

“Trade Unions and Economic Inequality: Perspectives, Policies and Strategies”

A trade union survey of the Global Labour University

by

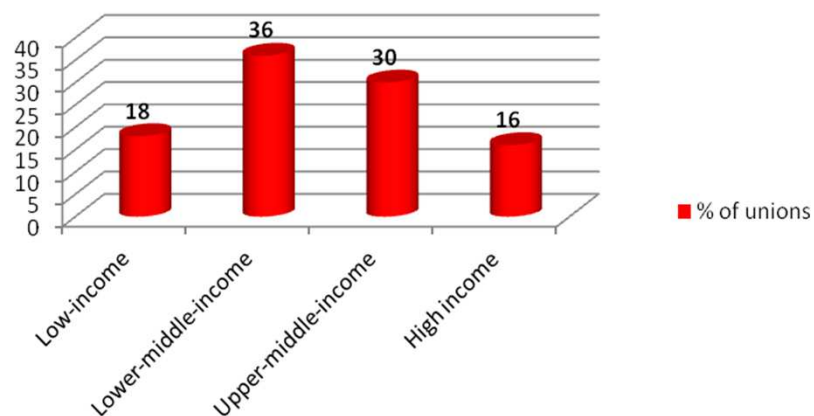
Edlira Xhafa

Outline

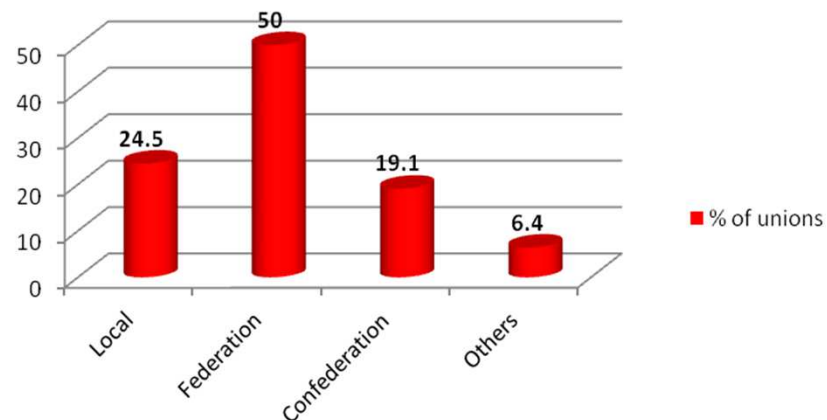
- Profile of trade union respondents
- Trade unions' views on economic inequality
- Dominant trade union policies and strategies tackling issues of economic inequality
- Assessing the success of union policies/strategies: facilitating and constraining factors
- Insights and questions

Profile of Trade Union Respondents

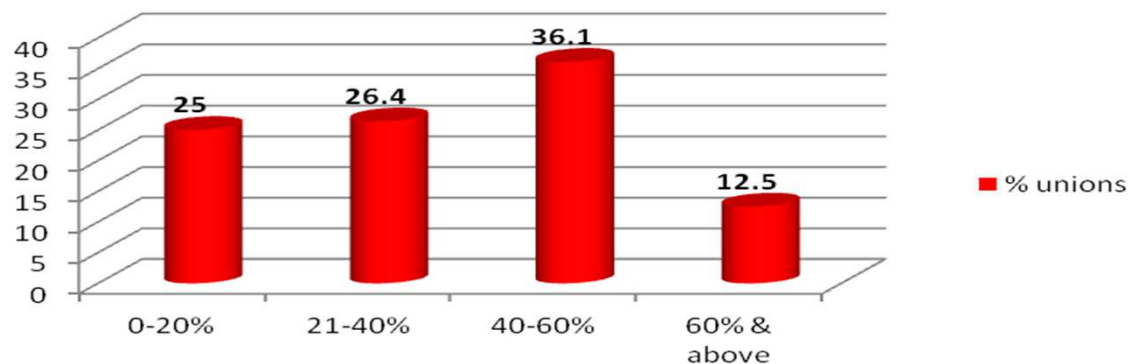
Respondents per income group



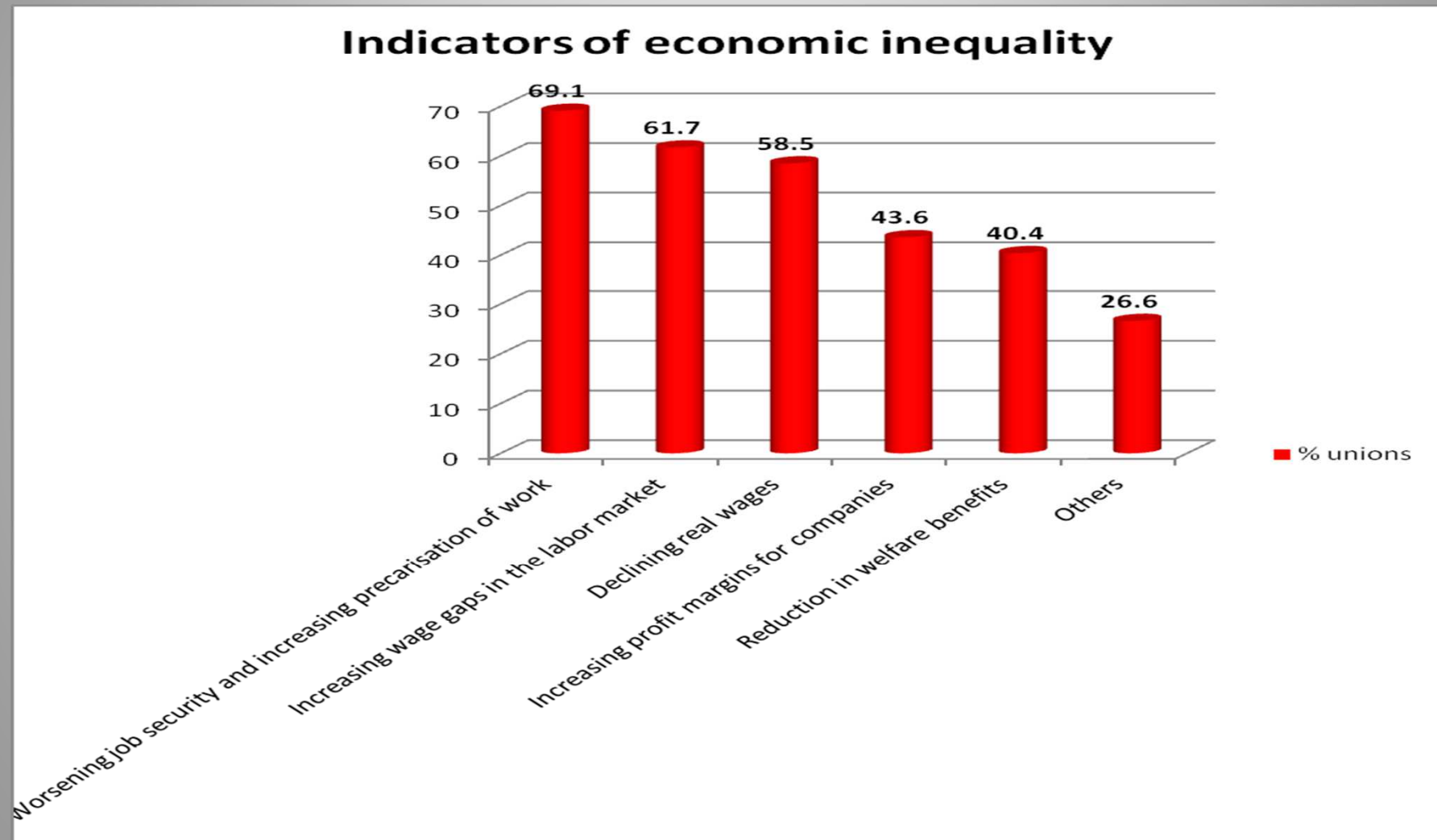
Respondents per type of union



Female membership among union respondents



What are the **indicators** of economic inequality in your country?



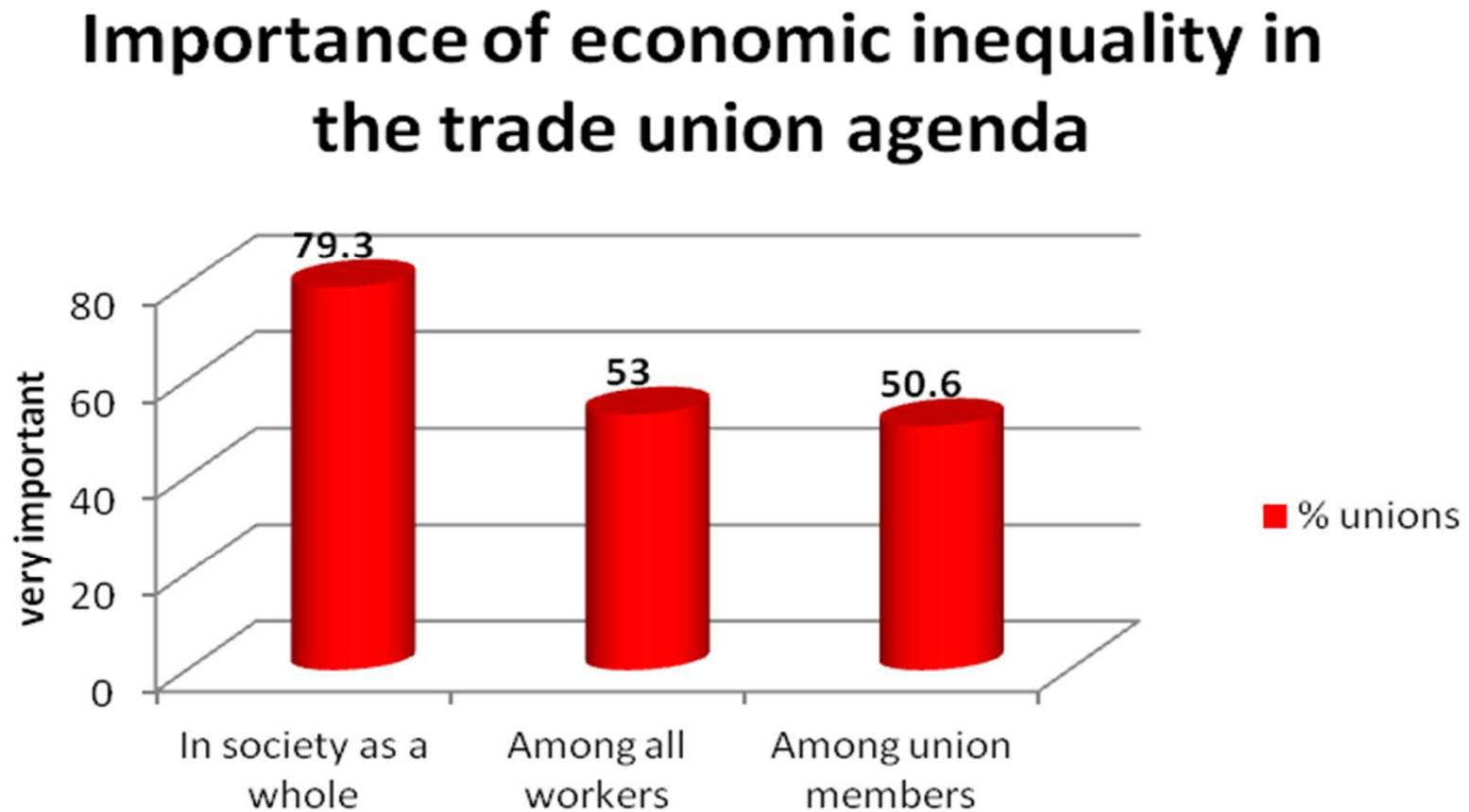
What are your union's view on the **causes** of economic inequality?

- Related to **general political trends**:
 - Neoliberal capitalism & globalisation; pro-capital gvt. policies and unequal distribution of power & wealth; economic policy detached from social policy; and low investment and/or privatisation of PS.
- Related to **labour policies**:
 - Lack/poor implementation of pro-labour policies and laws; income policies suppressing wages; workers excluded from productivity gains; weak tripartite bodies & social dialogue; and the persistence of gender pay gap.

What are your union's view on the **impact** of economic inequality?

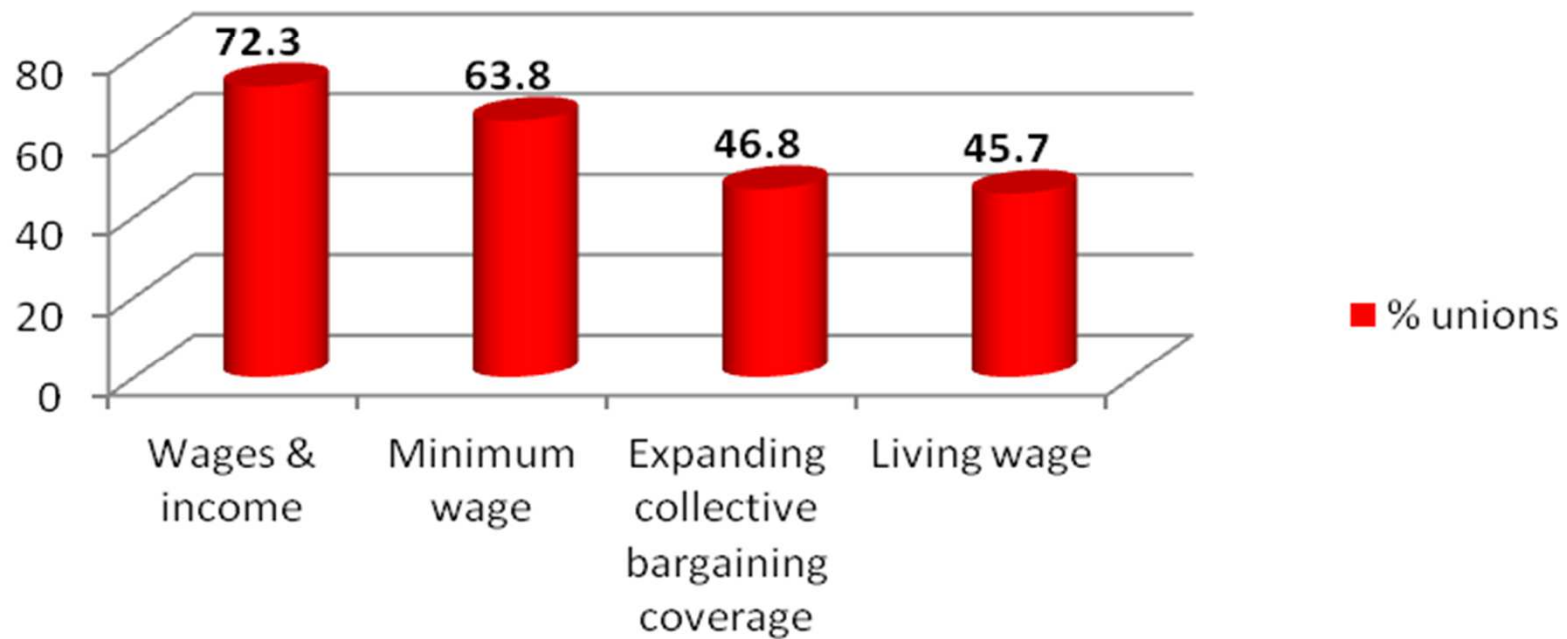
- On **society**:
 - social inequality and problems: poverty and social exclusion, criminality, prostitution, violence against women, migration and brain drain, increased life insecurity, health (and mental) problems, and high levels of suicide
 - political unrest and a threat to democracy
- On **working people**:
 - increased job insecurity and precariousness; low, insecure and unstable wages; deterioration of working conditions; increasing wage gaps (standard/non-standard, men/women); and weakening of trade unions.

How important is economic inequality for trade unions in terms of policies & strategies?

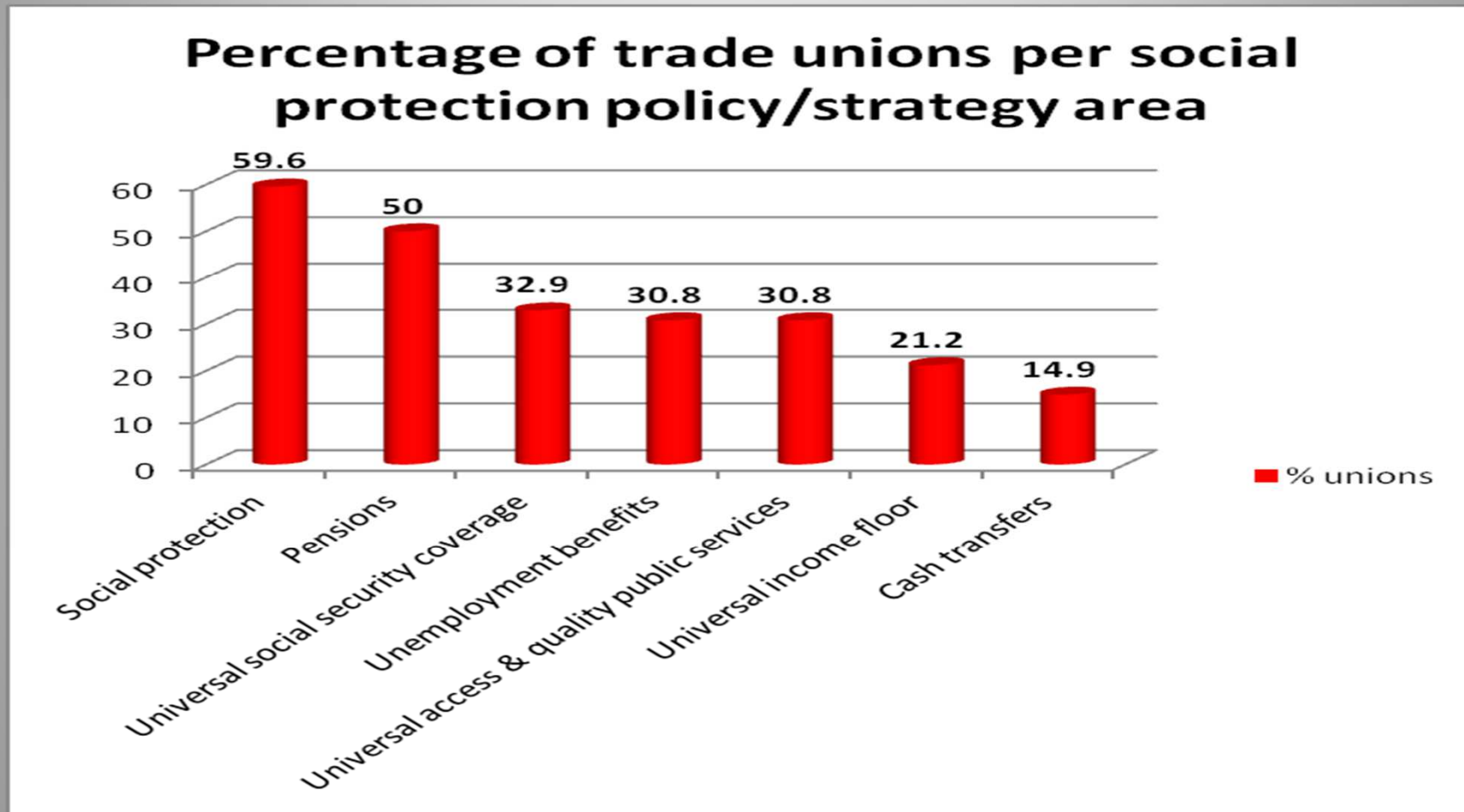


1) Wage and income policies and strategies

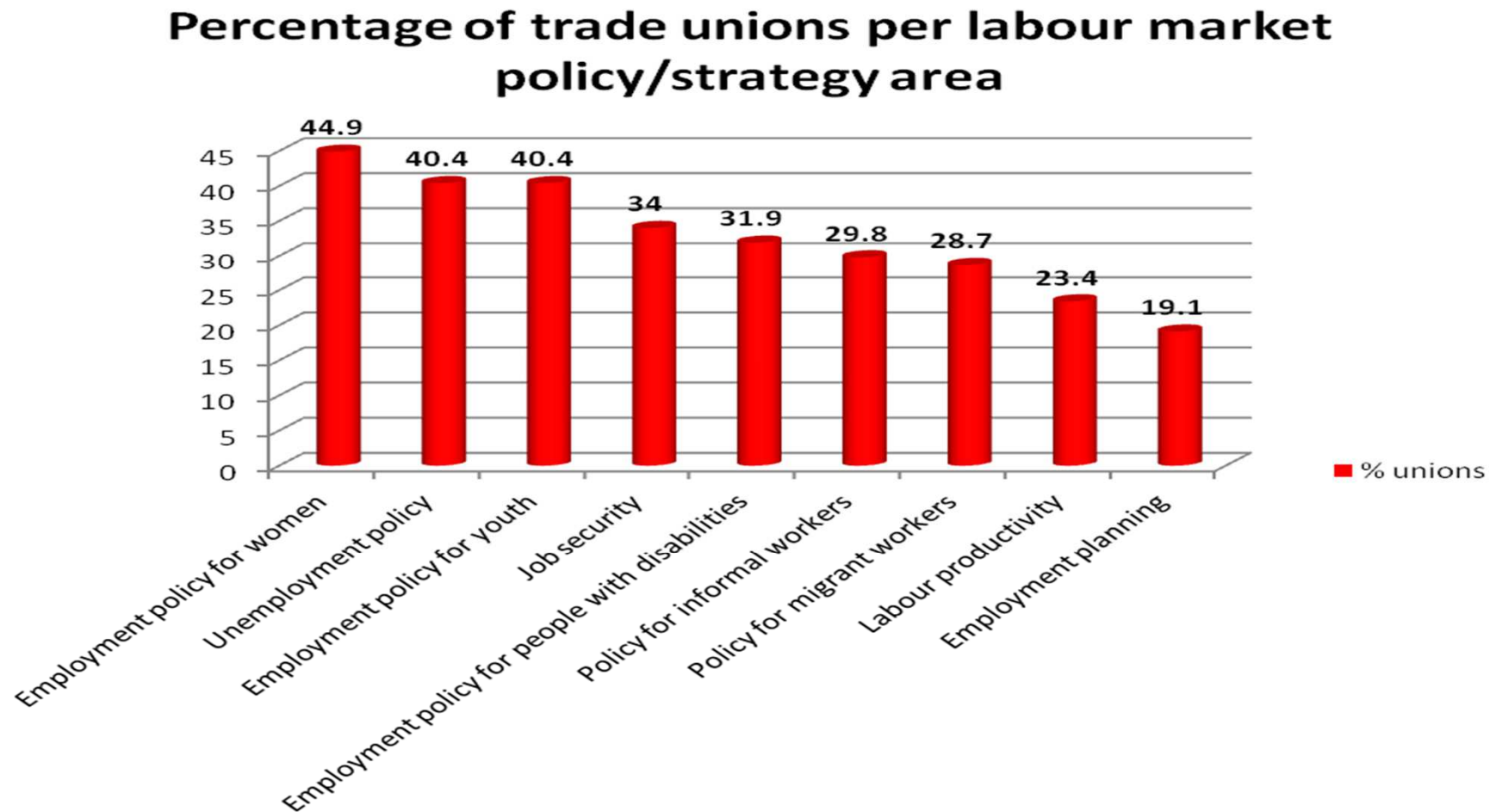
Percentage of trade unions per wage & income policy/strategy



2) Social protection policies and strategies



3) Labour market policies and strategies



How do you assess the success of your union policies & strategies?



Critical factors to the success of policies & strategies

Political and economic environment

Employers' attitude

State of trade unions

Alliances: political parties, social movements
(women, rural etc.) and other labour groups
(informal, precarious, migrant workers etc.)

Insights and questions...

- Is there a “gap” between the level of importance attached to EI issues and union policies and strategies?
 - Three main policy areas dominated by: minimum wage and pensions policies
 - Rising precarious and informal work and limited use of CBA extension
 - Limited use and/or **underdeveloped** policy proposals: job security (34%); universal social security coverage (32%); **universal access and quality public services** (30.8%); **universal income floor** (21.2 %); **cash transfers** (14.9 %); policies for **PWD and informal and migrant workers** (31.9%, 29.8% and 28.7%)
- What policy packages have a stronger and more direct impact on reducing inequality?

GLU alumni in action...

