

ITUC Global Poll 2014 Brazil Report

People across the world want an activist approach by their governments to secure jobs, workers' rights, tame corporate power and address climate change.

The ITUC Global Poll 2014 shows that people are facing serious financial pressure with falling or stagnating wages.

Globally, more than one in two working families in fourteen countries that constitute half the world's population cannot keep up with the rising cost of living. [Chart 1, 2]

In Brazil, 81 percent of respondents say their wages have fallen behind or stagnated compared with a global mean of 82 percent.

More than half of the people from 14 countries in the ITUC Global Poll cannot afford to save any money. [Chart 3, 4] Sixty percent of women are not able to save any money, and among men this is 54 percent.

In Brazil, 74 percent of people cannot afford to save any money, compared with a global mean of 58 percent.

Trend data from three years of ITUC polling in 2012, 2013 and 2014 shows that in the past three years over half the world's population has not been able to save any money. [Chart 5]

One in ten families lacks the money for essentials like housing, food and electricity. [Chart 6]

In Brazil, 13 percent of people lack the money for essentials like housing, food and electricity, compared with a global mean of 10 percent.

The spectre of unemployment remains for millions of people. Forty-one percent of people are directly impacted by the loss of jobs or reduction in working hours. [Chart 9,10]

In Brazil, 56 percent of people are directly impacted by the loss of jobs or a reduction in working hours. Brazil ranks

alongside Russia and South Africa with high numbers of people experiencing unemployment.

Only one out of two people believe the next generation will find a decent job. [Chart 11, 12]

Brazilian respondents are the most hopeful the next generation will find a decent job, with 82 percent of people thinking it likely the next generation will find a decent job.

Global citizens feel confronted with an economic system that favours the wealthy – and is not fair to most people. Almost four out of five people (78 percent) believe the economic system favours the wealthy, rather than being fair to most people. [Chart 13]

In Brazil, 90 percent of people think the economic system favours the wealthy, compared with a global mean of 78 percent.

The ITUC Global Poll 2014 covers the adult populations of Australia, China, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Russia, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States. The findings represent the opinions of more than 3.7 billion people, or according to UN estimates about half of the world population.

Read the ITUC Global Poll 2014 at www.ituc-csi.org

Key findings in Brazil:

In Brazil 81 percent of respondents say their wages have stagnated or fallen behind the cost of living.

Many people are struggling financially. Cost of living pressures are particularly high in Brazil where 13 percent don't have enough for basic essentials.

Saving money is particularly difficult for respondents in Brazil: 74 percent say they cannot save. Brazil ranks alongside Italy and South Africa for respondents who can't save.

Over just the past two years, many people have directly experienced unemployment or the reduction of working hours – either in their own job or that of a family member. The pain is felt harshly in Brazil where 56 percent have experienced (partial) unemployment.

Just ten percent of people in Brazil think the economic system is fair to most people.

Brazilians overwhelmingly support government action in support of a social protection floor.

More than three quarters of the global respondents (76 percent) find it important that unions play an active role in society. Brazil is one of the strongest countries where this is felt, with 89 percent of respondents thinking unions play an active role in society.

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Trust in government is broken

People want to be able to trust the economic system.

Over three years the ITUC Global Poll 2012, 2013 and 2014 shows unequivocally that this trust does not exist.

The ITUC Global Poll 2012 found only 13 percent thought voters had any influence on economic decisions.

The ITUC Global Poll 2013 found just 13 percent of people believe their government is focused on the interests of working families.

There is not a single country in the 2014 Global Poll where a majority believes the economic system is fair to most people. [Chart 14] Four out of five people (78 percent) believe the economic system favours the wealthy.

In Brazil, 90 percent believe the economic system favours the wealthy, rather than being fair to most people.

Economic and social outlook

The world needs a pay rise

Global workers are facing serious financial pressure with wages falling behind the cost of living.

More than half of the respondents (53 percent) say their family income has fallen behind the cost of living in the past two years. [Chart 1] An additional one-third of the respondents (29 percent) say their family income has stayed even with the cost of living in the past two years.

In Brazil, 61 percent say their income has fallen behind the cost of living. Twenty percent say income has stayed even with the cost of living.

Ten percent of global respondents now lack the money for basic essentials like housing, food and electricity. [Chart 6]

Thirteen percent of Brazilian citizens lack the money for basic essentials like housing, food and electricity.

Two risks groups emerge in the ITUC Global Poll 2014; when those with lower education and age groups above forty are

combined, almost two out of three respondents (64 percent) experience incomes falling behind the cost of living.

Overall evaluations of the economy continue to be negative: more than half of the respondents in the ITUC global poll (56 percent) rate the current economic situation in their country as bad. [Chart 15, 16] Just one out of three respondents in Europe rates their economy as good. Sixty percent of women rate their economies as bad.

In Brazil, only 45 percent of respondents rate the current economic situation as bad.

Spectre of unemployment

Over the past two years, more than four in ten respondents have directly experienced unemployment or the reduction of working hours – either in their own job or that of a family member. [Chart 9, 10]

Respondents from BRICS countries have on average a greater chance of directly experiencing (partial) unemployment.

Fifty-six percent of respondents in Brazil have experienced (partial) unemployment in the last two years.

Young women under the age of forty in the 14 countries surveyed have most experience of (partial) unemployment. Fifty-three percent of this group say they have experience of unemployment.

Close to half (41 percent) of current workers expect their job to be less secure in the next two years. [Chart 17] Just one out of four European respondents (26 percent) expects their job to be more secure over the next two years.

Future prospects are dim

Previous ITUC polls have shown great concern about the next generation with more than 66 percent of people saying future generations “would be worse off than my own generation ” in 2012.

The ITUC Global Poll 2014 finds just one in two respondents expects the next generation to find a decent job. Just 39 percent of European respondents believe the next generation will be able to find a decent job. [Chart 11, 12]

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More than one in two working families in fourteen countries that constitute half the world's population cannot keep up with the rising cost of living.

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Brazilian respondents are the most hopeful that the next generation will find a decent job, with 82 percent of people thinking it is likely the next generation will find a decent job.

Power dynamics favouring the wealthy

The current economic system favours the wealthy, rather than being fair to most people – no country has a majority saying it is fair to most people.

That is the opinion of 78 percent of all respondents in the 2014 Global Poll. [Chart 13] One in five European respondents believes the economic system is fair to most. 80 percent say it favours the wealthy.

Ninety percent of respondents in Brazil think the economic system favours the wealthy.

A striking 84 percent of global respondents say that “ordinary citizens” do not have enough influence on economic decision-making. 60 percent think corporate interests have too much influence. [Chart 18] There is not a single country in the ITUC Global Poll 2014 that does not support giving ordinary citizens more influence in the process of economic decision making. [Chart 19] There is a consensus among countries that corporate interests have too much power. [Chart 20, 21]

Eighty-one percent of Brazilian respondents agree that “ordinary citizens” do not have enough influence on economic decision-making.

Seventy percent of Brazilian respondents think that corporate interests have too much influence on setting the rules for the economy.

Global citizens want corporate power to be tamed

First and foremost, global citizens want ordinary citizens to be brought back in the picture of the economic decision-making process. Sixty-two percent say they want the power of corporations to be tamed. [Chart 22, 23]

In Brazil 58 percent of people want the government to do more to tame corporate power.

Frustration with poor performance in tackling unemployment

Citizens across the globe are frustrated with their government's poor performance in tackling unemployment. Sixty-eight percent of respondents say their government is bad at tackling unemployment. [Chart 24, 25] Sixty-nine percent of women say their government is doing a bad job at tackling unemployment compared with 65 percent of men.

Fifty-four percent of Brazilian respondents said their government is bad at tackling unemployment.

Strong labour laws

Global citizens continue to express exceptionally strong support for a wide range of labour laws, including the right to strike. [Chart 26] The strongest call exists for laws that:

“Protect workers’ health and safety” (97 percent favour, of which 71 percent strongly favour). In Brazil 97 percent favour, 89 percent strongly favour.

“Establish and protect a decent minimum wage for workers” also enjoys overwhelming support. (94 percent favour, 63 percent strongly favour). In Brazil 97 percent favour, 87 percent strongly favour.

“Give workers the right to collective bargaining” (89 percent favour, 45 percent strongly favour). In Brazil 96 percent favour, 71 percent strongly favour.

“Help to cement the right to join a union” (89 percent favour, 43 percent strongly favour). In Brazil 88 percent favour, 48 percent strongly favour.

“Protect the right to strike” (75 percent favour, 28 percent strongly favour). In Brazil 85 percent favour, 30 percent strongly favour.

A sense of disempowerment: the Global and Brazilian snapshot

A majority say their income cannot keep up with the rising cost of living [Chart 1]; 82 percent of Brazilian respondents say their wages are falling behind the cost of living or stagnating.

Ten percent of people lack the money for essentials like housing, food and electricity [Chart 6]; 13 percent of Brazilian citizens lack the money for essentials like housing, food and electricity.

More than half respondents can't save any money [Chart 3]; 74 percent of Brazilian respondents can't save any money.

Large numbers of people hold negative views of the economy [Chart 15]; 45 percent of Brazilian respondents hold negative views of the economy.

The spectre of unemployment is alive: 41% have experienced (partial) unemployment [Chart 9]; 56 percent of Brazilian respondents have experienced (partial) unemployment.

Just one in two believe the next generation will find a decent job [Chart 11]; 82 percent of Brazilian respondents believe the next generation will find a decent job.

Seventy-eight percent of people think the economic system favours the wealthy [Chart 13]; 90 percent of Brazilian respondents think the economic system favours the wealthy.

ITUC Global Poll 2014 Brazil Report

A social protection floor

Global citizens overwhelmingly want their government to be working on a social protection floor. [Chart 27] Trend data from three years of polling shows consistent high levels of support for these policies. [Chart 28]

“Affordable access to health care” (95 percent favour, of which 72 percent strongly favour). In Brazil 97 percent favour, 92 percent strongly favour.

“Decent retirement incomes” (94 percent favour, 71 percent strongly favour). In Brazil 98 percent favour, 91 percent strongly favour.

“Providing affordable access to education” (95 percent favour, 69 percent strongly favour). In Brazil 96 percent favour, 90 percent strongly favour.

“Support for paid maternity leave” (89 percent favour, 55 percent strongly favour). In Brazil 95 percent favour, 77 percent strongly favour.

“Unemployment benefits” (87 percent favour, 47 percent strongly favour). In Brazil 91 percent favour, 47 percent strongly favour.

True respect for workers' rights throughout entire production chain

The idea of corporations respecting workers' rights throughout the entire production chain is well received, but citizens are sceptical on whether companies will deliver even if they were to make such a promise. A minority of just 39 percent of the respondents believe that they will. [Chart 29, 30]

Fifty-six percent of Brazilian respondents think that companies will respect workers' rights throughout their entire supply chain.

Worker responses: organise true power of workers

More than two out of three respondents (63 percent) agree with the statement “workplaces that have a union representing workers provide better wages, conditions and health and safety for workers”. [Chart 31, 32]

In Brazil, 54 percent of respondents agree “workplaces that have a union representing workers provide better wages, conditions and health and safety for workers”.

More than three in four global respondents (76 percent) find it important that unions play an active role in society. - [Chart 33, 34] Eighty-four percent of global respondents younger than 25 say an active role by unions is important.

In Brazil, 89 percent of people find it important that unions play an active role in society.

If governments are concerned to tackle unemployment and inequality, ensure rights and fair wages for their citizens and tackle climate change, they will draw confidence from these views that their own people want more activist governments and they want corporate power tamed.

**Sharan Burrow, General Secretary
International Trade Union Confederation**

A roadmap for government action

Vacancy: activist national governments in the international arena

People are not satisfied with their government performance. Governments across the world and in Australia are admonished ‘to do more’ when it comes to:

1 Taming corporate power [Chart 35]

Taming corporate power (62 percent “do more”). In Brazil 58 percent “do more”.

Keeping more of the spoils from national natural resources (73 percent “do more”). In Brazil 80 percent “do more”.

2 Jobs, wages and working conditions [Chart 36]

Reducing the gap between rich and poor (79 percent “do more”). In Brazil 90 percent “do more”.

Ensuring fair wages (82 percent “do more”). In Brazil 78 percent “do more”.

Increasing job security (81 percent “do more”). In Brazil 96 percent “do more”.

Establishing reasonable working hours (60 percent “do more”). In Brazil 78 percent “do more”.

3 International action [chart 37]

Intervening more actively in the economy to share wealth more equally (86 percent “favour”). In Brazil 94 percent “favour”.

Ensure workers' rights are an essential part of global trade agreements (94 percent “favour”). In Brazil 98 percent “favour”.

Strengthening international rules to make companies provide better wages and conditions (97 percent “favour”). In Brazil 96 percent “favour”.

Promote lifting the minimum wage in every country around the world (88 percent “favour”). In Brazil 95 percent “favour”.

4 Dealing with climate change [Chart 38]

Limiting pollution that causes climate change (73 percent “do more”). In Brazil 93 percent “do more”.