know	8	6	12	7	11	5	12	6	10	5	9	8	5
SUPPORT (TOTAL)	75	83	70	71	76	75	69	78	73	79	82	74	73
OPPOSE (TOTAL)	17	11	18	21	14	21	19	16	17	17	10	18	22
SUPPORT (NET)	+58	+72	+52	+50	+62	+54	+50	+62	+56	+62	+72	+56	+51
Weighted N	1,354	487	367	500	720	634	459	895	858	496	129	1,055	168

[3] The National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) is the federal agency responsible for enforcing U.S. labor law.

The NLRB is considering a proposal that expands the definition of when two or more businesses could be considered a "joint employer" of a worker. For example, under this proposal, a temp staffing agency and the corporation that they help staff would be considered "joint employers" of the workers, and both would then be required to bargain with a union of those workers over the conditions of their employment. For another example, fast food chain parent corporations would be considered joint employers along with their local franchise owners, and similarly, both would then be required to bargain with a union of those workers over the conditions of their employment.

Do you support or oppose this proposal to expand the NLRB's definition of when two or more businesses could be considered a "joint employer" of a worker so that all relevant employers are required to bargain with a union?

Response	Topline	Democrat	Independent / Third party	Republican	Female	Male	Under 45	45+	No College	College	Black or African American	White	Latino/a
Strongly support	15	25	12	7	12	17	17	13	13	17	25	13	22
Somewhat support	33	37	29	33	33	34	35	32	34	32	39	32	32
Somewhat oppose	20	14	22	23	18	21	19	20	19	20	12	20	22
Strongly oppose	10	5	10	16	8	13	6	12	9	13	6	11	8
Don't know	22	19	27	21	28	15	22	22	25	18	18	24	15
SUPPORT (TOTAL)	48	62	41	40	45	51	52	45	47	49	64	45	54
OPPOSE (TOTAL)	30	19	32	39	26	34	25	32	28	33	18	31	30
SUPPORT (NET)	+18	+43	+9	+1	+19	+17	+27	+13	+19	+16	+46	+14	+24
Weighted N	1,354	487	367	500	720	634	459	895	858	496	129	1,055	168

[4] When thinking about employer surveillance of workers (such as video cameras, phone call monitoring, vehicle location monitoring; internet activity, productivity measuring) which of the following comes closer to your view, even if neither is exactly right?

Response	Topline	Democrat	Independent / Third party	Republican	Female	Male	Under 45	45+	No College	College	Black or African American	White	Latino/a
Employer surveillance of workers should be limited by law to only what is necessary for legitimate business needs and functions.	66	76	63	59	71	62	58	71	64	70	70	67	59
Surveillance of workers should be up to the employer so businesses can ensure workers are on task and productive.	27	20	25	35	21	34	31	25	28	26	22	26	34
Don't know	6	4	11	5	8	5	11	4	8	4	8	6	7
Weighted N	1,354	487	367	500	720	634	459	895	858	496	129	1,055	168